

Chronicling America

Historical Newspapers for National History Day

Amber Paranick, Reference Librarian Mike Saelee, Digital Conversion Specialist

Serial & Government Publications Division





Webinar Tips

Use the Q&A panel to ask questions.

This presentation will be recorded and available for viewing afterwards in the Library's Event Videos collection.

loc.gov/collections/event-videos/

What are they and how do you find them?

Historical Newspapers



What are Historical Newspapers?

"Historical" Newspapers are newspapers published between the 17th to mid-20th century. Known as "first draft" of U.S. history as recorded in the press.

- May reflect the language and attitudes of their time.
- May contain biased, offensive, and outdated words and images that may be hurtful to particular groups or people.



Imperial Valley press. (El Centro, Calif.), 01 Dec. 1919. Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers. Lib. of Congress. https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn92070146/1919-12-01/ed-1/seq-53/



From Print to Microfilm to Digitization

Historical newspapers were first printed on paper and then preserved as microfilm. Now microfilm are being digitized.



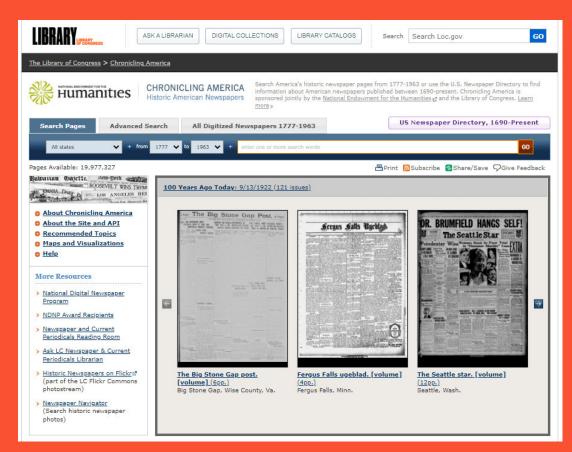
A growing amount of historical newspapers are digitized and can be found available online, free of access while others are available through subscription databases.

Digitization is an important preservation measure and it improves discoverability of newspaper content: digitized newspapers are typically word-searchable, while microfilm is not (it must be examined page by page).



Chronicling America (chroniclingamerica.loc.gov)

- Searchable digital collection of Historical American newspaper pages produced under the National Digital Newspaper Program (NDNP).
- The National Digital Newspaper Program (NDNP) is a joint partnership between the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) and the Library of Congress (2005-Present).
- Provides free and open-use access to millions of newspapers published through 1963.
- Chronicling America does not have every U.S. newspaper ever published, but there are newspapers from every state and territory, including three thousand newspaper titles and millions of pages.



For a list of NDNP State Awardees, see: https://www.loc.gov/ndnp/awards/



Frontiers in History: People, Places, Ideas

National History Day



Frontiers in History: People, Places, and Ideas

Main Word

- Definition(s)
- Related Term(s)

Subcategory: People, Places, Ideas

Frontiers

- Border
- Region that forms the margin of settled or developed territory
- Limit of knowledge of the most advance achievement in a particular field
- Pioneers
- The most advanced or recent ideas about something

Early American Settlements
Wild West
Territories

Innovators in fields such as medicine, technology, communication, science, space, etc.



Next Steps:

Narrow a Topic

- Define Interests
- Narrow General Ideas to Topics





Develop a Historical Argument or Thesis

- Explain significance to the theme
- Roadmap for your project
- Make a disputable claim
- Arguments supported by historical evidence



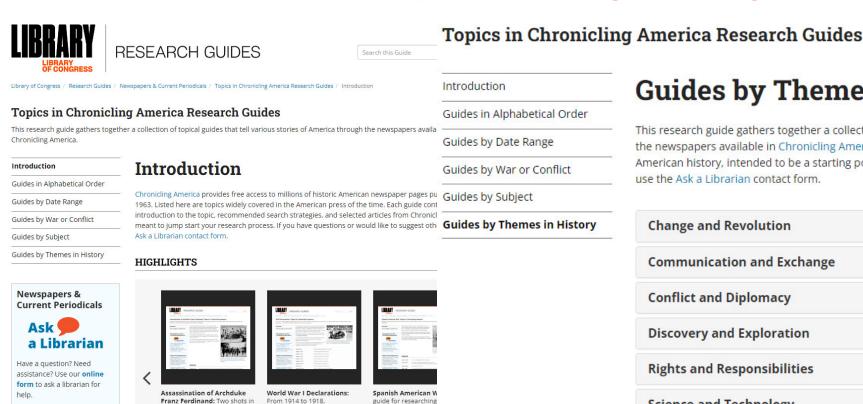
Choose a Topic

- Fit the Theme
- Variety of Sources
- Historical Impact



Topics in Chronicling America

Check our Research Guides for inspiration: https://guides.loc.gov/chronicling-america-topics



newspapers published

in World War I. This guide

provides access to material

related to "WWI Declarations.

declarations of war as over 21

of the "Spanish Amer

which took place fron

until December 10,18

collection of historic

newspapers.

Sarajevo ignited the fires of

World War I. This guide

war and drew Europe toward

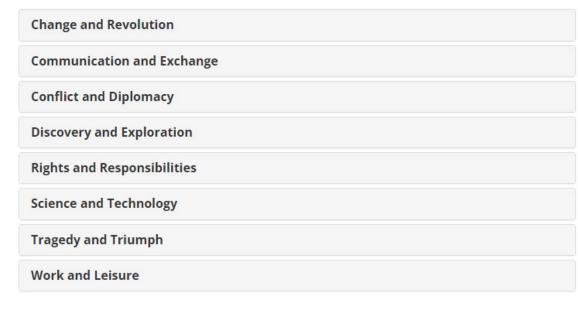
provides access to materials

Archduke Franz Ferdinand."

related to the "assassination of

Guides by Themes in History

This research guide gathers together a collection of topical guides that tell various stories of America through the newspapers available in Chronicling America. Listed here are research guides, organized by themes in American history, intended to be a starting point for research. If you have any questions or need assistance, use the Ask a Librarian contact form.





Chat with a librarian,

pm Eastern Time (except

About Chronicling

Federal Holidays).

Monday through Friday, 12-2

Example (Alaska Gold Rush: Topics in Chronicling America)

Check our Research Guides for inspiration: https://guides.loc.gov/chronicling-america-topics

Alaska Gold Rush: Topics in Chronicling America

In 1879, the Alaskan territory organizes its first mining district. This guide provides access to materials related to the "Alaskan Gold Rush" in the Chronicling America digital collection of historic newspapers.



Newspapers & Current Periodicals



Have a question? Need

fo Timeline

Chat with a librarian.

Monday through Friday, 12-2 pm Eastern Time (except Federal Holidays).

About Chronicling America

Chronicling America is a searchable digital collection of historic newspaper pages from 1777-1963 sponsored jointly by the National Endowment for the During the mid 19th century, eyes were focused on California's Gold Rush; however, little did many know, the next American Gold Rush would occur years later in Alaska which was not yet a state. When word spread among the public, prospectors rushed to the land of opportunity and gold. **Read more about it!**

The information in this guide focuses on primary source materials found in the digitized historic newspapers from the digital collection Chronicling America.

Chronicling America. April 2, 1905. The Times Dispatch (April 2, 1905), Image 31. Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers.

The timeline below highlights important dates

"First Miners on Cleary Creek, the Banner Stream, and their wives"



TIMELINE

May 10, 1879	Organization of the first mining district in Alaska.
1880	Major gold strike at Silver Bow Basin by prospectors Joe Juneau and Richard Harris. More prospectors head to the area and found the town of Juneau.
1884	Congress creates a civil government for Alaska in the Organic Act of 1884.
August 1896	Gold discovery is made at Bonanza Creek which would prompt a great Klondike Gold Rush.
April 3, 1898	Deadly avalanche kills over 60 people on the Chillkoot trail.
1899	News of another gold strike prompts many to head to Nome.
1902	Gold Discovery in the Tanana Hills leads to the founding of Fairbanks.

Alaska Gold Rush: Topics in Chronicling America

Introduction

Search Strategies

Search Strategies & Selected Articles

The links below provide access to a sampling of articles from historic newspapers that can be found in Chronicling America. You can further explore the topic of the "Alaskan Gold rush" using the following search strategies:

Use the following terms in combination, proximity, or as a phrase:
 Alaska, Klondike, Yukon, Juneau, Skagway, Dyea, Dawson, Nome, Fairbanks, Chilkoot Trail,
 Chilkoot Pass, White Pass Trail, Gold, Gold Rush, Miners, Prospectors, Stampeders, Claims, Mines.

Selected Articles

SELECTED ARTICLES FROM CHRONICLING AMERICA

- "The Gold Fields of Alaska"
- Omaha Daily Bee (Omaha, NE), May 4, 1890, Page. 5, Image 5, col. 1-7.
- "The Rush to the Yukon"

The Sun (New York, NY), March 1, 1896, Page. 4, Image 28, col. 1.

- "Inexhaustable Riches of the Northern El Dorado"
 The San Francisco Call (San Francisco, CA), July 20, 1897, Page. 1, Image 1, col. 1.
- "Gold Fever Raging"

Kansas City Journal (Kansas City, MO), July 20, 1897, Page. 2, Image 2, col. 3.

- "The Call's' Map of the Alaskan Gold Region"
- The San Francisco Call (San Francisco, CA), July 25, 1897, Page. 1, Image 1, col. 1.
- "Alaska, A Chance for the Poor Man and the Capitalist"
 The San Francisco Call (San Francisco, CA), December 19,1897, Page. 4, Image 4, col. 6-7.
- "Killed on the Trail"

The Salt Lake Herald (Salt Lake City, UT), April 9, 1898, Page. 1, Image 1, col. 6.

"Buried by a Mighty Avalanche"

The San Francisco Call (San Francisco, CA), April 9, 1898, Page. 8, Image 8, col. 1-2.

"Nome's Golden Sands"

The Saint Paul Globe (St. Paul, MN), October 15, 1899, Page. 21, Image 21, col. 1.

"Tanana, Alaska's New El Dorado: \$100 in Gold to the Pan"
 The Times Dispatch (Richmond, VA), April 2, 1905, Page. 1, Image 1, col. 1.



Understanding Issues and How to Deal with Them

Effectively Using Historical Newspapers in National History Day Research



Newspapers as a Primary or Secondary Source

Primary Sources

Created by people at the time of the event.

May provide conflicting perspectives, accounts or opinions.

Essential for understanding an event or time because they were created by people who experienced it.

"Primary sources are the raw materials of history—original documents and objects which were created at the time under study."

Secondary Sources

Created by someone who did not participate in the event.

Secondary sources use primary sources by analyzing, critiquing, reporting, summarizing, interpreting, or restructuring information. For historical research, secondary sources are generally scholarly books and articles.

A secondary source aims to help build the historical research from multiple perspectives and give historical research context.

Secondary sources are documents from a time and place after the event that help historians analyze and draw conclusions. Secondary sources "retell, analyze, or interpret events, usually at a distance of time or place."



Analyze each Newspaper Article

Before committing yourself to using an article, first analyze it and ask yourself:

Reliability

 Is the source of the newspaper article known and reliable, trustworthy, and accurate?

Relevance

 Is the newspaper article relevant to the topic?

Perspective

 Who's perspective or opinion is present in the newspaper article?

Missing Perspective or Excluded Opinions

 Are there any missing perspectives or opinions?



Some Issues with Newspapers

Historic Vocabulary:

- Words change over time and you may not find what you're looking for if you don't use the correct term.
- Current terms vs. terms used in the past may vary and yield different results ex. "women's rights" v. "suffrage").
- Different regions refer to events/names/places differently.

Difficulty in identifying the author and their perspective

Most by-lines in historic newspaper articles are not present.

Articles written in-the-moment sometimes have incomplete information or statistics

• A topic or event spanning multiple days will require more research and analysis to ensure information was correct. Sometimes newspapers will post corrections to their articles, sometimes they won't.

Opinions by opposing groups may not be fully or accurately represented

• For example, newspapers written for and by various Ethnic or labor groups will focus on their audience and their concerns rather than opinions and news that do not represent or involve them.



Tips and Suggestions in dealing with Newspapers

Establish Context

- Newspaper articles came from a particular time and space in history
- Consider what was happening during that time and if any of that could relate to the newspaper article, potential bias, or how people/events were portrayed.

Read Articles that ran several days after the event happened

- After in-the-moment events happen, more information becomes available
- Seek articles from different Newspaper Titles/Publishers

Use additional types of sources

- Including secondary sources!
- This may help you validate and verify numbers, statistics, and dates

Check the Newspaper's Title Essay

 If it is digitized in Chronicling America, it will have a Newspaper Title Essay submitted by an NDNP State Awardee



Title Essays

The sun

On October 14, 1882, attorney Fielder Bowie Chew published the first issue of the unabashedly Democratic <u>Morris Sun</u>, described by him as a "liberal, wide awake, newsgiving journal," aiming to "disseminate democratic seed among the people." The <u>Sun</u> included local, state, national and international news, and also featured agricultural news, information, and advice helpful to farmers.

Stephen Celestine Murphy and Albert Sanders continued the Democratic slant of the Sun after taking over as editor and publisher in mid-1885. Murphy gained full control of the paper the following year. The editors of the Sun frequently exchanged insults with the editors of their rival Republican title, the Morris Tribune. In the November 4, 1886 issue, Murphy argued that the editor and publisher of the Tribune "indulges in the luxury of lying" by publishing content without much thought or reflection. Of note to researchers, the January 19, 1888 issue includes reports on the horrific "Children's Blizzard" that swept through Morris and resulted in the deaths of many children in the region, who were caught in the storm on their way home from school.

Hugh Whiteley served as editor and publisher of the Sun between 1891 and 1894, when William James Munro, former editor of the Morris Tribune, purchased the Sun. Munro declared that the newspaper "will be hereafter conducted as an independent Republican newspaper devoted to what is considered for the best interests of Morris and Stevens County." He renamed the newspaper the Morris Sun the following year. The Morris Sun included four more pages than its predecessor, making it the largest newspaper in the district.

The Morris Sun included international, national, state, and local news. A section of news from Germany and Scandinavia catered to immigrants from those regions. Agricultural news and items of interest to farmers continued to feature prominently as well. Norwegian immigrant Charles A. Lee became co-publisher in 1901 and served as editor and publisher from 1903 until 1917, when he left to serve the United States in World War I. Arthur Winslow Libby was editor and publisher from 1917 until 1947. Although some competition existed with publisher-editor James Crossett Morrison and his Republican newspaper, the Morris Tribune, there was "cooperation and helpfulness" between the editors during this time period. Libby retired from the newspaper in 1947 and sold the Morris Sun newspaper and plant to Morrison. Under new ownership, the Morris Sun adopted the eight-page, seven-column style of the Morris Tribune and became known as "Stevens County's first-of-the-week newspaper." The Morris Sun operated until 2000 when it merged with the Morris Tribune to become the Morris Sun Tribune.

Provided by: Minnesota Historical Society; Saint Paul, MN

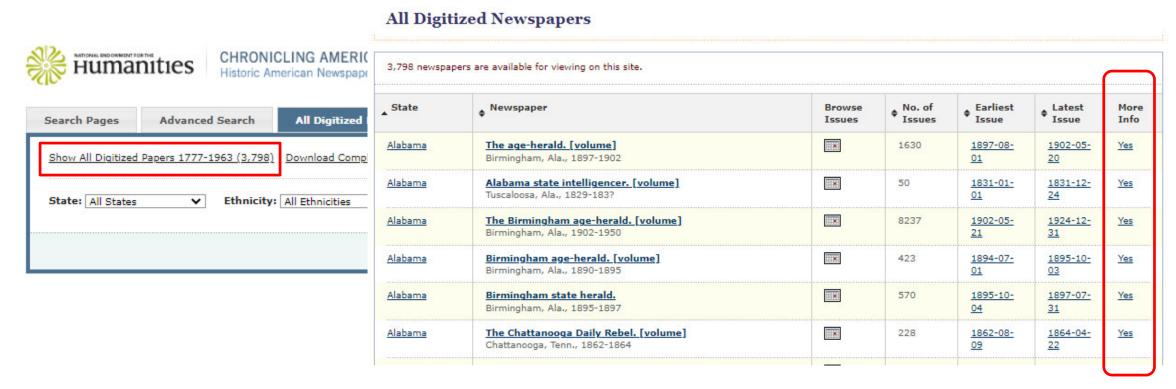
Example: The Sun

https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/essays/1504/



Title Essays

Newspapers that have title essays are identified in the All Digitized Newspapers list where the "More Info" value is "Yes."



https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/newspapers/



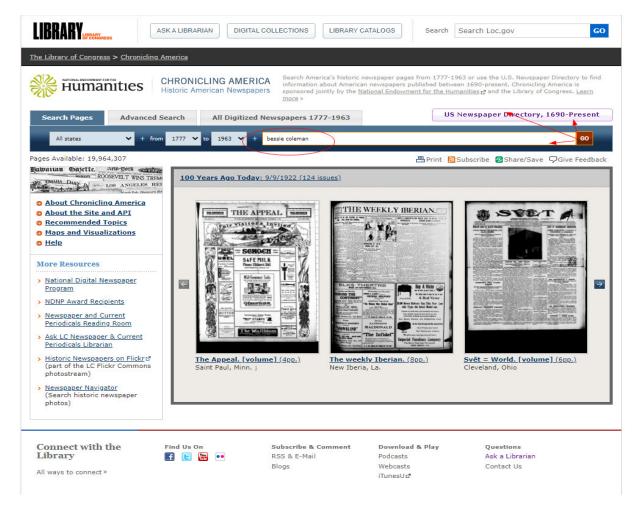
Searching Tips

Chronicling America



Basic Search

 Start your research with a few simple keywords to see how much you can find, and add more specific terms or filters later, to narrow your search results.

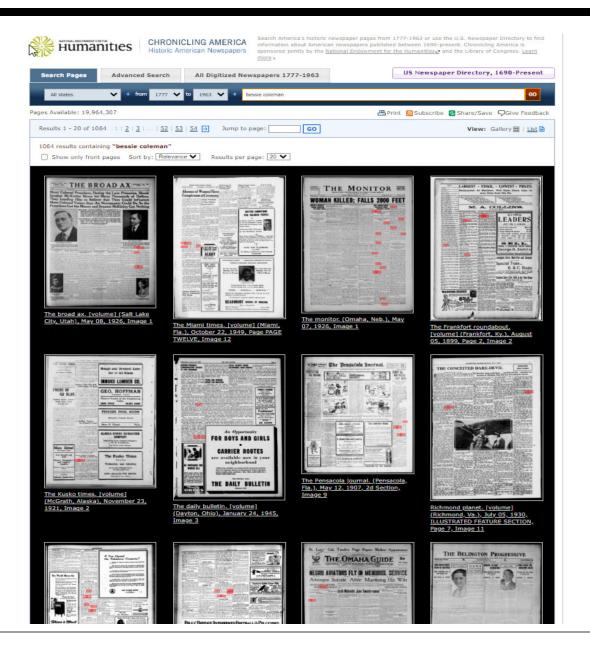




Basic Search-List of Results

The basic search returns all supported languages and the results listed first are most likely to be relevant to your search. Results will appear higher in the list when they contain:

- exact matches of your search terms;
- more of your search terms;
- repeated search terms;
- search terms that occur near each other.





Basic Search-Article from *The Kusko Times* (Kusko, AK)

- Search terms are highlighted.
- Title of the newspaper appears at the top, along with the institution that provided the microfilm used to create the digital file.
- Citation appears at the bottom of the page.





Basic Search - Don't forget to save!

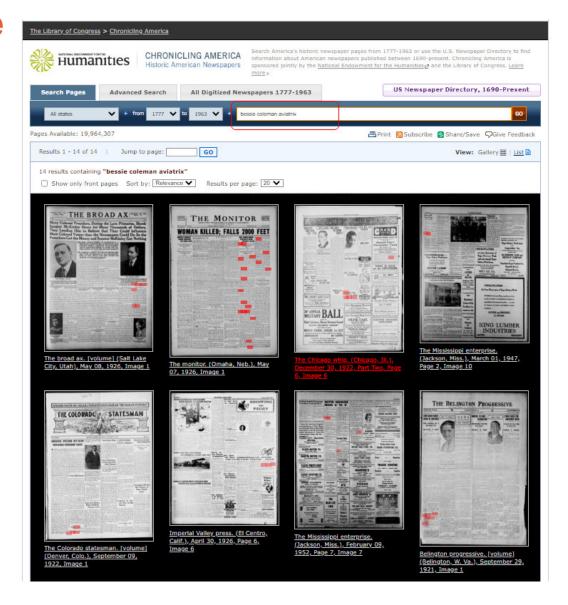
Don't forget to save what you find download the PDF of the page or use the clipping tool to get a smaller section. Zoom in on the section you want, press the blue scissors symbol, and save an image of your clipping!





Basic Search – Note on Language

- Because language changes, be sure to use search terms used at the time the materials were created, even if those terms are now obsolete. For example, the following historic terms will produce more results than their modern-day counterparts:
- filling station for gas, or service station
- Afro American, colored man or women, or Negro for Black or African American
- suffrage for voting rights





Basic Search - Don't forget to cite!

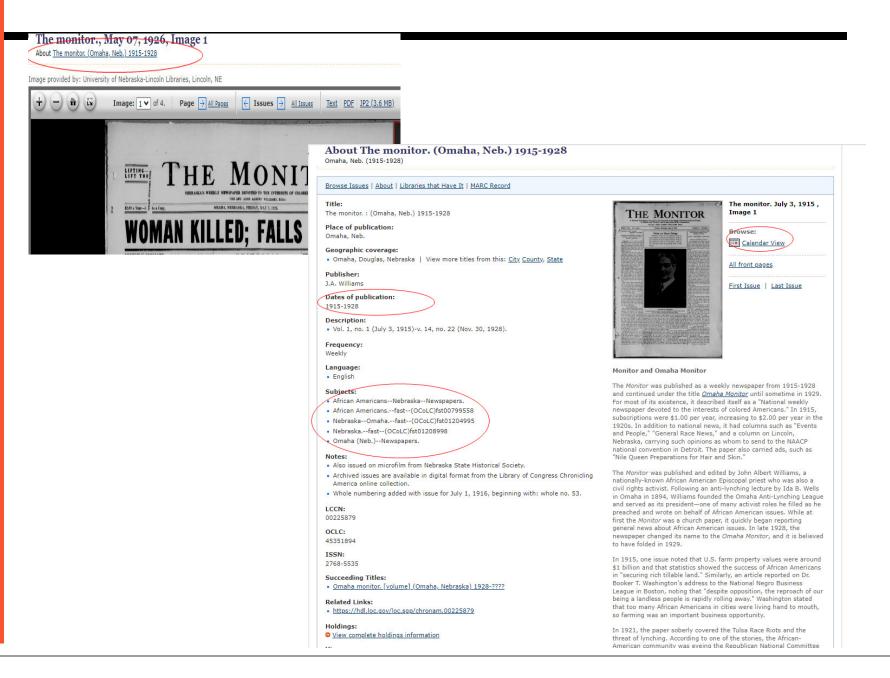
And remember to always cite your sources. It gives credit to the source of your information. Under every newspaper in the database, there is an available citation. Copy, paste, and you're done!





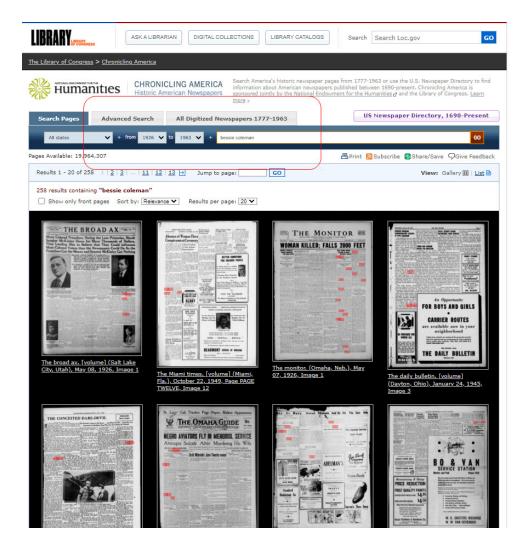
Basic Search- About the Newspaper

Title essays are provided by NDNP award recipients and summarize the history, scope, and general content of the newspaper as concisely as possible.





Basic Search – Limiting by Year



Wednesday, January 24, 1945

SPONSOR PROGRAM COMMEMORATING EXPLOITS OF 99TH SQUADRON

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 23 (AN) -Commemorating the first am versary of that day, Jan. 28, 194 when headlines all over the wor flashed the news that the 99 squadron had won an importa victory over a German unit ov Sicily, a program is to be stag Sunday at Music Town.

Because this first victory which the colored flyers shot do national and racial history, lo citizens who figured prominen in the development in aviation Negroes in the United States, v also participate.

Among the fliers invited who a now on leave from active duty Italy, France, and North Afr will be Lt. Willard Woods, of 332nd Fighter group, resting n at Santa Ana Air base. Becau led by the martyred Bessie Co. man, a number of women fly gave great inspiration to the m who later made good in the women are to be prominent in t testimonial program. It is be staged under the auspices of American Anti-Prejudice Socie

With Laura Bowman, fan stage star, making the welcome dress, the following will be ame the guests of honor presented:

Miss Marie Dickerson, first (ifornia girl to master aviation. tain a private pilot's license, participate in many air sho Miss Marie Daughter (William ' famed parachute jumper. Leon Washington, former associate Dr. J. Porter Davis, pioneer : ator at Kansas City, with wh he conducted the Bessie Colen Aero club there. Maceo B. Si field, first California Negro to o his own plane and to be assigned

MIAMI TIMES, MIAMI, FLORIDA

PAGE TWELVE SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1949 Sponsor Whis

Absence of Women Fliers Conspicuous at Ceremony

women pilots from all over the country gathered at the National Air museum of the Smithsonian in-stitute last Friday to pay a antion's gro women pilots was very co

The dedication comminated the three years of effect by members of seven three years of effect by members of seven three years of effect by members of seven three years of the property of the seven three years of the years of y

Noonan, her navigator.

While the same of Amelia Ear-earth deserves a place in the ar-chives for putterly lecuture she as-complained as neary firsts, still one on the complained as a neary firsts, still one could not help but recall the name of a well-known Negro woman pliet, Bessie Coleman, who was killed in an air crush II years before Amelia's disappearance. No effort has been made to preserve the name of lices Coleman who died on her post of duty in 1926, when air transports tion was a virgin field as far women in general were concerned. Then it was extremely new and different for Negro women.

could be determined, has been kept of Dorothy Barby, a Negro flyer who made a non-stop flight from

and discrimination against Negro women both is training and en playment has been effective in keep their entrance jate the aviation field at the minimum, still several have invaded the field and made a name for themselves and have been a credit to their sex and their race.

Negro women pilots today is Willi B. Brown of Chicago. Her aviation curver dates back to 1933 when she was enrolled in the Aeronautic University in Chicago and took master mechanics course.

There were only 37 Negro wom

College Presidents To Hear Industry

Representatives

WASHINGTON - The President of Negro Land Grant Colleges Contree years of effort by members of ference, meeting here next week,

disaptive. I

Miss Earbart disappeared on
June 2, 1377, during a 2,550 mile
field from Lea, New Guissea, to
the Hustian Bindish it was one less than Leagues
fight from Lea, New Guissea, to
the Hustian Bindish. United Earber
of a planned round-the-worded trip
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Thomas said, the Leagues's contern,
Normon, her navigation. he added, stems from its constan

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In a closely contests Stanley Clark was elected of Excelsion Social as Club Sunday afternoon

Chiropoo e Drs. J. V. Blond

e E. J. Paczah · F. S. Holn announce the o their new offices THE HOTEL R Office hours Evenings by App Phone 2-3585

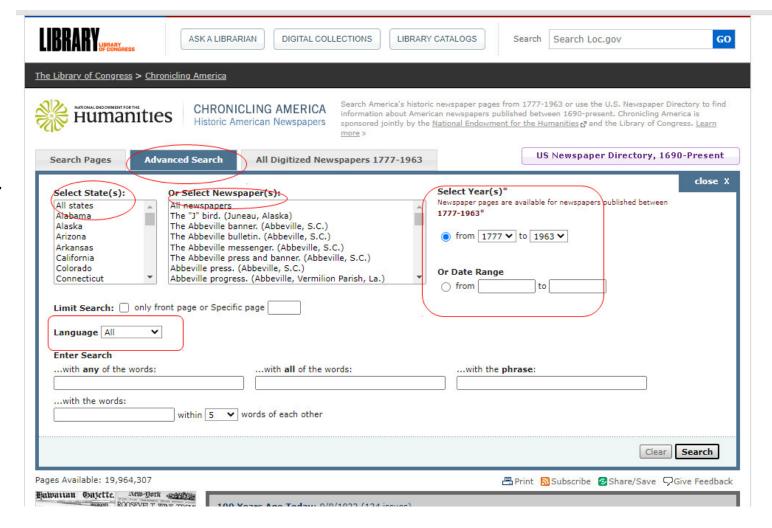
New Day Cl Monday,

10 a.m. to



Advanced Search

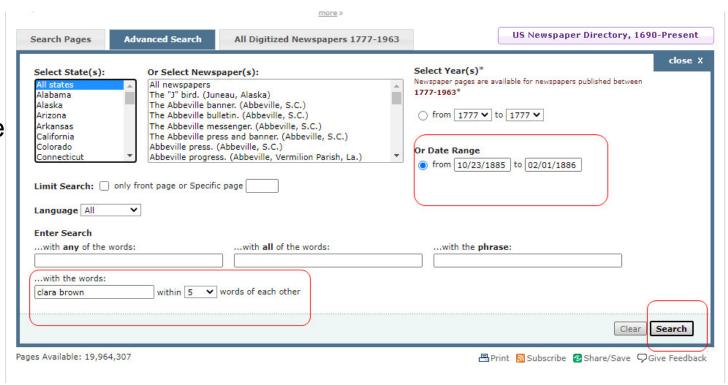
An advanced search in Chronicling America allows the researcher to limit results by state, by a particular newspaper, by a date range, or by the newspaper's language.





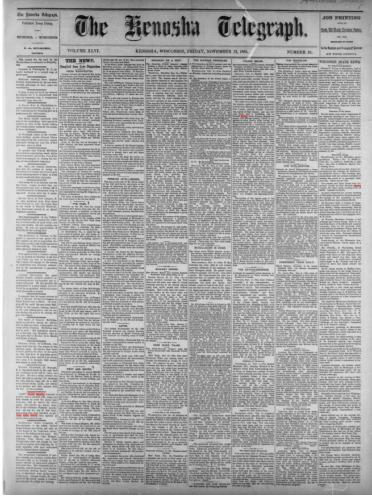
Advanced Search- Proximity Search

- narrow the date range from a few days before her death to the end of the following month. Select the state of Colorado, where Brown lived at the end of her life, or expand to all titles.
- enter keywords—in this case, her name, Clara Brown. She was also known as "Aunt Clara Brown" and "Angel of the Rockies."
- remember, common words such as and, not, and the are ignored by the search engine.
- the case of letters is ignored- simply type in, "clara brown."





Advanced Search- Clara Brown's Obituary



The Kenosha telegraph. [volume] (Kenosha, Wis.), 13 Nov. 1885. Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers. Lib. of

https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85033123/1885-11- 13/ed-1/seg-1/>



THE FIRST WOMAN WHO CROSSED THE PLATES TO COLORADO.

Denver Correspondence St. Louis Globe Democrat. "Aunt" Clara Brown, formerly a slave, who is credited with being the first woman to cross the plains into Colorado, died Monday in Denver, at her home on Arnpahoe street. She was the only female member of the Colorado Pioneer's association, and was the pet of that body, numbering over 400 people. Aunt Clara Brown was upward of 83 years of age. She re-membered the outbreak of the war of 1812 well, and was a half-grown girl at that time. In her youth she was owned by a planter in Logan county, Kentucky, who sold her to some one who emigrated to Kansas where she man-ared to obtain her freedom and started with a aged to obtain her freedom and started with a wagon train to Colorado. She had no money wagon train to Colorado. She had no money with which to pay her passage and so acted as cook in order to pay for her transportation. The wagon train arrived at Denver in June, 1859, having encountered some 800 Indians on the way. Aunt Clara was never afraid of the Indians, as she had Indian blood in her veins, her grandparents having been savages. She was a born philanthropist, and when President Lincoln set the negroes free she took her savings and journeyed to Kentucky for her people. Later she returned with 26 members of ple. Later she returned with 26 members of her family, men and women, for all of whom she paid full wagon fare, and who have long since married and intermarried until they and their descendants form a notable part of the colored community in Colorado. Aunt Clara's colored community in Colorado. Aunt Clara's husband and children were sold away from her long before the war. The children were in their infancy. Two years ago Aunt Clara heard that one of her slave-sold daughters was living at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and she gathered enough money by hard labor to take her to Council Bluffs. There she met her daughter, from whom she had been separated 40 years, and brought her back to Denver with her. The long lost daughter was the sole comfort of Aunt Clara's declining days. In an early day here she engaged in numerous noble charities, turned her home into a hospital, a hotel, and general refuge for those who were sick or in poverty. If those who made her home their home were able to pay her for what they received, she accepted it; if not, it did not matter. At one time she accumulated a large amount of property, but lost it all through the scheming

Evening star. [volume] (Washington, D.C.), 07 Nov. 1885. Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers. Lib. of Congress.

https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83045462/1885-11-07/ed- 1/seq-8/>

property, but lost it all through the scheming

of her agents.



Advanced Search- Phrase Search

- Select the Advanced Search tab and enter your phrase in the appropriate
 "...with the phrase" search box.
- When searching for a phrase, enter the words in the order they are most likely to occur.
- The order of search words does not affect the scope of the search results, but it will affect the order of their display.
- Type "aunt clara brown" as a search phrase.

AUNT CLARA BROWN.

The First Woman to Cross the Great

"Aunt" Clara Brown, formerly slave, who is credited with being the first woman to cross the plains into Colorado, died here at her home or Arapahoe street. She was the only female member of the Colorado Pioneers' Association, and was the pet of that body, numbering over four hundred people. Aunt Clara Brown was upwards of eighty-three years of age. She remembered the outbreak of the war in 1812 well, and was a half-grown girl at that time. In her youth she was owned by a planter in Logan County, Ky., who sold her to some one who emigrated to Kansas, where she managed to obtain her freedom, and started with a wagon-train to Colorado. She had no money with which to pay her passage, and so acted as cook in order to pay for her transportation. The wagon-train arrived at Denver in 1859, having encountered some eight hundred Indians on the way. Aunt Clara was never afraid of the Indians, as she had Indian blood in her veins, her grandparents having been savages. She was a born philanthropist, and when President Lincoln set the negroes free she took her savings and ourneyed to Kentucky for her people. Later she returned with twenty-six members of her family, men and women, for all of whom she paid full wagon fare, and who have long since married and intermarried until they and their descendants form a notable part of the colored community in Colorado. Aunt Clara's husband and children were sold away from her long before the war. The children were in their infancy. Two years ago Aunt Clara beard that one of her slave-sold daughters was living at Council Bluffs, Ia., and she gathered enough money by hard labor to take her to Council Bluffs. There she met her daughter, from whom she had been separated forty years, and brought her back to Denver with her. The long-lost daughter was the sole comfort of Aunt Clara's deelining days. In an early day she was engaged in numerous noble charities, turned her home into a hospital, a hotel

Savannah courier. (Savannah, Tenn.), 07 Jan. 1886. Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers. Lib. of Congress.

https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn89058248/1886-01-07/ed-1/seq-1/



Searching Tips

Too Many Results –

Research basic dates of when someone lived in a place, or the dates of important milestones, can help you to narrow down your searches.

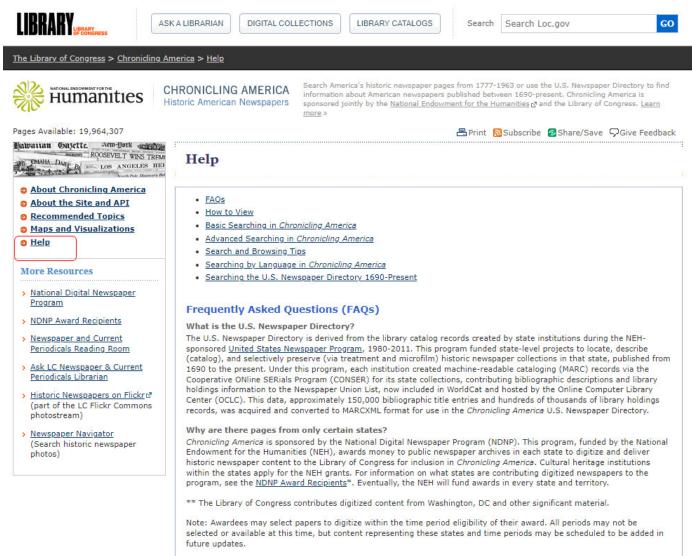
Try using more specific terms and/or limiting to a specific state of publication or a particular newspaper title.

Use the search box options in combination to narrow your results.

Too Few Results -

Try alternate terms or broader subjects and relax any limiting criteria (date ranges, state limitations, etc.).

If you need more help, you can find some useful information on the Help page.





Additional Resources

NEH/NHD/LOC

- NEH Teacher's Guide: Preparing for National History Day
 - https://edsitement.neh.gov/teachers-guides/preparing-national-history-day
- National History Day Library of Congress Resources
 - https://www.nhd.org/library-congress-tps
- LOC Teachers: Getting Started with Primary Sources
 - https://www.loc.gov/programs/teachers/getting-started-with-primary-sources/



Topics in Chronicling America Research Guides



https://guides.loc.gov/chronicling-america-topics

Library of Congress / Research Guides / Newspapers & Current Periodicals / Topics in Chronicling America Research Guides / Introduction

Topics in Chronicling America Research Guides

This research guide gathers together a collection of topical guides that tell various stories of America through the newspapers available in Chronicling America.

Introduction

Guides in Alphabetical Order

Guides by Date Range

Guides by War or Conflict

Guides by Subject

Guides by Themes in History

Newspapers & Current Periodicals



Have a question? Need assistance? Use our **online form** to ask a librarian for help.

Chat with a librarian, Monday through Friday, 12-2 pm Eastern Time (except Federal Holidays).

About Chronicling America

Chronicling America is a searchable digital collection of historic newspaper pages from 1777-1963 sponsored jointly by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Library of Congress.

Included in the website is the Directory of US Newspapers in American Libraries, a searchable index to newspapers published in the United States since 1690, which helos

Introduction

Chronicling America provides free access to millions of historic American newspaper pages published through 1963. Listed here are topics widely covered in the American press of the time. Each guide contains a brief introduction to the topic, recommended search strategies, and selected articles from Chronicling America meant to jump start your research process. If you have questions or would like to suggest other topics, use the Ask a Librarian contact form.

HIGHLIGHTS



Assasination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand: Two shots in Sarajevo ignited the fires of war and drew Europe toward World War I. This guide provides access to materials related to the "assassination of Archduke Franz



World War I Declarations: From 1914 to 1918, newspapers published declarations of war as over 21 countries involved themselves in World War I. This guide provides access to material related to "WWI Declarations."



Spanish American War: A guide for researching the topic of the "Spanish American War," which took place from April 25 until December 10, 1898, in the Chronicling America digital collection of historic newspapers.

ABOUT THE NEWSPAPER & CURRENT PERIODICAL READING ROOM

The Serial & Government Publications Division maintains one of the most extensive newspaper collections in the world. Beyond its newspaper holdings, the Division also has extensive collections of current periodicals, government publications, and comic books. These collections are accessed in the Newspaper & Current Periodical Reading Room which is located in Room LM-133 in the James Madison building in Washington, D.C.



Newspaper & Current Periodical Reading Room

For assistance, submit a question through our Ask a Librarian service (24/7) or call us at (202) 707-5690. You can also Chat with a Librarian (Monday-Friday, 12-2pm ET).

Topics in Chronicling America Research Guides

Introduction

Guides in Alphabetical Order

Guides by Date Range

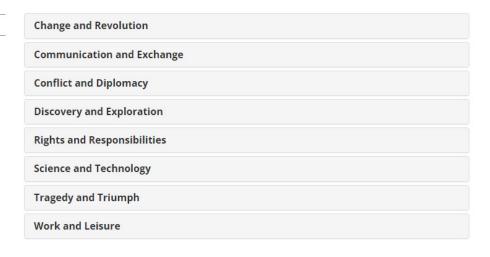
Guides by War or Conflict

Guides by Subject

Guides by Themes in History

Guides by Themes in History

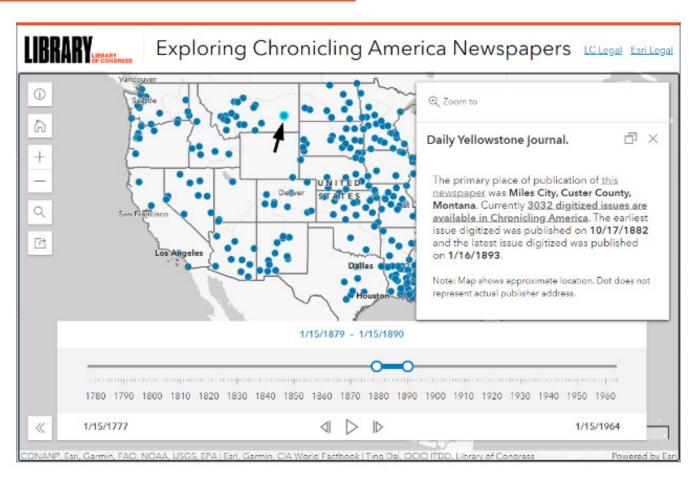
This research guide gathers together a collection of topical guides that tell various stories of America through the newspapers available in Chronicling America. Listed here are research guides, organized by themes in American history, intended to be a starting point for research. If you have any questions or need assistance, use the Ask a Librarian contact form.





Chronicling America Maps and Visualizations https://www.loc.gov/ndnp/data-visualizations/

Various maps and visualizations created using Chronicling America newspaper data to allow different ways of exploring the collection.



https://arcg.is/09fWXK

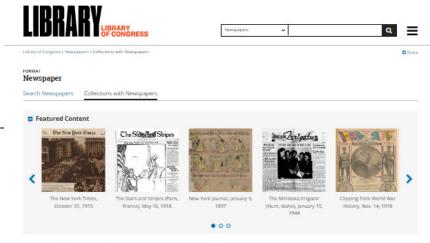


Chronicling America

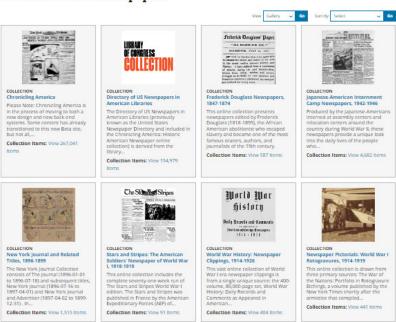
Additional Resources

Other Digitized Newspapers Collections:

https://loc.gov/newspapers/collections



Collections with Newspapers





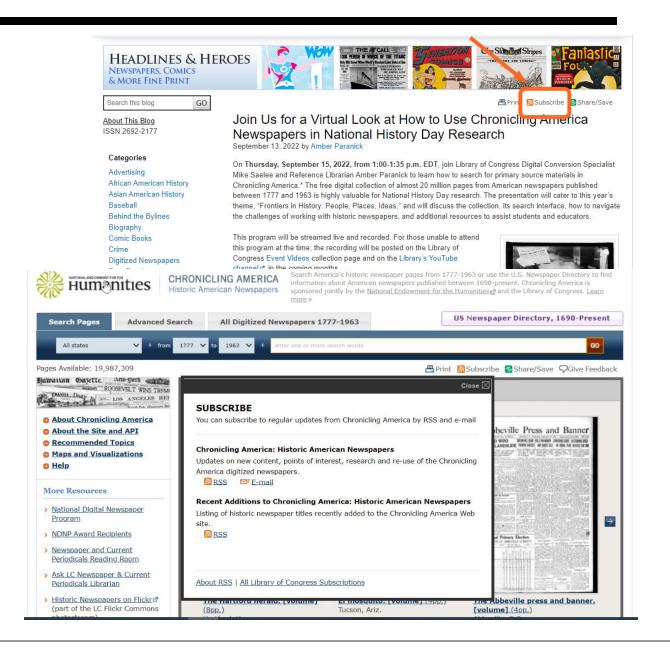
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Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers

Recent Additions to Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers





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44 Following 2,787 Followers



Chronicling America Historic Newspap...

✓ @ChronAmL... · Sep 8 ··· QueefhElizabeth II, Britain's longest-reigning monarch, became queen after the death of her father in 1952. After more than 70 years of rule, she died today at the age of 96. Read more about the beginning of her reign in our historic newspapers. chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn8304546...





Chronicling America Historic Newspap... 🔮 @ChronAmL... · Sep 8 ··· On this day in 1923, seven destroyers ran aground near Santa Barbara, CA due to navigational errors. Known as the Honda Point Disaster, it is the largest peacetime loss of U.S. Navy ships. Read more about it in

chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn8402432... #OTD





On this day in 1911, French poet and provocateur Guillaume Apollinaire was arrested under suspicion of stealing the Mona Lisa. Read more about the legendary art theft in our historic newspaper archive.

chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn8707808... #ChronAm #OTD







Serial and Government Publications

The stories of the struggles from the Dust Bowl can be found in the historic newspaper pages in Chronicling America. chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn8201531... #ChronAm

In September 1776, American schoolteacher Nathan Hale volunteered for a spying mission in British occupied New York. He was later captured and executed. Read how he and the American Revolution are remembered in

Chronicling America Historic Newspap... @ @ChronAmL... · Sep 11 · · · On this day in 1941, construction began on the Pentagon to house

America's growing War Department. 60 years later, to the day, it was a

On this day in 1813, an American naval squadron under the command of Oliver Hazard Perry, defeated a British squadron in the Battle of Lake Erie.

This gave the Americans control of the Great Lakes for the rest of the War

target of the 9/11 terrorist attacks.



Chronicling America Historic Newspap... 🔮 @ChronAmL... · Sep 9 ••• On this day in 1956, Elvis Presley made his first appearance on "The Ed Sullivan Show." His performing style brought both adoration and condemnation from critics and the public. Read more about his early career





Chronicling America: Historical Newspapers for National History Day

Thank you for attending today's session!

Send additional questions to Ask-a-Librarian

https://ask.loc.gov/newspapers-periodicals

The Library of Congress's mission is to engage, inspire, and inform Congress and the American people with a universal and enduring source of knowledge and creativity.



