

Content Authenticity and Provenance in the Age of Artificial Intelligence: A Call-to-Action for the LAMs Community

A Product of the C2PA for G+LAM Community of Practice



Kate Murray and Josh Sternfeld

DLF Webinar April 15, 2026

Download Report:

<https://blogs.loc.gov/thesignal/files/2026/04/Call-to-Action-CAP-for-LAMs.pdf>

C2PA for G+LAM

Goals:

- Awareness building about CAP for the government and LAM communities
- Create informal community of practice/discussion about CAP concepts and potential implementation
- Collaborate on use cases
- Return feedback to C2PA to help the spec better reflect the needs of the G+LAM digital preservation community

Project details and notes: <http://bit.ly/4ioaNQa>

Community building

- Monthly updates
- Quarterly community calls: next one is 6/12/2026 1-2:30pm ET
- Upcoming event: Discussion with C2PA Text Provenance co-chair 4/24/2026 10-11am ET
- Blog posts:
 - [Content Authenticity and Provenance in the Age of Artificial Intelligence: A Call to Action for the Libraries, Archives and Museums Community](#) (April 14, 2026)
 - [New Community of Practice for Exploring Content Provenance and Authenticity in the Age of AI](#) (July 18, 2025)
- Contact and join the mailing list: c2pa@loc.gov

Overview of CAP Concepts

Content Authenticity

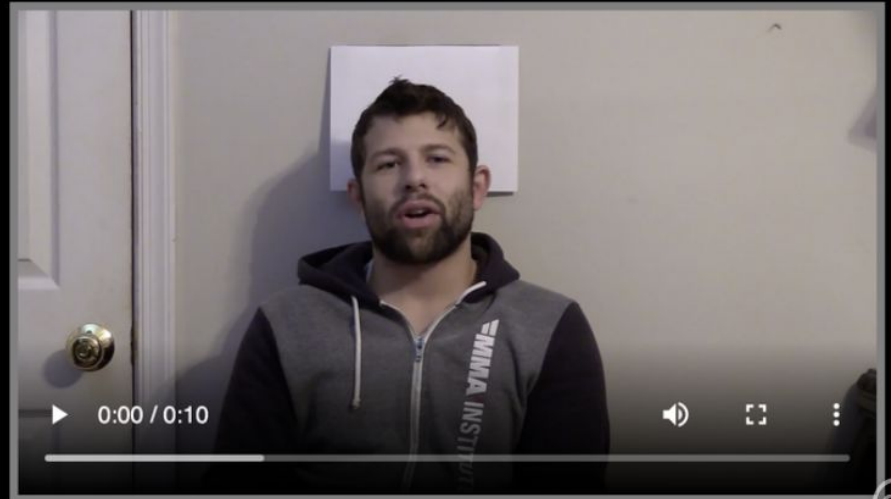
Content authenticity means verifying that digital content is genuine and unaltered. It does NOT mean that the content is factually correct.

Provenance

Provenance is a verifiable history of digital content that shows its origin and any modifications it has undergone, including signal chain documentation

Trust as Currency

Can you spot the DeepFake video?



- <https://www.media.mit.edu/projects/detect-fakes/overview/>

CAP in Digital Preservation

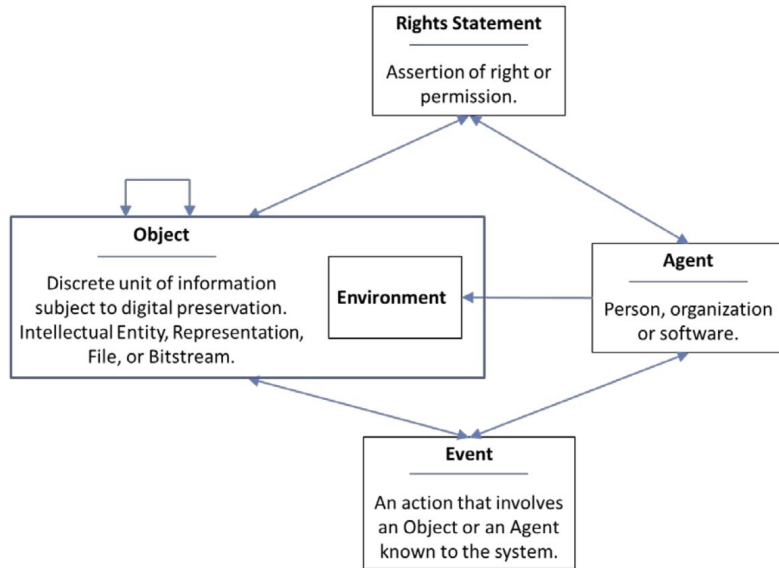
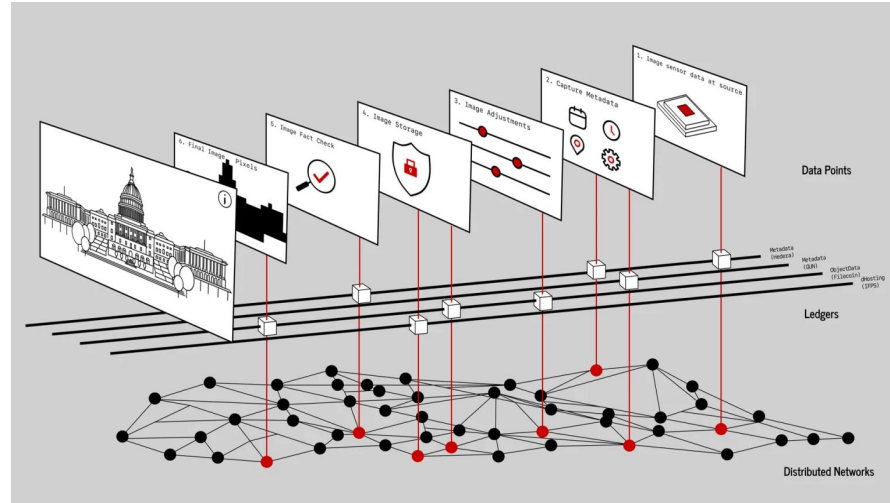


Figure 1: The PREMIS Data Model

Functional Area	Level			
	Level 1 (Know your content)	Level 2 (Protect your content)	Level 3 (Monitor your content)	Level 4 (Sustain your content)
Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have two complete copies in separate locations Document all storage media where content is stored Put content into stable storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have three complete copies with at least one copy in a separate geographic location Document storage and storage media indicating the resources and dependencies they require to function 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have at least one copy in a geographic location with a different disaster threat than the other copies Have at least one copy on a different storage media type Track the obsolescence of storage and media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have at least three copies in geographic locations, each with a different disaster threat Maximize storage diversification to avoid single points of failure Have a plan and execute actions to address obsolescence of storage hardware, software, and media
Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verify integrity information if it has been provided with the content Generate integrity information if not provided with the content Virus check all content; isolate content for quarantine as needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verify integrity information when moving or copying content Use write-blockers when working with original media Back up integrity information and store copy in a separate location from the content 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verify integrity information of content at fixed intervals Document integrity information verification processes and outcomes Perform audit of integrity information on demand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verify integrity information in response to specific events or activities Replace or repair corrupted content as necessary
Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the human and software agents that should be authorized to read, write, move, and delete content 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document the human and software agents authorized to read, write, move, and delete content and apply these 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain logs and identify the human and software agents that performed actions on content 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perform periodic review of actions/access logs
Metadata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create inventory of content, also documenting current storage locations Backup inventory and store at least one copy separately from content 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store enough metadata to know what the content is (this might include some combination of administrative, technical, descriptive, preservation, and structural) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine what metadata standards to apply Find and fill gaps in your metadata to meet those standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record preservation actions associated with content and when those actions occur Implement metadata standards chosen
Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document file formats and other essential content characteristics including how and when these were identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verify file formats and other essential content characteristics Build relationships with content creators to encourage sustainable file choices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor for obsolescence, and changes in technologies on which content is dependent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perform migrations, normalizations, emulation, and similar activities that ensure content can be accessed

Current AI CAP Research in LAMs




<https://www.starlinglab.org/image-authentication/>

Current AI CAP Research in LAMs




Content Credentials describes the technical aspects of the C2PA architecture; a model for storing and accessing cryptographically verifiable information whose trustworthiness can be assessed based on a defined trust model.




How this was made 

Content Credentials




-  Media captured with a camera
Info by Google LLC

Content Credentials maintains the history of AI and non-AI edits. [Learn more](#) about how Google displays media history and provides transparency about AI.



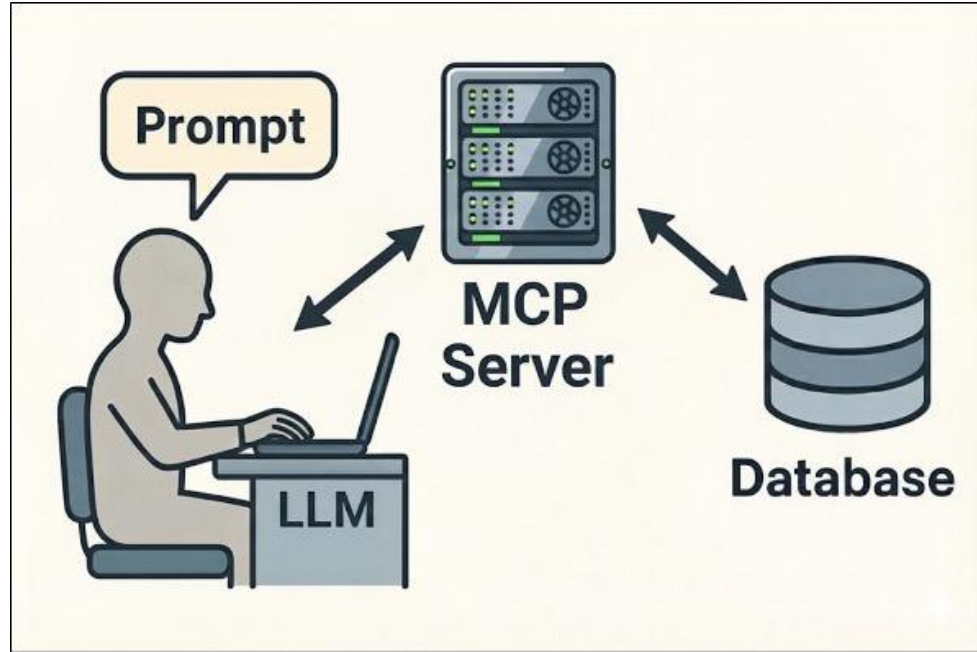
How this was made 

Content Credentials

-  Media captured with a camera
Info by Google LLC
-  Edited with AI tools
Info by Google LLC
-  Edited with non-AI tools
Info by Google LLC

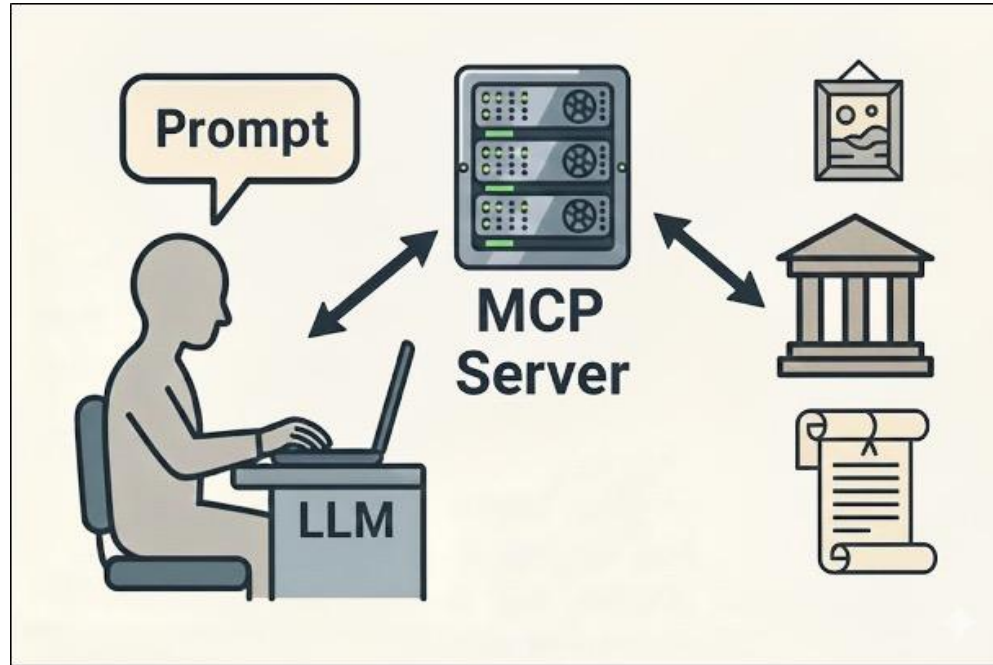
Content Credentials maintains the history of AI and non-AI edits. [Learn more](#) about how Google displays media history and provides transparency about AI.

Current AI CAP Research in LAMs



Model Context Protocol (MCP)

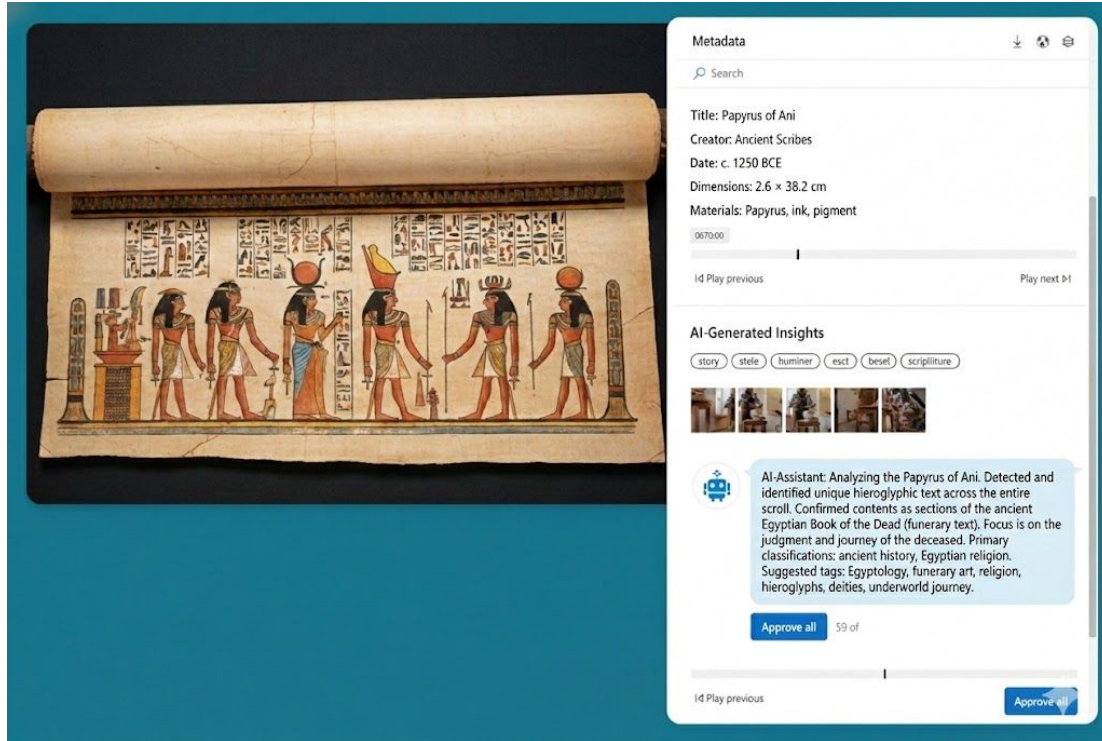
Current AI CAP Research in LAMs



Heritage Institution MCP Setup

Image generated by Nano Banana

CAP Challenges for LAMs: Institutional Capacity



Metadata

Search

Title: Papyrus of Ani
Creator: Ancient Scribes
Date: c. 1250 BCE
Dimensions: 2.6 × 38.2 cm
Materials: Papyrus, ink, pigment

0670:00

1d Play previous Play next 1d

AI-Generated Insights

story stele huminer escr beset scriptiture

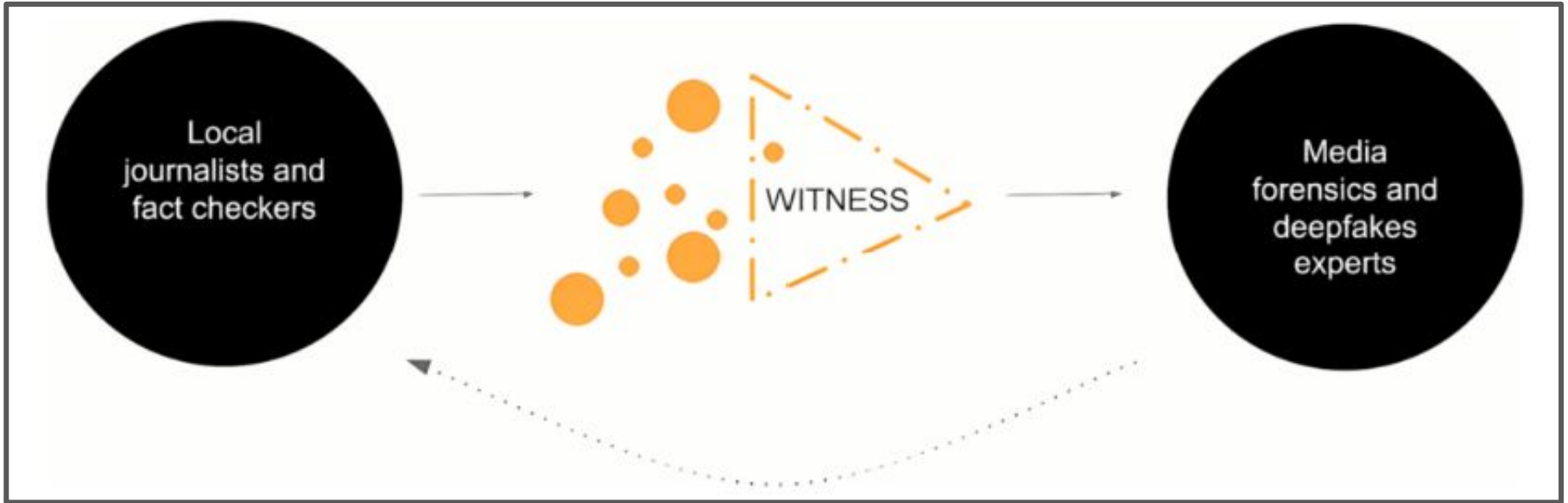
AI-Assistant: Analyzing the Papyrus of Ani. Detected and identified unique hieroglyphic text across the entire scroll. Confirmed contents as sections of the ancient Egyptian Book of the Dead (funerary text). Focus is on the judgment and journey of the deceased. Primary classifications: ancient history, Egyptian religion. Suggested tags: Egyptology, funerary art, religion, hieroglyphs, deities, underworld journey.

Approve all 59 of

1d Play previous Approve all

Image generated by Nano Banana

CAP Challenges for LAMs: Privacy, Legal, and Ethics Issues



CAP Challenges for LAMs: Rapid Agentic Development

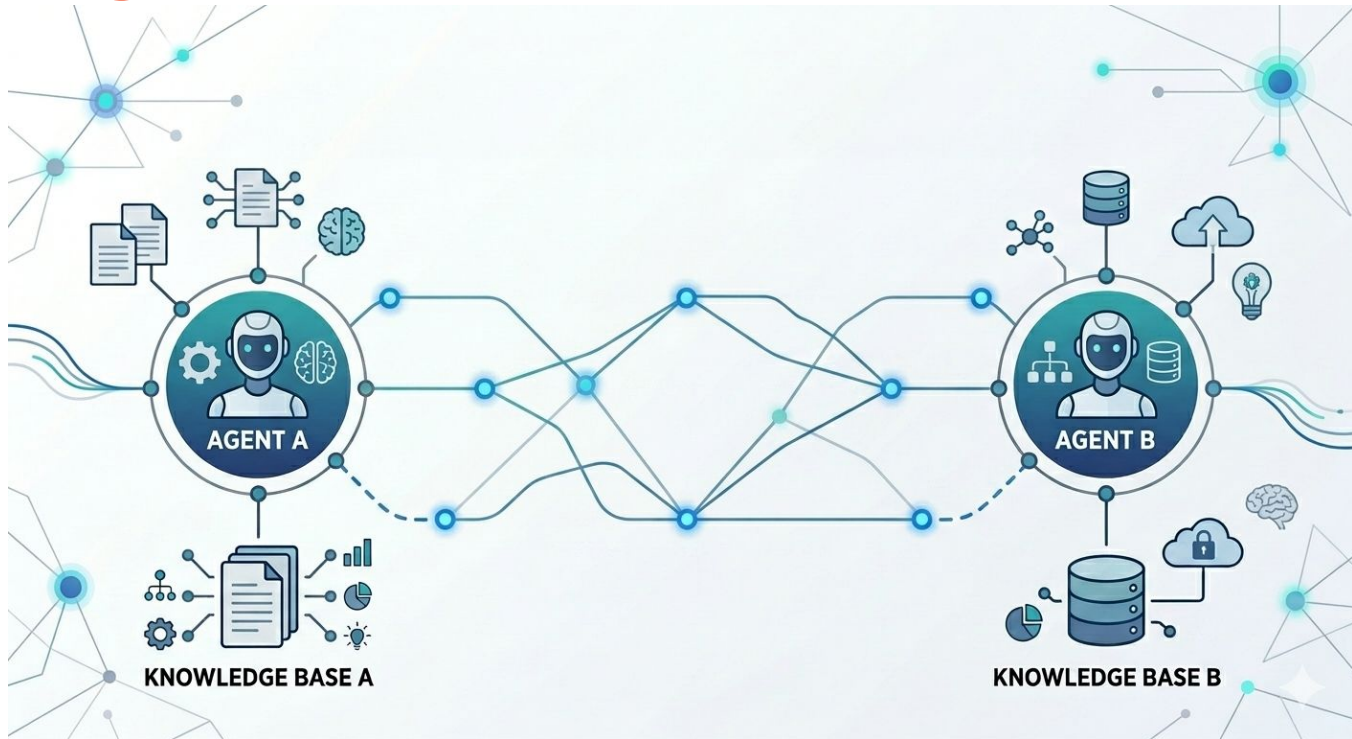


Image generated by Nano Banana

The Four Pillars of the Call-to-Action: Research and Development



The Four Pillars of the Call-to-Action: Partnerships and Collaboration

DOAWG

Digital Object Authenticity Working Group



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ARCHIVES
INITIATIVE

TRUSTARCHIVES.ORG



The Four Pillars of the Call-to-Action: Advocacy with Industry and User Communities



C2PA Steering Committee Members

<https://c2pa.org/membership/>

Context and Key Terms



C2PA: Coalition for Content Provenance and Authenticity is the technical specification development body for publishers, creators and consumers to establish the origin and edits of digital content.

<https://c2pa.org/>

content credentials

Content Credentials describes the technical aspects of the C2PA architecture; a model for storing and accessing cryptographically verifiable information whose trustworthiness can be assessed based on a defined trust model.

https://spec.c2pa.org/specifications/specifications/2.4/specs/C2PA_Specification.html

Advocacy Example: C2PA Specification and Sample Files

This screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for `c2pa-org/specifications`. The repository is public and has 25 forks and 175 stars. The main branch is selected, and there are 26 other branches and 3 tags. The commit history shows a recent update to the README.md by meta-tha. The file list includes:

- `.github/workflows`: Update download path for JSON file in workflow (last month)
- `build/site`: Merge pull request #107 from c2pa-org/fix/75-... (last week)
- `docs`: Add new recommendation section to the nav/i... (2 weeks ago)
- `output`: Updates (5 years ago)
- `softbinding-alg-list`: chore: update softbinding-algorithm-list.json (last month)
- `.DS_Store`: update 2.1 to current state of main (2 years ago)
- `.gitignore`: 1.3 Site! (3 years ago)

This screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for `c2pa-org/public-testfiles`. The repository is public and has 14 forks and 30 stars. The main branch is selected, and there are 11 issues, 3 pull requests, and 175 stars. The file list includes:

- `2.2`: A folder containing sub-folders `audio`, `bad`, `good`, and `m4a`, along with `.gitkeep` and `README.md`.

The commit history shows a recent update to the `capitalization fix` by andyparsons. The file list table is as follows:

Name	Last commit message	Last commit date
<code>..</code>		
<code>audio</code>	feedback from Conformance TF 10-1-2026	6 months ago
<code>font</code>	capitalization fix	6 months ago
<code>image</code>	feedback from Conformance TF 10-1-2026	6 months ago
<code>pdf</code>	capitalization fix	6 months ago

<https://github.com/c2pa-org>

FADGI Tiered Community Recommendations for Content Authenticity and Provenance (TCR4CAP)

Framework Criteria	Level 1: Plan	Level 2: Structure	Level 3: Standardize	Level 4: Validate/Verify
<p>Awareness and engagement</p> <p>This criterion documents a range of awareness about CAP data, from documenting detecting the existence of CAP data in key files at the lower levels to requiring specific types of data (checksums, assertions, logs) to standardized data structures (CAP manifests) and non-binding contextual data to standard types at the higher levels.</p>	<p>Determine plans for recognizing, storing and managing CAP data for acquired and created content.</p> <p>Part of this includes impacts on collection development and acquisition planning for content that doesn't have CAP data by design. Examples of this might be sensitive content for which CAP data could be challenging for privacy, safety or political reasons.</p>	<p>Establish institutional criteria for structured data and require specific types of CAP data for acquired and created content.</p> <p>Control authority, example: checksum, file values</p> <p>Provenance example: log assertions, PDSIGS events</p>	<p>Require specific formats of CAP data (CAPA, XXXX)</p>	<p>Validate against institutional criteria and goals (example schema.)</p>
<p>tamper-evident to tamper-resistant/proof</p> <p>This criterion explores how resilient the CAP data is against change (inadvertent or purposeful) and the ability to identify change when it does occur. The progression of this criterion is an arc from tamper-evident to tamper-resistant/proof. This includes requiring CAP be embedded into the file (making it more difficult to change) to establishing external trust metrics and cryptographic signatures.</p> <p>See Tamper-evident to tamper-resistant/proof for more information.</p> <p>Defined succession between media and CAP metadata</p> <p>This criterion considers the relationship of the CAP data to the content itself, including exploring what the CAP is.</p>	<p>Define accepted tamper-evident mechanisms for received CAP data, including a plan to acknowledge an awareness of potential tampering at specific points in the lifecycle.</p>	<p>Integrate tamper-evident data checking and preservation into existing digital workflow and systems.</p>	<p>Level 3: Standardize</p> <p>Require tamper-resistant systems and mechanisms which might include, for example, a CAP file boxing.</p>	<p>Level 4: Validate/Verify</p> <p>Implement full verification mechanisms via external trust criteria and cryptographic signatures.</p>
<p>Framework Criteria</p> <p>describing at what level of detail (such as partial file, whole file, package level), higher levels exploring specific requirements for association including requiring operational relationships that support digital preservation activities.</p> <p>This criterion is modelled after the NDSA Levels "Control" factor</p>	<p>Level 1: Plan</p> <p>Determine needs and initiate institutional planning for level of specificity for CAP data (such as partial file, whole file, package level)</p>	<p>Level 2: Structure</p> <p>Require specific structures and relationships that XXXX</p>	<p>Level 3: Standardize</p> <p>Require operational relationships that support digital preservation activities such as audits and verification.</p>	<p>Level 4: Valid</p> <p>Audit and verify regularly</p>
<p>AI-specific documentation</p> <p>This criterion explores the specific features in the CAP to document AI interactions with the content along the lifecycle of the digital object. Lower levels may not have any specific identified components or requiring existing structure to highlight AI. Higher levels have purpose built and structured options for AI.</p>	<p>Plan for AI awareness, especially at key points such as image processing (ie, cropping, color adjustments). Determine the needs to document how AI was used, by what tools and how the will be expressed.</p>	<p>If you can CAP workflow, make sure they accommodate AI being in touch: (aka coding notes)</p>	<p>Require purpose-built structured options for documenting AI interactions.</p>	<p>Standardize and require detailed, granular documentation of all AI interactions (input, context, output, models used).</p>
<p>Disclosure and access</p> <p>This criterion explores the ability of the CAP data to be accessible and transparent, especially at points of public access.</p>		<p>Document all content specifications and interactions with each process.</p> <p>Publish the processes that may be performed on collection base</p>	<p>Require transparent access to action and transformation history at the point of public access.</p>	<p>Require documentation of the intent, context and digital conservation details for all transformations.</p>

Framework Criteria	Level 1: Plan	Level 2: Structure	Level 3: Standardize	Level 4: Validate/Verify
<p>External dependencies</p> <p>This criterion explores reliance on specific technical support, tools and metadata/specification for CAP data.</p>				

Submit comments to FADGI

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[Home](#) > [Guidelines](#) > Tiered Community Recommendations for Content Authenticity and Provenance (TCR4CAP)

Tiered Community Recommendations for Content Authenticity and Provenance (TCR4CAP)
Audio-Visual Working Group

Initiated in early 2025, the FADGI AV Working Group has established a new action team to develop tiered community recommendations for content authenticity and provenance (CAP) for digital audiovisual collections. The effort, inspired by the [NDSA Levels of Digital Preservation](#), aims to help government, library, archive, and museum institutions determine practical, resource-appropriate approaches to documenting authenticity—especially in an era where AI increasingly interacts with institutional collections. The project is defining levels of practice ranging from basic integrity checks to more advanced implementations such as embedded provenance metadata or trust-center integrations. The framework is not intended to certify files or systems, but to support institutional planning, policy development, and shared community understanding.

This project is supporting the efforts of the [G2PA for G+I AM \(Government plus Libraries, Archives and Museums\) Community of Practice](#), especially the goals set out in the [Content Authenticity and Provenance in the Age of Artificial Intelligence: A Call-to-Action for the LAMs Community](#) (Feb 2025) white paper.

A draft for public comment is expected to be released in summer 2026.

For more information, contact feddigitization@tcc.gov

Last Updated: 03/05/2026

<https://www.digitizationguidelines.gov/guidelines/tcr-cap.html>

The Four Pillars of the Call-to-Action: Open Distribution of Results & Lessons Learned

AI4LAM

Artificial Intelligence for Libraries, Archives & Museums

<https://ai4lam.org/>

References and more information

- Content Authenticity and Provenance in the Age of Artificial Intelligence: A Call-to-Action for the LAMs Community A Product of the C2PA for G+LAM Community of Practice
 - Download Report:
<https://blogs.loc.gov/thesignal/files/2026/04/Call-to-Action-CAP-for-LAMs.pdf>
- C2PA: Coalition for Content Provenance and Authenticity <https://c2pa.org/>
- C2PA specification:
https://spec.c2pa.org/specifications/specifications/2.4/specs/C2PA_Specification.html
- C2PA GitHub/Test files: <https://github.com/c2pa-org/public-testfiles/tree/main>
- Blog posts:
 - [Content Authenticity and Provenance in the Age of Artificial Intelligence: A Call to Action for the Libraries, Archives and Museums Community](#) (April 14, 2026)
 - [New Community of Practice for Exploring Content Provenance and Authenticity in the Age of AI](#) (July 18, 2025)
- InterPARES Trust AI: <https://interparestrustai.org/>
- Digital Object Authenticity Working Group (DOAWG) <https://www.doawg.org/>
- Trust in Archives Initiative (TAI): <https://www.trustarchives.org/>

Thank You!

CONTRIBUTORS

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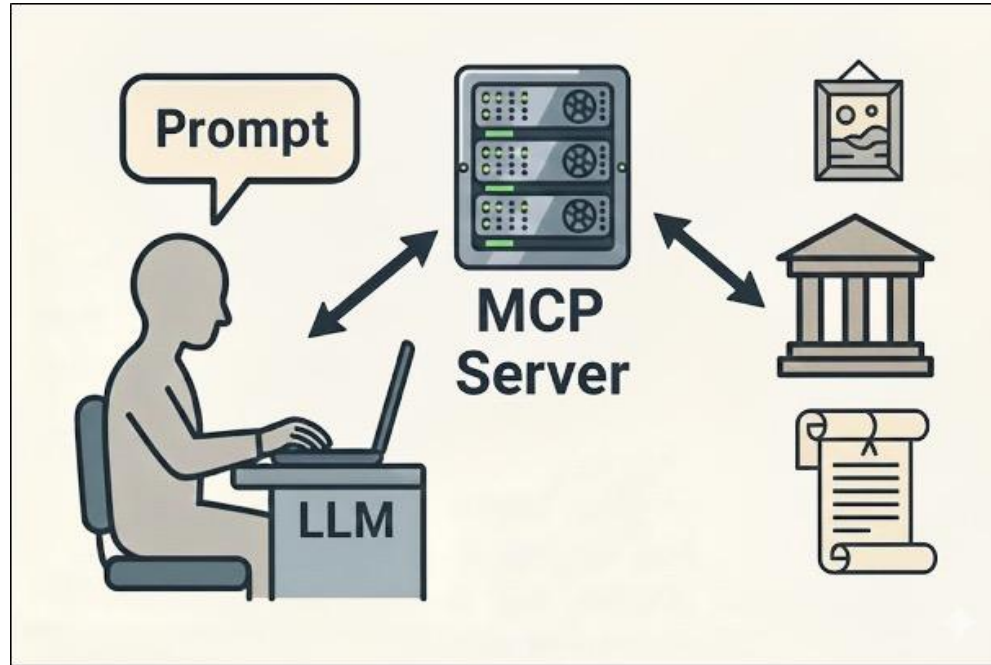
Josh Sternfeld

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Download Report:

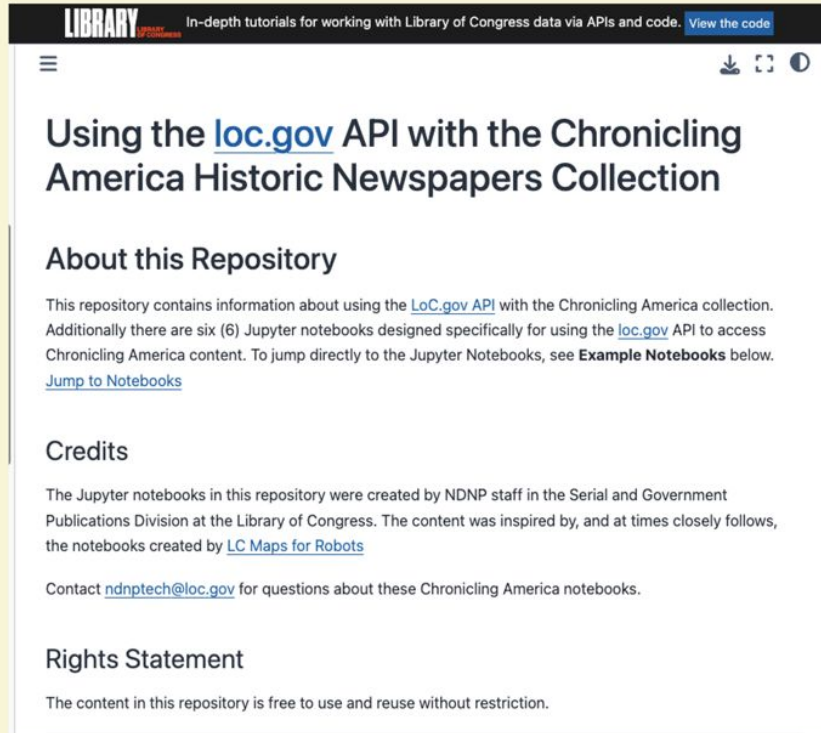
<https://blogs.loc.gov/thesignal/files/2026/04/Call-to-Action-CAP-for-LAMs.pdf>

Model Content Protocol Explained



Heritage Institution MCP Setup

Creating a Chronicling America MCP Server



The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page. At the top, there is a dark header with the 'LIBRARY OF CONGRESS' logo and the text 'In-depth tutorials for working with Library of Congress data via APIs and code. View the code'. Below the header, the repository title is 'Using the [loc.gov](#) API with the Chronicling America Historic Newspapers Collection'. The page is divided into sections: 'About this Repository', 'Credits', and 'Rights Statement'. The 'About this Repository' section contains text about the repository's purpose and a link to 'Jump to Notebooks'. The 'Credits' section mentions the creators and a link to 'LC Maps for Robots'. The 'Rights Statement' section states that the content is free to use and reuse without restriction.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS In-depth tutorials for working with Library of Congress data via APIs and code. [View the code](#)

Using the [loc.gov](#) API with the Chronicling America Historic Newspapers Collection

About this Repository

This repository contains information about using the [LoC.gov API](#) with the Chronicling America collection. Additionally there are six (6) Jupyter notebooks designed specifically for using the [loc.gov](#) API to access Chronicling America content. To jump directly to the Jupyter Notebooks, see **Example Notebooks** below. [Jump to Notebooks](#)

Credits

The Jupyter notebooks in this repository were created by NDNP staff in the Serial and Government Publications Division at the Library of Congress. The content was inspired by, and at times closely follows, the notebooks created by [LC Maps for Robots](#)

Contact ndnptech@loc.gov for questions about these Chronicling America notebooks.

Rights Statement

The content in this repository is free to use and reuse without restriction.

[Chronicling America API Page](#)

Initial Prompt in Claude Code

I would like to create my own MCP server using a free API of historic newspapers found in Chronicling America which is hosted by the Library of Congress. Basic information about the API can be found here https://libraryofcongress.github.io/data-exploration/loc.gov%20JSON%20API/Chronicling_America/README.html. After reviewing that, I would like a step-by-step walk-through on how to build the server, what the possible functionalities/tools are, and some of the more advanced possibilities once I get the basics down.

Browsed the web, used a tool >

Now I have a thorough understanding of the API. Let me put together a comprehensive guide for you.

Building an MCP Server for Chronicling America

What is Chronicling America?

The Chronicling America project by the Library of Congress is a free, publicly accessible collection of digitized historic US newspapers (roughly 1770–1963). Its API requires no authentication or API key, making it perfect for an MCP server project.

Claude Code's Creation of MCP Server Tools

Parameter	Effect on the Query	Note
<code>dl=___</code>	Display Level. Indicates whether display results will be newspaper title, issue, or page level.	Examples: <code>all</code> (Default, same effect as omitting this parameter) <code>issue</code> <code>page</code>
<code>qs=___</code>	Indicates what words the query will search.	Use Plus "+" symbol between words
<code>ops=___</code>	Indicates the type of search operation.	Examples: <code>PHRASE</code> ("This exact phrase"), <code>AND</code> ("All of these words"), <code>OR</code> ("Any of these words"), <code>~5</code> ("These words within 5 words of each other"), <code>~10</code> ("These words within 10 words of each other")
<code>end_date=YYYY-MM-DD</code>	Indicates the end "date" field.	
<code>start_date=YYYY-MM-DD</code>	Indicates the start "date" field value.	
<code>location_state=___</code>	Narrows result of the newspaper title to its state location.	
<code>location_city=___</code>	The publication "location" state	

Chronicling America API README

Tool Name	Description
<code>search_newspapers</code>	Full-text search with date, state, language filters
<code>list_newspapers</code>	Browse all digitized papers, filter by state
<code>get_newspaper_info</code>	Metadata for a specific paper (by LCCN)
<code>get_newspaper_issues</code>	All available issues for a paper
<code>get_page</code>	Metadata + links for a specific page
<code>get_page_text</code>	Full OCR text of a page
<code>get_issue</code>	All pages in a specific edition
<code>list_batches</code>	All NDNP data batches
<code>get_batch</code>	Metadata for one batch
<code>search_by_title</code>	Search using <code>partof_title</code> parameter
<code>get_front_page</code>	Get the front page of a specific issue
<code>search_by_ethnicity</code>	Filter by <code>subject_ethnicity</code> field

MCP Server Tools

Suggested “Advanced Possibilities”

- Historical Event Explorer: Chain searches across date ranges around an event
- Geographic Coverage Heatmap: Plot counties and cities that have most digitized coverage based on list of titles
- Trend Tracking Over Time: “Google Trends” for historic newspapers
- Story Arc Reconstruction: Stitch together narrative arc of a topic
- Multilingual Search
- Semantic Search (RAG)

Bumps in the road...

- Difficulty accessing API due to site migration which required redirecting to new “endpoint structure”
- Search not retrieving known hits:
 - “Judgment calls” based on analysis of topics across page content
 - After retrieving search hits, originally designed to scan beginning of each page (first 8,000 characters) and missed pages with more content
 - Updated “Context-aware snippet extraction”

Chronicling America Contextual Search Results

Collection Items

View

Gallery



Go

Sort By

Relevance



Go



NEWSPAPER

Image 2 of The
Columbian (Bloomsburg,
Pa.), March 3, 1910

... an alliance with P. T.
Barnum as a stepping
ston? to his heart's desire.
Bailey ...



NEWSPAPER

Image 4 of The Marion
daily mirror (Marion,
Ohio), June 30, 1908

... an nllunco with P. T.
Barnum as a stepping
stone to his hcait's desire.
Bailey ...



NEWSPAPER

Image 23 of San Antonio
light (San Antonio, Tex.),
October 21, 1923

... the circus. The success
of Barnum's circus was
almost immediate, but it
was not spontaneous. ...



NEWSPAPER

Image 1 of Evening
journal (Wilmington,
Del.), April 8, 1891

... The success of P. T.
Barnum may la
considered as
phenomenal. It is
estimated that ...

Claude Provides Explanations for Errors

“Without these fixes, any search term appearing beyond character 8,000 of a page — common in large multi-section papers — is silently invisible during verification, causing false negatives in analysis. The search_newspapers snippet issue means relevance assessment at the search stage is also unreliable, requiring unnecessary get_page_text calls to verify hits that the snippet should have already characterized.”

P. T. Barnum and Jenny Lind Tour, 1850-51



Claude-Generated Six-Page Summary

"The Queen of Song"

Newspaper Reviews of Jenny Lind's American Tour with P. T. Barnum

September 1850 – July 1851

Sources drawn from *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers, Library of Congress*

Introduction

P. T. Barnum's 1850–51 American tour with Swedish soprano Jenny Lind was one of the most spectacular entertainment events in nineteenth-century American history. Barnum had never heard Lind sing when he contracted her for a guaranteed fee of \$150,000 plus expenses — an audacious wager on reputation alone. He built the tour's anticipation through relentless newspaper publicity in the months before her arrival, and by the time Lind's ship docked in New York harbor on September 1, 1850, tens of thousands of New Yorkers turned out to greet her.

The tour ran roughly ninety-three concerts across the eastern seaboard and the South, taking Lind and her ensemble — conductor Julius Benedict, baritone Giovanni Belletti, and later tenor Lorenzo Salvi — through New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Charleston, Havana, New Orleans, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and dozens of other cities before concluding in mid-1851. The reviews gathered here, drawn from *Chronicling America's* digitized newspaper collections, trace that arc from the electrifying first night at Castle Garden through the city of New Orleans — where her ticket auctions set records outside New York — to a Hartford concert disrupted by a near-riot over ticket sales.

These contemporary accounts document not just the music but the broader cultural phenomenon: the auction economics of Barnum's ticketing strategy, the class dynamics that kept wealthy New Yorkers away from a venue frequented by the 'canaille,' the religious and moral dimensions that provincial reviewers layered onto Lind's performances, and the raw disorder that celebrity on this scale could produce.

Here are the direct links to the four articles used in the document:

1. **New York Morning Star review of first concert** (reprinted in *North-Carolinian*, Fayetteville, NC, Sept. 21, 1850) <https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn84020750/1850-09-21/ed-1/?sp=2&q=jenny+lind+barnum+concert>
2. **"Jenny Lind and the Aristocracy"** (*Wilmington Journal*, NC, Oct. 18, 1850) <https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn84026536/1850-10-18/ed-1/?sp=4&q=jenny+lind+barnum+concert>
3. **New Orleans ticket auction & concert review** (*Daily Crescent*, New Orleans, Feb. 10–11, 1851) <https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn82015378/1851-02-10/ed-1/?sp=2&q=jenny+lind+concert+new+orleans>
<https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn82015378/1851-02-11/ed-1/?sp=2&q=jenny+lind+concert+new+orleans>
4. **"Jenny Lind in Hartford"** (*New-England Religious Herald*, Hartford, CT, July 12, 1851) <https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn92051540/1851-07-12/ed-1/?sp=2&q=jenny+lind+concert+performance>

Claude's Self-Imposed Filters

Section II — Filtered List (Strong Hits)

Items where the OCR snippet or date context confirmed a substantive connection to the Lind tour — concert reviews, ticket coverage, arrival accounts, reprinted dispatches. Organized chronologically.

Pre-Tour Anticipation — September 1850

"The Swedish Nightingale" / Reception in New York — North-Carolinian (Fayetteville, NC), Sept. 14, 1850

<https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn84020750/1850-09-14/ed-1/?sp=2>

Pre-concert arrival coverage; includes critical commentary on overblown Herald reporting of Lind's carriage arrival.

Ticket Auction Notice — Southern Sentinel (Plaquemine, LA), Sept. 7, 1850

<https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn88064476/1850-09-07/ed-1/?sp=3>

Section III — Weaker Hits (Unverified or Marginal)

Items returned by the search where the OCR snippet did not clearly confirm tour-related content — typically because the snippet showed only masthead boilerplate, unrelated news on the same page, or a tangential passing mention. The Jenny Lind connection may exist deeper in the page text but was not visible in the snippet window. Worth checking individually if comprehensive coverage is needed.

New York — Possible Additional Coverage

New-York Daily Tribune, Sept. 10, 1850 (p. 4)

<https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn83030213/1850-09-10/ed-1/?sp=4>

Snippet showed only editorial notices; concert content may be on a different column of the same page.

Sunday Dispatch (New York), Sept. 29, 1850

<https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn83030362/1850-09-29/ed-1/?sp=2>

Snippet showed only subscription/delivery boilerplate.

Sunday Dispatch (New York), Oct. 20, 1850

<https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn83030362/1850-10-20/ed-1/?sp=3>

Snippet showed only an advertisement for a patent medicine syrup.

Sunday Dispatch (New York), May 4, 1851

<https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn83030362/1851-05-04/ed-1/?sp=3>

Snippet showed only hair product advertising copy.

Claude's “Hybrid” Methodology

- Pre-trained Knowledge: Already knew the date range of the tour and major stops
- Chronicling America: Used pre-trained knowledge to pinpoint articles from major tour stops

“A researcher approaching this purely inductively — letting the newspaper corpus tell them which moments generated the most coverage — might have landed on different events.”

Implications

- MCP Server will likely not work on first try, requires iterative development
- Even when it works, MCP Server retrieval behavior opaque
- LLM uses pre-trained knowledge to filter request and interpret results
- Demand for a new kind of information literacy + historical knowledge