Pathways to Discovery for LGBTQ+ Archival Materials: An Analysis of Discovery Tools and Descriptive Quality in Online Finding Aids

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INTRODUCTION

The slow movement of the archival profession toward descriptive standards leapt forward when computer automation provided a means for sharing finding aids beyond the reading room (Gabriel, 2002). Publishing finding aids online has provided access to collections, created awareness of the resources available at archival institutions, and facilitated the discovery of materials (Roth, 2001; Bron, Proffitt, and Washburn, 2013; Eidson and Zamon, 2019). Despite the improvement of discovery and access brought on by the adoption of structure and content standards (Gabriel, 2002; Eidson and Zamon, 2019), the question of whether research institutions have met the needs of users by maximizing the pathways to discovery for LGBTQ+ materials has not been answered. This has been of particular concern in regions that have been slower to address a history of social injustice toward the LGBTQ+ community. The discovery of primary source materials for LGBTQ+ research has been negatively impacted by a history of archival practice that has failed to preserve and provide access to records. Collections with relevant LGBTQ+ materials were often hidden due to inaccurate subject headings, veiled references to a "friend, roommate, or travel companion" (p. 123), or no subject description (Brown, 2011). Materials were frequently destroyed by relatives, damaged through improper private storage, or simply not valued as potential acquisitions by archivists with narrow collection mandates (Brown, 2011). The importance of quality resource description in online finding aids cannot be understated, and current content standards provide guidelines that could improve subject access and discovery of LGBTQ+ collections and materials. How LGBTQ+ archival materials have been identified in online discovery platforms and finding aids impacts the ability of researchers to identify primary source materials.

Purpose Statement

The purpose of this research was to investigate and assess the availability of online archival finding aids and descriptive metadata for LGBTQ+ materials at research universities in the Southeastern United States.

Research Questions

R1. Which online discovery and access features for descriptive records were available on the institutions' website including:
   a. structure and exchange standards (Encoded Archival Description-EAD XML, MARC, linked data-RDF),
   b. publication platforms (local website or catalog, archival information system, regional consortium), and
   c. additional discovery features, such as subject indexes, subject research guides?

R2. How many LGBTQ+ related collections were identified by searching the institution's discovery resources and how were the collections identified?

R3. Were finding aids compliant with DACS' required descriptive elements?

R4. How many and what type of controlled access points (including name, place, subject, form, occupation, and function) and narrative elements (administrative/biographical note, scope/content note, and abstract) were in the finding aids, and what controlled vocabularies were identified?

Definitions

LGBTQ+: is the commonly recognized acronym for the gender, sexuality, and romantic minority (GSRM) community that includes the initials for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and the reclaimed, umbrella term queer, (Human Rights Campaign [HRC], n.d.; PFLAG, 2021) with the plus sign designating additional identities.

Encoded Archival Description (EAD): "is an XML standard for encoding archival finding aids, maintained by the Technical Subcommittee for Encoded Archival Standards of the Society of American Archivists, in partnership with the Library of Congress" (Library of Congress [LC], n.d., par. 1).

The initial introduction of EAD in 1998 and its subsequent revisions in 2002 and 2014 have influenced archival descriptive practice and the online publication of finding aids for resource discovery.

Describing Archives: A Content Standard (DACS): is the recognized content standard for the United States based on international standards like the General International Archival Description (ISAD-G). Originally published in 2004 and subsequently revised in 2014 and 2019, DACS provides "an output-neutral set of rules for describing archives, personal papers, and manuscript collections, and can be applied to all material types" (Society of American Archivists, 2004, par. 1).

Southeastern United States: The *Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education* identifies states within the region of the Southeastern states to include Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia (Indiana University, n.d.).

LGBTQ+ Collections: This term is used as a general description of archival collections with inherent value for research on LGBTQ+ history. An archival collection is "a body of archival material formed by or around a person, family, group, corporate body, or subject, either from a common source as a natural product of activity or function, or gathered purposefully or artificially without regard for original provenance" (Reitz, n.d., Archival materials). Such archival materials are usually unique, primary source records, including "original manuscripts, periodical articles reporting original research or thought, diaries, memoirs, letters, journals, photographs, drawings, posters, film footage, sheet music, songs, interviews, government documents, public records, eyewitness accounts, newspaper clippings, etc." (Reitz, n.d., Primary source).

Delimitations

This study focused on the practices of making finding aids available online for the discovery of and access to materials by assessing features observable on public-facing websites. Identification of an institution's total collections, and thus the proportion of their collections not available online, was not considered. Assessment of descriptive data quality was limited to visible and accessible elements that could be identified through information accessed through searches, links, downloads, and viewing source code. While the existence of LGBTQ+ digital collections is important to researchers, this study limited inclusion of collections to those with archival descriptive inventories, and digital collection platforms were not searched. Any digital collections identified through subject guides were not included in the count of LGBTQ+ collections unless they also had a finding aid. This study was primarily concerned with the use of descriptive elements in LGBTQ+ finding aids, so while EAD tags were used to analyze compliance with DACS required elements, EAD compliance and accurate use of content and value standards were not assessed. This study was limited to identifying the various delivery and descriptive features of finding aids and did not explore usability features or how users were interacting with online finding aids. The focus on pathways to discovery for LGBTQ+ collections limited the inclusion of collections to those that could be identified through reasonable searches. The analysis of data quality through content analysis was limited to those finding aids available as EAD files.

Assumptions

Based on previous research regarding the adoption of EAD for encoding and DACS for descriptive content, it was assumed that most of the institutions included in this study were likely to publish finding aids online using EAD XML, providing an adequate sample for content analysis. Because of this standardization, the sample finding aids should conform to a predictable structure allowing EAD tags to be identified and counted and controlled access points to be aggregated and analyzed. Because of time limitations, the accurate use and application of EAD encoding and DACS descriptive elements were assumed.

Importance of Study

Researchers of LGBTQ+ subjects face additional obstacles and difficulties discovering primary source materials. Historically, LGBTQ-related materials have been excluded from collection mandates, intentionally hidden or removed from collections, and described using inaccurate and offensive language— or made invisible by not describing available resources (Maynard, 1991; Kirste, 2007; Rawson, 2009; Brown, 2011; Baucom, 2018). Researchers of

LGBTQ-related subjects have faced social tension related to assumptions and bias from archivists and improving online discovery systems empowers researchers who might wish to avoid interacting with archivists (Maynard, 1991; Kirste, 2007; Rawson, 2009). How an institution has presented the information can imply a general prejudice that impacts research activity—from an absence of a research guide to outdated, offensive terms in the finding aid. Addressing past wrongs in archival practice has been a social justice imperative, one which was embraced by the profession as evidenced by the diversity statement in the Society of American Archivists' Code of Ethics (SAA, 2020b). This study was aimed to contribute to the scholarly literature on archival descriptive practice and its impact on the discovery of resources for marginalized research subjects.

LITERATURE REVIEW
Structure and Exchange Standards
Most of the literature identified utilized surveys of practitioners to identify practices for encoding and publishing finding aids online (Roth, 2001; Redding, 2002; Kim and Yakel, 2004; Gracy and Lambert, 2014; Eidson and Zamon, 2019; Sweetser and Orchard, 2019). However, many of the same questions about the delivery of archival descriptions online could be answered with a website survey. According to a recent survey, most college and university institutions posted finding aids online and most of those used EAD (Eidson and Zamon, 2019). Archival institutions have utilized multiple pathways to increase the discoverability of their collections. Early deployment of EAD in Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) has given way to the simpler Extensible Markup Language (XML), delivered via server directory on a local website, on aggregated regional consortiums, or utilizing archival data/content management software platforms (Roth, 2001; Frost, 2002; Kim and Yakel, 2004). The practice of collection-level MARC records in online catalogs, participation in archival consortiums, and more recently providing records for aggregating sites like *ArchiveGrid* has provided multiple platforms for discovery (Sweetser and Orchard, 2019).

Content analysis of EAD finding aids has found data quality issues in the structural consistency and semantic consistency of online finding aids, due to incorrect or inconsistent encoding practices (Prom, 2002; Carpenter and Park, 2009; Wisser and Dean, 2013; Francisco-Revilla et al., 2014) and the lack of consistently utilized content and value standards (Prom, 2002; Carpenter and Park, 2009; Bron et al., 2013; Wisser and Dean, 2013; Francisco-Revilla et al., 2014). The lack of consistency between institutions has compromised discovery by preventing metadata comparison on elements like date, extent, and controlled access points for material type/genre, place, subject, occupation, and function (Bron et al., 2013; Wisser and Dean, 2013; Francisco-Revilla et al., 2014).

Content and Value Standards
DACS has been widely accepted and implemented by archivists to inform descriptive practices, particularly in developing encoded finding aids and in the emerging practice of archival authority records. Though survey results indicated widespread adoption of DACS (Gracy and Lambert, 2014; Sweetser and Orchard, 2019), studies on data quality and compliance have been limited (Surles, 2018; Weimer, 2019; Wiedeman, 2019). Well after the adoption of DACS, Wisser and Dean (2013) found that the use of the descriptive rules element was "less than uniform" with only 44 percent of the sample identifying a content standard (p. 549). The value standards most frequently utilized by Association of Research Libraries (ARL) members include *Library of Congress Subject Headings* (LCSH), *Getty's Art and Architecture Thesaurus* (AAT), *Library of Congress Thesaurus for Graphic Materials* (TGM), and internally generated thesauri (Sweetser and Orchard, 2019). The incorrect use of these value standards has been found in previous studies, especially in misapplying subdivisions, misusing spacing and punctuation, or not updating older values (Mascaro, 2011). Content analysis of finding aids found the most utilized controlled access headings—an important descriptive element for discovery through aggregate sites and linked data—to be proper names and topical terms, with fewer terms for place and genre used. Variability in the depth of description has been found in studies of data quality, which could be a concern for legacy finding aids not updated to meet content standards (Mascaro, 2011).

LGBTQ+ Research
Online finding aids provide greater access to resources and evolving technologies and platforms increasingly improve discovery through structured metadata, publication on multiple platforms, and searchable content. However, the insufficient description of materials can be problematic for subject-specific research topics. Duff and Johnson (2001) found that email reference requests were most frequently related to resource discovery queries that *should* typically be "answered by an information retrieval system" (p. 55), concluding that "authority control systems that standardize proper name, place, and form genre terms would probably improve retrieval" (p. 59). Previous literature related to LGBTQ+ archival description has pointed to barriers created by the language used for subject access and the failure to reflect the communities described (Rawson, 2009; Cifor, 2016; Baucom, 2018). While descriptive practices for LGBTQ+ library cataloging have seen a considerable amount of study (Adler, 2009; Edge, 2019), the exploration of pathways to discovery for LGBTQ+ archival materials presented a gap in the literature.

Content Analysis Methods
This study included many of the access and discovery questions posed in previous studies regarding the publication of finding aids (Roth, 2001; Redding, 2002; Kim and Yakel, 2004; Gracy and Lambert, 2014; Eidson and Zamon, 2019; Sweetser and Orchard, 2019). Unlike surveys for reporting publication practice administered to practitioners, this web content survey was based on observation. To assess data quality in LGBTQ+ finding aids, this study analyzed the frequency of EAD data elements, like previous content analyses (Prom, 2002; Carpenter and Park, 2009; Wisser and Dean, 2013; Francisco-Revilla et al., 2014) to establish a baseline for comparison. Descriptive data quality was operationalized as completeness and consistency based on previous studies (Carpenter and Park, 2009; Francisco-Revilla et al, 2014), though instead of focusing on structure and encoding, this study examined the presence and frequency of minimum descriptive elements required by DACS. Surles (2018) also examined DACS compliance as a measure of data quality for audiovisual archives finding aids. Several of the studies on data quality and standards compliance have used automation to analyze EAD

tags from XML files (Carpenter and Park, 2009; Bron et al., 2013; Wisser and Dean, 2013; Francisco-Revilla et al, 2014), utilizing various tools and technologies from a simple Excel spreadsheet (Carpenter and Park, 2009), to more skill-intensive XPath queries (Bron et al, 2013) and XSLT stylesheet tests (Prom, 2002). The structured nature of XML files makes counting tags possible with various tools, a method this study utilized with OpenRefine for XML parsing and data transformations.

METHODOLOGY
This study analyzed and assessed the quality of descriptive archival data for discovery of and access to LGBTQ+ collections through a content analysis of website features and finding aids. A survey of web publishing features was supplemented with a review of LGBTQ+ collection finding aids to determine the elements typically used to describe archival materials. LGBTQ+ collections were identified via discovery platform searches and the pathways to discovery were analyzed, including subject access points, narrative description keywords, and research guides. The discoverability of available LGBTQ+ resources was analyzed to determine the characteristics of descriptive data and the specific features that provided access to online users.

Information Sources and Procedures
Part 1: Analysis of Discovery Features
Subject institutions were selected from the *Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Learning* listings of Doctoral granting institutions with very high research activity in the Southeastern United States. Gay liberation and related social movements are often associated with the populated centers of the east and west coasts (Howard, 1997; Brown, 2011). However, the Southeastern region boasts a unique and vibrant LGBTQ+ history and culture (Howard, 1999; Cantrell, 2015; Harker, 2018) that may be overlooked due to large rural areas and conservative socio-political influences. The selection of the Southeastern states aims to highlight the available resources for LGBTQ+ research and the ongoing efforts to preserve LGBTQ+ history and culture. This list of 33 institutions (included in the Appendix) consisted of public and private not-for-profit institutions, defined by Carnegie classification as those awarding at least twenty research/scholarly degrees and at least $5 million in spending on research activities (Indiana

University, n.d.). This emphasis on research was expected to increase the likelihood of online finding aid publication, the quality of descriptive records, and the likelihood of LGBTQ+ collection discovery.

The website for the institution's archives and special collections department was reviewed. The checklist of publication features (in the Appendix) was developed based on the practices identified by prior research. Each access and discovery feature in the checklist was coded *yes* or *no* (using binary 1-0 coding) based on visual observation to determine whether and how each institution was publishing finding aids online, including the structure and exchange standard used, a count of collections listed, and internal or external publication platforms. Special attention was given to navigational features like sidebars, links, and menus to identify discovery resources. Where multiple publication methods were identified, each was documented. For example, institutions might include MARC records of archival collections in the library catalog, so listed collections were searched in the online public access catalog (OPAC) to confirm inclusion. The presence of a single primary source collection finding aid in the catalog resulted in a *yes* value. Confirmation of participation in a regional consortium platform was based on the institution providing that information on the website. Aggregate platforms ArchiveGrid and WorldCat were coded *yes* if a single finding aid for the institution was identified in a search. The encoding of published finding aids was determined by viewing the document type declaration in the source code (right mouse click, "view source code" or *function f-12* in a Chrome browser). Where finding aids were provided in multiple formats, each was coded as *yes* in the collection sheet. The website was reviewed for additional discovery features, including an LGBTQ+ subject guide, a subject index, and other features identified during the review. Data fields were collected in an Excel spreadsheet and are listed in the Appendix along with coding results. Data analysis for this and the following section consisted of counts and descriptive statistics was performed in Excel.

Part 2: Identification of LGBTQ+ Related Collections
Institutions with online finding aid discovery platforms and LGBTQ+ subject guides were surveyed for collections with LGBTQ+ relevant primary resources. Search terms were entered into the

platform search function or via the browser for text documents (using *control-F*). Search terms were selected for a range of descriptive terms related to the LGBTQ+ community and included *gay*, *lesbian**, *bisexual**, *transgender/transvestite/transsexual*, *queer*, *asexual**, *homosexual**, "*sexual minorities*", "*sexual orientation*", "*gender identity*", *two-spirit*, *LGB*/GLB**, *homophile*, and *drag*. This list of terms contains some that are considered offensive or outdated by members of the community. The inclusion of outdated and offensive terms in archival finding aids shows they are still in use, however, so they have been included. Several of these terms share root words, which shortened the number of searches necessary when using *control-F* in the browser. The resulting collection hits were reviewed to determine relevance and the collections were compiled in an Excel spreadsheet with field values for collection name, collection ID, URL, and access points. All pathways to discovery—or the locations in the finding aid or external resource in which the search terms were found—were coded as *yes*; these included 1) research guide, 2) access points, 3) linked subject index; 4) linked OPAC record, 5) keyword in the finding aid text, including locations in i) the title, ii) abstract, iii) scope, iv) biographical/historical/ administrative statement, or v) some other section of the finding aid, and 6) an external resource link from ArchiveGrid. A summary of results is included in the Appendix.

Types of collections expected at research institutions included records of university-affiliated LGBTQ+ groups, manuscripts of individuals who self-identified (or were later known as) or had some connection to LGBTQ+ communities, oral histories of self-identified persons or relevant topics, and curated ephemera. To ensure the collections identified provided primary source materials for LGBTQ+ research, collections were reviewed for relevance. Collection records that described all or most of the resources as being created by or about an LGBTQ+ person or topic were included. Published materials (except those identified as rare books and hard-to-find materials like zines), institutional repository research, and collections with a keyword hit out of context were excluded. It became apparent that the relevance of collections varied considerably from institution to institution; however, some patterns emerged around the following decision points.

- Collections were included if:
  - They were listed or linked in a curated LGBTQ+ research subject guide;
  - LGBTQ+ keywords appeared in primary descriptive locations, including the title, controlled access points, abstract, scope, and biographical statement, either alone or in reasonably understood context in narrative text fields;
  - Keywords found only in the container list (as titles for series/files/items) represented a significant volume of materials (three or more series/files/items) that could reasonably be inferred as primary source materials;
  - Materials include records of named LGBTQ+ organizations; or
  - Documentary multi-media with significant historical LGBTQ+ events or people/communities represented in collections of any size.
- Collections were excluded if:
  - Keywords were irrelevant because they referred to proper names or were used out of context (for example "gay" was a common name and "drag" appears in historical collections about engineering);
  - Keywords only appeared in the container list, and
    - Series/folders/items were of limited quantity and uncertain relevance;
    - Materials were publications that could be found elsewhere;
    - Subject or research files were inferred to be largely clippings, articles, and other published materials, especially for occupations likely to maintain a general awareness of socio-political events, such as politicians, journalists, professors, clergy, advertisers, etc.; or
  - Collections appeared in a curated LGBTQ+ research subject guide, but reasons for inclusion were not clear

from any of the descriptive elements (access points, narrative text) or content did not merit inclusion due to lack of relevant context (for example the keyword "gay" is found in a historically irrelevant context, often in lyrics or literary texts).

Part 3: Descriptive Quality of Finding Aids
The compiled list of LGBTQ+ finding aids with EAD-XML file access was sampled to select a reasonable number of documents to parse and extract data in OpenRefine. Finding aids encoded with EAD were sampled using the Excel RAND function to randomly select twenty EAD-XML files from a spreadsheet that included the institution, collection name, ID, and URL. This list was imported as a CSV file into OpenRefine. Appendix E identifies the required, optimal, and value-added DACS descriptive elements along with the corresponding EAD tag (SAA, 2020a). For DACS compliance, the required EAD tags were parsed from the XML files and extracted into new columns to allow non-blank values to be counted. DACS requires top-level elements and subsequent level elements only if they differ. Values at both the top-level (<archdesc><did>) and first subsequent level (<archdesc><dsc>) were extracted. The General Refine Expression Language (GREL) operations used to parse and extract EAD tags are included in the Appendix. Additional elements not required but recommended for added value included the descriptive rules used, related archival materials links, narrative fields for biographical history and abstract, access points, and controlled vocabularies used. Narrative elements for the biographical statement, scope, and abstract were extracted where values were present. These new narrative element columns were stripped of leading, trailing, and consecutive white space and punctuation to allow for a word count. Controlled access points for each type (corporate name, family name, personal name, title, geographic name, subject, genre form, occupation, and function) were extracted to new columns for each finding aid. These compiled controlled access points were counted for each type. For all types except geographic names, subdivided access points were split to count each term. Geographic names tended to have a geographic term followed by topical or chronological terms, so only the first term was counted. For subdivisions, duplicates may exist. Once all new columns were

created for extracted EAD tags, access point counts, and narrative word counts, the full list of EAD finding aids was imported as a new project into OpenRefine, and *extract operation history* was used to copy/paste the same JSON processes into the new project. A complete list of the finding aids analyzed is included in the Appendix. This process allowed for building the operations and reviewing the results to ensure accuracy on a smaller data set to reduce processing time. The resulting spreadsheet was exported to Excel for analysis.

Limitations
The focus of this study on research institutions in the Southeastern United States limited the generalizability. Additionally, the standards and practices studied may differ from those employed in other countries. This study represented finding aids published online, which may differ from those not published online. Finding aids encoded using EAD are likely to represent more recent archival descriptive practices. Such finding aids potentially differ from legacy finding aids. Another limitation was the dependency on current and accurate subject descriptions and assignment of access points by institutions. The EAD finding aids used to analyze descriptive elements were from a limited number of institutions. The results may provide exploratory information about descriptive practices but are not generalizable.

RESULTS
R1. Which online discovery and access features for descriptive records were available on the institution's website?
This study identified whether finding aids were published online and identified the number of online collections through either a count of listed collections or a wildcard search (*) in the archival information system search feature to get the number of collections/resources. *Table 1* shows the descriptive statistics for the number of published finding aids. Each of the 33 institutions surveyed provided finding aids online in some format. The number of finding aids published online ranged from 93 to 6,350, with the median number of finding aids at 1,091 and the average at 1,770.2 for the group. The presence of the discovery and access features surveyed were summarized by groups representing the number of online collections based on visual breaks to create

similarly sized groups. The four groups included institutions with *low*, *moderately low*, *moderately high*, and *high* numbers of finding aids published online, shown below in *Table 2*. The average number of published finding aids was 381.6 for *low*, 905.6 for *moderately low*, 1,856.6 for *moderately high*, and 4,432.9 for *high*.

Table 1. Summary of Online Finding Aids

Number with Finding Aids Online	33
Total Finding Aids	58,418
Minimum	93
Maximum	6,350
Average per Institution	1,770.2
Median	1,091

Structure and Exchange Standards
The structure and exchange standards surveyed were based on those identified in previous research. Every institution provided access in at least two different formats. The most frequent publication methods were HTML (93.94%), MARC records in the library catalog (90.91%), and PDF files (78.79%). Only four institutions made their finding aids available as EAD-XML files (12.12%). Institutions that provided EAD-XML files provided higher numbers of finding aids online and were classified in the *moderately high* and *high* groups. No institutions still utilized SGML, a precursor encoding language that was superseded by XML. The ArchivesSpace platform identified JSON-LD (a linked data schema) in the source code, and one institution also identified Archival Ontology (OWL RDF) as a metadata schema. Twenty-two institutions (66.67%) provided access to finding aids in four or more formats. Structure and exchange standards used to publish finding aids online are summarized in *Table 2*.

Publication Platforms
Most institutions provided discovery of collections through multiple publication platforms. The most frequent primary platform for publishing finding aids was some form of archival information system (75.76%), with only 33.33 percent publishing finding aids via an internal website. ArchivesSpace was the dominant, identifiable commercial platform. Twenty-three institutions utilized ArchivesSpace (69.70%) out of the group, and of institutions where an archival

information system could be identified that proportion was 92.00 percent. Cross-links and/or records in the library catalog were common for most institutions (90.91%) as was participation in aggregated catalog WorldCat (96.97%). WorldCat records are one of the primary sources of records for ArchiveGrid, and an equally high number of institutions had either catalog or finding aid records on the aggregate site (90.91%). Participation in an archival consortium was rare, with only three (9.09%) of the institutions identifying membership with the same regional consortium site. Publication platforms used to publish finding aids online are summarized in *Table 2*.

Value-Added Discovery Features
Discovery and access features not related to the format or platform of publication included technology features and instructional resources prepared by staff. ArchivesSpace features were common across most institutions, providing a linked, searchable subject index, although institutions not utilizing ArchivesSpace also provided linked index access to finding aids, totaling 78.79 percent. While PDF files are the low-tech solution to publishing finding aids online, providing a printable PDF file also adds value to users. ArchivesSpace platforms provided the ability to print a PDF file, however, the user access site appeared to be customizable and one institution using ArchivesSpace did not provide access to PDF files. The most significant discovery feature for researchers was a curated research subject guide. These commonly provided the title and a description with links to published finding aids. Subject guides for LGBTQ+ primary source materials were identified at 15 institutions (45.45%), published either by the library or the special collections department. The quality of these guides varied, however, and some provided discovery and access for digital collections (which were not investigated in this study) or described collections with no online finding aid. Further, not all LGBTQ+ collections identified were included in curated subject guides. Linked data in the finding aid pointing to either internal or external hyperlinks was provided by most institutions (78.79%). Discovery features provided to add value to the online finding aids are summarized in *Table 2*.

Table 2. Discovery Platforms and Features

Survey Results	Low	Moderately Low	Moderately High	High	Grand Total	
Number Institutions	9	8	9	7	33	
Percent Institutions	27.27%	24.24%	27.27%	21.21%	100.00%	
Average Collections	381.6	905.6	1,856.6	4,432.9	1,770.2	
Structure and Exchange Standards						
EAD	0	0	3	1	4	12.12%
XML	0	0	3	1	4	12.12%
SGML	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
HTML	9	7	8	7	31	93.94%
MARC	9	8	8	5	30	90.91%
PDF	7	8	7	4	26	78.79%
Publication Platforms						
Internal Website	3	2	4	2	11	33.33%
Archival Information System	7	6	7	5	25	75.76%
Library Catalog	9	8	8	5	30	90.91%
Regional Archival Consortium	1	1	0	1	3	9.09%
ArchiveGrid -- Aggregate Site	7	7	9	7	30	90.91%
WorldCat -- Union Catalog	9	8	9	6	32	96.97%
Additional Discovery Features						
Research Subject Guid	2	4	6	3	15	45.45%
Subject Index	8	5	7	6	26	78.79%
Linked Data	7	5	8	6	26	78.79%

R2. How many LGBTQ+ related collections were identified by searching the institutions' discovery resources and how were the resources identified? The identified keywords and inclusion guidelines resulted in the identification of 424 LGBTQ+ collections at all but four of the institutions surveyed. The variation between institutions with *low* to *high* online finding aids is shown in *Figure 1*—which provides the total collection count and the number of LGBTQ+ collections identified—and *Table 3*. The number of LGBTQ+ collections identified increased the more collections an institution published online, with the *high* group having a 290.57 percent increase over the *low* group. The average number of LGBTQ+ collections ranged from 5.9 per institution for the *low* group to 29.6 per institution for the *high* group. Overall, LGBTQ+ made up less than one percent (0.73%) of the collections published online.

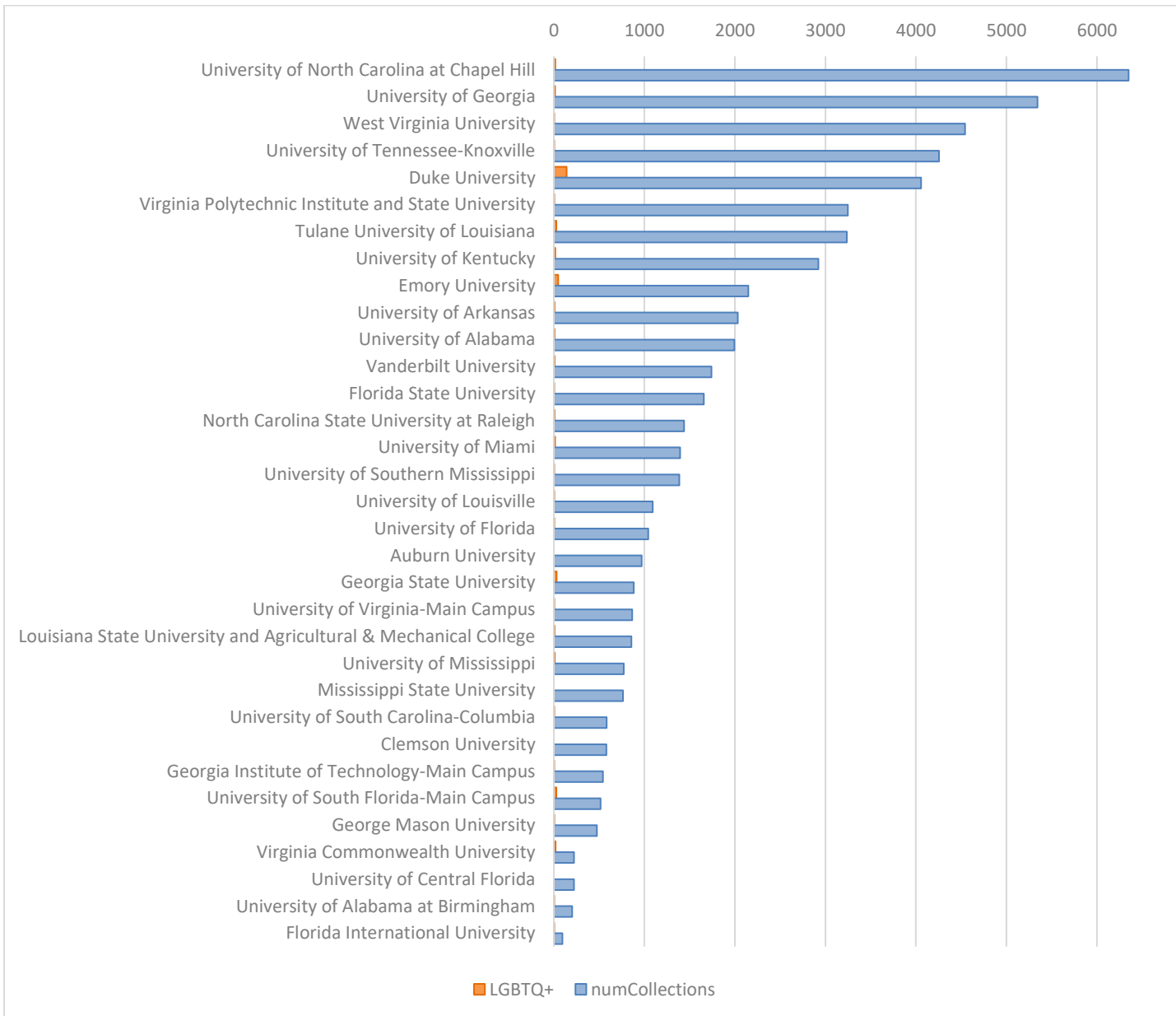Figure 1. Total and Identified LGBTQ+ Collections by Institution

Table 3. LGBTQ+ Collections Identified by Publication Volume Group

Survey Results	Low	Moderately Low	Moderately High	High	Grand Total
Institutions	9	8	9	7	33
Collections	3,434	7,245	16,709	31,030	58,418
Average Collections	381.6	905.6	1,856.6	4,432.9	1,770.2
LGBTQ+ Collections	53	61	103	207	424
Average LGBTQ+ Collections	5.9	7.6	11.4	29.6	12.8
Percent LGBTQ+ Collections	1.54%	0.84%	0.62%	0.67%	0.73%

The number of LGBTQ+ collections identified at each institution ranged from zero to 141, with a median of five and an average of 12.8. Pathways for discovery were coded for each of the methods with which a collection would have been identified based on the presence and location of keywords. *Table 4* shows a summary of discovery pathways and the descriptive statistics for the collections identified. The most frequent pathway for discovering LGBTQ+ collections using the selected keywords and decision guidelines were via the finding aid search function (87.97%), library catalog linking to a finding aid (77.12%), links from the finding aid aggregate site ArchiveGrid (71.70%), the assignment of access points (69.58%), and links from a subject index (66.98%). The selected keywords were found in the overall finding aid (excluding the controlled access points) most often in the scope and content notes (56.60%), followed by the

biographical/administrative/historical narrative (49.29%), the abstract (38.21%), some other field (18.87%), or the title (15.80%). Anecdotally, not all finding aids had each of these narrative components. The *other* field was coded when the subject term only appeared outside the main narrative fields; this primarily occurred for keywords in the container list, but other fields included an appraisal note, collection transfer note, and extent. Appraisal and transfer notes provided administrative information. The ArchivesSpace platform included additional structured fields to provide additional opportunities for discovery, including a field for classification, which some finding aids utilized for denoting collections as part of an LGBTQ history series. This descriptive practice provided additional pathways to discovery that would allow users to connect via links to additional collections.

Table 4. Pathways to Discovery for LGBTQ+ Collections Identified

Discovery Pathways	Total Count	Percent	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Median
LGBTQ+ Collections	424	100.00%	12.8	0	141	5.0
via Finding Aid Search	373	87.97%	11.3	0	131	3.0
via Library Catalog link	327	77.12%	9.9	0	125	2.0
via Aggregate Site	304	71.70%	9.2	0	96	3.0
via Access Point	295	69.58%	8.9	0	105	2.0
via Subject Index Link	284	66.98%	8.6	0	107	2.0
Keyword in Scope	240	56.60%	7.3	0	86	2.0
Keyword in Biog/Hist	209	49.29%	6.3	0	61	2.0
Keyword in Abstract	162	38.21%	4.9	0	69	1.0
via Research Guide	154	36.32%	4.7	0	44	0.0
Keyword in Other Field	80	18.87%	2.4	0	36	0.0
Keyword in Title	67	15.80%	2.0	0	23	1.0

R3. Were finding aids compliant with DACS' required descriptive elements?

LGBTQ+ finding aids providing EAD-XML files were analyzed in an exploratory summary of descriptive practices. Only four of the 33 institutions provided public access to EAD-XML files, all of which fell into the *moderately high* and *high* categories for the number of published finding aids. Of the 424 LGBTQ+ collections identified, 208 provided EAD-XML files for content analysis. EAD tags identifying the descriptive rules for the finding aid (<descrules>) and links to related archival materials (<relatedmaterials>)–both considered added value elements–are summarized in *Table 5*. Most of the finding aids included the statement of descriptive rules (147, 70.67%), all of which reported *Describing Archives: A Content Standard*. Sixty-seven finding aids (32.21%) provided URL links for related archival materials. URLs were reviewed and coded as internal for links within the same institution and external for links to other institutions. Most of the links to related material were pointing to resources within the parent organization (29.33%) compared to those pointing to external resources (2.88%).

LGBTQ+ collection finding aids were analyzed for compliance with *Describing Archives: A Content Standard* (SAA, 2020a) based on the presence of the required EAD tag for each required element in the upper level (<archdesc><did>). Lower-level descriptive elements were also analyzed, however, these elements are only required at lower levels if they differ from the collection-level description. This study was limited to counting the presence of EAD tags and determining the correct application of DACS elements concerning descriptions was outside the scope of this project. The upper-level EAD tags required by DACS were present for all finding aids analyzed, except for missing date in two finding aids (99.04% compliance), creator(s) in 13 finding aids (93.75% compliance), and language of materials in five finding aids (97.60% compliance). Overall, the analysis of EAD tags indicated a lack of compliance for 6.25 percent for the 208 finding aids analyzed at the upper level, due to an absence of required elements. DACS compliance results are summarized in *Table 6*. Most of the finding aids described multi-level collections (97.12%), and most of the first subsequent levels described series (61.54%) or files (32.69%). Elements with little or no inclusion at lower levels of description included repository, creator(s), the language of materials, and conditions governing access, all elements more appropriate at the collection level. Half or more of the first subsequent levels of description included date (97.12%), scope and content (58.65%), title (56.25%), and extent (55.29%), indicating that these fields are the most likely to differ from the collection-level description.

Table 5. EAD-XML Finding Aids Analyzed, Added Value Elements

	Moderately High		High		Total	
Descriptive Elements	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Descriptive Rules or Conventions						
Describing Archives: A Content Standard	14	6.73%	133	63.94%	147	70.67%
No Descriptive Rules	60	28.85%	1	0.48%	61	29.33%
Related Archival Materials						
External Links	0	0.00%	6	2.88%	6	2.88%
Internal Links	38	18.27%	23	11.06%	61	29.33%
No Related Links	36	17.31%	105	50.48%	141	67.79%
Grand Total	74	35.58%	134	64.42%	208	100.00%

Table 6. DACS Compliance by Level and EAD Tag

Required DACS Elements	UPPER LEVEL <archdesc><did>		LOWER LEVEL <archdesc><dsc>		SINGLE LEVEL		MULTI-LEVEL		First Subsequent Level									
									series		*file*		*item*		*subseries*		*otherlevel*	
Collection Count	208	100.00%	208	100.00%	6	2.88%	202	97.12%	128	61.54%	68	32.69%	4	1.92%	1	0.48%	1	0.48%
<unitid>	208	100.00%	50	24.04%		0.00%	50	24.75%	40	31.25%	9	13.24%		0.00%	1	100.00%		0.00%
<repository>	208	100.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%
<unittitle>	208	100.00%	117	56.25%		0.00%	117	57.92%	87	67.97%	24	35.29%	4	100.00%	1	100.00%	1	100.00%
<unitdate>	206	99.04%	202	97.12%		0.00%	202	100.00%	128	100.00%	68	100.00%	4	100.00%	1	100.00%	1	100.00%
<physdesc>	208	100.00%	115	55.29%		0.00%	115	56.93%	109	85.16%	5	7.35%		0.00%	1	100.00%		0.00%
<origination>	195	93.75%	2	0.96%		0.00%	2	0.99%		0.00%	2	2.94%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%
<scopecontent>	208	100.00%	122	58.65%		0.00%	122	60.40%	107	83.59%	13	19.12%	1	25.00%	1	100.00%		0.00%
<accessrestrict>	208	100.00%	54	25.96%		0.00%	54	26.73%	52	40.63%	2	2.94%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%
<langmaterial>/<language>	203	97.60%	2	0.96%		0.00%	2	0.99%	2	1.56%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%

Table 7. Controlled Vocabularies Identified in Access Point Source

Source	Subject	Personal Name	Corporate Name	Documentary Form	Geographic Name	Occupation	Family Name	Title	Total	
Count	3,295	535	427	351	220	10	8	4	4,850	
Percent	5.98%	25.79%	43.09%	30.20%	34.09%	70.00%	75.00%	100.00%	14.78%	
Total	197	138	184	106	75	7	6	4	717	100.00%
lcsh	187		3	9	70			1	270	37.66%
ingest	2	69	80	1			3		155	21.62%
naf/lcnaf		45	82				2	3	132	18.41%
aat	2			95		7			104	14.50%
local	5	18	8				1		32	4.46%
viaf		6	11						17	2.37%
geonames					5				5	0.70%
lcgft	1								1	0.14%
rbgenr				1					1	0.14%

R4. How many and what type of controlled access points and narrative elements were in the finding aids, and what controlled vocabularies were identified?

Each type of controlled access point was counted for all EAD-XML finding aids, resulting in a total count of 4,840 controlled access points across the 208 finding aids analyzed. *Table 8* summarizes the number of controlled access points by type and institution category. Most of the finding aids analyzed (64.42%) came from a single institution with a *high* volume of collections. Subject access points are the most frequently assigned controlled access point (68.08%), followed by names (20.12%), documentary forms (7.25%), places (4.55%), and occupations (0.21%). None of the finding aids analyzed had access points assigned for functions. Access points for names included personal names (11.03%), corporate names (8.80%), family names (0.16%), and titles (0.08%). Overall, finding aids had an average of 23.3 access points assigned, with more assigned in the *high* institution (28.8) than the number assigned for *moderately high* volume institutions (13.4). The institution with *high* volume assigned a higher proportion of subject (68.65% vs 65.19%) and name (20.80% vs 17.30%) access points, but fewer

documentary form access points (6.17% vs 11.37%). The top 25 percent of access point terms are listed in *Table 10* in the Appendix. These 29 terms make up less than two percent of the total terms used; only seven of the terms are specific to LGBTQ+ terminology. These terms included *homosexuality*, *lesbians*, *gays*, *gay community*, *gay men*, *gay activists*, and *gay rights*. All identified terms (159) related to LGBTQ+ history (excluding personal names) are included in the Appendix.

Of the 4,850 controlled access points assigned to the LGBTQ+ finding aids, 14.78 percent identified a controlled vocabulary or convention in the *source* attribute of the element. *Table 7* (previous page) summarizes the element value by controlled access point type. The most frequent vocabularies identified included *Library of Congress Subject Headings* (37.66%), *Library of Congress Name Authority File* (18.41%), and *Getty's Art & Architecture Thesaurus* (14.50%). Local and ingest were identified in a combined 26.08 percent of elements and the *Virtual International Authority* File, *GeoNames*, *Library of Congress Genre/Form Terms*, and the *Association of College and Research Libraries Rare Books Genre Terms* made up the remaining 3.35 percent.

Table 8. Controlled Access Points by Collection Volume Group

Access Points	Moderately High		High		Grand Total	
Collections	74	35.58%	134	64.42%	208	100.00%
Average per Collection	13.4		28.8		23.3	
Subject	648	65.19%	2647	68.65%	3295	67.94%
Names	*172*	*17.30%*	*802*	*20.80%*	974	20.08%
Personal Name	82	8.25%	453	11.75%	*535*	*11.03%*
Corporate Name	84	8.45%	343	8.90%	*427*	*8.80%*
Family Name	3	0.30%	5	0.13%	*8*	*0.16%*
Title	3	0.30%	1	0.03%	*4*	*0.08%*
Documentary Form	113	11.37%	238	6.17%	351	7.24%
Places Geographic Name	51	5.13%	169	4.38%	220	4.54%
Occupation	10	1.01%	0	0.00%	10	0.21%
Function	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total	994	20.49%	3,856	79.51%	4,850	100.00%

Table 9. Narrative Elements in Finding Aids and Word Count

Narrative Elements	Moderately High		High		Grand Total	
Collections	74		134		208	100.00%
Scope Avg Word Count	157.8		232.7		206.1	
Collections with Abstract	60	81.08%	117	87.31%	177	85.10%
Abstract Avg Word Count	29.1		113.7		85.0	
Collections with Biog/Hist	62	83.78%	127	94.78%	189	90.87%
Biog/Hist Avg Word Count	179.4		153.1		161.7	

The narrative elements analyzed included the scope and content note (which is a required element and included in all finding aids), the abstract, and the biographical/administrative historical statement. The summary of the number and proportion of finding aids that included each narrative element and the average word count is presented in *Table 9* by institution volume category. The required scope narrative element had an overall average word count of 206.1. DACS (SAA, 2020a) does not differentiate between scope and abstract, however, EAD (LC, 2019) has tags for each, and 85.10 percent of finding aids provided an abstract in addition to the required scope. The average length of the abstract was 85 words. Most finding aids also contained a biographical statement (90.87%) with an average word count of 189. The institution making up the *high* category was more likely to include an abstract (87.31% versus 81.08%) and biographical statement (94.78% versus 83.78%). The *high* category also had higher word counts for scope (232.7 versus 157.8) and abstract (117 versus 60), but lower for the biographical statement (153.1 versus 179.4).

DISCUSSION

The institutions in this study provided a range of variations for publishing finding aids online and providing discovery tools. All the institutions surveyed provided finding aids online and most used well-known commercial archival information system platforms. A small number, however, still provided PDF files or HTML web page finding aids with limited discovery tools. The number of published finding aids varied widely. Half of the institutions had published 1,000 or more finding aids online and the most prolific institutions numbered over 6,000 finding aids published. The average for the *moderately high* and *high* volume institutions was over 4,400 finding aids published.

The low number of institutions providing public-facing EAD-XML files was a surprise given the high number of EAD users identified by Eidson and Zamon (2019). The public interface for the archival information system platform ArchiveSpace dominated the online publication of finding aids. This result also varied from survey results, which showed a more balanced use of HTML websites and PDF uploads compared to platforms like ArchiveSpace, Archon, and Archivist Toolkit (Eidson and Zamon, 2019). The lack of public access to EAD-XML files has implications for the web-harvesting of structured data. One institution used ArchiveSpace, but the public interface did provide EAD-XML files and may have been another integrated system or a customized interface. Commercial platforms and ArchiveSpace specifically had been previously described by archivists as desirable for the low level of technical expertise needed to create structured metadata in EAD. Despite archivists claiming they would continue to provide public access to EAD (Eidson and Zamon, 2019), providing public-facing access to EAD-XML files was not consistent. SGML was included in this study based on the previous history of use (Frost, 2002; Prom, 2002), however, SGML was not identified in any of the document types. Instead, the identified encoding standards identified included HTML or EAD-XML.

The discovery platforms were consistent across the institutions studied, however, some practices stood out as adding discovery value. The practice of providing only PDF files to finding aids was limited and typically was provided to print the HTML content. In some cases, PDF files were provided alongside another publication format and likely represented legacy finding aids. Most institutions provided multiple platforms for publishing descriptive records, primarily MARC records in a library catalog, which

were typically linked to the finding aid resource. Most institutions also had records on aggregate external platforms WorldCat and ArchiveGrid, supporting findings of multiple discovery platforms from previous research (Sweetser and Orchard, 2019). The institutions studied largely did not indicate participation in regional consortiums, however, those that did were all members of the same organization, Virginia Heritage. An unexpected finding was that nearly half of the institutions provided LGBTQ+ research subject guides, prepared by either the library or the special collections department that included primary sources. Though many of these did not include links to internal collections or provided collections that did not meet the qualifications used for inclusion in this study, the presence of such a guide is a good start to providing access for researchers and inclusivity for the LGBTQ community.

Over 420 LGBTQ+ collections were identified using the keywords and selection criteria specified in the methodology section. This number would be higher if all keyword hits, even those with reasonable context, were included, though such collections could potentially contain newspaper clippings and articles that could easily be found via another source. The goal of identifying unique, primary source materials for LGBTQ+ historical research required that some collections be excluded. Relevant collections may have been excluded, but the nature of finding aids, with sometimes only titles at the series or folder level, make such an oversight possible for any research topic. Despite finding many relevant collections, the proportion of these within the total number of finding aids published online was small. The institutions with the largest online publication of finding aids had an average of 30 LGBTQ+ collections identified, but these institutions also had more resources published overall, so the proportion of LGBTQ+ collections was smaller. The presence and in some cases abundance of LGBTQ+ primary source materials provided support for a shift in research institutions including such materials in their collection mandates and the increased interest in LGBTQ historical research (Maynard, 1991; Brown, 2011).

The presence of records on multiple platforms and discovery features like linking and text-search capabilities provided various pathways to discovery for LGBTQ+ collections. Through either the information system search function or custom search engines, keywords in text fields (excluding access points, which were considered separately) were the most frequent means of identifying collections. Internal and external links from library catalogs and aggregate sites were also frequent pathways. Within the text of finding aids, keywords were most frequently found in the scope and content note. Access points are an important means to describe archival collection content, and the LGBTQ+ collections had relevant access points in nearly 70 percent of the finding aids analyzed. The aggregation of archival descriptive records on sites like WorldCat and ArchiveGrid is an invaluable means to identifying relevant primary source materials for research. Metadata harvesting benefits from standardized values and the consistent, accurate application of controlled access points. Continued improvement in the application of descriptive standards enables discovery technologies to improve the ease and accuracy of identifying relevant research materials and connecting them to related content.

The institutions providing public-facing EAD-XML finding aids were largely compliant with the dominant content standard, DACS. Over 70 percent of the finding aids identified DACS as the source of descriptive rules, a large increase over the 44 percent found by Wisser and Dean (2013), and in line with self-reports for familiarity or use of DACS by Gracy and Lambert (2014). Most of the finding aids complied with DACS at the upper level of description, based on the presence of EAD tags for required elements. Only 6.25 percent of the finding aids analyzed were not in full compliance, with missing elements for the date, creator(s), and language of materials. This high level of inclusion of descriptive elements shows evidence of progress since earlier studies of EAD implementation pointed to a lack of content and value standards (Prom, 2002; Carpenter and Park, 2009; Bron et al., 2013; Wisser and Dean, 2013; Francisco-Revilla et al., 2014). While this study did not investigate if content and value standards were applied correctly, the consistent presence of descriptive elements across different institutions and finding aids is promising.

Analysis of the access points assigned to the identified LGBTQ+ collections found the majority were subject terms, which far exceed the frequency of the next type, combined names. The high number of subject terms matched findings by Mascaro (2011), except on the lower number of proper names as access points. The high number of subject terms helps provide pathways to discovery and shows an effort to analyze content and provide a contextual description on the part of archivists. Function access points were not included in any of the identified finding aids. Functions, occupations, and activities are frequently discussed together in DACS (SAA, 2021), and there is no EAD tag for activities (LC, 2019). While the occupations element is more likely to be relevant for describing persons, there were organizations and corporate entities within the collections analyzed. It is unclear whether access points for functions could have been applied and could signal a need for further investigation into how different types of access points are applied. Controlled vocabularies were identified in a low number of the overall access points. The top named sources for access points included those previously identified by Sweetser and Orchard (2019) except for LCNAF; LCSH, LCNAF, and Getty's AAT were the top vocabularies identified. Many of the finding aids listed the source as "ingest" or "local," which made it difficult to make conclusions about how consistently controlled vocabularies are used and identified. The narrative elements of a finding aid are often the most useful to researchers in determining the context and relevance of a collection. The finding aids analyzed all included a scope note (a required element for DACS) and most provided either an abstract, a biographical statement, or both. Word counts for the scope element were highest, and more words were used for all narrative elements by the *high* publication institutions.

CONCLUSION

The research institutions using ArchivesSpace likely utilized other commercial tools and technologies. However, a public-facing survey limited insight into how and why some institutions provided EAD-XML files and why others did not. It is possible that the ease of use for some of these commercial information systems allows for less technical expertise to publish via the public interface, and the institutions providing more access are applying more technical solutions. Not needing to manually create structured metadata

should not limit the public access to structured metadata. More research is needed to understand the reasons for limiting access to EAD-XML files (or other structured metadata schemas) and the implications for web-harvesting and open data initiatives.

This study used OpenRefine to extract structured metadata, which facilitated the analysis of finding aids. The usefulness of OpenRefine for parsing, extracting, and counting EAD tags for a large set of finding aids provided an alternative to Excel spreadsheets. OpenRefine was easy to learn, and operations were constructed by researching documentation and user forums. OpenRefine is open source software and documentation for General Refine Expression Language (GREL) is maintained by a community of users (OpenRefine, n.d.). Additional research with OpenRefine and other metadata tools will provide a foundation of methodology for utilizing and analyzing structured metadata.

While extracting and analyzing EAD tags, it became clear that some of the EAD3 rules had not been updated in finding aids. This included the obsolete element <extref>, which was replaced by <archref> and an *href* or *target* attribute (LC, n.d., EAD3 Tag Library). Incorrect usage or placement of elements within the hierarchy also created problems, including the element <langmaterial> which is a wrapper requiring either <language> or <languageset> sub-elements (LC, 2019). The inconsistent and incorrect use of standards was not a focus of this study, but understanding potential issues guided data analysis. Future research to update previous findings on inconsistent and inaccurate usage of EAD would be useful in light of the more consistent use of a content standard (Prom, 2002; Carpenter and Park, 2009; Bron et al., 2013; Wisser and Dean, 2013; Francisco-Revilla et al., 2014).

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APPENDIX [A] –Carnegie R1 Institutions in the Southeastern United States
Basic = "Doctoral Universities" with Very High Research Activity and Region = "Southeastern states"

Institution	Location	Control
Auburn University	Auburn, Alabama	Public
Clemson University	Clemson, South Carolina	Public
Duke University	Durham, North Carolina	Private not-for-profit
Emory University	Atlanta, Georgia	Private not-for-profit
Florida International University	Miami, Florida	Public
Florida State University	Tallahassee, Florida	Public
George Mason University	Fairfax, Virginia	Public
Georgia Institute of Technology-Main Campus	Atlanta, Georgia	Public
Georgia State University	Atlanta, Georgia	Public
Louisiana State University and Agricultural & Mechanical College	Baton Rouge, Louisiana	Public
Mississippi State University	Mississippi State, Mississippi	Public
North Carolina State University at Raleigh	Raleigh, North Carolina	Public
The University of Alabama	Tuscaloosa, Alabama	Public
The University of Tennessee-Knoxville	Knoxville, Tennessee	Public
Tulane University of Louisiana	New Orleans, Louisiana	Private not-for-profit
University of Alabama at Birmingham	Birmingham, Alabama	Public
University of Arkansas	Fayetteville, Arkansas	Public
University of Central Florida	Orlando, Florida	Public
University of Florida	Gainesville, Florida	Public
University of Georgia	Athens, Georgia	Public
University of Kentucky	Lexington, Kentucky	Public
University of Louisville	Louisville, Kentucky	Public
University of Miami	Coral Gables, Florida	Private not-for-profit
University of Mississippi	University, Mississippi	Public
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	Chapel Hill, North Carolina	Public

Institution	Location	Control
University of South Carolina-Columbia	Columbia, South Carolina	Public
University of South Florida-Main Campus	Tampa, Florida	Public
University of Southern Mississippi	Hattiesburg, Mississippi	Public
University of Virginia-Main Campus	Charlottesville, Virginia	Public
Vanderbilt University	Nashville, Tennessee	Private not-for-profit

Virginia Commonwealth University	Richmond, Virginia	Public
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	Blacksburg, Virginia	Public
West Virginia University	Morgantown, West Virginia	Public

APPENDIX [B] –Website Survey Data Collection

Institution ID

Finding Aid Online — Yes/No

Count of online collections

Access & Discovery Features

	Encoding / Exchange Standards	Encoded Archival Description (EAD)	Yes/No
		XML	Yes/No
		SGML	Yes/No
		Linked Open Data (RDF)	Yes/No
		MARC	Yes/No
		HTML webpage	Yes/No
		PDF file	Yes/No
		Other	
	Publication Platform	Internal website publication	Yes/No
		Archival information system (including content management, digital collection management, or archival data management)	Yes/No
		Regional Consortium	Yes/No
		Federated Archival Data Platform (ArchiveGrid)	Yes/No
		Local Library Catalog (OPAC)	Yes/No
		National Library Catalog (OCLC/WorldCat)	Yes/No
	Addtl. features	Subject Research Guide	Yes/No
		Subject Index	Yes/No
		Other	

LGBTQ+ Pathways to Discovery

LGBTQ+ Collections Identified	Number of collections identified	
	Via research guide	Yes/No
	Via subject index	Yes/No
	Via controlled access point	Yes/No
		List all identified
	Via OPAC link	Yes/No
	Via keyword search term	Yes/No
	Keyword in Biog/Hist	Yes/No
	Keyword in Scope/Content	Yes/No
	Keyword in Abstract	Yes/No
	Other	
	Via external resource (ArchiveGrid)	Yes/No

APPENDIX [C] – Web Survey Data

id	findAids	numColle	EAD	XML	SGML	linkData	MARC	HTML	PDF	Total	intWeb	archInfoSys	regConsort	aggData	libCatalog	natLibCat	subResGuid	subIndex
nc_pu_ncch	1	6350	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
ga_pu_unga	1	5343	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
wv_pu_wvun	1	4542	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
tn_pu_utnk	1	4256	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
nc_pr_duke	1	4056	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	5	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
va_pu_vpis	1	3247	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
la_pr_tula	1	3236	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
ky_pu_unky	1	2923	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	4	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
ga_pr_emor	1	2147	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	6	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
ak_pu_unak	1	2031	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
al_pu_unal	1	1995	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
tn_pr_vand	1	1741	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
fl_pu_flsu	1	1656	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
nc_pu_ncsu	1	1437	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
fl_pr_unmi	1	1394	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	5	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
ms_pu_soms	1	1385	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
ky_pu_unlv	1	1091	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
fl_pu_unfl	1	1043	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
al_pu_aubu	1	971	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
ga_pu_gast	1	882	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
va_pu_unva	1	866	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
la_pu_lsun	1	855	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
ms_pu_unms	1	773	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
ms_pu_msst	1	764	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
sc_pu_uscc	1	584	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
sc_pu_clem	1	580	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
ga_pu_gait	1	541	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
fl_pu_usfl	1	517	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
va_pu_gmau	1	474	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
va_pu_vacu	1	222	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
fl_pu_ucfl	1	221	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
al_pu_ualb	1	202	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
fl_pu_fliu	1	93	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1

APPENDIX [D] – LGBTQ+ Collection Search Results

id	numColl	resGuide	subIndex	accessPoint	OPAClink	kwSearch	kwTitle	kwAbstract	kwScope	kwBiog	other	extResource
al_pu_aubu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
sc_pu_clem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
nc_pr_duke	141	44	107	105	125	131	23	69	86	61	17	96
ga_pr_emor	46	22	35	34	39	43	5	22	27	28	36	44
fl_pu_fliu	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
fl_pu_flsu	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	2
va_pu_gmau	3	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	1	2	1	3
ga_pu_gait	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
ga_pu_gast	31	23	26	25	19	31	7	18	23	23	2	18
la_pu_lsun	8	6	0	1	8	8	0	6	2	1	0	8
ms_pu_msst	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
nc_pu_ncsu	6	3	0	2	5	6	2	2	2	4	4	6
al_pu_unal	6	0	6	6	0	5	2	3	4	3	1	6
tn_pu_utnk	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	2
la_pr_tula	28	0	20	20	0	22	3	0	16	16	1	17
al_pu_ualb	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
ak_pu_unak	7	4	4	3	5	5	1	0	4	2	2	1
fl_pu_ucfl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
fl_pu_unfl	3	0	2	2	0	3	0	2	3	2	0	3
ga_pu_unga	13	0	9	9	8	12	2	2	6	8	3	8
ky_pu_unky	15	3	0	10	15	11	1	3	7	9	2	8
ky_pu_unlv	4	3	4	3	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	3
fl_pr_unmi	13	6	7	7	13	11	3	2	9	2	1	9
ms_pu_unms	10	10	0	1	10	7	0	2	1	1	5	7
nc_pu_ncch	16	0	7	7	15	14	3	13	11	7	3	8
sc_pu_uscc	3	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	0	0	0	3
fl_pu_usfl	26	25	25	25	25	21	4	8	13	13	1	22
ms_pu_soms	2	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
va_pu_unva	5	0	2	2	0	3	1	0	1	1	1	1
tn_pr_vand	6	0	5	5	6	3	0	1	2	1	0	6
va_pu_vacu	18	0	15	15	18	16	6	1	15	12	0	15
va_pu_vpis	5	4	4	4	5	4	1	3	3	3	0	4
wv_pu_wvun	2	0	1	1	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	2

APPENDIX [E] –Finding Aid Content Analysis

DACS Required / *Optional or Added Value* Elements	EAD	Data Collected
1. Level of Description (indicates relationship)	<archdesc> and <c> @level	Summarize top and subsequent level
2.1 Local/repository/country identifier	<unitid>	Yes/No
2.2 Name and location of repository	<repository>	Yes/No
2.3 Title	<unittitle>	Yes/No
2.4 Date	<unitdate>	Yes/No
2.5 Extent	<physdesc>	Yes/No
2.6 Name of creator(s)	<origination>	Yes/No
2.7 Administrative/biographical history	<bioghist>	Yes/No +Word Count
3.1 Scope and content	<scopecontent>	Yes/No +Word Count
Abstract		Yes/No +Word Count
4.1 Conditions governing access	<accessrestrict>	Yes/No
4.5 Languages and scripts of the material	<langmaterial> -sub-elements <language> or <languageset>	Yes/No
6.3 Related archival materials	<relatedmaterials>	Yes/No (identify as internal or external URLs)
8.1.4 Descriptive rules or conventions	<descrules>	Yes/No
Access Points, vocabulary source, type of heading	<controlaccess> -controlled vocabulary: @source of sub-elements Names: <corpname>, <famname>, <persname>, <title> Places: <geogname> Subjects: <subject> Documentary forms: <genreform> Occupations, Functions, and Activities: <occupation> <function>	Yes/No (blank or non-blank) +Count +Compile List and Frequency

APPENDIX [F] – GREL Operations in OpenRefine
Parse/Extract Level of Description

value.parseXml().select("*archdesc*")[0].xmlAttr("level")

- Repeat for: archdesc, c, and c01 (both <c> and <c01> are valid tags)

Parse/Extract Required DACS Elements – Upper Level

value.parseXml().select("archdesc")[0].select("did")[0].select("*unitid*")[0].xmlText()

- Repeat for all elements: unitid, repository, unittitle, unitdate, physdesc (EAD tag for extent), origination (EAD tag for creator(s)), scopecontent, accessrestrict, langmaterial*

*For language materials, another level of hierarchy is necessary, however, running both will catch those that entered a language without the required sub-element:

value.parseXml().select("archdesc")[0].select("did")[0].select("langmaterial")[0].select("language")[0].xmlText()

Parse/Extract Required DACS Elements – Lower (First Subsequent) Level

value.parseXml().select("archdesc")[0].select("dsc")[0].select("*unitid*")[0].xmlText()

- Repeat for all elements: unitid, repository, unittitle, unitdate, physdesc (EAD tag for extent), origination (EAD tag for creator(s)), scopecontent, accessrestrict, langmaterial*

*For language materials, another level of hierarchy is necessary, however, running both will catch those that entered a language without the required sub-element:

value.parseXml().select("archdesc")[0].select("dsc")[0].select("langmaterial")[0].select("language")[0].xmlText()

Parse/Extract Optimal and Value-Added Elements

value.parseXml().select("bioghist")[0].xmlText()

value.parseXml().select("abstract")[0].xmlText()

value.parseXml().select("archref")[0].xmlAttr("href")

- Also try *value.parseXml().select("extref")[0].xmlAttr("xlink:href")* to capture obsolete tag

value.parseXml().select("descrules")[0].xmlText()

Parse/Extract Controlled Access Points (creates array separated by "; ")

forEach(value.parseXml().select("controlaccess")[0].select("*corpname*"), v, v.xmlText()).join("; ")

- Repeat for all access point types: corpname, famname, persname, title, subject, geogname, occupation, and function

Parse/Extract Controlled Access Points (creates an array separated by "; ")

forEach(value.parseXml().select("controlaccess")[0].select("*famname*"), v, v.xmlAttr("source")).join("; ")

- Repeat for all access point types: corpname, famname, persname, title, subject, geogname, occupation, and function

Count Values in an Array (access points, controlled vocabularies)

value.split(/; | -- |--/).length()

- / / denotes regular expression to split on "; ", " – ", OR "--"; the access points extracted were separated with "; ", but subdivided access points include double hyphens (some were identified with white space, so this was included)
- Exclude the double hyphen if subdivisions *will not* be counted separately, for example with geographic access points that may only have one geographic term followed by topical or name terms: value.split("; ").length()

Prepare Narrative Text Field for Word Count

1) Remove/strip punctuation: value.replace(/(\p{P}(?<!')(?<!-))/, "")
2) Common transformations built in: remove trailing/leading white space; and remove consecutive white space
3) Count all words (based on white space split): value.split(" ").length()

Additional Helpful Operations

Custom text facet to examine/extract joined array value counts: value.split(/; | -- |--/)

Correct missing/incorrectly interpreted accents: value.reinterpret("utf-8")

APPENDIX [G] – EAD-XML Finding Aids Analyzed

Institution	Collection Name	Collection ID	URL
fl_pr_unmi	Zine Collection	ASM0333	https://atom.library.miami.edu/downloads/exports/ead/761e6675f9e54673cc778e7fdb2823d2.ead.xml
fl_pr_unmi	Arnaldo J. Lopez collection	ASM0712	https://atom.library.miami.edu/downloads/exports/ead/5642efcb88ed125d516151d438e1ad7c.ead.xml
nc_pr_duke	Rainbow Triangle Oral History Collection, 1997-2006	UA.29.03.0001	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/uarainbowtriangle/xml
nc_pr_duke	Lois Wright Richardson Davis family papers, 1851-1912 and undated	RL.11567	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/ldavis/xml
ga_pr_emor	William M. Harley, Jr. papers, 1936-1961	Series No. 194	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/eua0194williamharley/EAD/
nc_pr_duke	Jean Gonzalez papers, 1977-2006 and undated	RL.11015	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/gonzalezjean/xml
nc_pr_duke	Sarah Dyer Zine collection, 1985-2005	RL.01138	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/sarahdyercollection/xml
nc_pr_duke	Lisa Garmon papers, 1980-2007	RL.00435	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/garmonlisa/xml
nc_pr_duke	Margery Sved papers, 1972-1985	RL.11295	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/svedmargery/xml
ky_pu_unky	Amber Moon records	92m2	https://exploreuk.uky.edu/dips/xt776h4crp71/data/92m2.dao.xml

ga_pr_emor	Marvin Rhodes photographs, circa 1940-2006	Manuscript Collection No. 1503	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/rhodes1503/EAD/
nc_pr_duke	Reynolds Price papers, 1880-2014 and undated	RL.01050	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/pricereynolds/xml
nc_pr_duke	Amy Mariaskin Zine collection, 1995-2005	RL.00845	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/mariaskinamy/xml
ga_pr_emor	Southeastern Arts, Media & Education project (Atlanta, Ga.) collection, 1972-1992	Manuscript Collection No. 1271	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/pici1271/EAD/
nc_pr_duke	Craven-Pegram Family papers, 1785-1966	RL.00267	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/cravpeg/xml
ky_pu_unky	Rory Barron research files and photographs	2017ms034	https://exploreuk.uky.edu/dips/xt73j9608n40/data/2017ms034.dao.xml
ga_pr_emor	Kenneth South papers, 1970-2015	Manuscript Collection No. 1378	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/south1378/EAD/
nc_pr_duke	Lesbian Health Resource Center records, 1987-2005	RL.00812	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/lhrc/xml
nc_pr_duke	Third Side Press records, 1991-2003	RL.01287	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/thirdsidepress/xml
ky_pu_unky	Wade Hall Collection of American Letters: Rock Hudson letters	2009ms132.0318	https://exploreuk.uky.edu/dips/xt7dz02z616v/data/2009ms132.0318.dao.xml
nc_pr_duke	Women's and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Movements (LGBT) periodicals collection, 1957-2017	RL.01399	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/wlgbtpc/xml
nc_pr_duke	Allan Gurganus Papers, 1961-2019	RL.11748	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/gurganusallan/xml
nc_pr_duke	Jim Grimsley papers, 1970-2018 and undated	RL.00483	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/grimsley/xml
nc_pr_duke	Linda Damico papers, 1969-1979	RL.00285	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/damicolinda/xml
nc_pr_duke	Maria de Bruyn papers, 1988-2012 and undated	RL.11102	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/debruynmaria/xml
nc_pr_duke	Nancy Blood papers, 1967-1977	RL.00121	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/bloodnancy/xml
nc_pr_duke	Bill Brown zine collection, 1981-2011, 1981-2011, bulk 1990-2005	RL.10072	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/brownbill/xml
nc_pr_duke	Sacred Worth records, 1999-2014, bulk 2011-2014	UA.31.05.0002	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/uasacredworth/xml
nc_pr_duke	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Task Force records, 1991-2010	UA.09.02.0001	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/ualgbttaskforce/xml
ga_pr_emor	Fortune Press collection, 1983	Manuscript Collection No. 1508	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/fortunepress1508/EAD/
ga_pr_emor	Bruce Garner papers, circa 1980-2000	Manuscript Collection No. 1302	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/garner1302/EAD/
nc_pr_duke	Southerners on New Ground records, 1993-2015	RL.01231	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/song/xml
ga_pr_emor	Rebecca Ranson papers, 1906-2013	Manuscript Collection No. 1253	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/ranson1253/EAD/
nc_pr_duke	Julia Penelope papers, 1966-1999	RL.01010	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/penelope/xml
ga_pr_emor	Alli Royce Soble papers, 1982-2018	Manuscript Collection No. 1315	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/soble1315/EAD/
nc_pr_duke	Common Woman Chorus records, 1985-2015 and undated	RL.00250	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/commonwomanchorus/xml
nc_pr_duke	New York Radical Feminists records, 1969-2011	RL.00948	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/newyorkradfem/xml
nc_pr_duke	Catherine Nicholson papers, 1897-2005 and undated, bulk 1974-2005	RL.00950	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/nicholsoncatherine/xml
ga_pr_emor	President's Commission on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Concerns records, 1991-1999	Series No. 28	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/eua0028lgbt/EAD/

nc_pr_duke	Richard Stephen Creed papers, 1959 April-July	RL.00268	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/creedrichardstephen/xml
nc_pr_duke	Dan Kirsch papers, 1975-2004	RL.00784	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/kirschd/xml
ga_pr_emor	David A. Lowe papers, 1988-1992	Manuscript Collection No. 1072	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/lowe1072/EAD/
nc_pr_duke	Triangle Business and Professional Guild records, 1970-2006	RL.01280	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/tbpg/xml
nc_pr_duke	Bill Burk collection of letters and photographs from Sherwin Carlquist, 1997-2017	RL.00174	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/burkbill/xml
ga_pr_emor	Office of Multicultural Programs and Services records, 1979-2016	Series No. 56	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/eua0056multicultural/EAD/
nc_pr_duke	Atlanta Lesbian Feminist Alliance (ALFA) Periodicals collection, 1962-1994	RL.00024	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/alfaperiodicals/xml
nc_pr_duke	Walter C. Rivers transcribed letters on Walt Whitman's homosexuality, 1946	RL.11282	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/riverswc/xml
nc_pr_duke	Chevalier d'Eon papers, 1778-1779	RL.11592	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/deonchevalier/xml
ga_pr_emor	Thomas A. Summers Papers, 1920-2019	Manuscript Collection No. 454	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/P-MSS454/EAD/
nc_pr_duke	William Cannicott Olson papers, 1956-1985	RL.00973	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/olsonwilliamc/xml
ky_pu_unky	Lafayette Studios photographs: 1930s decade	96PA101	https://exploreuk.uky.edu/dips/xt702v2c8t1s/data/96pa101.dao.xml
nc_pr_duke	Takey Crist papers, 1944-2002 and undated	RL.00270	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/cristtakey/xml
ga_pr_emor	Network Q records, 1992-1996	Manuscript Collection No. 1010	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/networkq1010/EAD/
nc_pr_duke	Jeanne Audrey Powers papers, 1924-2015 and undated	RL.10181	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/powersjeanneaudrey/xml
nc_pr_duke	Kathleen Hannan papers, 1979-2007	RL.00506	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/hannankathleen/xml
ga_pr_emor	Underrepresented Voices oral history collection, 2017-2021	Series No. 305	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/eua0305underrep/EAD/
ga_pr_emor	Atlanta Gay Men's Chorus records, 1981-2012	Manuscript Collection No. 1251	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/AtlantaGayMensChorus1251/EAD/
nc_pr_duke	W. Eugene Smith Reference CD collection, 1946-1971	RL.10012	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/smithweugene/xml
nc_pr_duke	Paula Kamen papers, 1970-2006 and undated, bulk 1991-2002	RL.00765	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/kamenpaula/xml
nc_pr_duke	Atlanta Lesbian Feminist Alliance (ALFA) Archives, circa 1972-1994	RL.00022	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/alfa/xml
nc_pr_duke	Walter H. Smith Collection of Beat Literature, 1950-2009	RL.00095	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/beatliterature/xml
ky_pu_unky	Appalachian Community Fund records	2009MS211	https://exploreuk.uky.edu/dips/xt7r7s7hrg1b/data/2009ms211.dao.xml
ga_pr_emor	Jon Arge photographs, circa 1972-2012 [bulk 1992-2008]	Manuscript Collection No. 1404	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/arge1404/EAD/
nc_pr_duke	Phyllis Chesler papers, 1968-2003	RL.00221	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/chesler/xml
ga_pr_emor	Jesse R. Peel papers, 1956-2013	Manuscript Collection No. 1231	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/peel1231/EAD/
ky_pu_unky	Wade Hall Collection of American Letters: Kevin Trauth papers	2009ms132.0892	https://exploreuk.uky.edu/dips/xt72v698945v/data/2009ms132.0892.dao.xml
ga_pr_emor	Ken Britt papers, 1994-2015	Manuscript Collection No. 1418	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/britt1418/EAD/
nc_pr_duke	Lara Cohen Zine collection, 1992-1996	RL.00242	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/cohenzine/xml
nc_pr_duke	Vincent Cianni photographs, 1983-2012	RL.10038	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/ciannivince/xml

ga_pr_emor	Winston Johnson papers, 1972-2018	Manuscript Collection No. 1455	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/johnson1455/EAD/
nc_pr_duke	Duke Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer Alumni oral histories, 2015-2016	UA.01.15.0016	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/ualgbtqalumni/xml
fl_pr_unmi	Ruth and Richard Shack papers	ASM0227	https://atom.library.miami.edu/downloads/exports/ead/df36437837dce0fc5e59637772283fd2.ead.xml
nc_pr_duke	Resource Center for Women and Ministry in the South records, 1939-2018	RL.01081	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/resource/xml
ky_pu_unky	Pride Community Services Organization publications	2016ms055	https://exploreuk.uky.edu/dips/xt71vh5cfp21/data/2016ms055.dao.xml
nc_pr_duke	James T. Sears papers, 1918-2011 and undated, bulk 1950-2004	RL.01162	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/searsjames/xml
ky_pu_unky	Wade Hall Collection of American Letter: Agnes H. Miller Letters	2009ms132.0313	https://exploreuk.uky.edu/dips/xt7p5h7bvw43/data/2009ms132.0313.dao.xml
ga_pr_emor	Andrew Land papers, 1988-2018	Manuscript Collection No. 1478	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/land1478/EAD/
ga_pr_emor	Office of Lesbian/Gay/Bisexual/Transgender Life records, 1979-2012	Series No. 208	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/eua0208lgbtoffice/EAD/
nc_pr_duke	Third Wave Foundation records, 1992-2011	RL.01288	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/thirdwave/xml
ga_pr_emor	Mary E. Hutchinson and Dorothy King papers, 1900-1988	Manuscript Collection No. 1096	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/hutchinson1096/EAD/
nc_pr_duke	Jasmine Clark photographs, 2013-2017	RL.11525	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/clarkjasmine/xml
fl_pr_unmi	Latin American Human Rights Collection	ASM0714	https://atom.library.miami.edu/downloads/exports/ead/8f49ca02c9a69991e10e8387205babb0.ead.xml
nc_pr_duke	Lightning Brown papers, 1983-1985	RL.00165	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/brownlightning/xml
nc_pr_duke	Duke University Press records, 1812-2019	UA.07.08.0002	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/uadupress/xml
nc_pr_duke	North Carolina Lesbian and Gay Health Project records, 1983-1996	RL.00935	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/nclghp/xml
ga_pr_emor	Carol Ann Duffy papers, 1970-2010	Manuscript Collection No. 834	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/duffy834/EAD/
nc_pr_duke	Gerard Gaskin photographs, 1995-2012	RL.11040	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/gaskingerard/xml
ga_pr_emor	Stephani Shope photographs, circa 1990-2010	Manuscript Collection No. 1492	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/darnell1450/EAD/
ga_pr_emor	Evelyn Monahan and Rosemary Neidel-Greenlee papers, circa 1914-2011	Manuscript Collection No. 1201	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/monahan1201/EAD/
nc_pr_duke	John Zeigler papers, 1927-2013 (bulk 1942-1946)	RL.01429	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/zeiglerjohn/xml
nc_pr_duke	Mandy Carter papers. 1970-2013	RL.00195	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/cartermandy/xml
nc_pr_duke	Charles Baker Journals, 1859, 1861-1879, 1900-1904	RL.00067	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/bakercharles/xml
ga_pr_emor	James Murray Vise papers, 1988-2007	Manuscript Collection No. 1407	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/vise1407/EAD/
nc_pr_duke	Kate Millett papers, 1912-2002, bulk 1951-2001	RL.10070	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/millett/xml
ky_pu_unky	Manjushri V Bhapkar photographs of Cafe LMNOP and Fourth of July parade	2020av017	https://exploreuk.uky.edu/dips/xt734t6f4s67/data/2020av017.dao.xml
ga_pr_emor	National Association of Black and White Men Together collection, circa 1980-1999	Manuscript Collection No. 1071	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/nabwmt1071/EAD/
nc_pr_duke	Aden Field papers, 1940s-2015	RL.11346	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/fieldaden/xml
nc_pr_duke	Harris Interactive press releases and media alerts on gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender issues, 2005-2008	RL.00512	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/harrisinteractive/xml
nc_pr_duke	Southern Lesbian-Feminist Activist Herstory Project, 2011-2015	RL.10066	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/slfaherstoryproject/xml

nc_pr_duke	Mariette Pathy Allen photographs and papers, 1968-2003	RL.00028	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/allenmp/xml
nc_pr_duke	Clarissa Sligh papers, 1950-2010	RL.01207	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/slighclarissa/xml
nc_pr_duke	Lisa Hazirjian papers, 1986-2001 and undated	UA.30.01.0081	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/uahazirjianlisa/xml
ga_pr_emor	Campus social and political action collection, 1930-1991	Series No. 248	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/eua0248socialandpoliticalaction/EAD/
nc_pr_duke	Reproductive Rights National Network records, 1970-1982	RL.01060	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/r2n2/xml
nc_pr_duke	Student Organizations reference collection, 1913-ongoing	UA.01.11.0014	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/uastuorgrc/xml
nc_pr_duke	Sarah Wood Zine collection, 1990s	RL.01411	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/woodsarah/xml
nc_pr_duke	Milo Guthrie papers, 1962-1987	RL.00488	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/guthrie/xml
fl_pr_unmi	Queer Studies Poster Project collection	ASM0166	https://atom.library.miami.edu/downloads/exports/ead/110d424a1d1422b3a8aade321087daf9.ead.xml
nc_pr_duke	Sarah Maitland Zine collection, 1997-2009	RL.00837	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/maitlandsarah/xml
nc_pr_duke	Sara M. Evans papers, 1959-2005	RL.10161	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/evanssara/xml
nc_pr_duke	William Righter and Mary Wager Fisher papers, 1830-1934	RL.00398	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/fisher/xml
nc_pr_duke	William Gedney photographs and papers, 1887, circa 1920, 1940-1998 and undated, bulk 1955-1989	RL.10032	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/gedney/xml
fl_pr_unmi	Leila Miccolis Brazilian Alternative Press collection	ASM0654	https://atom.library.miami.edu/downloads/exports/ead/71279cf4218f992e8fc58b5bb7873940.ead.xml
nc_pr_duke	Tim Portwood papers, 1975-1984	UA.30.01.0091	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/uaportwood/xml
nc_pr_duke	Karen J. Maj collection of Will Inman papers, 1989-2003	RL.11435	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/majkarenwillinman/xml
ga_pr_emor	AIDS Survival Project records, 1987-2009	Manuscript Collection No. 1443	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/aidssurvivalproject1443/EAD/
ky_pu_unky	Pam Elam papers	2004UA003	https://exploreuk.uky.edu/dips/xt7ffb4wj333/data/2004ua003.dao.xml
nc_pr_duke	Office of Student Activities and Facilities records, 1936-ongoing	UA.09.05.0001	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/uaosaf/xml
ga_pr_emor	Southeastern Arts, Media & Education Project (Atlanta, Ga.) records, 1984-1996	Manuscript Collection No. 1015	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/same1015/EAD/
ky_pu_unky	Wade Hall Collection of American Letters: Clyde Morton Stallings letters	2009ms132.0071	https://exploreuk.uky.edu/dips/xt7vq814r208/data/2009ms132.0071.dao.xml
nc_pr_duke	Dorothy Allison papers, 1965-2010	RL.00029	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/allisondorothy/xml
ga_pr_emor	Dick Richards audiovisual recordings, 1976-2007	Manuscript Collection No. 1461	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/richard1461/EAD/
nc_pr_duke	Jess T. Dugan photographs, 2006-2017	RL.11524	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/duganjess/xml
fl_pr_unmi	César Trasobares papers	ASM0086	https://atom.library.miami.edu/downloads/exports/ead/ff5cb6d5007c0a3f7e1af9336d1f523c.ead.xml
nc_pr_duke	New England girls' summer camps photograph album, 1916-1917	RL.00942	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/newenglandsummercampphotos/xml
nc_pr_duke	Ronald Reis photographs, 1954-2014	RL.01078	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/reisronald/xml
nc_pr_duke	Atlanta Lesbian Feminist Alliance (ALFA) Financial papers, 1972-1994	RL.00023	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/alfa2/xml
nc_pr_duke	Stuart Elliott papers, 1875-2014 and undated	RL.11108	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/elliottstuart/xml
nc_pr_duke	Ladies of Llangollen collection, 1774-1991	RL.11554	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/ladiesofllangollen/xml

nc_pr_duke	Alliance of Queer Undergraduates at Duke (AQUADuke) records, 1973-1995	UA.31.05.0001	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/uaaquaduke/xml
nc_pr_duke	Faith Holsaert papers, 1950-2011	RL.00566	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/holsaertfaith/xml
nc_pr_duke	Womonwrites records, 1979-2014	RL.01408	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/womonwrites/xml
nc_pr_duke	American Civil Liberties Union of North Carolina records, 1960-2020; 1960-ongoing and undated	RL.00012	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/acluofnc/xml
nc_pr_duke	Marcia M. Mathews papers and photographs, 1833-1976, bulk 1939-1976	RL.11884	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/mathewsmarciam/xml
nc_pr_duke	J. Claude Evans family papers, 1930-2002	RL.10008	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/evansfamily/xml
nc_pr_duke	Caroline Vaughan photographs, 1977-1992	RL.11510	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/vaughancaroline/xml
nc_pr_duke	Diane Weddington papers, 1956-2014	RL.01356	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/weddingtondiane/xml
nc_pr_duke	Henry Horenstein photographs, 1970-2013	RL.11564	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/horensteinhenry/xml
ga_pr_emor	Scott McCord papers, 1987-2001	Manuscript Collection No. 1329	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/mccord1329/EAD/
nc_pr_duke	Frank Espada photographs and papers, 1946-2010, bulk 1964-2000	RL.00367	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/espadafrank/xml
ky_pu_unky	Wade Hall Collection of American Letters: Sue Fite correspondence	2009ms132.0121	https://exploreuk.uky.edu/dips/xt7bcc0ts56f/data/2009ms132.0121.dao.xml
nc_pr_duke	Percy E. Ryberg papers, 1906-1991	RL.01127	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/rybergpercy/xml
ky_pu_unky	Wade Hall Collection of American Letters: Hester Hollingshead letters	2009ms132.0032	https://exploreuk.uky.edu/dips/xt7nk9315k5z/data/2009ms132.0032.dao.xml
nc_pr_duke	Joshua Rashaad McFadden photographs, 2015-2016	RL.11527	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/mcfaddenjoshua/xml
nc_pr_duke	Pauline Bart papers, 1925-2008 and undated, bulk 1969-1995	RL.10069	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/bartpauline/xml
fl_pr_unmi	University of Miami LGBTQ History Collection	ASU0292	https://atom.library.miami.edu/downloads/exports/ead/0c186f82ba5b5f0dfefbc1de9ac58f3c.ead.xml
ga_pr_emor	Karate for Women Atlanta records, 1970-1985	Manuscript Collection No. 1426	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/karateforwomen1426/EAD/
ky_pu_unky	Lexington lesbian and gay community collection	95m2	https://exploreuk.uky.edu/dips/xt7bzk55hp02/data/95m2.dao.xml
fl_pr_unmi	Firefly Zine collection	ASM0148	https://atom.library.miami.edu/downloads/exports/ead/4b29d87b5af3f9aa61de19da5ad4454a.ead.xml
ga_pr_emor	Whose Beloved Community? Black Civil and LGBT Rights conference video, 2014	Series No. 261	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/eua0261whosebelovedcommunity/EAD/
nc_pr_duke	Carl V. Corley papers, 1930s-1999	RL.00258	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/corley/xml
nc_pr_duke	Bettye Lane photographs, 1959-2007, bulk 1970s-1980s	RL.00793	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/lanebettye/xml
nc_pr_duke	Front Page records, 1975-2004 and undated	RL.00421	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/front/xml
ky_pu_unky	Wade Hall Collection of American Letters: George B. Eckert letters	2009ms132.0182	https://exploreuk.uky.edu/dips/xt7ksn012n97/data/2009ms132.0182.dao.xml
nc_pr_duke	Modern Language Association of America. Gay and Lesbian Caucus. Lesbian and Gay Studies Newsletter Archives, 1974-1998	RL.00904	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/moderngay/xml
nc_pr_duke	Campus Groups Reference collection, 1892-ongoing	UA.01.11.0075	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/uacampgrp/xml
nc_pr_duke	Marilyn Crafton Smith Papers, 1978-1993 and undated	RL.11194	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/smithmarilyn/xml
nc_pr_duke	Joe H. Hernandez scrapbook, 1943-1965 and undated	RL.11444	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/hernandezjoeh/xml

nc_pr_duke	Mab Segrest papers, 1889-2014	RL.01164	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/segrestmab/xml
nc_pr_duke	Jere Link papers, 1914-2016 and undated, bulk 1975-2006	RL.11690	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/linkjere/xml
nc_pr_duke	Robin Morgan papers, 1940s-2019 and undated, bulk 1970-2019	RL.00913	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/morganrobin/xml
nc_pr_duke	LGBTQ ephemera collection, 1964-2006 and undated	RL.10183	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/lgbtq/xml
nc_pr_duke	John Seelye Papers, 1862-2015 and undated, bulk 1955-2007	RL.11381	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/seelyejohn/xml
ga_pr_emor	Billy Howard photographs, 1986-2016	Manuscript Collection No. 1365	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/howard1365/EAD/
ga_pr_emor	American Music Show (Television show) video recordings, 1981-2005	Manuscript Collection No. 1256	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/americanmusicshow1256/EAD/
nc_pr_duke	Girl Germs Posters, 1996-1999	RL.00454	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/girlgerms/xml
fl_pr_unmi	Howard Davis-Artifacts Artist Group collection	ASM0221	https://atom.library.miami.edu/downloads/exports/ead/a5954593667f7b2d618f5652cf5af064.ead.xml
ga_pr_emor	Campus offices collection, 1940-2001	Series No. 244	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/eua0244campusoffices/EAD/
nc_pr_duke	Carson McCullers papers, 1941-1995 and undated (bulk 1945-1970), bulk 1945-1970	RL.00868	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/mccullerscarson/xml
nc_pr_duke	New Day Films archive, 1968-2018	RL.10180	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/newdayfilms/xml
nc_pr_duke	Eleanor Foa Dienstag papers, 1955-2011	RL.11862	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/foadienstag/xml
nc_pr_duke	Division of Student Affairs Reference collection, 1987-ongoing	UA.01.11.0051	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/uastuaffrc/xml
nc_pr_duke	Boyte Family papers, 1941-2018	RL.00138	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/boyte/xml
ga_pr_emor	Atlanta Prime Timers records, 1996-2014	Manuscript Collection No. 1308	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/atlprimetimers1308/EAD/
nc_pr_duke	Bingham Center Women's Zine collection, 1992-2017	RL.01406	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/womenszinecollection/xml
nc_pr_duke	John Howard papers, 1950-2013	RL.10076	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/howardjohn/xml
nc_pr_duke	Vice President for Student Affairs records, 1923-[ongoing]	UA.09.02.0002	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/uavpstudentaffairs/xml
nc_pr_duke	Will Inman correspondence with Steven Finch, 1984-1989	RL.11270	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/inmanwill/xml
nc_pr_duke	Will Inman papers, 1910-2009	RL.00614	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/inman/xml
nc_pr_duke	John G. Younger papers, 1976-2001	UA.29.02.0090	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/uayoun/xml
nc_pr_duke	Ladyslipper, Inc. records, 1965-2011 and undated	RL.10140	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/ladyslipper/xml
ga_pr_emor	John M. Clum papers, 2013-2015	Manuscript Collection No. 1401	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/clum1401/EAD/
nc_pr_duke	Associated Students of Duke University records, 1965-1991	UA.31.02.0003	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/uaasdu/xml
nc_pr_duke	Transgender Oral History Project zine distro project papers, 1992-2013 and undated	RL.11033	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/transgenderoralhistproj/xml
nc_pr_duke	Tarheel Leather Club Newsletters, 1990-1992	RL.01274	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/tarheelleather/xml
nc_pr_duke	East Coast Homophile Organizations records, 1964-	RL.00349	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/eastcoasthomophile/xml
fl_pr_unmi	Eduardo Machado Papers	CHC5164	https://atom.library.miami.edu/downloads/exports/ead/787ded04242674c8920be5bf43e2581d.ead.xml
nc_pr_duke	Bobbye S. Ortiz papers, 1919-1993 and undated, bulk 1950-1990	RL.00978	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/ortiz/xml
nc_pr_duke	Jimmy Creech papers, 1972-2014 and undated	RL.11114	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/creechjimmy/xml

fl_pr_unmi	Students Toward a New Democracy (S.T.A.N.D.) records	ASM0665	https://atom.library.miami.edu/downloads/exports/ead/018b1d3ea470dbb00e3dd6438af19bfb.ead.xml
nc_pr_duke	OutRight records, 1983-1995	RL.00984	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/outright/xml
nc_pr_duke	Minnie Bruce Pratt papers, 1870s-2005, bulk 1975-2005	RL.01046	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/prattminniebruce/xml
ga_pr_emor	Alice Walker papers, circa 1930-2014	Manuscript Collection No. 1061	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/walker1061/EAD/
ga_pr_emor	Neighbor's Network (Atlanta, Ga.) records, 1936-1998 (bulk 1987-1998)	Manuscript Collection No. 1009	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/neighborsnetwork1009/EAD/
nc_pr_duke	Triangle Community Works records, 1974-2008	RL.01309	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/trianglecommunityworks/xml
nc_pr_duke	Beth York papers, 1968-2015	RL.01423	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/yorkelizabeth/xml
ga_pr_emor	Teri Darnell photographs, circa 2005-2017	Manuscript Collection No. 1450	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/darnell1450/EAD/
fl_pr_unmi	Florida LGBTQ+ History collection	ASM0231	https://atom.library.miami.edu/downloads/exports/ead/3812a55dce945bdb6ef283ab66ef5cf5.ead.xml
nc_pr_duke	Women's Center records, 1970-2005, bulk 1983-2005	UA.09.17.0001	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/uawomensctr/xml
ga_pr_emor	Ed W. Stansell papers, 1984-1997	Manuscript Collection No. 1065	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/stansell1065/EAD/
ga_pr_emor	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer collection, 1969-2019	Manuscript Collection No. 1249	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/lgbtcollection1249/EAD/
nc_pr_duke	Charles Torrence Nesbitt papers, 1899-1947 and undated	RL.00940	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/nesbittcharlest/xml
nc_pr_duke	Ian Young Correspondence on The Male Muse, 1972-1974	RL.01426	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/youngian/xml
nc_pr_duke	Sally Tatnall papers, 1953-2016 and undated	RL.11335	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/tatnallsally/xml
ga_pr_emor	Hugo Fernandes photographs,2008-2014	Manuscript Collection No. 1334	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/fernandes1334/EAD/
nc_pr_duke	Victoria Ortiz papers, 1923-1999 and undated, bulk 1960-1990	RL.00979	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/ortizvictoria/xml
ga_pr_emor	Len Prince papers, 1969-2016	Manuscript Collection No. 1339	https://findingaids.library.emory.edu/documents/prince1339/EAD/
nc_pr_duke	Mama Galore drag photograph album, 1980s-1995	RL.11061	https://archives.lib.duke.edu/catalog/mamagalore/xml

APPENDIX [H] – SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Table 10. Top 25% of Access Points and EAD Tag Location

Access Point	corpname	genreform	geogname	subject	Total
United States			15	116	**131**
20th century	3		14	48	**65**
History	8		19	37	**64**
North Carolina	2		8	38	**48**
Sallie Bingham Center for Women's History and Culture	46				**46**
Photographs		27	5	7	**39**
Georgia				39	**39**
Homosexuality	*1*			*37*	*38*
Feminism				37	**37**
Social life and customs	1		19	13	**33**
Social conditions	1		16	15	**32**
Correspondence		1		30	**31**

Lesbians				*31*	*31*
Southern States			4	24	**28**
Gays				*28*	*28*
Women			2	23	**25**
Periodicals		5		19	**24**
Gay community				*22*	*22*
Gay men				*22*	*22*
Duke University	14			5	**19**
Gay activists				*18*	*18*
Black-and-white photographs		17			**17**
Audiocassettes		16			**16**
Video recordings		16			**16**
Gay rights				*15*	*15*
Diaries		9		6	**15**
Pictorial works			7	8	**15**
Women's rights				15	**15**
AIDS (Disease)				15	**15**
Grand Total	**76**	**91**	**109**	**668**	**944**

Table 11. LGBTQ+ Related Terms Assigned as Access Points

Access Point	Count
Homosexuality	38
Lesbians	31
Gays	28
Gay men	22
Gay community	22
Gay activists	18
AIDS (Disease)	15
Gay rights	15
Gay liberation movement	14
Lesbian community	13
Sexual minorities	13
Lesbianism	12
Gender identity	10
Lesbian activists	10
Lesbian feminism	9
AIDS activists	8
Transgender people	8
Gay pride celebrations	7
Gay bars	7
Sexual orientation	7
Gay and lesbian studies	7
Homosexuality and education	6
Bisexuality	6
Female impersonators	6
Same-sex marriage	5
Human Rights Campaign (U.S.)	5

Human rights	4
Gay couples	4
Drag shows	4
Gay theater	4
Coming out (sexual orientation)	4
Gays' writings	4
Transsexuals	4
Lesbian mothers	3
Gay rights movement	3
Gay consumers	3
Gay college students	3
Gay culture	3
Lesbian bars	3
HIV-positive persons	3
Gay college teachers	3
Old Lesbians Organizing for Change	3
Lesbian culture	3
Bisexual college students	3
Lesbian dramatists	3
Ladyslipper, Inc.	3
Gay artists	3
Gay teenagers	3
Identity	3
Gay parents	2
North Carolina Lesbian and Gay Health Project	2
Lesbian consumers	2
Gay pride parades	2
Transgender youth	2
Gay and lesbian rights	2
Lesbian college students	2
Atlanta Lesbian Feminist Alliance	2
Lesbian couples	2
Gender nonconformity	2
Gay men's writings, American	2
HIV (viruses)	2
Transsexual college students	2
Homophobia in higher education	2
Duke University. Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Task Force	2
Lesbian authors	2
Lesbians' writings, American	2
Gay military personnel	1
Gay men in literature	1
ACLU Lesbian and Gay Rights Project	1
Homophobia	1
Raleigh Religious Network for Gay and Lesbian Equality	1
Gay youth	1

Transgenderism	1
ACT UP (Organization)	1
African American gays	1
Gay broadcasters	1
OutRight (Durham, N.C.)	1
Homosexuality and literature	1
Sex change	1
Homosexuality and literature-Periodicals	1
Transgender Oral History Project	1
Homosexuality in art	1
Transvestites	1
Homosexuality on television	1
Emory University. Office of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Life	1
Gay business enterprises	1
Gays in advertising	1
Human Rights Archive (Duke University)	1
Ordination of gays	1
Human Rights Campaign (U.S)	1
Queer studies	1
Gay choirs	1
Salons	1
ACT (Durham, N.C.)	1
Gay men's writings, English	1
Identity (Psychology)	1
Transgender college students	1
Gay clergy	1
Gay musicians	1
Bisexuals	1
Transsexualism	1
Lesbian and Gay Community Center (Charlotte, N.C.)	1
Triangle Community Works!	1
Lesbian and Gay Studies Newsletter	1
Emory University. Committee on Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Concerns	1
Forum Homosexualithat und Literatur	1
Emory University. President's Commission on Sexuality, Gender Diversity, and Queer Equality	1
Coalition for Positive Sexuality	1
Gay and lesbian film festivals	1
Gays in the military	1
Ordination of lesbians	1
AIDS (Disease) and art	1
Older gays	1
AIDS Legacy Project	1
OutCharlotte	1
Gays' writings, American	1
Pride Community Services Organization	1
Lesbian couples as parents	1

Queer theory	1
Drag balls	1
Safe sex in AIDS prevention	1
Drag performance	1
Gay and Lesbian Caucus for the Modern Languages-Periodicals	1
AIDS (Disease) in adolescence	1
Sex instruction for lesbians	1
Lesbian feminist theory	1
Sexual minority youth	1
Lesbian Health Resource Center	1
Television programs for gays	1
Gay lesbians	1
Transgender military personnel	1
Lesbian music	1
Transgender Oral History Project. Trans Oral History Project	1
Lesbian partner abuse	1
Gender-nonconforming people	1
Lesbian theater	1
Duke University. Center for LGBT Life	1
Heterosexism	1
Lesbianism in literature	1
Triangle Business and Professional Guild	1
East Coast Homophile Organizations	1
Gay and lesbian people	1
African American lesbians	1
Daughters of Bilitis	1
Lesbians' writings-Periodicals	1
Emory University. Committee on Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Life	1
LGBT history	1
Emory University. Office of Lesbian/Gay/Bisexual Life	1
LGBT history and activism	1
Amethyst: A journal for lesbians and gay men	1
Mama Galore (Theater group)	1
Drag queens	1
Modern Language Association of America. Gay and Lesbian Caucus	1
Gay erotic literature, English	1
National Black Lesbian and Gay Leadership Forum (U.S.)	1
Homosexuality in opera	1
National Lesbian Conference (1991 : Atlanta, Ga.)	1
Gay authors	1
AID Atlanta (program)	1
Grand Total (times assigned for 159 terms)	**546**