SNACSchool 3.0 for NARA Staff

Module 3:

Source Citations

snac

Social Networks &
Archival Context

snaccooperative.org

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Social Networks and Archival Context

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Editorial Policy

To Find the Citation Policy click on **About** on the SNAC Homepage. Select **Editorial Policy** and then **Citations in SNAC**

| About SNAC |
| Editorial Policy ▸ |
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| History Research Tool |
| History of SNAC |
| Research and Development |
| SNAC Cooperative Ethos |
| SNACSchool ▸ |

The following policies have been developed by the SNAC Editorial and Standards Working Group:

- Citations in SNAC
- Minimal and Optimal Required Elements
- Record Ownership
- SNAC Cooperative Demographic Ethos Statement

snac Social Networks & Archival Context

Citations in SNAC

Citations in SNAC: Sources and Format

There is no list of authorized and/or preferred or required sources for source citations in SNAC authority records. SNAC editors should use their best judgement when selecting biographical and historical sources, then provide clear and current citations to those sources. Bibliographic citations are entered once on the Control tab in the SNAC record. When an editor wishes to cite a bibliographic source to support assertions throughout the record, they use the green Cite button to supply an abbreviated version of the citation when documenting the source of an individual assertion

- Some frequently cited sources in SNAC records are …
- Biography Index
- Who's Who sources
- Wikipedia / Wikidata
- Ancestry.com
- FamilySearch.org
- Findagrave.com
- Current Biography
- Encyclopedia Britannica
- National Cyclopedia of American Biography
- Obituaries from newspapers, journals, annual reports, and the like

N.B.: When no known published source for biographical or historical information exists for an entity, SNAC editors should cite a finding aid or other descriptive resource as a source.

Source citation style:
SNAC editors should use MARC21 Authority 670 Source Data Found Note citation style:
- MARC21 Authority 670 Source Data Found

SNAC Source Citation Crosswalk to MARC21 Authority Format

In [June 2019, SNAC adopted new policy and guidance](#) for recording bibliographic sources to support information asserted throughout a SNAC record. The format for source citations closely models after the MARC21 Authority Format **670 Source Data Found** element.

Citation = 670 $a Source citation. Elements for the title and date(s). For online electronic sources, the date would be the day/month/year the source was viewed.

Found Data = 670 $b Information found. Information about the described entity found in a source.

URI = 670 $u Uniform Resource Identifier. A link to the source online.

Different from MARC21 Authority Format, SNAC encourages editors to use full-form, natural language, avoiding abbreviations in source citation elements.

Resources v. Sources <In the SNAC Context>

Resources are finding aids, catalog entries, or other descriptions of archival holdings.

Sources are any variety of biographical/historical information describing an entity … administrative history, biography, autobiography, Wikipedia article, obituary, articles, chronologies, encyclopedia entries, etc., cited in SNAC records to support assertions made throughout the record.

All SNAC records contain a list of **sources**. These sources can be accessed and viewed from the public version of the SNAC record by clicking on **Source Summary** in the menu bar.

Truman, Bess Wallace, 1885-1982 Alternative names

≡ Detailed View | ↺ Revision History | ▦ Source Summary | ✏ Edit | ▮ Reserve for Editing | Export ▾

Biography | Resources | Relationships | Places | Subjects | Occupations

Functions

Mrs. Harry S. Truman, wife of the 33rd President of the United States, was born on February 13, 1885, at 117 West Ruby Street in Independence, Missouri. The oldest child of David Willock Wallace and Madge Gates Wallace, she was christened Elizabeth Virginia, but throughout her life was called Bess. Her father held several public offices, including County Treasurer, and was Deputy Surveyor in the Kansas City office of the United States Bureau of Customs at the time of his death in 1903.

After her father died, Bess, her mother and three brothers moved into the house of her maternal grandfather, George Porterfield Gates, a co-founder of the successful Independence flour mill, the Waggoner-Gates Milling Company. The Gates' house, located at 219 North Delaware Street, continued to be Bess Wallace's home for the remainder of her life.

An only daughter, Bess Wallace acquired a reputation as a tomboy. "The first girl I ever knew who could whistle through her teeth and bat a ball as far as any boy in the neighborhood," said a classmate. She graduated from Independence High School in 1901 in the same class as Harry S. Truman and later studied language and literature at Barstow, a girl's finishing school in Kansas City, Missouri. After completing school Bessie Wallace, as

Image from Wikimedia Commons
Harris & Ewing - Public Domain

👤 Person

Exist Dates: Birth 1885-02-13

Death
1982-10-18

Hide Profile ⬤

Truman Library web pages

Source Citation

Mrs. Harry S. Truman, wife of the 33rd President of the United States, was born on February 13, 1885, at 117 West Ruby Street in Independence, Missouri. The oldest child of David Willock Wallace and Madge Gates Wallace, she was christened Elizabeth Virginia, but throughout her life was called Bess. Her father held several public offices, including County Treasurer, and was Deputy Surveyor in the Kansas City office of the United States Bureau of Customs at the time of his death in 1903.

After her father died, Bess, her mother and three brothers moved into the house of her maternal grandfather, George Porterfield Gates, a co-founder of the successful Independence flour mill, the Waggoner-Gates Milling Company. The Gates' house, located at 219 North Delaware Street, continued to be Bess Wallace's home for the remainder of her life.

Biographical Sketch of Mrs. Harry S. Truman via Truman Library WWW site search, July 2, 2019

https://www.trumanlibrary.gov/education/trivia/biographical-sketch-bess-truman

Wikipedia

Source Citation

Elizabeth Virginia "Bess" Truman (née Wallace; February 13, 1885 – October 18, 1982) was the wife of U.S. President Harry S. Truman and the First Lady of the United States from 1945 to 1953. She also served as the Second Lady of the United States in 1945.

She had known her future husband since they were children attending the same school in Independence, Missouri. As First Lady, she did not enjoy the social and political scene in Washington, and at the end of her husband's term in 1953, she was relieved to return to Independence. She currently holds the record of longest-lived First Lady and longest-lived Second Lady, at 97 years, 247 days. She died in Independence, Missouri.

Wikipedia.org article for Bess Wallace Truman, viewed July 2, 2019

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bess_Truman

SNAC editors can create new source citations, or edit existing ones. Source citations are organized on the **Control** tab of the SNAC record.

Citation	National First Ladies Biographies WWW site, viewed April 15, 2020
Found Data	1 Marriage to Harry S. Truman at 34 years old, on 28 June, 1919, Independence, Missouri, to Harry S. Truman, World War I veteran, salesman, (born 8 May 1884, Lamar, Missouri, died 26 December 1972, Kansas City, Missouri). 2 3 The Trumans made a honeymoon trip to Lake Huron, Michigan, Chicago and Detroit. At the insistence of Madge Wallace, the newlyweds moved into the Gates Mansion, unable to know at the time that for the rest of their lives, it would remain their permanent home.
URI	http://www.firstladies.org/biographies/firstladies.aspx?biography=34
Language	eng
Script	Latn

Click +Add New Source to reveal and edit the sub-elements four **Sources**:

Citation (required): The full bibliographic citation for a source … author, title, date, etc.

Found Data (required): Detailed information found in a source used to support various assertions throughout the SNAC authority record.

URI (optional/required): Permalink to the electronic source cited in the Citation element. **N.B.:** This is only optional if you're using a print source. Please enter the URL for all electronic sources
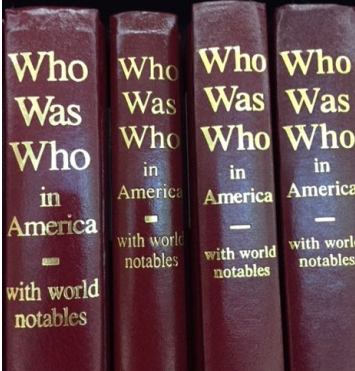
Language (required): Language used to describe the source … eng, ger, fre, spa, rus, etc.

Script (required): Script of the source … Latn, Cyrl, Jpn, etc.

Descriptive Note (optional): Information supplied by the editor to describe a special situation related to the cited source.
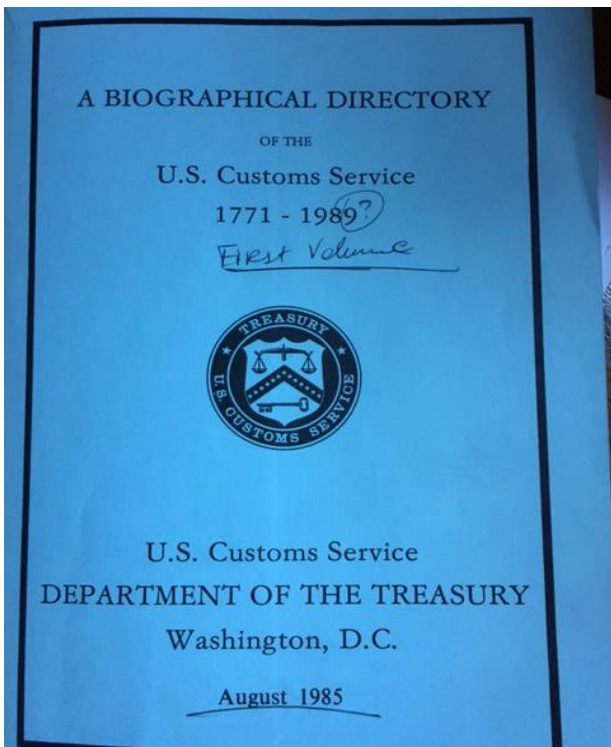
Citing Print Resources

Who's Who resources …

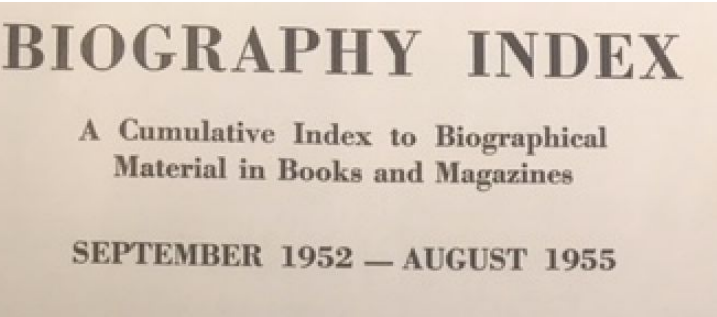|	
Citation	Who was Who in America, volume 8, 1982-1985
Found Data	1 Ruth Gikow; artist; born in the Ukraine; came to the United States in 1922 and naturalized in 1928; daughter of Boris and Lena Gikow; married Jack Levine October 4, 1946; attended Cooper Union Art School; former teacher at the New School of Social Research; illustrator and print maker; died in 1982.
URI	
Language	eng
Script	Latn

Biographical dictionaries and directories …

A BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY

OF THE

U.S. Customs Service

1771 - 1989? (First Volume)

U.S. Customs Service

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Washington, D.C.

August 1985

Citation	Biographical Directory of the U.S. Custom Service, 1771-1989.
Found Data	1 Vernon Darrell Acree; b. June 25, 1919, Washington, D.C.; Commissioner of Customs, 1972-1977, appointed by John B. Connally during the Nixon Administration.
URI	
Language	eng
Script	Latn

Biographical dictionaries and directories …

BIOGRAPHY INDEX

A Cumulative Index to Biographical
Material in Books and Magazines

SEPTEMBER 1952 — AUGUST 1955

MOTT, Lucretia (Coffin) 1793-1880, feminist
Burnett, Constance (Buel). Five for freedom.
   Abelard '53 p 13-48
Jacob, Caroline Nicholson. Builders of the
   Quaker road, 1652-1952. Regnery '53 p 156-
   64
Mott, Lucretia (Coffin). Slavery and the
   woman question; diary of her visit to Great
   Britain to attend the World's anti-slavery
   convention of 1840; ed. by Frederick B.
   Tolles. (Journal. Sup. no23) Friends' his-
   torical assn. '52 86p il
                           Lillian. Pioneer women orators.

Field	Value
Citation	Biography index, volume 3, September 1952-August 1955
Found Data	1 Lucretia Coffin Mott; born 1793; died 1880; feminist
URI	
Language	eng
Script	Latn
Descriptive Note	This particular Biography Index entry describes Mott as a feminist.

Citing Electronic Resources

Sojourner Truth

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Sojourner Truth (/soʊˈdʒɜːrnər ˈtruːθ/; born **Isabella [Belle] Baumfree**; c. 1797 – November 26, 1883) was an American abolitionist and women's rights activist. Truth was born into slavery in Swartekill, New York, but escaped with her infant daughter to freedom in 1826. After going to court to recover her son in 1828, she became the first black woman to win such a case against a white man.

She gave herself the name Sojourner Truth in 1843 after she became convinced that God had called her to leave the city and go into the countryside "testifying the hope that was in her".[1] Her best-known speech was delivered extemporaneously, in 1851, at the Ohio Women's Rights Convention in Akron, Ohio. The speech became widely known during the Civil War by the title "Ain't I a Woman?," a variation of the original speech re-written by someone else using a stereotypical Southern dialect, whereas Sojourner Truth was from New York and grew up speaking Dutch as her first language. During the Civil War, Truth helped recruit black troops for the Union Army; after the war, she tried unsuccessfully to secure land grants from the federal government for former slaves (summarised as the promise of "forty acres and a mule").

In 2014, Truth was included in *Smithsonian* magazine's list of the "100 Most Significant Americans of All Time".[2] A memorial bust of Truth was unveiled in 2009 in Emancipation Hall in the U.S. Capitol Visitor's Center. She is the first African American to have a statue in the Capitol building.[3]

Contents [hide]

Sojourner Truth

c. 1870

Born	Isabella Baumfree c. 1797 Swartekill, New York, United States
Died	November 26, 1883 (aged 86) Battle Creek, Michigan, United States
Occupation	Abolitionist, author, human rights activist

Citing Wikipedia articles ...

Citation

Wikipedia article for Sojourner Truth, viewed April 6, 2020

Found Data

1 Sojourner Truth; born Isabella (Belle) Baumfree; c. 1797 – November 26, 1883) was an African-American abolitionist and women's rights activist. Truth was born into slavery in Swartekill, Ulster County, New York, but escaped with her infant daughter to freedom in 1826. After going to court to recover her son, in 1828 she became the first black woman to win such a case against a white man

URI

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sojourner_Truth

Language

eng

Script

Latn

Descriptive Note

The Talk page of the Wikipedia articles mentions discrepancies in a number of early biographies.

Harper Lee, Author of 'To Kill a Mockingbird,' Dies at 89

The New York Times

Citing obituaries ...

Feb. 19, 2016

Harper Lee, whose first novel, "To Kill a Mockingbird," about racial injustice in a small Alabama town, sold more than 40 million copies and became one of the most beloved and most taught works of fiction ever written by an American, died on Friday in Monroeville, Ala., where she lived. She was 89.

Nelle Harper Lee was born on April 28, 1926, in the poky little town of Monroeville, in southern Alabama, the youngest of four children. "Nelle" was a backward spelling of her maternal grandmother's first name, and Ms. Lee dropped it when "To Kill a Mockingbird" was published, out of fear that readers would pronounce it Nellie, which she hated.

Citation	New York Times obituary for Harper Lee, February 19, 2016, viewed April 7, 2016
Found Data	1 Nelle Harper Lee was born on April 28, 1926. 2 3 Harper Lee, whose first novel, "To Kill a Mockingbird," about racial injustice in a small Alabama town, sold more than 40 million copies and became one of the most beloved and most taught works of fiction ever written by an American, died on Friday in Monroeville, Ala., where she lived. She was 89. Hank Conner, a nephew of Ms. Lee's, said that she died in her sleep at the Meadows, an assisted living facility. The instant success of "To Kill a Mockingbird," which was published in 1960 and won the Pulitzer Prize for fiction the next year, turned Ms. Lee into a literary celebrity, a role she found oppressive and never learned to accept.
URI	https://www.nytimes.com/2016/02/20/arts/harper-lee-dies.html
Language	eng
Script	Latn

Citing online biographical sources …
Enter desired criteria and click 'Search'

Last Name:

Kennedy

First Name:

Edward Moore

Position:

Senator

State:

Massachusetts

Party:

Democrat

Year or Congress:

[Search] [Clear]

KENNEDY, Edward Moore (Ted), (1932 - 2009)

Senate Years of Service: 1962-2009
Party: Democrat

KENNEDY, Edward Moore (Ted), (brother of John Fitzgerald Kennedy
Joseph Patrick Kennedy II, and father of Patrick J. Kennedy), a Senator from
graduated, Milton Academy, Milton, Mass., in 1950; graduated, Harvard Col
University of Virginia Law School 1959; served in the United States Army 1
district attorney in Suffolk County 1961; elected in a special election on Nov
caused by the 1960 resignation of his brother, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, for t
1994, 2000, and 2006, and served from November 7, 1962, until his death; u
States in 1980; Democratic whip 1969-1971; chair, Committee on the Judicia
Hundredth through One Hundred Third Congresses), Committee on Health, I
2001; June 6, 2001-January 3, 2003], One Hundred Tenth and One Hundred
12, 2009; died in Hyannis Port, Mass., on August 25, 2009; interment in Arli

Citation

Biographical Directory of the U.S. Congress online, searched April 10, 2019

Found Data

1 | KENNEDY, EDWARD MOORE (TED), (brother of John Fitzgerald Kennedy and Robert Francis Kennedy, grandson of John Francis Fitzgerald, uncle of Joseph Patrick Kennedy II, and father of Patrick J. Kennedy), a Senator from Massachusetts; born in Boston, Suffolk County, Mass., February 22, 1932; graduated, Milton Academy, Milton, Mass., in 1950; graduated, Harvard College 1956, the International Law School, The Hague, Holland, 1958, and the University of Virginia Law School 1959; served in the United States Army 1951-1953; admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1959; appointed assistant district attorney in Suffolk County 1961; elected in a special election on November 6, 1962, as a Democrat to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the 1960 resignation of his brother, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, for the term ending January 3, 1965; reelected in 1964, 1970, 1976, 1982, 1988, 1994, 2000, and 2006, and served from November 7, 1962,

URI

https://bioguideretro.congress.gov/Home/MemberDetails?memIndex=K000105

Language

eng

Script

Latn

Citing archival finding aids …

Citation

Guide to the Robert Abram Bartlett Papers, 1888-1946

Found Data

1 "Captain Bob" Bartlett (1875-1946), of Brigus, Nfld., began his Arctic career as mate on the "Windward" voyage of 1898-99, led by Robert E. Peary (Bowd. 1877), and later helped design Peary's "Roosevelt," which he captained on the 1908-09 North Pole expedition. In 1913-14, Bartlett commanded Vilhjalmur Stefansson's ill-fated "Karluk" which was destroyed in the pack ice; walking alone to Siberia, he returned with a rescue party. He led the Crocker Land Relief Expedition (1917) to rescue Donald B. MacMillan (Bowd. 1898), stranded in Greenland. He was Marine Superintendant for the U.S. Army Transport Service during World War I, and, among other duties, transported troops as Lt. Commander, U.S.N.R., during World War II.

2

3 Bartlett owned the "Effie M. Morrissey" and commanded its mostly student crew on annual expeditions (1926-46) making hydrographic

URI https://library.bowdoin.edu/arch/mss/rabg.shtml

Language eng

Script Latn

Bowdoin

GEORGE J. MITCHELL DEPARTMENT OF
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS & ARCHIVES

HAWTHORNE-LONGFELLOW LIBRARY

MENU ≡

Guide to the Robert Abram Bartlett Papers, 1888-1946

Summary Information

Search Inventory

Title:	Robert Abram Bartlett papers
Creator:	Bartlett, Bob
ID:	M008
Date [inclusive]:	1888-1946
Date [bulk]:	1930-1946
Extent:	42 Linear Feet
Language:	English
Repository:	George J. Mitchell Department of Special Collections & Archives, Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick, Maine 04011
Abstract:	Correspondence, documents, articles, speeches, clippings, photographs, logs, and other material relating to Robert Abram Bartlett's expeditions.

1776: FORT NASSAU

The First Amphibious Raid

Swipe to explore more battles.

Just weeks after banding together, the Contine... successfully executed their first amphibious l... shore.

The British had been storing large supplies of ... Nassau in the Bahamas for use in battle again... Captain Samuel Nicholas and 234 Marines sail... Navy on a mission to capture the supply.

Within minutes of the Marines' arrival, the Brit... surrendered. In addition to the gunpowder, Ca... successfully acquired cannons and other milit...

Citing websites …

Citation	United States Marine Corps WWW site, viewed April 15, 2020
Found Data	1 Battles through time pages; 1776 Fort Nassau; the first amphibious raid.
URI	https://www.marines.com/who-we-are/our-legacy/battles-through-time.html
Language	eng
Script	Latn

Final word on Sources …

If you see a Source entry that looks like this ...

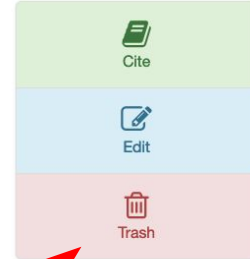|	
Source Name	Source 213: EAD from http://library.syr.edu/digital/guides/b/basset_g.htm
Citation	
Found Data	/data/source/findingAids/syru/basset_g.xml Kennedy, Edward M. (Edward Moore), 1932-2009 -- Caricatures and cartoons.
URI	http://library.syr.edu/digital/guides/b/basset_g.htm
Language	
Script	
Descriptive Note	

Cite

Edit

Trash

PLEASE TRASH IT!