

SNACSchool

SNAC History 101



Welcome to Social Networks and Archival Context!

SNAC demonstrates the separation of the description of corporate bodies (organizations) persons, and families, along with their socio-historical contexts, from the description of the historical resources that are the primary evidence of their lives and work.



ography	Resources Relationships Places Subjects	Occupations Functions		
	View Collection Locations			e A
Archival Res	burces	~		
Show 10	O entries	Search:		5
Role 🔺	Title	Holding Repository		
creatorOf	Barnett, Carol, 1949 Elegy : an epitaph on Claudy Phillips, a musician / [music by] Carol Barnett ; [words by] Samuel Johnson.	New York Public Library System, NYPL	Image from W William Holl Engraded by W.Holl a	ikimedia Commons after Joshua Reynolds - Pub
creatorOf	Boswell, James, 1740-1795. Autograph letters of James Boswell and Samuel Johnson.	University of California, Los Angeles		Person
creatorOf	Boswell, James, 1740-1795. James Boswell letters, 1762-1795.	Harvard University, Houghton Library	Exist Dates:	Birth 1709-09- Death 1784-12
creatorOf	Buchanan, Isaac. Botany manual on the cultivation of	Colonial Williamsburg	Nationality:	Britons
	flowers and fruits.	Foundation, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Library	Languages Used:	Latin,
creatorOf	Burney, Fanny, 1752-1840. Frances Burney d'Arblay collection of papers, 1653-1894 bulk (1775-1839).	New York Public Library System, NYPL		English
			Related Descriptions	

From Samuel Johnson's SNAC record, we can easily discover links to his archival collections, no matter the custodial institution.

A key objective of SNAC is to provide researchers with convenient, integrated access to historical collections held by multiple private and public archives and libraries around the world. This effort also sets the stage for a cooperative program for maintaining information about the people documented in the collections.

Description in SNAC helps resolve the challenge of *archival diaspora* by offering search and discovery through one central system of description.



SNAC History: Research and Development

The vision for SNAC began in its research and development phase in 2010. It depended on the creation of two other standards for use in the archival world that developed in the preceding twenty years: Encoded Archival Description (EAD), an encoding standard for machine-readable finding-aids developed in the 1990's, and Encoded Archival Context-Corporate Bodies, Persons, and Families (EAC-CPF), a standard for encoding and exchanging authoritative information about the context of archival materials. With the latter's release in March of 2010, the building of linked archival description systems allowing for the separation and independent maintenance of the corporate body, person, and family contextual data from the archival description of records became possible.





Encoded Archival Context Corporate Bodies, Persons, and Families



Rationale

It was evident that there is a usefulness in developing a resource discovery tool that could

- create archival authority records (entity descriptions in SNAC)
- do machine extraction of CPF entities from EAD finding aids
- serve as a linking device for all the collections that referenced such entities

EAD from the John Bigelow Papers finding aid:

<controlaccess>

<persname source="naf">Bigelow, John, 1817-1911</persname> <persname source="naf">Bryant, William Cullen, 1794-1878</persname> <persname source="naf">Bunau-Varilla, Philippe, 1859-1940</persname> <persname source="naf">Fre'mont, John Charles, 1813-1890</persname> <persname source="naf">Hay, John, 1838-1905</persname> </controlaccess>

Bigelow, John, 1817-1911 Alternative names

Hide Profile Detailed View D Revision History Source Summary Edit Reserve for Editing Export -Biography Subjects Occupations

John Bigelow, diplomat, journalist, and author, was born on November 25, 1817, at Malden New York. He was trained as a lawyer and admitted to the New York Bar in 1838. His law practice grew slowly, prompting Bigelow to begin writing for literary magazines and newspapers. This work introduced him to influential politicians and helped him receive an appointment as inspector of Sing Sing Prison, New York. Bigelow's life was punctuated with political appointments. He was Consul-General to Paris during the Civil War and was Minister to France in 1865. He is known for helping Josiah Gregg write his book on pioneer life, The Commerce of the Prairies. He died in New York City in 1911.

From the description of Letter, 1887 Dec. 10. (University of New Mexico-Main Campus). WorldCat record id:

John Bigelow, diplomat, journalist, and author, was born on November 25, 1817, at Malden, New York. He was trained as a lawyer and admitted to the New York Bar in 1838. His law practice grew slowly, prompting Bigelow to begin writing for literary magazines and newspapers. This work introduced him to influential politicians and helped him receive an appointment as inspector of Sing Sing Prison, New York, Bigelow's life was punctuated with political appointments. He was Consul-General to Paris during the Civil War and was Minister to France in 1865, Throughout his life he traveled extensively in Europe and wrote numerous books on political figures in the United States and American history. He is known for helping Josiah Gregg write his book on pioneer life, The Commerce of the Prairies. He died in New York City in 1911.



	Person					
Exist Dates:	Birth 1817-11-25					
	Death 1911-12-19					
Nationality:	Americans					
Languages Used:	English					

Bryant, William Cullen, 1794-1878 Atternative names

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Biography Functions	Resources	Relationships	Places	Subjects	Occupations		
	ork, New York),	vember 3, 1794, Cu American romantic					TE D







SNAC Authority Records ...

- the nodal point for the description of a corporate body, an individual, or a family
- similar to a traditional authority record (preferred name, variant name(s), etc.)
- contains all the components of the entity's description

McCullers, Carson, 1917-1967 Alternative names



Carson McCullers was born in Columbus, Georgia, as Lula Carson Smith on February 19, 1917, the first born of Lamar and Marguerite Waters Smith. Though she moved from the South in 1934 and only returned for visits, most of her writing was inspired by her southern heritage. Her mother felt she had given birth to a genius from the time Carson was very young and always remained her staunchest supporter and strongest ally. When nine years of age. Lula began studying piano and practiced six to eight hours daily, planning a career as a concert pianist. In 1930 she began using the name Carson and studying piano with Mary Tucker. Carson graduated from Columbus High School in 1933, and after her piano teacher moved away in the spring of 1934, Carson moved to New York City to study at the Juilliard School of Music. Shortly after her arrival she lost most of the money her parents had given her, and to support herself worked at various jobs and attended night classes in creative writing at Columbia and New York University. She focused on short stories at first, portraving adolescent anguish and unrequited love. Carson returned to Columbus in mid 1935 where she met Reeves McCullers, a soldier, whom she married in 1937. They were divorced in 1941 but remarried in 1945. Shortly after she left him in 1953 he committed suicide. Carson experienced success early with the publication of The Heart Is a Lonely Hunter in 1940 when she was only twenty-three. Its themes foreshadowed nearly everything





Social Networks & Archival Context SNAC authority record features ...

- enables sharing, discovery and display of standardized information in an electronic environment
- facilitates discovery of contextual relationships amongst record-creating entities
- facilitates linking descriptions of creators to descriptions of records and other entities in context





SNAC authority record features:

Each identity constellation prominently displays the entity's preferred form of name, and in some cases, life dates, alternative forms of names, and a biographical note or administrative history.

Social Networks &

Curie, Marie, 1867-1934 Alternative names



Kiuri, Mariia Sklodovskaia-, 1867-1934 Sklodovskaia-Kiuri, Mariia, 1867-1934 Chü-li fu jen, 1867-1934 Curie, Marie Sklodowska, 1867-1934 Curie, Marya, 1867-1934 Curie, Pierre, Mme., 1867-1934 Kiyūri, Mēri, 1867-1934 Kyūri, Mēri, 1867-1934 Kyūri, Mētam, 1867-1934 Sklodovskaia-Kiuri, Mariia, 1867-1934 Sklodowska-Curie, Maria, 1867-1934 Skłodowska, Maria Salomea, 1867-1934 Skłodowska, Marya, 1867-1934





SNAC authority record features:

Each identity constellation also organizes an entity's links to related resources, both archival and bibliographical, and links to related entities found in SNAC.



Curie, Marie, 1867-1934 Atternative names

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creatorOf	Letter from Marie Curie to Pres Herbert Hoover	F	lerbert Hoover Presidential Library a ⁄luseum	nd		Person	
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			ibrary System			Death 1934-	
creatorOf	Bacheller, Irving, 1859-1950. P Irving Bacheller [manuscript] 19		Jniversity of Virginia. .ibrary		Nation	ality: Poles	
creatorOf	Curie, Marie, 1867-1934. "Mac	ame Curie U	University of Virginia.		Languages Used:		
	and the Story of Radium" [mice 1939?.	roform] L	ibrary			Polish French	,
creatorOf	Curie, Marie, 1867-1934. [A co		Iniversity of Chicago)			
	original offprints of papers and 1910-1931.	lectures] L	ibrary		Related	Descriptions	
creatorOf	Curie, Marie, 1867-1934. ALS, September 20 : Saint Troian, to		Copley Press, J S Copley Library			lame Authority File	

SNAC authority record components:

Each identity constellation also organizes an entity's links to related corporate bodies, persons and families also described in SNAC.

Curie, Marie, 1867-1934 Atternative names



English,

Polish,

French

Curie, Pierre, 1859-1906 Alternative names



Other features ...

In many cases, SNAC records contain metadata used to describe the entity, like subject and occupation headings describing persons, and function headings describing corporate bodies.



Tubman, Harriet, 1822-1913 Alternative names

E Detailed View	🤊 Revis	sion History	Source	Summary	Export	-
Biography Re	esources	Relationshi	ps Plac	es Subj	ects	Occupations
Show 10 📀	entries					Search:
Subject						
Abolition						
American Civil	Nar (1861-1	1865)				
Antislavery mov	rements					
Civil rights						
Fugitive slaves						
Nursing						
Sufferage						
Underground ra	uilroad					



Other features ... Visualizations / Export options / Constellation actions

Options for exporting and sharing SNAC data.

Roosevelt, Eleanor, 1884-1962 Alternative names

	🗄 Detailed V	liew 🔀 Simil	arity Assertions 5	ා Rev	ision History	Source Sum	mary	🖋 Edit	Reserve for Editing	Export -	*	Hide Profile
1	Biography	Resources	Relationships	Places	Subjects	Occupations	Fund	tions		JSON	N CPF XML	

Eleanor Roosevelt (October 11, 1884 - November 7, 1962), wife of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, was an especially active and visible First Lady who, it was claimed, did more to popularize the Roosevelt administration than any other person or factor. Her innumerable trips across the country and visits to workers and their families did much to promote her as one of the people, a democrat with a small "d." She was the first president's wife to hold White House press conferences, and millions of people read her syndicated column, "My Day," and listened to her fifteen-minute radio broadcasts. She was deeply committed to social service projects, particularly those ushered in by her husband's New Deal program, including the National Youth Administration, slum clearance, nursery schools, and playgrounds. During World War II, she traveled to Great Britain, Australia, the South Pacific, and army camps in the United States, boosting the morale and good will of the Allies and American servicemen. Her almost constant public exposure, however, left her vulnerable to criticism, and she was often the butt of "Eleanor" jokes in cartoons, the press, and on radio. She was especially criticized for her sponsorship of the American Youth Congress and her membership in the American Newspaper Guild: both, her critics charged, were dominated by Communists, but she steadfastly refused to end her association with those groups. After her husband's death in 1945, Eleanor Roosevelt was appointed by President Truman to the U.S. delegation to the United Nations. She was also elected chairman of the Commission on Human Rights. By 1949, she was being called the "First Lady of the World" and "Number One World Citizen." A Woman's Home Companion poll showed that she was the most popular living American of either sex, and in 1948, the American Institute of Public Opinion revealed that she was the "most admired woman living today in any part of the world." She was the recipient of numerous awards, including the first annual Franklin Delano Roosevelt Brotherhood Award in 1946, the Four Freedoms award, and the highest honor award of the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults. In addition to her syndicated column, she was a contributor of numerous articles to magazines and the author of several books, including It's Up to Women, The Moral Basis of Democracy, and On My Own.



Other features ... Visualizations / Export options / Constellation actions Carver, George Washington, 1864?-1943 Atternative names





Connection graph for George Washington Carver (detail)



Change the defaults to ...

Add captions

Change degrees to show more or fewer "dots" (just 1st degree, 2nd degree, etc.)

Make graph bigger or smaller in size of connections

Click the "dots" to navigate to related SNAC records.

