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.
From Frederick Douglass’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.
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>
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
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.
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.
SNAC authority record components:

Each identity constellation also organizes an entity's links to related corporate bodies, persons and families also described in SNAC.
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.
Roosevelt, Eleanor, 1884-1962

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
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.