SNACSchool

Module 3:
Sources and Cite
To find the Citation Policy, click on **About** on the SNAC Homepage. Select **Editorial Policy** and then **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
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.
SNAC editors can create new source citations, or edit existing ones. Source citations are organized on the **Control** tab of the SNAC record.

Onassis, Jacqueline Kennedy, 1929-1994
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Name</th>
<th>National First Ladies' Biographies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citation</td>
<td>Biography of Jackie Kennedy, via National First Ladies’ Biographies search, July 2, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>eng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Script</td>
<td>Latn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Descriptive Note</td>
<td>Some sources for this website are out of date.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sources:**

**Source Name (required):** A title for the source … Wikipedia, Who’s Was Who in America, Biographical Directory of the U.S. Congress, FamilySearch, Ancestry, Biography Index, etc. **N.B.:** Archival finding aids are also cited as sources in SNAC.

**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.
Marie Laveau (b. Sept. 10, 1801, New Orleans, LA—d. June 15, 1881, New Orleans, LA) was a New Orleans Voodoo Queen in the 19th Century. Her parents were Marguerite Henny, a free woman of color of Native American, African, and French descent, and Charles Laveau Trudeau. She was married to Jacques Paris for a year before he died; they had two daughters. After Jacques’s death, Marie worked as a hair dresser to the New Orleans elite and lived with Christopher Dominici de Glapion. Of Laveau’s magical career, there is little that can be substantiated, but she appeared to excel at obtaining inside information on her wealthy patrons by instilling fear in their servants whom she either paid or cured of mysterious ailments. After her death in 1881, oral tradition states that she was seen by some people in town after her supposed demise. One of her daughters, also named Marie likely carried on her magical practice. Because of her prominence within the history of Voodoo in New Orleans, Laveau has inspired a number of artistic renditions and fictional characters as well.

Marie’s surname is often spelled Laveaux, the French spelling; Laveau is the Spanish spelling. Her exact date of birth is unclear; some sources list it as 1794 while the record seems to assert it was 1801.

**Source:**
The Mysterious Voodoo Queen, Marie Laveau

**Citation:**
Fandrich, Ina J. The Mysterious Voodoo Queen, Marie Laveau, c. 1956

**Found Data:**
p. 227 (born 1794, New Orleans, Louisiana; famed voodoo queen of New Orleans; Marie’s surname is often spelled as Laveaux, the French spelling; Laveau is the Spanish spelling; her exact date of birth is unclear, some sources list it as 1794 while others records assert 1801)

**Language:**
eng

**Script:**
Latin
Sources are similar to what you might find in a Bibliography in a Finding Aid...

Bibliography

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.

**SNAC Source Name** = [670 $a] In SNAC, this is a brief title to represent the source used via the Cite feature throughout the SNAC record.

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

**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.

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

**Source Name**
670 $a Brief Title

**Citation**
670 $a Full title, publication data, data source viewed

**Found Data**
1 670 $b

**Source Name**
ARCHER

**Citation**
ARCHER authority entry for Edgar Holmes Adams, viewed July 3, 2019

**Found Data**
Edgar Holmes Adams; April 07, 1868 - May 05, 1940; Edgar H. Adams (1868-1940) of Bayville, Oyster Bay, and Brooklyn, New York, was a numismatic scholar, author, and collector who produced, among other works, reference guides to territorial and private gold coins. He also coauthored, with William H. Woodin, the book United States Pattern, Trial, and Experimental Pieces, a standard reference work on pattern coins. He served as editor of The Numismatist, the monthly journal of the American Numismatic Association, wrote a numismatic column for the New York Sun newspaper, and was a co-founder of the New York Numismatic Club (1908).

**URI**
http://numismatics.org/authority/adams_edgar
SNAC provides a “scroll over” help feature for each subelement on the Source screen.

A textual representation of this source, i.e. a full bibliographic citation:

Findagrave memorial for Jane Johnston Schoolcraft

Citation


Found Data

1 Born January 31, 1800; died May 22, 1842
upstaged by her more famous husband, Hen
Schoolcraft has become recognized as a p
American Literature.
Here’s a closer look at the features of the Source element using the Wikipedia citation for Mamie Eisenhower ...

Populating the Found Data sub-element is required, and at the best judgement of the editor, especially when the data is easily found in the linked source.

Descriptive Note. This sub-element is optional, and it appears throughout the SNAC record. Use this sub-element to include information that doesn’t go in other Source sub-elements.

Also remember! Editors can use the <p> and </p> tags to separate multiple paragraphs where warranted.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Name</th>
<th>Wikipedia article for Mamie Eisenhower</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>URI</td>
<td><a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mamie_Eisenhower">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mamie_Eisenhower</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citation</td>
<td>Wikipedia.org article for Mamie Eisenhower, viewed July 2, 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Found Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1  &lt;p&gt;Mamie Geneva Eisenhower (née Doud; November 14, 1896 – November 1, 1979) was wife of United States President Dwight D. Eisenhower and thereby First Lady of the United States from 1953 to 1961.&lt;/p&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2  &lt;p&gt;Mamie married Dwight Eisenhower at age 19 in 1916. The young couple moved frequently between military quarters in many postings, from Panama to the Philippines. As First Lady, she entertained a wide range of foreign dignitaries, who reacted well to her confident style and clothing choices.&lt;/p&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3  &lt;p&gt;Mamie Eisenhower spent her retirement and widowhood at the family farm in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.&lt;/p&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Name</th>
<th>Wikipedia article for Dwight D. Eisenhower</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citation</td>
<td>Wikipedia.org article for Dwight D. Eisenhower, viewed July 2, 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Found Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1  &lt;p&gt;Dwight David Eisenhower; also known as Ike Eisenhower; born October 14, 1890; died March 28, 1969; American army general and statesman who served as the 34th president of the United States from 1953 to 1961. During World War II, he was a five-star general in the United States Army and served as supreme commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces in Europe. He was responsible for planning and supervising the invasion of North Africa in Operation Torch in 1942-43 and the successful invasion of France and Germany in 1944-45 from the Western Front.&lt;/p&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2  &lt;p&gt;Born David Dwight Eisenhower in Denison, Texas, he was raised in Kansas in a large family of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Descriptive Note</th>
<th>See the Talk page for disputes about details of her early life.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>eng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Script</td>
<td>Latn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
More about the **Source Name** field in **Source** …

The **Source Name** subelement carries an abbreviated title for a more detailed source citation already entered in the **Source** elements on the **Control** tab. In this example, the editor has used the **Cite** button to reference a specific **Source**, asserting a death date …

When adding a quick reference for **Cite**, the editor need only search for the abbreviated title in the **Source Name** field, and SNAC automatically populates the full citation data.
Here's an example where the editor has used the **Cite** button to add a quick reference to a specific **Source** in order to assert birth and death dates.

**Source Citation**

Mamie Geneva Doud Eisenhower; born November 14, 1896; died November 1, 1979; Presidential First Lady. She was the wife of US President Dwight D. Eisenhower and served in this position from January 1953 until January 1961. The 2nd of four daughters of a meatpacking executive, she grew up in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Colorado Springs, Colorado, Denver, Colorado, and the Doud winter home in San Antonio, Texas. After completing her education at Miss Wolcott's finishing school, she met Dwight Eisenhower at San Antonio in October 1915. A new 2nd lieutenant, he had just graduated from the US Military Academy at West Point, New York and was serving in his first assignment in Texas. They were married in July 1916 at her father's home in Denver.

Findagrave memorial for Mamie Eisenhower, viewed July 2, 2019
https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/3430/mamie-geneva-eisenhower

**Source Name**

Findagrave
Citing Print Resources
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Name</th>
<th>Who Was Who in America</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citation</td>
<td>Who was Who in America, v. 8, 1982-1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Found Data</td>
<td>Ruth Gikow, artist; born in Ukraine; came to U.S. in 1922; naturalized 1928; daughter of Boris and Lena Gikow; married Jack Levine, Oct. 4, 1946; attended Cooper Union Art School; former teacher at New School of Social Research; illustrator and print maker; died in 1982.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>eng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Script</td>
<td>Latn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Descriptive Note</td>
<td>This source lists no date for her birth in Ukraine.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

Source Name: Biographical Directory of the U.S. Customs Service
Citation: Biographical Directory of the U.S. Customs Service, 1771-1989, copyrighted August 1985
Language: eng
Script: Latn

Descriptive Note
Biographical dictionaries and directories ...

**Source Name**: Biography Index

**Citation**: Biography index, v. 3.

**Found Data**: Lucretia Coffin Mott, b. 1793, d. 1880, feminist.

**Language**: eng

**Script**: Latn

**Descriptive Note**: Lucretia Mott is described in many volumes of Biography Index, but v. 3 specifically describes her as a feminist.
Citing Electronic Resources
Ruth Gikow (January 6, 1915 Ukraine - 1982 New York City) was an American, Jewish visual artist and genre painter who was primarily known for her work as a painter. Her paintings often depict human figures interacting with an urban environment.

Early life

Ruth Gikow was born on January 6, 1915 in the Ukraine. Her father, Boris, was a photographer and her mother was name

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Name</th>
<th>Wikipedia article for Ruth Gikow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citation</td>
<td>Wikipedia.org search, Sept. 27, 2018.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Found Data</td>
<td>Ruth Gikow; b. January 6, 1915, Ukraine; d. 1982, New York City; American, Jewish visual artist and genre painter who was primarily known for her work as a painter. Her paintings often depict human figures interacting with an urban environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>eng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Script</td>
<td>Latn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Descriptive Note</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Harper Lee, whose first novel, “To Kill a Mockingbird,” about racial injustice in a small Alabama town, sold more than 40 million copies, died at the age of 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.
Another online obituary …

VERNON DARRELL ACREE, JR.

Known to his friends and family as "Mike", passed away February 1, 2013 in Fairfax, VA. Born June 25, 1919 in Washington, DC, he was the eldest son of the late Vernon Darrell Acree and Elizabeth Penny Acree. On April 3, 1938 in Washington, DC, he married the former Doris E. Wight, who survives. Mr. Acree served in the United States Army during World War II and worked for over 40 years in many capacities in the United States Government. He later owned and operated a consulting business, as well as a restaurant in Fairfax, VA.

Baker-Post Funeral Home & Cremation Center
10001 Nokesville Rd.
Manassas, VA
22110
(703)-368-3116


Language eng
Script Latn

Descriptive Note

WASHINGTON POST


Vernon Darrell Acree, Jr.; known to his friends and family as "Mike", passed away February 1, 2013 in Fairfax, VA. Born June 25, 1919 in Washington, DC, he was the eldest son of the late Vernon Darrell Acree and Elizabeth Penny Acree. On April 3, 1938 in Washington, DC, he married the former Doris E. Wight, who survives. Mr. Acree served in the United States Army during World War II and worked for over 40 years in many capacities in the United States Government, most recently serving as the Commissioner of the US Customs Service from 1972-1977. He later owned and operated a consulting business, as well as a restaurant in Fairfax, VA.
KENNEDY, Edward Moore (Ted), (1932 - 2009)

Senate Years of Service: 1962-2009
Party: Democrat

George H Chapman in the 1870 United States Federal Census

- Name: George H Chapman
- Age in 1870: 38
- Birth Year: abt 1832
- Birthplace: Massachusetts
- Dwelling Number: 47
- Home in 1870: Indianapolis Ward 2 (2nd Enum), Marion, Indiana
- Race: White
- Gender: Male
- Post Office: Indianapolis
- Occupation: Farmer
- Male Citizen over 21: Y
- Personal Estate Value: 1200
- Real Estate Value: 13000
- Inferrred Spouse: Hannah Chapman
- Inferrred Children: George Chapman, Lawrence Chapman, Morris Chapman

Source Name: 1870 Census

Citation: Year: 1870; Census Place: Indianapolis Ward 2 (2nd Enum), Marion, Indiana; Roll: M593_339; Page: 113B; Family History Library Film: 545837; Ancestry.com; accessed on January 8, 2020


URI

Language: eng

Script: Latn

Descriptive Note: Images from National Archives
Cite Functionality in SNAC
KENNEDY, Edward Moore (Ted), (1932 - 2009)

Senate Years of Service: 1962-2009
Party: Democrat


Citation Metadata

Name Entry / Kennedy, Edward Moore, 1932-2009

Source Citation

Source Name: Select
Sub Citation: Biographical Directory of the U.S. Congress

+ Add New Citation
There are cases where the archival holding is the only source for a name. In such cases, it is acceptable to cite the archival holding as a source of supporting data as well as a resource for linking.

Consider the example of U.S. Marine Staff Sergeant Timerlate Kirven, one of the first African-Americans to receive the Purple Heart. After some research, there appear to be no other sources for his name. We only know of him from the archival resource at the National Archives.

Of course, there will be a Resource Relations link from his SNAC record to the resource in the National Archives Catalog, but we can also cite the collection as a source of biographical information about him, and as basis for Internal CPF Relations in context with other SNAC entities.

"First Negro Marines decorated by the famed Second Marine Division somewhere in the Pacific (left to right) Staff Sgt Timerlate Kirven...and Cpl. Samuel J. Love, Sr... They received Purple Hearts for wounds received in the Battle of Saipan..."
According to the title, Staff Sergeant Timerlate Kirven served in the Second Marine Division, so we can add a contextual Internal CPF Relation between him and the U.S. Marines. Additionally, we can Cite this assertion with a quick add of the Source cited earlier.
Explore these examples where the archival resource is the *only* source for a name:

**Allen (Family : Chapel Hill, N.C.)**
- Dates: Active 1940
- **Source Name**: Allen, Booth, and Snipes Family Photograph Collection, 1870s-1880s, 1940s
- **Citation**: Allen, Booth, and Snipes Family Photograph Collection, 1870s-1880s, 1940s
- **Found Data**: Images depicting African American members of the Allen, Booth, and Snipes families of Chapel Hill, N.C. All three families have ties to the University of North Carolina. Included are images of Benjamin Booth and Easter Snipes, both of whom worked for the University during the later third of the nineteenth century.
- **URI**: http://finding-aids.lib.unc.edu/05758/
- **Language**: eng
- **Script**: Latn

[http://snaccooperative.org/view/83554025](http://snaccooperative.org/view/83554025)

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**Booth (Family : Chapel Hill, N.C.)**
- Dates: Active 1870, Active 1980
- **Descriptive Note**: The Booth family of Chapel Hill, N.C., has ties to the University of North Carolina. One African American member of the family, Benjamin Booth, is depicted in an image circa 1940s. Members of the family worked for the University during the later third of the nineteenth century.

[http://snaccooperative.org/view/83556759](http://snaccooperative.org/view/83556759)