SNACSchool 3.1

Module 3: Sources and Cite

Updated August 2020
To Find the Citation Policy click on **About** on the SNAC Homepage.

Next, click on **Editorial Policy** and then click on **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 **Sources** in the menu bar.
Enter source citations on the **Sources** tab

Click **+Add New Source** to enter each new source citation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-elements for Sources:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Citation (required):</strong> The full bibliographic citation for a source … author (when warranted), title, and date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Found Data (required):</strong> Detailed information describing the entity found in a source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>URI:</strong> Permalink to the source online.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>N.B.:</strong> This is only optional if you’re using a print source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Language code (required):</strong> Language used to describe the source … eng, ger, fre, spa, rus, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Script code (required):</strong> Script of the source … Latn, Cyrl, Jpn, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Descriptive Note (optional):</strong> Information supplied by the editor to describe a special situation related to the cited source.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Found Data

1. Fannie Lou Hamer; born Fannie Lou Townsend, October 6, 1917, Montgomery County, Mississippi; died March 14, 1977, Mound Bayou, Mississippi; American voting and women's rights activist, community organizer, and a leader in the civil rights movement. She was the co-founder and vice-chair of the Freedom Democratic Party, which she represented at the 1964 Democratic National Convention. Hamer also organized Mississippi's Freedom Summer along with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). She was also a co-founder of the National Women's Political Caucus, an organization created to recruit, train, and support women of all races who wish to seek election to government office.

### URI

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

### Language

- **Language code:** eng

### Script

- **Script code:** Latn

### Descriptive Note

See the Talk page of this Wikipedia article for disputes about Hamer's service with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Citation</th>
<th>Lee, Chana Kai, For Freedom's Sake ... Life of Fannie Lou Hamer, 1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Found Data</td>
<td>p. 148. Fannie Lou Hamer pioneered the Freedom Farm Cooperative (FFC) in 1969, an attempt to redistribute economic power across groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>eng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Script</td>
<td>Latin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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._
Citing Print Resources
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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Citation</th>
<th>Biography index, volume 3, September 1952-August 1955</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Found Data</td>
<td>Lucretia Coffin Mott; born 1793; died 1880; feminist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This particular Biography Index entry describes Mott as a feminist.
Citing Electronic Resources
Citing Wikipedia, Wikidata ...

**Found Data**

1. <p>Ruth Gikow; born January 6, 1915 Ukraine; died 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.<p/>

2. <p>Ruth Gikow was born on January 6, 1915 in the Ukraine. Her father, Boris, was a photographer and her mother was named Lena. In 1920 she emigrated to New York City due to civil war and pogroms against the Jewish community. The pilgrimage took around two years. Once in New York City, the Gikow family found themselves in poverty, rather than the middle-class comfort they enjoyed in Ukraine. Ruth Gikow’s skill was prominent even in youth, as she excelled in drawing in elementary school and entered Washington Irving High School at age thirteen in which she furthered her art prowess.<p/>

**URI**


**Language**

eng

**Script**

Latn
Nelle Harper Lee was born on April 28, 1926; her 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.
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. 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)

Biography

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, until his death; unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination for President of the United States in 1980; Democratic whip 1969-1971; chair, Committee on the Judiciary (Ninety-sixth Congress), Committee on Labor and Human Resources (One Hundredth through One Hundred Third Congresses), Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions (One Hundred Seventh Congress [January 3-20, 2001; June 6, 2001-January 4, 2002]), Committee on Appropriations (Ninety-sixth Congress [January 3-19, 1980]), Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (One Hundred Second Congress [January 3-September 9, 1991]; the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (One Hundred Third Congress [January 3-1993], the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (One Hundred Fifth Congress [January 3-2000]), the Select Committee on Intelligence (One Hundred Sixth Congress [January 3-2000]), the Select Committee on Intelligence (One Hundred Fifth Congress [January 3-2000]); served as member of the Democratic Whip's Office (One Hundred Third Congress [December 18, 1992-December 3, 1993]); special assistant to his brother in the White House (January 1962-June 1964); was a lawyer for the United States in the case of United States v. Grew, United States Supreme Court (1965); author of Ted Kennedy: The Longest Night (1997); died August 24, 2009.
Online Source Behind a paywall service ... Ancestry.com

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
- Inferred Spouse: Hannah Chapman
- Inferred Children: George Chapman, Lawrence Chapman, Morris Chapman

Citation: 1870 Federal Census via Ancestry.com search, July 29, 2020

Found Data:
1. George H. Chapman; b. about 1832; age 38; born in Massachusetts; occupation: farmer; inferred spouse Hannah Chapman

URL
Language: eng
Script: Latn
DUNNIGAN, ALICE ALLISON, 1906-
ALICE ALLISON DUNNIGAN PAPERS, 1958-1981

Emory University
Stuart A. Rose Manuscript, Archives, and Rare Book Library
Atlanta, GA 30322
404-727-6887
rose.library@emory.edu
Permanent link: http://pid.emory.edu/ark:/25593/bz7s3

Collection Stored Off-Site
All or portions of this collection are housed off-site. Materials can still be requested but researchers should expect a delay of up to two business days for retrieval.

Citation
Alice Allison Dunnigan papers, 1958-1981, finding aid, viewed July 29, 2020

Found Data
Alice Allison Dunnigan, African American journalist and author, was born in Russellville, Kentucky in 1906 and died in Washington, D.C. in 1983. After teaching school and working as a writer for several Kentucky newspapers, Dunnigan moved to Washington, D.C., where, from 1947 to 1961, she served as chief of the Washington bureau of the Associated Negro Press. Dunnigan was named education consultant to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity in 1961 and was an associate editor with the President's Council on Youth Opportunity from 1967 to 1970.
Cite Functionality in SNAC
SNAC’s Cite functionality allows editors to cite specific assertions at the element level …

In this example, the editor cites the elements of Kennedy’s name heading by pulling in the source citation from the Biography.com entered on the Sources tab.

Cite elements are optional.