To: Joint Steering Committee for Development of RDA  
From: Kathy Glennan, ALA Representative  
Subject: Revision and Expansion of RDA Appendix K: Relationship Designators: Relationships Between Persons, Families, and Corporate Bodies


Abstract

Modify the structure of and expand Appendix K to specify reciprocal relationship designators and allow catalogers to use a greater number of relationship designators.

Justification

Although Appendix K has been expanded somewhat through the fast track process, it remains substantially the same as it was when RDA was first published, and is inadequate to the needs of current cataloging. ALA, at JSC’s request, has taken a look at the appendix as a whole, resulting in a proposed reorganization, specification of reciprocal relationship designators (which are lacking in current Appendix K), general expansion of the number of designators, and reassignment, redefinition, and/or renaming of some of the existing designators.

Background

ALA originally submitted a proposal (6JSC/ALA/25) for consideration at the JSC’s November 2013 meeting. It was returned with requests for further development; this proposal contains the outcome of that work.

Issues to be resolved

A fuller set of designators in Appendix K is badly needed in current cataloging. Currently new designators have been added through the fast track process, but this approach results in a piecemeal expansion.

Although the JSC Relationship Designators Working Group is currently considering general questions about relationship designators, ALA recommends that Appendix K expansion not wait for the full outcomes of that working group. Thus, we request that the JSC consider this proposal as a whole, including the proposed reorganization. We also recommend approval of as many of the individual designators as possible regardless of future RDA developments regarding relationship designators for agent-to-agent relationships.
Proposed reorganization of Appendix K

The relationship designators in this proposal are grouped according to whether they are applicable generally to all agents (persons, families and corporate bodies) or specific to one type of agent. Designators included in the new K.2 may be used by more than one agent or have reciprocal relationships with more than one entity. Designators specific to persons are found in K.3, families in K.4, and corporate bodies in K.5. This results in an organization where each designator is listed only once. This is a change from the current organization, where some designators are repeated in different sections (e.g., “founded corporate body”, which is listed three times with minor differences in the definitions).

Note that the proposal retains some sections which contain no relationship designators, since we recommend moving all of the current terms to the proposed K.2.1. These are:

- Relationship Designators to Relate Persons to Families Persons (proposed K.3.2)
- Relationship Designators to Relate Families to Persons (proposed K.4.1)
- Relationship Designators to Relate Families to Other Families Persons (proposed K.4.2)
- Relationship Designators to Relate Families to Corporate Bodies (proposed K.4.3)
- Relationship Designators to Relate Corporate Bodies to Families (proposed K.5.2)

ALA believes that it is better to make a minor modification to the boilerplate language and add a reference to K.2.1 than to delete these sections entirely. Thus, these five sections will serve as a reference to other instructions until a time when designators are proposed for these specific relationships.

Unlike the current Appendix K, but like Appendix J, in this proposal all relationship designator definitions are followed by their respective reciprocal designators. In some cases the designator and its reciprocal are found in different general sections of Appendix K. These are marked by “see” references. A reciprocal found within the same general section as its designator is not so marked.

Because this is a complete revision of Appendix K, only a clean copy is given of the revision proposal.

Comments

Person to person family relationships

The proposed K.3.1.2 covers person to person relationships within a family. It is legitimate to ask whether these are bibliographically significant, since we are building a bibliographic, not a genealogical, database. While ALA does not expect catalogers to record all such known relationships, frequently they are indeed bibliographically significant. For example, Steve Miller and Sharon Lee, husband and wife, routinely write science fiction books together. Their relationship is bibliographically significant, and it would be appropriate to link the two persons:
Similarly, Todd McCaffrey is now writing sequels to his mother Anne McCaffrey’s novels and wrote jointly with her before her death. This is also a bibliographically significant family relationship. There are often father and son printers in the early printing period who are frequently confused with each other; linking their records by recording the parent/child relationship would benefit users of the database. A related example is that of an 18th century printer and his widow, who continued the business after he died.

This is obviously a matter of judgment, but if a cataloger feels it is important and helpful to the user of the database to record a person-to-person family relationship, he or she should not be prevented from doing so by the lack of appropriate designators.

The relationship designators “family” and “corporate body”

Current RDA includes the relationship designators “family” and “corporate body”. ALA proposes replacing these designators with “member of”. The current terms simply name the entity at the other end of the relationship, i.e., “this person is related to a family”, or “this person is related to a corporate body.” Although the definitions of these designators convey that the entity is a member of the family or corporate body, the terms themselves do not convey such a specific meaning. Instead, they could be taken to mean that the person has any kind of relationship to the family or corporate body, and there are many possible relationships other than membership. Additionally, as a principle of describing relationships, it is not appropriate to use a term that is the same as the name of the related class of entity (“family” or “corporate body”) as a description of the relationship.

The current relationship designator “member” which relates a person to a corporate body does not need changing, but in keeping with the practice elsewhere in our proposal of using a unified term to designate relationships that are the same even though the related entities may be different, the reciprocal “family member” is replaced with “member.”

Relationships of families to corporate bodies

The relationship designators “founder”/”founder of” have been partially generalized and appear in the proposed K.2.1 in a relationship between families and corporate bodies:
founder A person, family, or corporate body that establishes the related family or
corporate body. Reciprocal relationship: founder of
founder of A family or corporate body that the related person, family, or corporate body
establishes. Reciprocal relationship: founder

How can a family be founded by a corporate body? The RDA definition of family has a broader
scope than simply blood-related families: “The term family refers to two or more persons related
by birth, marriage, adoption, civil union, or similar legal status, or who otherwise present
themselves as a family.” [emphasis added]. (See RDA 8.1.2, 18.1.2, and 29.1.2.) Thus under the
RDA definition it is feasible for a corporate body to found an entity that presents itself as a
family.

Relationships within entity descriptions (authorized access point to/from variant access point)

When the ALA considered the relationship types in FRAD⁴, it discovered one that applies to a
relationship between FRAD entities that are not considered separate entities in RDA. This FRAD
relationship is called the secular/religious relationship (FRAD section 5.3.1, p. 61-62). In current
cataloging practice, reflected in RDA, assumption of a religious name is generally treated as a
name change with the previous name recorded as a variant access point, unless the person is
better known by the secular name. In either case, the person is recorded in one, not two,
descriptions because RDA does not consider a change of name to create separate person entities
(unlike its treatment of pseudonyms). ALA feels that a designator is needed for this relationship,
but implementation would require a change of practice allowing designators to be used with
variant names:

Bergoglio, Jorge Mario, 1936-
  see
  Name in religion: Francis, Pope, 1936-

Louis, Father, 1915-1968
  see
  Secular name: Merton, Thomas, 1915-1968

This change in practice would be useful for recording other relationships as well, e.g., other
relationships between an earlier name and a later name when the entity only has one
bibliographic identity:

¹ Functional Requirements for Authority Data (Saur, 2009)
Morrison, Marion Robert, 1907-1979
  see
  Later name: Wayne, John, 1907-1979

Schlossberg, Caroline Kennedy, 1957-
  see
  Earlier name: Kennedy, Caroline, 1957-

How does this fit the model? All relationships look like this:

Entity A <= Relationship => Entity B

Two fundamentals of the entity-relationship database structure are that a relationship cannot exist between things that aren’t entities, and each relationship is a single relationship that has to go both ways. The relationship itself is described by a designator. Although we talk about a designator having a reciprocal, in reality there is only one relationship. Thus, reciprocals are simply a problem of the English language, which often can’t describe the relationship going from left to right (A to B) with the same words as the same relationship when looked at from right to left (B to A). The relationship designator and its reciprocal are defining the same relationship, and all relationships, including the one we’re trying to describe here, can be looked at in either direction.

Thus, in order to describe relationships between different names for the same person, those names must be treated as if they themselves were entities. Fortunately, the model does provide for this: the relationships between “name” entities in FRAD (3.4, p. 31), further developed as “nomen” entities in FRSAD (3.5, p. 21-24). RDA doesn’t yet explicitly recognize nomen as an entity (it hadn’t been fully developed when RDA was written), but by introducing the concept of preferred and variant names, RDA has the concept “nomen” embedded in it. In fact, at many points in captions, RDA names the relationship between different names even though it does not call these captions “relationship designators”. For example, 11.2.3.4-11.2.3.7 provides several categories of variant names of corporate bodies: expanded name; acronym/initialism/abbreviated form; alternative linguistic form of name; other variant name. These describe the relationship between the variant and the preferred name, i.e., they are in fact informal relationship designators. For other examples, see 9.2.3.4-9.2.3.10; 10.2.3.4-10.2.3.6; 16.2.3.5-16.2.3.8.

Therefore, it is legitimate to describe the relationship between nomens in RDA and to treat them as if they were entities. FRSAD describes the nomen-to-nomen relationship in some detail (5.4, p. 31-32).

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This relationship exists between variant names and preferred names, as seen in the examples given above. Potentially, relationships may also exist between a given nomen and any other nomen, e.g., between two different variant names. For example, one variant could be an earlier name of another variant (e.g., in a case where a person has changed names twice or more). In the current MARC environment, it is not possible to bring out a variant-to-variant relationship in authority records. Instead, we only link variant names to the preferred name, which is why the relationship might also misleadingly appear to be uni-directional. In an entity-relationship/linked data environment we could link a preferred name with any specific variant and record the exact relationship to it, and we would also be able to link a specific variant with another specific variant and record the exact relationship between those two names. Thus our proposal is not limited to the structure that is possible in MARC, although we believe that the new relationship designators can still be useful in that environment.

Because RDA currently does not recognize variant and preferred names as separate entities, the proposed organization sets designators for relationships within single entity descriptions apart in a separate section from the others, K.3.4. Unlike other sections, we have not given users the option to record relationship designators with identifiers, because RDA does not currently provide for identifiers for names (e.g., preferred and variant names). Because of the future potential for linking any name, not just variants to preferred names, the title of the section was kept general: “Relationship Designators to Relate Different Names of a Person”. Scope notes do not refer to preferred or variant names, although it is expected that at least for the near future the designators will only relate variant names to preferred names. General section K.3 was chosen because all the relationships developed in the proposal apply to persons. Similar designators could be devised for names of a family, or names of a corporate body (see Deferred Issues at the end of this proposal).

The attributive relationship

The attributive relationship is the relationship between a person and another person who has assumed the first person’s identity in order to create a work. This happened with some frequency in the ancient world, where a work was attributed to some famous person in order to give the work more credibility.

These are most commonly found as “Pseudo-…” names (see RDA 9.2.2.24 and the example of Pseudo-Brutus under 30.1.1.3). In many cases scholars refer to the otherwise unknown authors of works attributed to another by attaching the word “Pseudo-” to the front of the other person’s name (or a form of the name). These otherwise unknown persons are commonly identified by this “Pseudo” name. For example, many works not written by the early Church Father Augustine were attributed to him, i.e., published under his name. Many of these works are now commonly identified as by “Pseudo-Augustinus.” This person entity has a relationship to “Augustine, Saint,
Bishop of Hippo.” This relationship is not a relationship between a person entity and a work entity; it is a relationship between two person entities:

Pseudo-Augustinus
see also
Appropriated identity: Augustine, Saint, Bishop of Hippo

Augustine, Saint, Bishop of Hippo
see also
Appropriator of identity: Pseudo-Augustinus

Impact

ALA’s proposal replaces all of Appendix K, creating a new structure, changes to some of the existing terms and definitions, providing reciprocals for all relationship designators, and adding a large number of new terms. All of this has an impact on the RDA Registry as well. For changes to the existing terms, see “Changes to current RDA Appendix K” at the end of this proposal. While these are significant changes, ALA believes that the wholesale replacement of Appendix K provides for a more principled approach for agent-to-agent relationships and addresses gaps that otherwise would arise sporadically through the JSC’s fast track process.

Proposed Replacement for Appendix K

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APPENDIX K:
Relationship Designators: Relationships Between Persons, Families, and Corporate Bodies

K.0 Scope

This appendix provides general guidelines on using relationship designators to specify relationships between persons, families, and corporate bodies, and lists relationship designators used for that purpose.

Relationship designators are defined using the present tense, with the understanding that the terms can be used for relationships that took place in the past.
K.1 General Guidelines on Using Relationship Designators

The defined scope of a relationship element provides a general indication of the relationship between persons, families, and corporate bodies (e.g., related person, related corporate body). If the relationship element is considered sufficient for the purposes of the agency creating the data, do not use a relationship designator to indicate the specific nature of the relationship.

Relationship designators provide more specific information about the nature of the relationship (e.g., employee, predecessor).

Use relationship designators at the level of specificity that is considered appropriate for the purposes of the agency creating the data. For example, the relationship between a corporate body and the person who is its chief executive can be recorded using either the specific relationship designator chief executive or the more general relationship designator officer.

If none of the terms listed in this appendix is appropriate or sufficiently specific, use another concise term to indicate the nature of the relationship.

K.2 Relationship Designators for Related Persons, Families, or Corporate Bodies

K.2.1 Relationship Designators to Relate Persons, Families or Corporate Bodies to Other Persons, Families, or Corporate Bodies

Record an appropriate term from the list below with the authorized access point or identifier for a related person, family, or corporate body (see 29.4). This list contains relationship designators that may be used by more than one type of agent (i.e., person, family, or corporate body), or may have reciprocal relationships with more than one type of agent. Apply the general guidelines on using relationship designators at K.1.

ancestor A person or family from whom the related person or family descends. Reciprocal relationship: descendant

appointee A person, family, or corporate body that is designated by the related person, family, or corporate body to fill an office or position. Reciprocal relationship: appointee of

appointee of A person, family, or corporate body that designates the related person, family, or corporate body to fill an office or position. Reciprocal relationship: appointee

associated with A person, family, or corporate body that is associated with the related person, family, or corporate body in a generic way. Reciprocal relationship: associated with

client A person, family, or corporate body that utilizes the professional services of the related person, family, or corporate body. Reciprocal relationship: client of

client of A person, family, or corporate body that provides professional services to the related person, family, or corporate body. Reciprocal relationship: client
**collaborator** A person, family, or corporate body that collaborates with or worked together in some way with the related person, family, or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* collaborator

**descendant** A person or family that descends from the related person or family. *Reciprocal relationship:* ancestor

**distinguished from** A person, family, or corporate body that may be confused with the related person, family, or corporate body in scholarly or popular literature. *Reciprocal relationship:* distinguished from

**employee** A person, family, or corporate body that is employed by the related person, family, or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* employer

**employer** A person, family, or corporate body that employs the related person, family, or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* employee

**event organizer** A person, family, or corporate body that organizes the related event. *Reciprocal relationship:* organized event

**founder** A person, family, or corporate body that establishes the related family or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* founder of

**founder of** A family or corporate body that the related person, family, or corporate body establishes. *Reciprocal relationship:* founder

**guardian** A person or corporate body that is appointed to manage the affairs of the related person who is unable to conduct those affairs independently. *Reciprocal relationship:* ward

**influenced** A person, family, or corporate body that is influenced by the related person, family, or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* influenced by

**influenced by** A person, family, or corporate body that influences the related person, family, or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* influenced

**leader** A person, family, or corporate body that leads the related person, family, or corporate body. For a leader who also holds an office in a corporate body, see officer (K.3.3). *Reciprocal relationship:* leader of

**leader of** A person, family, or corporate body led by the related person, family, or corporate body. For a corporate body in which the leader is also an officer, see officer of (K.5.1). *Reciprocal relationship:* leader

**member** A person, family, or corporate body that is a member of the related family or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* member of

**member of** A family or corporate body to which the related person, family, or corporate body belongs. *Reciprocal relationship:* member

**named for** A person, family, or corporate body whose name is used by the related person, family, or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* namesake
namesake A person, family, or corporate body that is specifically named after the related person, family, or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* named for

owner A person, family, or corporate body that owns the related person, family, or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* owner of

owner of A person, family, or corporate body that is owned by the related person, family, or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* owner

organized event An event that is organized by the related person, family, or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* event organizer

participant A person, family, or corporate body that takes part in the related event. *Reciprocal relationship:* participant in

    competitor A participant that competes in the related event. *Reciprocal relationship:* competitor in

participant in An event in which the related person, family, or corporate body participates. *Reciprocal relationship:* participant

    competitor in An event in which the related participant competes. *Reciprocal relationship:* competitor

possibly identified with A person, family, or corporate body that may possibly be the same entity as another person, family, or corporate body, but which has not yet been firmly established and accepted as the same. *Reciprocal relationship:* possibly identified with

predecessor A family that precedes the related family; or a corporate body that precedes the related corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* successor

publisher A person, family, or corporate body that publishes a work of the related person, family, or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* publisher of

publisher of A person, family, or corporate body whose work is published by the related person, family, or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* publisher

related to A person, family, or corporate body that is related in some way to another person, family or corporate body, but the specific nature of the relationship is not known or cannot be specified. *Reciprocal relationship:* related to

sponsor A person, family, or corporate body that provides donated support to the related person, family, or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* sponsor of

sponsor of A person, family, or corporate body that receives donated support from the related person, family, or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* sponsor

successor A family that succeeds or follows the related family; or a corporate body that succeeds or follows the related corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* predecessor

ward A person placed in the care of the related person or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* guardian
K.3 Relationship Designators for Related Persons

K.3.1 Relationship Designators to Relate Persons to Other Persons

Record an appropriate term from the list below with the authorized access point or identifier for a related person (see 30.1). Apply the general guidelines on using relationship designators at K.1.

K.3.1.1 General Person to Person Relationships

- **alternate identity** An identity that is assumed by the related person. *Reciprocal relationship*: real identity
- **apprentice** A person learning a trade from the related master, typically at low pay for a fixed period. *Reciprocal relationship*: master
- **appropriated identity** An identity that has been assumed by the related person in order to impersonate the other person. *Reciprocal relationship*: appropriator of identity
- **appropriator of identity** A person who has assumed the name of the related person in order to impersonate the person. *Reciprocal relationship*: appropriated identity
- **assistant** A person serving in an immediately subordinate position to the related person. *Reciprocal relationship*: assistant to
- **assistant to** A person serving in an immediately superior position to the related person. *Reciprocal relationship*: assistant
- **business associate** A partner or companion to the related person in business or at work. *Reciprocal relationship*: business associate
- **co-worker** A person who works with or shares a task with the related person. *Reciprocal relationship*: co-worker
- **colleague** A fellow member of a profession, staff, or academic faculty. *Reciprocal relationship*: colleague
- **fellow student** An associate of the related student who is also formally engaged in learning. *Reciprocal relationship*: fellow student
- **friend** A person who shares a bond of mutual affection or regard with the related person. *Reciprocal relationship*: friend
- **godchild** A child who is presented at baptism by the related person, who takes an interest in the child’s personal development; or in a secular context, a child whose parents have chosen the related person to take an interest in the child’s personal development. *Reciprocal relationship*: godparent
- **godparent** A person who presents the related child for baptism; or a person who is chosen by the child’s parents to take an interest in the child’s upbringing and to take care of the child should anything happen to the parents. *Reciprocal relationship*: godchild
master A person who teaches a trade to the related apprentice who typically works at low pay for a fixed period. *Reciprocal relationship:* apprentice

partner A person working with the related person in an activity of common interest, most often, a business partnership. For a person other than a spouse with whom the related person cohabits, see domestic partner (K.3.1.2). *Reciprocal relationship:* partner

real identity A person who assumes the related alternate identity. *Reciprocal relationship:* alternate identity

student A person who receives instruction from the related person. *Reciprocal relationship:* teacher

teacher A person who instructs the related person. *Reciprocal relationship:* student

See also K.2.1.

K.3.1.2 Person to Person Relationships Within a Family

relative A person who is connected to the related person by blood, marriage, civil union, or other similar legal status. *Reciprocal relationship:* relative

  - aunt/uncle A sibling of the related person's parent. *Reciprocal relationship:* nephew/niece
  - child A son or daughter of the related person. *Reciprocal relationship:* parent
    - adoptive child A person who is assigned to the role of child of the related person by legal action. *Reciprocal relationship:* adoptive parent
    - child-in-law A child of the related person by marriage, civil union, or other similar legal status. *Reciprocal relationship:* parent-in-law
  - grandchild A child of the related person's child. *Reciprocal relationship:* grandparent
  - step-child A child of the related person by a new marriage, civil union, or other similar legal status. *Reciprocal relationship:* step-parent

cousin A child of the related person's aunt or uncle. *Reciprocal relationship:* cousin

domestic partner A person other than a spouse with whom the related person cohabits. For persons partnered to the related person by marriage, civil union, or other similar legal status, use spouse. *Reciprocal relationship:* domestic partner

nephew/niece A child of a sibling of the related person. *Reciprocal relationship:* aunt/uncle

parent A father or mother of the related person. *Reciprocal relationship:* child
adoptive parent A person assigned by legal action to the role of parent of the related person. Reciprocal relationship: adoptive child


grandparent A parent of the related person's parent. Reciprocal relationship: grandchild

great-grandparent A parent of the related person's grandparent. Reciprocal relationship: great-grandchild

step-parent A parent of the related person by a new marriage, civil union, or other similar legal status. Reciprocal relationship: step-child

sibling A person having one or both parents in common with the related person. Reciprocal relationship: sibling

half-sibling A sibling having one parent in common with the related person. Reciprocal relationship: half-sibling

sibling-in-law A sibling of the related person by marriage, civil union, or other similar legal status. Reciprocal relationship: sibling-in-law

step-sibling A sibling of the related person by a new marriage, civil union, or other similar legal status. Reciprocal relationship: step-sibling

spouse A person who is partnered to the related person by marriage, civil union, or other similar legal status. For a person other than a spouse with whom the related person cohabits, use domestic partner. Reciprocal relationship: spouse

See also K.2.1.

K.3.2 Relationship Designators to Relate Persons to Families

Record an appropriate term from the list at K.2.1 with the authorized access point or identifier for a related person (see 30.1). Apply the general guidelines on using relationship designators at K.1.

K.3.3 Relationship Designators to Relate Persons to Corporate Bodies

Record an appropriate term from the list below with the authorized access point or identifier for a related person (see 30.1). For definitions of reciprocal relationship designators listed here, see K.5.1. Apply the general guidelines on using relationship designators at K.1.

attendee A person who receives instruction at the related educational institution. Reciprocal relationship: student at

delegate A person who represents a corporate body at the related conference, meeting, event, etc. Reciprocal relationship: delegate to
graduate A person who receives an academic degree from the related granting institution or faculty. *Reciprocal relationship:* graduate of

officer A person holding an office in or commanding the related corporate body. For a leader who does not hold an office in a corporate body, use leader (see K.2.1). *Reciprocal relationship:* officer of

- **office held by** A person who is identified by the related corporate identity when acting as a head of state, head of government, head of an international intergovernmental body, or a religious official. *Reciprocal relationship:* office held

- **chief executive** An officer who is chief executive of the related corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* chief executive of

- **trustee** An officer granted the powers of administration in the related corporate body in order to act for its benefit. *Reciprocal relationship:* trustee of

- **representative** A person who represents the related corporate body at a conference, meeting, event, etc. *Reciprocal relationship:* representative of

*See also K.2.1.*

### K.3.4 Relationship Designators to Relate Different Names of a Person

Record an appropriate term from the list below with the variant access point for a related authorized access point. Apply the general guidelines on using relationship designators at K.1.

- **other name** A name borne by the person that is different from another name borne by the person. *Reciprocal relationship:* other name

- **earlier name** A name that the person bore previous to assuming another name. *Reciprocal relationship:* later name

  - **name before gender change** A name borne by the person previous to changing gender. *Reciprocal relationship:* name after gender change

  - **name before marriage** A name borne by the person previous to marrying. *Reciprocal relationship:* name after marriage

- **later name** A name that the person assumes after bearing another name. *Reciprocal relationship:* earlier name

  - **name after gender change** A name borne by the person subsequent to changing gender. *Reciprocal relationship:* name before gender change

  - **name after marriage** A name borne by the person subsequent to marrying. *Reciprocal relationship:* name before marriage

- **name in religion** A religious name that is assumed by the person. *Reciprocal relationship:* secular name

- **secular name** A secular name of the person, who has assumed a religious identity. *Reciprocal relationship:* name in religion
K.4 Relationship Designators for Related Families

K.4.1 Relationship Designators to Relate Families to Persons

Record an appropriate term from the list from the list at K.2.1 with the authorized access point or identifier for a related family (see 31.1). Apply the general guidelines on using relationship designators at K.1.

K.4.2 Relationship Designators to Relate Families to Other Families

Record an appropriate term from the list at K.2.1 with the authorized access point or identifier for a related family (see 31.1). Apply the general guidelines on using relationship designators at K.1.

K.4.3 Relationship Designators to Relate Families to Corporate Bodies

Record an appropriate term from the list at K.2.1 with the authorized access point or identifier for a related family (see 31.1). Apply the general guidelines on using relationship designators at K.1.

K.5 Relationship Designators for Related Corporate Bodies

K.5.1 Relationship Designators to Relate Corporate Bodies to Persons

Record an appropriate term from the list below with the authorized access point or identifier for a related corporate body (see 32.1). For definitions of reciprocal relationship designators listed here, see K.3.3. Apply the general guidelines on using relationship designators at K.1.

- delegate to A conference, meeting, event, etc., that is attended by the related person as the representative of another corporate body. Reciprocal relationship: delegate

- graduate of An institution or faculty that granted an academic degree to the related person. Reciprocal relationship: graduate

- officer of A corporate body that the related person commands or in which the person holds an office. For a corporate body in which the related person is a leader but does not hold an office, use leader of (see K.2.1). Reciprocal relationship: officer

  - office held A corporate identity of the related person who is a head of state, a head of government, a head of an international intergovernmental body, or a religious official. Reciprocal relationship: office held by

  - chief executive of A corporate body in which the related officer is the chief executive. Reciprocal relationship: chief executive

  - trustee of A corporate body that grants the powers of administration to the related officer in order to act for its benefit. Reciprocal relationship: trustee
representative of A corporate body that is represented by the related person at a conference, meeting, event, etc. Reciprocal relationship: representative

student at An educational institution that provides instruction to the related person. Reciprocal relationship: attendee

See also K.2.1.

K.5.2 Relationship Designators to Relate Corporate Bodies to Families

Record an appropriate term from the list at K.2.1 with the authorized access point or identifier for a related corporate body (see 32.1). For definitions of reciprocal relationship designators listed here, see K.4.3. Apply the general guidelines on using relationship designators at K.1.

K.5.3 Relationship Designators to Relate Corporate Bodies to Other Corporate Bodies

Record an appropriate term from the list below with the authorized access point or identifier for a related corporate body (see 32.1). Apply the general guidelines on using relationship designators given under K.1.

absorbed corporate body A corporate body that was absorbed by the related corporate body. Reciprocal relationship: absorbing corporate body

absorbing corporate body A corporate body that absorbed the related corporate body. Reciprocal relationship: absorbed corporate body

broader affiliated body A corporate body that acts for the related local affiliated body and others at a broader organizational level. Reciprocal relationship: local affiliate

component of merger A corporate body that formed the related corporate body by merging with one or more other corporate bodies. Reciprocal relationship: product of merger

hierarchical subordinate A corporate body that is subordinate to the related corporate body. Reciprocal relationship: hierarchical superior

hierarchical superior A corporate body that is hierarchically superior to the related corporate body. Reciprocal relationship: hierarchical subordinate

jointly held conference A conference that is jointly held with the related conference. Reciprocal relationship: jointly held conference

local affiliate A local corporate body that is affiliated with the related broader body which acts for it and others at a broader organizational level. Reciprocal relationship: broader affiliated body

mergee A corporate body that merged with the related corporate body to form a third. Reciprocal relationship: mergee

product of merger A corporate body that resulted from the merger of two or more related corporate bodies. Reciprocal relationship: component of merger
product of split A corporate body that resulted from the split or division of the related corporate body. Reciprocal relationship: split from

split from A corporate body that split or divided into the related corporate body. Reciprocal relationship: product of a split

See also K.2.1.

Changes to current RDA Appendix K

K.2 Relationship Designators for Related Persons

K.2.1 Relationship Designators to Relate Persons to Other Persons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>K.2.1</th>
<th>alternate identity</th>
<th>Another A pseudonymous or other identity that is assumed by the related person.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K.3.1.1</td>
<td>real identity</td>
<td>A real person who assumes the related alternate identity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

K.2.2 Relationship Designators to Relate Persons to Families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>K.2.2</th>
<th>family member</th>
<th>member</th>
<th>A person, family, or corporate body who is a member of the related family or corporate body.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K.2.1</td>
<td>progenitor</td>
<td>ancestor</td>
<td>A person or family from whom the related person or family descends is descended.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

K.2.3 Relationship Designators to Relate Persons to Corporate Bodies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>K.2.3</th>
<th>employee</th>
<th>A person, family, or corporate body that is employed by the related person, family, or corporate body.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K.2.1</td>
<td>founder</td>
<td>A person, family, or corporate body that establishes who founded the related family or corporate body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.3.3</td>
<td>graduate</td>
<td>A person who receives an academic degree from the related granting institution or faculty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.3.3</td>
<td>incumbent</td>
<td>officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.2.3</td>
<td>member</td>
<td>A person, family, or corporate body who is a member of the related family or corporate body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.2.3</td>
<td>sponsor</td>
<td>A person, family, or corporate body that provides donated support to the related person, family, or sponsoring the corporate body.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

K.3 Relationship Designators for Related Families

K.3.1 Relationship Designators to Relate Families to Persons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>K.3.1</th>
<th>descendent</th>
<th>A person or family that descends descended from the particular related person or family.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K.3.1</td>
<td>descendant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.3.1</td>
<td>family member of</td>
<td>A family or corporate body to which the related person, family, or corporate body belongs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

K.3.2 Relationship Designators to Relate Families to Other Families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>K.3.2</th>
<th>descendant family</th>
<th>A person or family that descends descended from the related person or other family.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K.3.2</td>
<td>descendant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

K.3.3 Relationship Designators to Relate Families to Corporate Bodies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>K.3.3</th>
<th>founding family</th>
<th>A person, family, or corporate body that founded establishes the related family or corporate body.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K.3.3</td>
<td>founder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.3.3</td>
<td>sponsoring family</td>
<td>A person, family, or corporate body that sponsors provides donated support to the related person, family, or corporate body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.3.3</td>
<td>sponsor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

K.4 Relationship Designators for Related Corporate Bodies

K.4.1 Relationship Designators to Relate Corporate Bodies to Persons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>K.4.1</th>
<th>corporate body member of</th>
<th>A family or corporate body to which the related person, family, or corporate body belongs is a member.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K.4.1</td>
<td>employer</td>
<td>A person, family, or corporate body that employs the related person, family, or corporate body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.4.1</td>
<td>founded corporate body</td>
<td>A family or corporate body An organization that the related person founded, family, or corporate body establishes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.4.1</td>
<td>founder of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.4.1</td>
<td>graduate of</td>
<td>An institution or faculty that granted an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.4.1</td>
<td>K.5.1</td>
<td>officiated corporate body officer of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

K.4.2 Relationship Designators to Relate Corporate Bodies to Families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>K.4.2</th>
<th>K.2.1</th>
<th>founded corporate body founder of</th>
<th>A family or corporate body An organization that the related person, family founded, or corporate body establishes.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K.4.2</td>
<td>K.2.1</td>
<td>sponsored corporate body sponsor of</td>
<td>A person, family, or corporate body An organization that receives donated support from the related person, family sponsors, or corporate body.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

K.4.3 Relationship Designators to Relate Corporate Bodies to Other Corporate Bodies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>K.4.3</th>
<th>K.5.3</th>
<th>absorbed corporate body</th>
<th>A corporate body that was absorbed by the related another corporate body.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K.4.3</td>
<td>K.5.3</td>
<td>absorbing corporate body</td>
<td>A corporate body that absorbed the related another corporate body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.4.3</td>
<td>K.5.3</td>
<td>broader affiliated body</td>
<td>A corporate body that acts for the related local affiliated body and others at a broader organizational level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.4.3</td>
<td>K.5.3</td>
<td>component of merger</td>
<td>A corporate body that formed the other related corporate body by merging with one or more other corporate bodies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.4.3</td>
<td>K.2.1</td>
<td>corporate member member of</td>
<td>A family or corporate body to which that is a member of the other related person, family, or corporate body belongs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.4.3</td>
<td>K.2.1</td>
<td>founded corporate body founder of</td>
<td>A family or corporate body that the related other person, family, or corporate body founded establishes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.4.3</td>
<td>K.2.1</td>
<td>founding corporate body founder</td>
<td>A person family or corporate body that establishes founded the other related family or corporate body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.4.3</td>
<td>K.5.3</td>
<td>hierarchical subordinate</td>
<td>A corporate body that is subordinate to the other related corporate body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.4.3</td>
<td>K.5.3 hierarchical superior</td>
<td>A corporate body that is hierarchically superior to the other related corporate body.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.4.3</td>
<td>K.5.3 jointly held conference</td>
<td>A conference that is jointly held with the related another conference.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.4.3</td>
<td>K.5.3 local affiliate</td>
<td>A local corporate body that is affiliated with the related broader body which acts for it and others at a broader organizational level.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.4.3</td>
<td>K.5.3 membership corporate body</td>
<td>A family or corporate body formed from the membership of other to which the related person, family, or corporate bodies belongs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>K.2.1 member of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.4.3</td>
<td>K.5.3 mergee</td>
<td>A corporate body that merged with the other related corporate body to form a third.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.4.3</td>
<td>K.2.1 predecessor</td>
<td>A family that precedes the related family; or a corporate body that precedes the other related corporate body.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.4.3</td>
<td>K.5.3 predecessor of split</td>
<td>A corporate body that split or divided into the other related corporate body.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>K.2.1 split from</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.4.3</td>
<td>K.5.3 product of merger</td>
<td>A corporate body that resulted from a merger of two or more other related corporate bodies.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.4.3</td>
<td>K.5.3 product of split</td>
<td>A corporate body that resulted from a split or division of the other related corporate body.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.4.3</td>
<td>K.2.1 sponsored corporate body</td>
<td>A person, family, or corporate body that is sponsored by receives donated support from the other related person, family, or corporate body.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>K.2.1 sponsor of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.4.3</td>
<td>K.2.1 sponsoring corporate body</td>
<td>A person, family, or corporate body that sponsors provides donated support to the other related person, family, or corporate body.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>K.2.1 sponsor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.4.3</td>
<td>K.2.1 successor</td>
<td>A family that succeeds or follows the related family; or a corporate body that succeeds or follows the other related corporate body.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Deferred Issues

Relationships within entity descriptions – families and corporate bodies

If the JSC agrees to create relationship designators for particular categories of preferred and variant names for persons, (see above under Comments), the structure could be expanded to accommodate the similar situations that may arise with families and with corporate bodies. For example, with a sampling of possible designators:

K.2.2. Relationship Designators to Relate Different Names of a Person, a Family, or a Corporate body

- **contracted name** An acronym, initialism, or abbreviated form of a name of a person, family, or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship*: expanded name

- **expanded name** An expanded or fuller form of name of a person, family, or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship*: contracted name

- **transliterated form of name** A name of a person, family, or corporate body in a form transliterated from the script in which it appears on sources from which it is taken. *Reciprocal relationship*: vernacular form of name

- **vernacular form of name** A name of a person, family, or corporate body in the script in which it appears on sources from which it is taken. *Reciprocal relationship*: transliterated form of name

K.4.4. Relationship Designators to Relate Different Names of a Family

- **form of name based on hereditary title** A name of a family based on a hereditary title. *Reciprocal relationship*: form of name not based on hereditary title

- **form of name not based on hereditary title** A name of a family not based on a hereditary title. *Reciprocal relationship*: form of name based on hereditary title

K.5.4. Relationship Designators to Relate Different Names of a Corporate Body

- **direct form of name** A direct form of a name of a corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship*: inverted form of name

- **inverted form of name** An inverted form of a name of a corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship*: direct form of name
ALA would be willing to develop a set of designators of this type (including further consideration of the above designators), following the structure suggested above.

*Generalization of alternate identity/real identity*

It is ALA’s belief that the Alternate identity/Real identity relationship can apply to families and corporate bodies as well as to persons. However, in this proposal we did not generalize the relationship to K.2, because this issue is currently being discussed by the JSC Working Group on Fictitious Characters. Ultimately, ALA would like to see this relationship generalized, allowing these relationship designators to be used with all agents (that is, in the proposed structure, moved from K.3.1.1 to K.2.1).

*Relationship designators for fictitious characters*

Also related to fictitious entities is a set of designators to record the relationship between a fictitious character and its creator:

- **character created by** a person who created the related fictitious character. *Reciprocal relationship*: created character

- **created character** a fictitious character created by the related person. *Reciprocal relationship*: character created by

In current RDA practice, this would be a relationship between two persons and would be used as follows:

- Bond, James (Fictitious character)
  
  *see also*
  
  Character created by: Fleming, Ian, 1908-1964

- Fleming, Ian, 1908-1964
  
  *see also*
  
  Created character: Bond, James (Fictitious character)

We are aware that the usage of fictitious character access points may change in the future (e.g., their ability to be creators is in question). However, there is in fact a relationship between a fictitious character and its creator, and catalogers have expressed a need for these designators now. We also believe it will be needed in the future (perhaps as a relationship between nomens). ALA would be willing to propose these relationship designators for Appendix K, if the JSC agrees.
Relationship designators for jurisdictions

The following designators for relationships between jurisdictions are needed and were proposed in 6JSC/ALA/25, on the basis that jurisdictions are also corporate bodies. However, in light of the anticipated changes coming in the FR consolidated model, we assume that the JSC would prefer to class them with the place entity. In the current RDA structure, we would recommend that they be given in Appendix L, which is simply a placeholder:

**capital** A jurisdiction that is the official seat of the related government of the state, territory, nation, etc. *Reciprocal relationship*: capital of

**county seat** A jurisdiction that is the administrative center or seat of government of the related county. *Reciprocal relationship*: county seat of

**capital of** A state, territory, nation, etc. that is the official seat of the related government. *Reciprocal relationship*: capital

**county seat of** A city, town, etc., that is the administrative center or seat of government of the related county. *Reciprocal relationship*: county seat

**first-order administrative division** A primary administrative division of the related country, such as a state in Australia or the United States, or a province in Canada or Indonesia. *Reciprocal relationship*: first-order administrative division of

**first-order administrative division of** A country in which the related primary administrative division, such as a state in Australia or the United States, or a province in Canada or Indonesia, is located. *Reciprocal relationship*: first-order administrative division

If the JSC agrees, ALA would be willing to put forward a proposal to this effect.

**Cross-appendix reciprocals**

If these designators for jurisdictions are placed in an appendix other than K, this will raise the issue of reciprocals residing in a different appendix. Some of these terms will have reciprocals in K. For example, a government (a town, a country, presumably covered in appendix L) may have a relationship with a corporate body. Consider this:

Barrington Area Council of Governments

*see also*

Member: Barrington (Ill.)
Member: Barrington Hills (Ill.)
...

Barrington (Ill.)

*see also*

Member of: Barrington Area Council of Governments
Jurisdictions might easily have recordable relationships with persons or families as well. Catalogers should be free to record relationships they find relevant and useful even though they may cross boundaries within RDA. ALA raises this issue as one that needs to be resolved, but recognizes that it is outside of the scope of this proposal.

Accommodating nomen-to-nomen relationships in Chapter 29

Based on our understanding of the anticipated changes coming with the FRBR consolidation efforts, Chapter 29 will need to be revised to justify nomen-to-nomen relationships. ALA assumes that this will be considered as part of the overall efforts to update RDA as the FRBR model changes.