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# Relationships between Agent and Agent entities

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## Overview

This Metadata Guidance Document (MGD) provides guidance on recording relationships between an RDA agent entity and another RDA agent entity.

This MGD incorporates guidance and examples from the following external documentation: [PCC Guidelines for the Application of Relationship Designators in NACO Authority Records](#) (rev. March 8, 2019)

Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) metadata description sets for the RDA Agents (Person, Family, Corporate body entities) are stored as Name Authority Records (NARs) in the LC-NACO Authority File (NAF) following RDA and LC-PCC Policy Statements (PSs) and Metadata Guidance Documents (MGDs).

NARs for agents in the NAF are encoded in MARC. Each of these NARs describes a single instance of an agent entity.

NARs may be linked to each other by recording relationships between entities. Only direct (one-to-one) relationships between two entities can be recorded in the NAF. More complex situations involving more than two entities are dealt with by recording as many one-to-one relationships as necessary.

This MGD describes recording relationships between agents only, but an entity can be related to any other type of entity (e.g. WEMI entities, subject entities). For other types of relationships see [MG: Relationships: Agent-WEMI](#); [MG: Relationships: WEMI-WEMI](#), and the individual MGD documents on Relationships: Subject.

Agent-to-agent relationships are not generally recorded in PCC bibliographic records, so this MGD will deal exclusively with authority records.

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## Changes from Original RDA

Original RDA	Official RDA
Uses relationship designators in Appendix K to describe relationships.	Uses relationship elements integrated into RDA text to describe relationships.
Appendix K provides separate lists of relationship designators for relationships for related persons (K.2), related families (K.3), and related corporate bodies (K.4). No relationship designators for places (jurisdictions)	The relationships are not laid out in a systematic fashion, although other ways of organizing are available.

<p>Relationship designators for agent-agent relationships are user-friendly and suitable for public display.</p>	<p>Relationship element names are intentionally technical, designed for linked data functionality, and not intended to be displayed publicly. If an agency wants to assign user-friendly labels for the element it may.</p>
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## Implementation with Metadata Examples

### Workflow for Recording Relationships between Agents

1. Discover that there is a relationship between an agent and another agent that you want to record. An agent is a person, family, or corporate body.
2. “Relationship” is defined in RDA as “a specific association between two entities.” RDA relationships can be quite specific. Generally, choose the most specific relationship element available to describe the relationship between the two agent entities. See below, “Finding relationship elements.”
3. Find the name authority record (NAR) for each agent.
  - a. If an agent has not been established in an NAR it must first be established before relationship links can be recorded.
  - b. Establishment of one or both NARs can be performed at the same time as relationship links are recorded.
4. Record the authorized access point for a related agent in a 5XX field exactly as found in its own NAR. See below, “Understanding the relationship between RDA and MARC authority records,” where it is noted that the agent recorded in the 5XX field of the NAR is the “range” of the element and the agent recorded in the 1XX field is the “domain” of the element.
5. Determine the appropriate relationship label to use to identify the relationship. See MG: Relationship labels. Record the label before the authorized access point in the MARC 5XX field, preceded by subfield \$w r and subfield \$i. Capitalize the first word in the label and follow by a colon. Precede the authorized access point by subfield \$a.

Examples	
MARC	Example 1

	<pre>100 1# \$a O'Keefe, Georgia, \$d 1887-1986 500 1# \$w r \$i Teacher: \$a Chase, William Merritt, \$d 1849-1916</pre>
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In case of confusion when trying to choose between inverse relationship elements, it is helpful to look carefully at the definition of the element. For example, the definition of the relationship element [teacher](#) is

a person who instructs another person

RDA has a very formalized style for these definitions. The first entity named in the definition is the range entity; the last one named is the domain entity. In this case “a person who instructs” (the range entity) is William Merritt Chase; “another person” (the domain entity) is Georgia O’Keefe. The relationship label associated with the relationship element is recorded with the *range* entity, in other words, the entity in the 5XX field of the NAR.

Another example is the relationship element [chief executive of](#). The definition is

a corporate body in which an officer is the top-ranking official

“A corporate body” is the range entity (5XX); “the top-ranking official” is the domain entity (1XX):

Examples	
MARC	<p>Example 2</p> <pre>100 1# \$a Iacocca, Lee A. 510 2# \$w r \$i Chief executive of: \$a Chrysler Corporation</pre>

## Finding relationship elements in RDA

There is a substantial array of relationship elements in RDA. To familiarize yourself with these elements:

- Start with one of the entity pages by clicking on the ENTITIES tab and choosing the entity: for example, Person
- Go to the bottom of the page, to “elements”

- All elements related to the entity are listed here. This includes attribute and relationship elements
- To zero in on just the relationship elements pertinent to the Person entity, click the radio button by “Relationship elements”
- You can further limit to relationships to a specific entity:
  - Suppose you want to find a relationship element that will link a person with a corporate body. Choose “Corporate body” from the dropdown menu.
  - You are presented with a list of all available relationship elements linking Person (domain) and Corporate body (range)
  - To see a list of the inverses go to the Corporate body entity page and in the elements section choose Person in the dropdown menu

## Understanding the relationship between RDA and MARC authority records

All relationship elements in RDA have a domain and a range. These are clearly defined in the Element reference section near the beginning of each element.

The domain is “The RDA entity that is described by an element” (see RDA [glossary](#)). In terms of a MARC NAR, the domain entity is the agent described in the NAR, and corresponds to the authorized access point recorded in the 1XX field.

The range is “The RDA entity that is the value of a relationship element” (see RDA [glossary](#)). In terms of a MARC NAR, the range entity is the agent that has a relationship to the entity described in the NAR, and corresponds to the authorized access point recorded in a 5XX field.

For example, the RDA relationship element [teacher](#) has a domain and a range. Its element reference displays:

### IRI

<http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/a/P50282>

### Domain

Person

### Range

Person

This display shows that, in order to use the relationship element [teacher](#), the domain entity must be a person entity and the range entity must also be a person entity. In other words, both sides of the relationship must be persons. This specific relationship element cannot be used to link, e.g., a person with a corporate body.

For example, one of the artist Georgia O’Keeffe’s teachers was William Merritt Chase. This relationship may be recorded in an NAR:

Examples	
MARC	<p>Example 3</p> <pre>100 1# \$a O'Keefe, Georgia, \$d 1887-1986 500 1# \$w r \$i Teacher: \$a Chase, William Merritt, \$d 1849-1916</pre>

In terms of the RDA relationship element [teacher](#), O'Keefe is the domain entity, Chase is the range entity.

## Inverse relationships

When a relationship element is recorded between two agents it records one and only one relationship and it doesn't matter which direction the relationship is being viewed from. The statement

Georgia O'Keefe has a teacher: William Merritt Chase

describes the same relationship as

William Merritt Chase has a student: Georgia O'Keefe

There is only one relationship being described between these two persons (that between a student and teacher), but the English language requires us to use different words to name the relationship when the domain and range are switched. Therefore, each RDA relationship element has an inverse relationship element. The relationship elements [teacher](#) and [student](#) are examples. Bear in mind, however, that these separate elements are describing two different points of view about *the same relationship*.

To find a relationship element's inverse, go to the bottom of the relationship element description in RDA. The last part of all relationship elements reads "For the inverse of this element, see ..."

**Entities > [Person](#) > [teacher](#)**

## [teacher](#)

### Definition and Scope

A person who instructs another person.

...

### Related Elements

For broader elements, see Person: [related person of person](#)

For the inverse of this element, see Person: [student](#)

Conversely:

**Entities > Person > student**

## student

### Definition and Scope

A person who receives instruction from another person.

...

### Related Elements

For broader elements, see Person: [related person of person](#)

For the inverse of this element, see Person: [teacher](#)

This may be reflected in a pair of MARC authority records thus:

Examples	
MARC	<p>Example 4</p> <pre>100 1# \$a O'Keefe, Georgia, \$d 1887-1986 500 1# \$w r \$i Teacher: \$a Chase, William Merritt,       \$d 1849-1916  100 1# \$a Chase, William Merritt, \$d 1849-1916 500 1# \$w r \$i Student: \$a O'Keefe, Georgia, \$d       1887-1986</pre>

Sometimes reciprocal fields are created in pairs of authority records, as shown above. In many cases, however, best practices only call for one of the records to record the relationship, as detailed later in this MGD. For example, employer-employee relationships between persons and corporate bodies may be recorded under RDA. In NARs it is best to record this relationship in the record for the person but not in the record for the corporate body, which could become bloated with 5XX fields for its employees:

Examples	
MARC	<p>Example 5</p> <pre>100 1# \$a Hawking, Stephen, \$d 1942-2018 510 2# \$w r \$i Employer: \$a University of Cambridge</pre> <p>Do not reciprocally record Hawking in the record for University of Cambridge</p> <pre>110 2# \$a University of Cambridge <del>500 1# \$w r \$i Employee: \$a Hawking, Stephen, \$d 1942-2018</del></pre>

Because there is only one employer-employee relationship between Stephen Hawking and the University of Cambridge, the database understands that the relationship exists both ways, even if Hawking is not explicitly recorded in the record for University of Cambridge. The presence of the relationship element naming the University of Cambridge in the record for Hawking is sufficient to link the two records even though there is no relationship element naming Hawking in the NAR for the university. The system should be able to produce displays such as the following even though the relationship has been recorded in only one of the NARs:

Hawking, Stephen, 1942-2018

Employer: University of Cambridge

University of Cambridge

Employee: Hawking, Stephen, 1942-2018

*or*

Hawking, Stephen, 1942-2018, has an employer: University of Cambridge

University of Cambridge has an employee: Hawking, Stephen, 1942-2018

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## PCC Guidelines for Agent-to-Agent Relationships in NACO Authority Records

The following are the guidelines pertinent to agent-to-agent relationships found in [PCC Guidelines for the Application of Relationship Designators in NACO Authority Records](#). Numbering reflects the numbering in that document. Missing numbers are guidelines that pertain to other types of relationships.

All relationship labels in examples are from MG: Relationship labels.

## Best Practices

1. Include a relationship label whenever a relationship has been recorded in a MARC authority 5XX field, unless
  - a. The relationship is too complex to be expressed
  - b. The relationship is for pseudonymous relationships involving more than two identities
  - c. The relationship involves certain relationships between jurisdictions
2. Relationships may be recorded to other entities already established in the NAF. If the other entity has not been established, the cataloger must establish it. Relationships may not currently be recorded to entities in other vocabularies such as LCSH or TGN (Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names).
3. In some cases relationships can be recorded using RDA attribute elements in 3XX fields of the authority record. This may be an appropriate approach when the cataloger wishes to record a relationship to an entity that has not yet been established in the NAF and the cataloger does not wish to establish it. (Example: MARC 373 can be used to record the name of a corporate body that has not been established and so cannot be linked using a 510 field).
4. Reciprocal relationships. Once a relationship has been recorded in a MARC 5XX field there is generally no requirement to record a reciprocal link in a 5XX field of the corresponding record. However, the community has developed certain common practices for recording reciprocal links. A few of these practices can be said to be required. See Guidelines 9-14.
5. Catalogers are encouraged but not required to update relationship labels that have changed in RDA as they encounter them in name authority records.

## Guidelines

### Guideline 1.

[not relevant to this MGD]

## Guideline 2. Sources for Relationship Labels

Use relationship elements from RDA whenever an appropriate one is found there. The element name is not necessarily the same as the label. For a list of PCC-approved relationship labels, see MG: Relationship labels.

Do not use relationship labels from other sources such as the [MARC Code List for Relators](#) or the [RBMS Controlled Vocabularies: Relationship Designators](#) in NACO authority records.

## Guideline 3. MARC coding

Begin the 5XX field with subfield \$w with first position coded “r”. Record the relationship label in MARC 5XX subfield \$i. Capitalize the first word in the label, and end the subfield with a colon. Otherwise record the relationship label exactly as it appears in [MGD on Relationship Labels](#). Finally, record the authorized access point of the related entity after subfield \$a.

Examples	
MARC	<p>Example 1</p> <pre>100 1# \$a Billequo, Nicolas, \$d active 1540-1541 500 1# \$w r \$i Colleague: \$a Colines, Simon de, \$d 1480?-1546</pre> <p>Example 2</p> <pre>100 1# \$a Morrison, Jim, \$d 1943-1971 510 2# \$w r \$i Member of: \$a Doors (Musical group)</pre> <p>Example 3</p> <pre>110 2# \$a Wesleyan University (Middletown, Conn.). \$b East Asia Studies Program 510 2# \$w r \$i Superior body: \$a Wesleyan University (Middletown, Conn.)</pre>

## Guideline 4. Change over time.

Relationship elements are defined using the present tense, with the understanding that the elements can be recorded for relationships that took place in the past. Since an NAR represents the entity across the whole of its existence, past and present relationships may be recorded in

authority records at any time. If a relationship that no longer exists has been recorded in an authority record (e.g., because a person retired, or no longer holds a particular office), do not remove the relationship from the record.

Examples	
MARC	<p>Example 1</p> <pre>110 2# \$a Gianni Versace S.p.A. 500 1# \$w r \$i Chief executive: \$a Versace, Santo,       \$d 1944- 500 1# \$w r \$i Chief executive: \$a Cacciatori,       Fabio Massimo, \$d 1961- 500 1# \$w r \$i Chief executive: \$a Di Risio,       Giancarlo, \$d 1955-2019 500 1# \$w r \$i Chief executive: \$ a Ferraris, Gian       Giacomo, \$d 1957-</pre> <p>Reflects a succession of CEOs of the company.</p>

If you wish to specify the timespan of the relationships, use a 3XX field. For example, use subfields \$s and \$t in the 373 field for related corporate bodies.

Examples	
MARC	<p>Example 2</p> <pre>100 1# \$a Sanders, Bernard 373 ## \$a United States. Congress. House \$2       naf \$s 1991 \$t 2007 373 ## \$a United States. Congress. Senate \$2       naf \$s 2007 510 1# \$w r \$i Member of: \$a United States. \$b       Congress. \$b House 510 1# \$w r \$i Member of: \$a United States. \$b       Congress. \$b Senate</pre>

	Currently in the United States Senate. Previously served in the United States House of Representatives.
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### Guideline 5. Specificity

Choose the most specific relationship element that is appropriate

Examples	
MARC	<p>Example 1</p> <pre>100 1# \$a Tuckner, Paul 510 2# \$w r \$i Chief executive of: \$a Grace       Technology and Development (Firm)</pre> <p>not</p> <pre>510 2# \$w r \$i Officer of: \$a Grace Technology and       Development (Firm)</pre> <p>Tuckner's only position at Grace Technology and Development has been that of CEO</p>

### Guideline 6. Multiple relationships with the same entity

When recording multiple relationships to the same entity, record them in separate 5XX fields, each with a single relationship label in a single subfield \$i. Do not record more than one relationship element in the same field.

Examples
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MARC	<p>Example 1</p> <pre>110 2# \$a Council of American Survey Research       Organizations 510 2# \$w r \$i <b>Founder:</b> \$a Field Research       Corporation 510 2# \$w r \$i <b>Corporate member:</b> \$a Field Research       Corporation</pre>
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### Guideline 7. Relationship is unclear

If a specific relationship cannot be determined, record the most general relationship element (“related ... of ...”, e.g. [related corporate body of corporate body](#)). Consider adding a 667 or 678 field to indicate that research has been done to determine the nature of the relationship.

Examples	
MARC	<p>Example 1</p> <pre>110 2# \$a Skidmore, Owings &amp; Merrill 510 2# \$w r \$i Related body: \$a Crosstown       Associates 667 ## \$a <b>Unable to determine nature of       relationship with Crosstown Associates, n       87113575.</b></pre>

### Guideline 8.

[No longer applicable – follow procedure under Guideline 7 if no relationship element is available]

### Guideline 9. Reciprocal relationships. General guidelines

Reciprocal relationship links are seldom required for each of the related authority records, but in certain cases these links can greatly improve search, retrieval, and contextualization of search results. Catalogers should use judgment about when to record them. In cases where only a few

authority records are involved, recording reciprocal relationship links in each record is encouraged.

Examples	
MARC	<p>Example 1</p> <pre>100 1# \$a Warren, Whitney, \$d 1864-1943 510 2# \$w r \$i Founder of: \$a Warren &amp; Wetmore  110 2# \$a Warren &amp; Wetmore 500 1# \$w r \$i Founder: \$a Warren, Whitney, \$d       1864-1943  500 1# \$w r \$i Founder: \$a Wetmore, Charles D., \$d       1867-1941</pre>

However, avoid recording reciprocal relationship links when there are potentially a large number of entities to be related within a single authority record.

Examples	
MARC	<p>Example 2</p> <pre>100 1# \$a Boxer, Barbara 510 2# \$w r \$i Member of: \$a Democratic Party       (U.S.)  not  110 2# \$a Democratic Party (U.S.) 500 1# \$w r \$i Member: \$a Boxer, Barbara</pre> <p>Reciprocal relationship between Boxer (or any other member) and the Democratic Party would not be made in the record for Democratic Party (U.S.) because of the large number of members of the Democratic Party</p>

**Guideline 10. Reciprocal relationships. Real and alternate identities.**

See [MG: Persons](#)

**Guideline 11. Reciprocal relationships. Corporate bodies.**

Sequential relationships

PCC practice is to record reciprocal sequential relationships for immediately preceding and immediately succeeding corporate bodies.

Use appropriate relationship labels. The former practice of using subfield \$w values “a” (earlier name) or “b” (later name) to show chronological relationships between corporate bodies has been discontinued.

Record reciprocal sequential relationships in each affected authority record.

Examples

MARC	<p>Example 1</p> <p>Predecessor-Successor (2 records)</p> <p>110 2# \$a AcademiWales  <b>510 2# \$w r \$i Predecessor: \$a Public Service Management Wales (Program)</b></p> <p>110 2# \$a Public Service Management Wales (Program)  <b>510 2# \$w r \$i Successor: \$a AcademiWales</b></p> <p>Example 2</p> <p>Split (3 or more records)</p> <p>110 2# \$a Estes &amp; Lauriat  <b>510 2# \$w r \$i Product of split: \$a Charles E. Lauriat Co.</b>  <b>510 2# \$w r \$i Product of split: \$a Dana Estes &amp; Company</b></p> <p>110 2# \$a Charles E. Lauriat Co.  <b>510 2# \$w r \$i Predecessor of split: \$a Estes &amp; Lauriat</b></p> <p>110 2# \$a Dana Estes &amp; Company  <b>510 2# \$w r \$i Predecessor of split: \$a Estes &amp; Lauriat</b></p>
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See Guideline 7 when the specific chronological relationship is not clear or when an earlier name has been resumed.

When updating an existing corporate body NAR that contains subfield \$w values “a” or “b,” catalogers should convert the subfield \$w values to appropriate relationship labels from MG: Relationship labels, using subfield \$i and subfield \$w value “r.”

## Examples

MARC	<p><b>Example 3</b></p> <p><b>Existing NAR – Later name</b></p> <pre>110 2# \$a American Architectural Foundation 510 2# \$w a \$a American Institute of Architects       Foundation</pre> <p><b>Updated to use relationship label</b></p> <pre>110 2# \$a American Architectural Foundation 510 2# \$w r \$i <b>Predecessor:</b> \$a American Institute       of Architects Foundation</pre> <p><b>Existing NAR – Earlier name</b></p> <pre>110 2# \$a American Institute of Architects       Foundation 510 2# \$w b \$a American Architectural Foundation</pre> <p><b>Updated to use relationship label</b></p> <pre>110 2# \$a American Institute of Architects       Foundation 510 2# \$w r \$i <b>Successor:</b> \$a American Architectural       Foundation</pre>
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For instructions on earlier names not likely to be needed as relationships, see LC-PCC Metadata Guidance Documentation on Corporate bodies [needs link; formerly referred to LC-PCC PS for 32.1.1.3, *Earlier Names Not Likely to be Needed as Relationships*]

For instructions on updating NARs following earlier cataloging practices of recording earlier names in 4XXs, see DCM Z1, 4XX See From Tracings section, Earlier cataloging practices for 4XXs.

#### *Government and Religious Officials*

PCC practice is to record reciprocal relationships connecting access points for [government officials](#) and [religious officials](#) and the person holding the office. Use appropriate relationship labels from [MG: Relationship Labels](#).

Examples	
MARC	<p>Example 4</p> <p>Government official</p> <p>110 2# \$a Oregon. \$b Governor (2015- : Brown)  <b>500 1# \$w r \$i Chief executive: \$a Brown, Kate, \$d 1960-</b></p> <p>100 1# \$a Brown, Kate, \$d 1960-  <b>510 2# \$w r \$i Chief executive of: \$a Oregon. \$b Governor (2015- : Brown)</b></p> <p>Example 5</p> <p>Religious official</p> <p>110 2# \$a Catholic Church. \$b Pope (1978-2005 : John Paul II)  <b>500 1# \$w r \$i Chief executive: \$a John Paul \$b II, \$c Pope, \$d 1920-2005</b></p> <p>100 1# \$a John Paul \$b II, \$c Pope, \$d 1920-2005  <b>510 2# \$w r \$i Chief executive of: \$a Catholic Church. \$b Pope (1978-2005 : John Paul II)</b></p> <p>Examples of other relationships</p> <p>Example 6</p> <p>110 2# \$a Field Research Corporation  <b>510 2# \$w r \$i Founder of: \$a Council of American Survey Research Organizations</b></p> <p>Example 7</p> <p>110 2# \$a World Conference on International Telecommunications \$d (2012 : \$c Dubai, United Arab Emirates)  <b>510 2# \$w r \$i Sponsoring body: \$a International Telecommunication Union</b></p>

## Guideline 12. Hierarchical relationships

Whenever an immediate superior body is known, catalogers are strongly encouraged to record the relationship in the authority record for the subordinate body using the relationship element [hierarchical superior](#) (relationship label “Superior body”). There is no expectation or requirement to research corporate structures. Apply the guideline when the information is readily accessible and clear. In case of doubt, do not record the relationship. If the immediate superior body has not been established in the LC/NACO Authority File, and it is not feasible to establish it, do not record the relationship using a 5XX field (in such cases the 373 field may be used). When known, however, the relationship should always be recorded in a 670 field.

Examples	
MARC	<p>Example 1</p> <pre>110 2# \$a Sibley Music Library 510 2# \$w r \$i Superior body: \$a Eastman School of       Music</pre> <p>The Eastman School of Music is the immediate superior body to Sibley Music Library. The superior body does not appear in the authorized access point.</p> <p>Example 2</p> <pre>110 2# \$a British Broadcasting Corporation. \$b       Broadcasting Research Department 510 2# \$w r \$i Superior body: \$a British       Broadcasting Corporation</pre> <p>The British Broadcasting Corporation is the immediate superior body to Broadcasting Research Department. The superior body appears in the authorized access point.</p>

## Guideline 13. Agent places (jurisdictions). Sequential relationships.

Jurisdictional place entities may have sequential relationships with immediately preceding and

immediately succeeding places.

Previous practice was to use MARC \$w a and \$w b codes to show sequential relationships between places (see DCM Z1, 551 section).

Relationship elements for corporate bodies may be used with jurisdictions under Official RDA PCC implementation. The unconstrained deverbilized relationship labels in [MG: Relationship Labels: Corporate body to Corporate body](#) may be used to show sequential relationships with immediately preceding and immediately succeeding places.

Examples	
MARC	<p>LC/NAF</p> <p>Example 1</p> <p>Ceylon changed its name to Sri Lanka</p> <pre>151 ## \$a Ceylon 551 ## \$w r \$i Successor: \$a Sri Lanka</pre> <p>and</p> <pre>151 ## \$a Sri Lanka 551 ## \$w r \$i Predecessor: \$a Ceylon</pre> <p>Example 2</p> <p>The Cuban province of Havana split into two provinces, Artemisa and Mayabeque</p> <pre>151 ## \$a Havana (Cuba : Province) 551 ## \$w r \$i Product of split: \$a Artemisa (Cuba : Province) \$0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/no2021030953 551 ## \$w r \$i Product of split: \$a Mayabeque (Cuba) \$0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/no2021028900</pre> <p>and</p>

151 ## \$a Artemisa (Cuba : Province)

551 ## \$w r \$i Predecessor of split: \$a Havana  
(Cuba : Province)

\$0 <http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n85186316>

and

151 ## \$a Mayabeque (Cuba)

551 ## \$w r \$i Predecessor of split: \$a Havana  
(Cuba : Province)

\$0

<http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n85186316>

Example 3

151 ## \$a Fairfield (Greene County, Ohio)

551 ## \$w r \$i Mergee: \$a Osborn (Ohio)

\$4 <http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P60682>

\$0 <http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n84015986>

\$1 <http://id.loc.gov/rwo/agents/n84015986>

551 ## \$w r \$i Product of merger: \$a Fairborn (Ohio)

\$4 <http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P60684> \$0

<http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n83232509> \$1

<http://id.loc.gov/rwo/agents/n83232509>

and

151 ## \$a Osborn (Ohio)

551 ## \$w r \$i Mergee: \$a Fairfield (Greene County,  
Ohio)

\$4 <http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P60682>

\$0 <http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/no2021122171>

\$1 <http://id.loc.gov/rwo/agents/no2021122171>

551 ## \$w r \$i Product of merger: \$a Fairborn (Ohio)

\$4 <http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P60684>

	<pre> \$0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n83232509 \$1 http://id.loc.gov/rwo/agents/n83232509  and  151 ## \$a Fairborn (Ohio)  551 ## \$w r \$i Component of merger: \$a Fairfield (Greene County, Ohio) \$4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P60736 \$0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/no2021122171 \$1 http://id.loc.gov/rwo/agents/no2021122171  551 ## \$w r \$i Component of merger: \$a Osborn (Ohio) \$4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P60736 \$0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n84015986 \$1 http://id.loc.gov/rwo/agents/n84015986                 </pre>
<p>BIBFRAME</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object.</li> <li>• NARs for jurisdictions and entities treated as jurisdictions will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.</li> </ul>

### Guideline 14. Family relationships

Record relationships between a family and other agents using appropriate relationship elements.

Examples

MARC	<p>Example 1</p> <p>Descendant families (generally record reciprocal relationships in both records)</p> <p>100 3# \$a Windsor (Royal house : \$d 1918- : \$c Great Britain)</p> <p><b>500 3# \$w r \$i Descendant family of: \$a Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Royal house : \$d 1840-1918 : \$c Great Britain)</b></p> <p>100 3# \$a Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Royal house : \$d 1840-1918 : \$c Great Britain)</p> <p><b>500 3# \$w r \$i Descendant family: \$a Windsor (Royal house : \$d 1918- : \$c Great Britain)</b></p> <p>Other relationships</p> <p>Example 2</p> <p>100 1# \$a Benson, Phoebe, \$d 1820-1904</p> <p><b>500 3# \$w r \$i Descendants: \$a Benson (Family : \$d 1844- : \$g Benson, Richard, 1816-1895)</b></p> <p>Example 3</p> <p>100 3# \$a Osmond (Family : \$g Osmond, George, 1917-2007)</p> <p><b>510 2# \$w r \$i Founder of: \$a Osmonds (Musical group)</b></p>
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**Guideline 15.**

Not relevant to agent-to-agent relationships.

**Guideline 16.**

Not relevant to agent-to-agent relationships.