INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON ARCHIVES

CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES ARCHIVES

EXPERTS GROUP ON ARCHIVAL DESCRIPTION

RECORDS IN CONTEXTS

A CONCEPTUAL MODEL FOR ARCHIVAL DESCRIPTION

Consultation Draft v0.1

September 2016

Comments are welcome at egad@ica.org

Table of Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Experts Group on Archival Description (EGAD)

In late 2012, the International Council on Archives (ICA) Programme Commission formed the Experts Group on Archival Description (EGAD) as the partial successor to the Committee on Best Practices and Standards. ICA charged EGAD with developing a standard for the description of records based on archival principles. For the 2012–2016 term, EGAD is specifically charged with developing a comprehensive descriptive standard that reconciles, integrates, and builds on the four existing standards: General International Standard Archival Description (ISAD(G))[1]; International Standard Archival Authority Records—Corporate Bodies, Persons, and Families (ISAAR(CPF))[2]; International Standard for Describing Functions (ISDF)[3]; and International Standard for Describing Institutions with Archival Holdings (ISDIAH)[4].

Developing international consensus on a standard for archival description is a daunting challenge. Cultural differences and established and differing theories and practices are at the core of the challenge. The members of EGAD represent many (though certainly not all) of these differences. At the same time, they share a common commitment to developing a shared standard that respects and accommodates the past, and that respects and accommodates differences while remaining intellectually coherent and workable. EGAD also recognizes that developing a consensus will necessarily be an ongoing process, a field of negotiation.

EGAD has twenty-one members from thirteen countries (please see Appendix II for a list of members). While the members are broadly representative of the global archival community, there are many areas with long and distinguished histories of administration and governance, and concomitant traditions of record creation, use, and management that are not represented, such as Asia, southwest Asia, and eastern Europe. And while Africa, central Europe, and South America are represented, the representation could be broader. Given this, the members of EGAD welcome broader international participation in the ongoing development of an international archival description standard, so as to strengthen the intellectual foundation of the standard, and ensure that the standard represents a broad consensus and addresses the needs of the global archival community.

1.2 Overview of Current and Planned Work

The standard in the initial stage of development by EGAD is named **Records in Contexts** (RiC). EGAD envisions a two-part standard: a conceptual model for archival description (RiC-CM), and an ontology (RiC-O). EGAD has begun its work by developing RiC-CM and, within RiC-CM, identifying and defining the primary descriptive entities and their interrelations that constitute archival description. EGAD has focused on describing the world from an archival perspective, that is, a perspective situated in the

---

[1] Available at http://www.ica.org/en/isadg-general-international-standard-archival-description-second-edition <accessed 20/06/2016>

[2] Available at http://www.ica.org/en/isaar-cpf-international-standard-archival-authority-record-corporate-bodies-persons-and-families-2nd <accessed 20/06/2016>

[3] Available at http://www.ica.org/en/isdf-international-standard-describing-functions <accessed 20/06/2016>

[4] Available at http://www.ica.org/en/isdiah-international-standard-describing-institutions-archival-holdings <accessed 20/06/2016>

specific mandate of archives and grounded in the fundamental assumptions and principles that govern the activities performed in fulfilment of the mandate.

The current draft is intended to cover all of the essential content of the four existing ICA description standards, except "control." It thus includes the core descriptive entities, the properties or attributes of these entities, and essential relations among them. Further specifying and defining the relations among the entities remains an outstanding task, as the relations in the current draft are intended to be suggestive and not complete or normative. RiC-CM also does not yet offer a model of the role of the archivist and the activities he or she performs in the formulation and ongoing maintenance of description. EGAD will extend the model in this respect as a next step.

When complete, RiC-CM will also include, in addition to text defining the core entities, attributes, and relations, extensive diagrams of the entities in relation to one another and examples. Once the model is stable, it will be translated into French and other languages.

The development of the RiC-O is in the preliminary stages. Full development is pending a stable draft of RiC-CM, as the ontology must be aligned with the conceptual model. RiC-O will translate RiC-CM using the W3C standard OWL[5]. RiC-O will provide the archival community with the ability to make archival description available using the techniques of Linked Open Data (LOD) and employ a conceptual vocabulary and structure that is specific to archival description. The first draft of RiC-O will be made available in late 2016.

1.3 Audiences

RiC's primary audience is the archival community, so the model takes as its point of departure established archival description principles and practices. At the same time, the model takes into consideration emerging communication and network technologies that open up new opportunities to improve descriptive practices, as well as ongoing scholarly and practical critiques of archival description principles and practice. While the current ICA description standards largely emerged in a world of non-digital records, RiC aspires to address description not only of traditional analogue records but also electronic records.

RiC is also intended to be of interest to the records management community. The work of records managers and archivists overlaps: description and intellectual control are essential components of the management of records in the contexts in which they are created, accumulated, and used, *and* for archivists who assume responsibility for preserving and providing access to those records subsequently. In the world of analogue records, cooperation and collaboration between records managers and archivists was highly desired and perhaps essential in enabling archival repositories to cope with vast quantities of records transferred into their custody. The explosive growth of electronic records makes such collaboration and cooperation not merely desirable but an absolute necessity. Archival repositories, quite simply stated, are and will continue to be unable to cope with the huge volumes of electronic records if those records are not created, used, and managed in a way that ameliorates subsequent preservation and access challenges. Cooperation between records managers and archivists is an urgent necessity. Such cooperation necessarily includes description, but it needs to be extended to address many technological challenges. We hope that RiC will be of interest to records managers, and that descriptive practices between the two professional communities can be aligned.

---

[5] For further information, see https://www.w3.org/OWL/ <accessed 20/06/2016>

RiC will, furthermore, be of interest to the allied cultural heritage communities. *Integrated access* to cultural heritage held by libraries, archives, museums, and curated cultural sites and monuments is increasingly the focus of professional communities, policymakers, funding agencies, and user communities. Different cultural heritage communities have fundamentally different understandings of the nature of the objects for which they have curatorial responsibility. These understandings and practices are well-established and adapted (and adapting) to the particular challenges of each community and the nature of the objects in their care. While many of the efforts to realize the objective of integrated access have focused on developing a shared standard for description, reducing the different descriptive practices to one is intellectually and politically challenging. This objective, though, does not require such a reduction, as the communities need only identify and cooperate where there are shared (or largely shared) concepts and practices. RiC-O will facilitate aligning archival description with the description of allied professionals where there is conceptual overlap, furthering efforts to provide integrated access to cultural heritage.

It is essential that developers of records management and record description and access systems are part of RiC's audience. RiC is detailed and complex, and therefore successful implementation and use will require the development of methods that will ameliorate the intellectual, technological, and economic challenge of data creation and maintenance.

Finally, RiC is intended to be of interest to the research users of archives, in particular to scholars interested in reusing archival records. Though RiC primarily focuses on description that is based on archival principles and responsibilities, it may be used to support scholarly descriptions of individual records or sets of records that are based on other perspectives and requirements.

1.4 The Essential Role of Records and Record Keeping

The making, use, and keeping of records began approximately 4000 years *before* the invention of writing. The earliest evidence of record keeping coincided with the emergence of agriculture in Mesopotamia around 8000 BCE. Tokens of various shapes were used to represent both *quantities* and *kinds* of agricultural products. Fixing this information in enduring forms made it possible to extend the limits of human memory and make the information reliably recoverable.

With the advent of writing, record keeping further enabled the accumulation of memory and knowledge, and thereby enabled the development and management of large, complex social structures and monumental collective undertakings.[6] The invention of writing in the late fourth millennium BCE coincided with the rapid emergence of city-states, of complex social hierarchies, of hierarchies of authority and power, and of highly differentiated labour tied to one's position in the social hierarchy. Record making and keeping emerged together with increasingly organized, large, ranked groups of individuals fulfilling different roles, with the former playing an essential role in enabling the ongoing

---

[6] Fixing information in enduring forms is not the only method of preserving memory, as many societies employ oral-based methods for transmitting knowledge across generations; in many instances across many, many generations. What is distinct about written records is that they enable the accumulation of knowledge and the management of monumental social and material undertakings that transcend localized societies and cultures. This difference does not make written records superior, though it has led to asymmetrical power relations that often (if not always) have had tragic effects on traditional societies and cultures. With respect to the relation between people and the environment, arguably traditional societies utilizing oral-based methods are sustainable while societies based on written records ultimately are not, given the latter's voracious consumption of natural resources.

development of the latter. With the advent of written language, the roles and purposes of record making expanded, as the range and depth of what could be recorded and communicated vastly exceeded the limited semantic repertoire of tokens.[7]

The bond between records and the ongoing development of ever more complex social and material human existence represents a continuous history from the eighth millennium BCE down to the present day. Both peaceful and hostile relations among different communities produced an increasingly global social and documentary network, since human activity and records have been and continue to be inextricably intertwined. Records emerge within a social and documentary context, and the immediate context is itself within a broader spatial and temporal context.

The primary function of records and record keeping, the enabling of highly organized, large-scale social and material existence, has remained more or less constant over history. In particular, between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries archives were considered primarily "arsenal de l'authorité" and were jealously kept and used almost exclusively in the interest of political and administrative authorities. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries not only current but also historical archives were sometimes classified according to topics and subject rather than preserving the arrangement that emerged in and documented the context of creation and use. With the emergence of antiquarian and historical interest in eighteenth and nineteenth century Europe, records became valuable for more than their immediate utility, as after their practical usefulness was exhausted they become useful as historical evidence. The nineteenth century witnessed the emergence of nation-states, national archives, and modern history that emphasized narratives based on reliable evidence. It was at this time that it was recognized that arrangement based on pertinence, while it may benefit certain types of practical and even antiquarian interests, diminished if not destroyed the inherent interrelations and interdependence of records, and thereby diminished their evidentiary value and undermined scholarly understanding and interpretation. Such practices de-contextualized records. The establishment of the Principle of Provenance was intended to correct these practices.[8]

1.5 Provenance, Context, and Description

The Principle of Provenance emerged in the nineteenth century, and over the course of the century became established as the foundation of archival theory and practice in the modern West. The principle is understood to have two major facets. The first is expressed in the French *Respect des fonds*: the records created, accumulated, and used by a person or group in the course of life and work are to be kept together and not intermixed with records from other sources. The rule of *Respect des fonds* recognizes that the records that one person or group accumulates over the course of his, her, or its existence reflect and document that existence, and that together they constitute an interrelated whole, a coherent body of evidence. The principle is intended to ensure the integrity of the accumulation. The second facet, Respect for original order, recognizes that the intellectual grouping of and sequencing

---

[7] Denise Schmandt-Besserat. *How Writing Came About*. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1996.

[8] Robert Henry Bautier. "La phase cruciale de l'histoire des archives: la constitution des dépôts d'archives et la naissance de l'archivistique (XVI- début du XIX siècle)" *Archivum* XVIII, 1968, pp. 139-149; *Archivi e storia nell'Europa del XIX secolo: alle radici dell'identità culturale europea*, Irene Cotta and Rosalia Manno Tolu eds., Roma: Ministero per i Beni e le Attività culturali, Direzione generale per gli archivi, 2006; Luciana Duranti. "The Odyssey of Records Managers" *Records Management Quarterly* 23, 3 and 4 (1989): 3-11 and 3-11; and Stefan Berger. "The role of national archives in constructing national master narratives in Europe" *Archival Science* 13, 1 (2013): 1-22.

imposed on the records in the context of accumulation and use is essential to understanding the interrelations among them as well as being evidence of how they were used. Applying each facet of the principle involves both the manner in which the records are stored (kept together and order imposed and maintained) and the intellectual description (description of the whole and of the parts). While management of the storage and the intellectual description are commonly closely related, the two activities are distinct, and the relation between them is not essential.[9]

The Principle of Provenance, as traditionally understood, has been questioned and criticized by both archival theorists and practitioners. The rule of *Respect des fonds* emphasizes and privileges the person or group that has accumulated a body of records, and often does not reflect the social and material complexity of the origins of the records. Individuals interact with one another and with groups, and groups with individuals and other groups. Records by one individual or group are often found in the records of another individual or group. The intellectual content of records may be related to the content of one or more other records. A single record, or single fonds or other accumulation of records, may be jointly created by more than one individual or group. More than one person or group may have differing roles in relation to one record or one set of records. People create and use records, and are frequently the subject of records. Both the emergence of collaborative editing in the networked digital environment, which is creating many records that have complex authorship, and the use of remote storage services that are not fully controlled by the users, raise issues of ownership and custody. All of these observations and more lead to the conclusion that provenance is much more complex than the long established understanding of fonds: a fonds does not exist in isolation, but within layers of interconnected contexts, past, present, and future.

Respect for original order also has given rise to criticism, though not all of the criticism is new. The meaning of Respect for original order has been a matter of contention and, some would say, confusion. Does it mean the original order of the records themselves, or the intellectual order? Increasingly it is understood as, first and foremost, the intellectual order, and secondarily, if at all, the physical order of the records. But this view does not represent a consensus. An ongoing challenge has been that fonds may arrive in an archive with no discernible order. In such cases, the archivist is tasked with reconstructing it, as well as is possible, based on evidence embodied in the records themselves. More recent criticism has questioned the meaning of "original order," as it can only be understood as the state of the records at a given moment, the moment when the records are transferred from the context of creation and use to the context of the archive. Over the course of the time when a body of records is accumulating, the order of the records is dynamic, changing, fluid. Records may, in fact, be reordered, and more than once.

Both the *Respect des fonds* and the Respect for original order are archival principles, not records management principles. Both are retrospective, whereas, in the context of creation and use, the perspective of a person managing his or her own records or the perspective of a designated records manager is focused on the immediate needs of the person or the group. The fonds and its internal order are in a state of becoming.

---

[9] The dimensions of both analogue and digital records and the physical facilities in or on which the records are stored determine the boundaries of the storage unit, and storage boundaries are not the same as the intellectual boundaries of a record or set of records. The relation between the intellectual and storage collocation and arrangement, when there is one, primarily serves management purposes. Whether there is or is not a relation, it is a facet of the context of the records.

While almost all archivists accept the theoretical validity of Provenance, many have become increasingly self-conscious and self-critical about the role that archivists and the application of archival principles play in what is remembered and how it is remembered. This criticism necessarily encompasses more than description, as it also includes appraisal, the evaluations that lead to what is chosen to be remembered and what is not. Viewed broadly, appraisal determines which records are kept and which are not. Memory is selective: what archivists choose to keep directly determines whether the memory is representative of society. These determinations have profound epistemological and ethical implications. Appraisals by both records managers and archivists, as well as accidental loss or dispersal of records, also directly determine the relative integrity or lack thereof of the fonds. Both the records kept and those lost or intentionally removed are part of the story of the fonds, and thus an important facet of the context necessary for evaluating and understanding records by users.

Increasingly, archivists observe that the archival perspective is one among many possible perspectives that may be employed in the understanding of records, that they themselves are performing their jobs in a particular historical (cultural, social, material) context, that their judgements and acts are shaped and informed by the contexts within which they live and work. At the same time, archivists increasingly are observing that the contexts in which records emerge and in which they exist over time are irreducibly dynamic and complex.

When taken together, the two observations lead to the conclusion that archival description is not and never will be perfect, but they also foreground the challenge of making it better, of improving it, of making it possible to more fully express the complexity of context and contexts, of making explicit the different roles of the records managers and archivists in selecting and forming memory, and of being accommodating to the perspectives and values of others.

RiC is intended to enable archivists to improve archival description, to make it better.

1.6 Role of Record Description

The description of records plays several essential purposes.

1.6.1 Management of Records

While recorded information created in the context of people's lives and work serves many purposes, one of its essential functions is to serve to extend the limits of human memory, to be an enduring witness of events and activities. As records proliferate, keeping track of them and locating them when needed becomes itself a challenge to human memory. Management of records involves an interrelated combination of physical and intellectual techniques. For analogue records, the records are typically stored in a systematic hierarchical manner that reflects the functions, activities, and transactions they facilitate and document, combined with the use of labels and other metadata to facilitate the storing, retrieving, and ongoing use of the records. For digital records, file systems mediate the storage of digital files, most commonly using a hierarchical directory structure that is an analogue of the hierarchical storage of physical files, including the use of directory and folder labels and other metadata. In order to establish intellectual control over records and facilitate, locate, identify, retrieve, and use them, however, it is necessary to augment the rudimentary metadata associated with the physical or digital management of records with additional description of contexts.

Comprehensive description as suggested in RIC-CM is essential for the effective management of records.

1.6.2 Preservation of Records

Preservation of records has multiple facets. For analogue records, this involves storing the records in environments that mitigate physical risks, and ongoing maintenance of records that have suffered damage or are at risk. The challenge becomes much more complex for electronic records, as the carrier, encoding format, mediation device and method must be carefully and persistently managed in order to preserve the records. For both analogue and digital records, the authenticity and integrity of the records must be safeguarded. Such safeguarding, in addition to physically managing the records as such, also involves preserving the context within which the records were created, accumulated, maintained, and used by describing it based on available evidence.

Records emerge not in isolation, but within a context, and within that context, in relation to one another and in relation to the people creating, using, and keeping them. Thus records cannot be understood in isolation from the social-document context within which they emerge. Documenting the context by describing it is essential to the preservation of records. This points to a fundamental tension in archival practice. On the one hand, records are evidence, and maintaining and ensuring the integrity and authenticity of the record as evidence leads to a necessary focus on fixity and maintaining the fixity of the information. On the other hand, records originate and exist over time in dynamic environments, and documenting as fully as possible both the complex origins and ongoing history is essential for both evaluating the evidentiary quality of records, and for understanding them.

Comprehensive description as suggested in RIC-CM is essential for the effective preservation of records.

1.6.3 Ongoing Use and Reuse of Records

The description created to facilitate management and preservation also serves those interested in records as witnesses to life and work activities, to people, to human-made and natural events, to things made, things studied, things done, and more. Anything and everything may be the subject of records. For people who want to use records as evidence for scholarly, business, personal, or other purposes, description facilitates discovering, locating, identifying, retrieving, evaluating, and understanding them. Such ongoing use and reuse of the records becomes part of the history of the records; it re-contextualizes them. The use and reuse generate other records, thereby extending the social-document network.

Comprehensive description as suggested in RIC-CM is essential for the effective use and reuse of records.

1.7 Record Description in Transition

The predominant form of archival description is based on the traditional understanding of the Principle of Provenance. The predominant form is a largely (if not exclusively) self-contained, inward-looking hierarchical description of a single fonds. The description begins with a description of the fonds, and proceeds to describe the components of the fonds, and the subcomponents of the components, and so on. While the hierarchy may terminate in the description of an individual record, it commonly does not. Such descriptions are currently created and maintained using a variety of communication technologies (for example, word processors, databases, or Encoded Archival Description (EAD[10]) XML-encoded documents) but all anticipate the production of the traditional print finding aid, or an online presentation that is more or less an analogue of it.

---

[10] For further information see https://www.loc.gov/ead/ <accessed 20/06/2016>

It is this model of archival description that is embodied in ISAD(G). The fonds-down description prescribed in ISAD(G) contains a description of the fonds and dependent aggregations of records, as well as a description of the person, corporate body, or family that created, accumulated and used the records, and the holding repository. Description of the records and the context of the records is combined in a single, standalone description, with little or no relation to the world outside of the immediate context.

Over the course of the fourteen years following the development of ISAD(G), three other standards were developed: ISAAR-CPF, ISDF, and ISDIAH. They envisioned the separation of primary components of the archival description (creator-accumulator of a fonds; the functions that the records accumulated document; and the repository that held the fonds). These additional standards were intended to encourage the development of systems of description in which the components of descriptions were separately maintained and interrelated, and then used, on demand, to produce complete archival description as it has traditionally been understood, and at the same time, enable producing new and potentially powerful perspectives that facilitate the use and understanding of records.

However, the four standards were developed independently of one another over an extended period of time and without an overarching and persistent vision of how such separation would work in practice, and as a result the standards do not represent a coherent, consistent model of archival description. Of the four standards, ISAD(G) has significantly influenced international archival descriptive practice, with ISAAR(CPF) having some use, and both ISDF and ISDIAH very little. Even if new types of finding aids and archival descriptive systems based on the four ICA standards have been developed in the past ten years, the predominant model of archival description remains the fonds-down hierarchical description prescribed in ISAD(G). For a variety of reasons, it is likely to remain the prevailing approach to archival description for the near future: it addresses the traditional understanding of the Principle of Provenance; it is well understood by the community; a variety of existing methods and systems exist to facilitate creation, maintenance, and publication; and finally, it is a relatively economic approach to an exceptionally complex, labour-intensive challenge.

Archival description (and resource description in general) is dependent on available communication technologies. As new methods of representing and communicating information become available, they offer the opportunity to re-envision archival description. This re-envisioning generally emphasizes separating and interrelating key components of description to accommodate the production of familiar and proven modes of access and at the same time open new paths into and present new perspectives on described resources. Two interdependent motivations for the separation are commonly cited: improving the economy and accuracy of description; and enhancing access to and understanding of the described resources.

Communication technologies that emerged in the last two decades of the twentieth century have gradually been transforming the methods used by archivists to describe and provide access to them. Both markup (XML and related standards) and relational (SQL) technologies, in particular, have enabled many archives to successfully transition from paper-based production of finding aids to computer-based production.

As powerful as the two technologies have been, much and perhaps most real world information is not represented well in either one or the other. Archival description, particularly in the single fonds-level description, is adequately but not optimally accommodated by database technologies in some parts and in other parts by markup technologies. That neither technology clearly dominates the archival

implementation landscape reflects the betwixt and between nature of the traditional single description. Many description systems use either one or the other or a carefully crafted combination of the two. Technological developments within and between the two technologies ameliorate if not eliminate the weakness of each and thus help sustain their dominance over the representation landscape. But, given that the real world within which we live and work may be understood as a vast, dynamically interrelated network of people and objects situated in space and time, graph technologies offer new and more expressive forms of representation.

Graph technologies have existed in various forms since the 1960s, though their use did not become widespread until the late 1990s when the W3C released Resource Description Framework (RDF[11]), a standard for the representation of graph data. Graph technologies introduce data representation as statements, typically characterized as subject-predicate-object, with each statement called a "triple." While XML supports a specific form of graphs, the hierarchy (or "tree"), triples enable unbounded representation of networks of interconnected data objects as well as real world objects (represented by data).

It is within the context of established and emerging communication technologies, and of an expanded understanding of provenance, that RiC-CM is being developed. RiC-CM is intended to accommodate existing description practices and at the same time to acknowledge new understandings, and to position archives to take advantage of opportunities presented by new and emerging communication technologies. RiC-CM aspires to reflect both facets of the Principle of Provenance, as these have traditionally been understood and practiced, and at the same time recognize a more expansive and dynamic understanding of provenance. It is this more expansive understanding that is embodied in the word "Contexts." RiC-CM is intended to enable a fuller, if forever incomplete, description of the contexts in which records emerge and exist, so as to enable multiple perspectives and multiple avenues of access.

1.8 From ISAD(G), ISAAR(CPF), ISDF, and ISDIAH to RiC-CM

RiC-CM incorporates the four existing ICA description standards, ISAD(G), ISAAR(CPF), ISDF, and ISDIAH. In the process of integrating and interrelating the four existing standards, there has been extensive analysis of each of the existing standards, and this has led to further identification and differentiation of the primary description entities, particularly with a view towards how to most efficiently maintain and interrelate them to form complete description.

The primary description entities are:

- Record
- Record Component
- Record Set
- Agent
- Occupation
- Position
- Function
- Function (Abstract)
- Activity
- Mandate

---

[11] For further information see https://www.w3.org/RDF/ <accessed 20/06/2016>

- Documentary Form
- Date
- Place
- Concept/Thing

Given that ISAD(G) envisions all description entities or components combined in a single descriptive apparatus, RiC-CM may be understood as embodying all of ISAD(G). At the same time, RiC-CM also incorporates and further differentiates the description entities represented in the other three ICA standards. For example, Agent embodies both ISAAR(CPF) and ISDIAH, and Function and Activity embodies ISDF.

1.8.1 From Unit of Description to Record and Record Set

A mainstay in ISAD(G) is "unit of description." ISAD(G) (and a major portion of the professional literature on description) assumes that individual records and aggregations of records may be each described in the same way, and, implicitly, that they are the same kind of thing. Although in practice archivists have long recognized that this is not the case, there has been no clear guidance, which has led to confused and inconsistent description. RiC-CM treats each as a distinct kind of thing, and though there are many shared properties, the manner in which one should be described is not the same as the manner in which the other should be described. Treating each as a distinct kind of thing, created at different times and for different purposes, enables description that is unambiguous and clear.

1.8.2 From Multilevel Description to Multidimensional Description

An additional mainstay of ISAD(G) is "multilevel description." ISAD(G) is based on a "multilevel" model. The standard assumes (though does not prescribe) that the scope of a single description is a fonds, and that the description begins with a description of the fonds, as a single and complete entity, and may then proceed to describe parts of the whole, and parts of the parts, all linked together to form a single, self-contained hierarchy.

 RiC-CM models what may be described as "multidimensional description." Rather than a hierarchy, the description may take the form of a graph or network. *Modelling description as a graph accommodates the single, fonds-based, multilevel description modelled in ISAD(G), but also enables addressing the more expansive understanding of provenance described above.* The multidimensional model thus enables the description of the fonds, but also sees the fonds existing in a broader context, in relation to other fonds. In a multidimensional approach to description, the Records and Sets of Records, their interrelations with one another, their interrelations with Agents, Functions, Activities, Mandates, etc., and each of these with one another, are represented as a network within which individual fonds are situated. The proximate context of each fonds is established, though its boundaries are permeable, as it exists within layers of additional context containing other fonds. The model enables the fulfilment of the *Respect des fonds*, but also enables addressing other types of Record Sets with complex origination (for example, a series that documents one function that is performed serially by a succession of different Agents).

While RiC-CM is a model that makes it possible to describe records and the environments in which they are created, accumulated, used, and managed in a way that more fully captures and expresses the complex contextual realities than can be done using a single hierarchical description, it does not repudiate hierarchical description as such. In fact, the model assumes that Record Sets, in addition to

the possibility of having individual member Records, may also have member Record Sets, hierarchically arranged, such as a hierarchy that represents a series that contains subseries that in turn contain files.

In the modelling of Record Set, special care is taken to distinguish between the properties and relations of the Record Set as such, and individual Records contained in the Set. A Record Set, for example, has its own provenance. While the provenance of the Record Set may be related to the provenance of some if not all of the contained Records, the provenance of the Record Set is distinct from the provenance of the contained Records. In other words, while the creator of a Record Set may be the same as the creator of all or some of the contained Records, the *act of creating the Record* is distinct from the *act of creating the Record Set*.

Description of the Records contained in a Record Set is further differentiated into two categories: summary description of the contained Records (for example, a date range for the span of time within which the contained Records were created), and the shared properties or relations the Records have that designate them as members of a Record Set (for example, all contained Records document the same Function, or all share the same Documentary Form).

Distinguishing the kinds and scope of properties and relations within the Record Set is intended to bring greater intellectual clarity to the description and to make it possible to make explicit and machine-actionable "the inheritance of description." Description of the Record Set as such, and summary description of the contained Records is only *intellectually* inheritable as "context" for the contained Records. The summary properties are not properties of the contained Records as such, but an overview of them, reduced to an abstract. The *shared properties or relations* recorded at the level of the Record Set, however, are legitimately properties or relations of each of the member Records of a Record Set. For example, if all of the Records in a Record Set reflect a particular Function, then the description of each individual Record may also include a relation to the Function.

1.9 Transition to RiC-CM

Though RiC-CM accommodates the existing predominant description practice that is codified in ISAD(G), it also goes well beyond the current ICA description standards, both conceptually and structurally. RiC-CM is intended to provide the semantic and structural foundation for developing record description systems or description modules within records management systems. It attempts to identify and accommodate a wide variety of description and access needs, and is intended to be sufficiently detailed and precise in the modelling to support graph and semantic technologies.

RiC-CM thus conceptually differs from and is much more complex and detailed than the existing four ICA standards. It is anticipated that mastering the intellectual and technological complexity of RiC-CM by records managers, archivists, and the developers of systems that support their work will take time. Transitioning from the prevailing approach to records description (the single, stand-alone fonds-based hierarchical description) to a more flexible, open, graph- or network-based approach will be gradual.

Archives and libraries, museums, and other cultural heritage institutions with archival holdings vary greatly in size and resources, and they exist in many different social and political contexts. In developing RiC-CM, EGAD recognizes that many institutions will simply not have the resources to immediately embrace RiC-CM. At the same time, there are institutions that have the need and means to begin implementing description based on the RiC-CM model, and these institutions will be able to contribute

feedback to benefit the ongoing development of RiC, and also "to pave the way" for others, demonstrating both the value of the RiC model, and the methods required to successfully implement it.

Developers of records management and record description and access systems will also be essential in the promulgation and ongoing development of RiC. Developers with a good understanding of archival principles and practice, as well as competency in the development of relational and graph technologies will need to design systems that ameliorate the intellectual, technological, and economic challenge of data creation and maintenance.

EGAD also recognizes the need to develop Implementation Guidelines, and it is anticipated that such guidelines will follow the release of stable versions of RiC-CM and RiC-O.

1.10 Acknowledgements

2. Entities

#	Name	Definition
RiC-E1 Record		Linguistic, symbolic, or graphic information represented in any persistent form, on any durable carrier, by any method, by an Agent in the course of life or work events and Activities.
	Scope Notes	Such information may serve a variety of purposes, including documenting the events and Activities. Because of its relation to the events and Activities, it serves as evidence for them no matter its quality for use in a particular context. One or more Records in one context may be subsumed or incorporated into a Record in another context to form a new Record. This 'compound Record' should not be confused with a Record Set, as it is evidence of a single transaction by an Agent rather than a grouping of distinct Records as part of their management and use.
	Examples	deed appointing John Bambridge, Sheriff of Leicestershire, with 3rd Great Seal of Charles I appended; sketch Map of the Qatar Peninsula; email message concerning an agreement to participate in the ICA Seoul Congress containing two attachments and digitally signed

#	Name	Definition
RiC-E2 Record Component		Part of a Record with discrete information content that contributes to the Record's physical or intellectual completeness.
	Scope Notes	If removed the completeness of the record is compromised.
	Examples	3rd Great Seal of Charles I; two digital photographs attached to an email message

#	Name	Definition
RiC-E3 Record Set		One or more Records that are intellectually brought together at some Date, by an Agent, wherever the Records may reside and whatever the shared properties or relations among them may be.
	Scope Notes	In a particular context, an Agent (e.g. administrator, records manager, archivist, end-user, etc.) selects the member Records of a Record Set based on a shared property or properties, or a shared Relation or Relations. The grouping of the Records serves a purpose or purposes specific to the context of the Agent. By exception, some Records are brought together based on their not belonging in the context of selection to other designated groups: a 'Miscellaneous' series for example. The selection and grouping, for example, may represent the act of classifying the Records in accordance with a formal classification scheme that may be based on function, subject, organizational structure, or other criteria; an act of archival arrangement (e.g. based on common provenance); or some other selection and grouping that fulfils a particular

purpose or purposes (e.g. a classification that reflects or supports the purposes of a researcher). The Record Set created by an Agent in the course of life or work events and Activities should be kept in a manner that preserves context and evidential value.

Records Sets may also contain other Records Sets. Both a Record Set and a Record may simultaneously be a member of more than one Record Set, and over the course of its existence, a Record Set or Record may be a member of an indeterminate number of Record Sets in an indeterminate number of contexts.

Record Sets and Records contained within a Record Set may be ordered into a sequence based on a common property or relation, or common properties or relations (e.g. alphabetical by Agent or related Place name); chronological order by an allocated Date; or some other criterion (e.g. an imposed order by relevance).

One or more Records in one context may be subsumed or incorporated into a Record in another context to form a new Record. Such a 'compound Record' should not be confused with a Record Set.

	Examples	Cotton Manuscripts Collection; miscellaneous papers and fragments; papers of the Earls of Liverpool; official correspondence of the 1st Earl of Liverpool
#	**Name**	**Definition**
RiC-E4 Agent		A person or group, or an entity created by a person or group, that is responsible for actions taken and their effects.
	Scope Notes	An Agent is known by one or more identities; an identity is a constellation of properties or relations that together "identify" the Agent. Persons or groups commonly have one identity, though they also may have one or more assumed or fictitious identities. Such assumed identities may be shared by more than one person or group. Assumed identities include but are not limited to pseudonyms, heteronyms, DBA (Doing Business As), and trade identities.

An assumed identity should not be confused with Positions in corporate bodies, for example, presidents, prime ministers, governors, popes, royalty, or bishops. Nor should an assumed identity be confused with a variant of the same identity.

Agent also includes entities created by a person or group that act on behalf of the creating Agent in an autonomous or semi-autonomous manner. Examples of such Delegate-Agents are software agents, robots, and space and underwater probes that generate data (records) in fulfilment of the function assigned to and the instructions given to them by the creating person or group.

Typically archivists will want to attribute responsibility for acting to the person or persons, or group or groups 'behind' the assumed identity, but documentation of assumed identities and relating them to the persons or groups whom they represent is important for several reasons: an assumed |

		identity may be the only one known by a user, and thus documentation of an assumed identity and relating it to the person or group identity represented by it facilitates access; an assumed identity may be a significant component of the history of the person or group it represents; an assumed identity may be the subject of records; and, an assumed identity may elide the given identity of the person or group it represents, thus effectively eclipsing or replacing the given identity.
	Examples	Australian Hearing Services; Gilbert and George; Library and Archives Canada; Nelson Mandela; Noel family, Viscounts Campden; The Who; Faculty of Science, University of Strathclyde; France, Ministère de la Culture et de la Communication, direction générale des patrimoines

#	Name	Definition
RiC-E5 Occupation		A profession, trade, or craft pursued by a person in fulfilment of a Function.
	Scope Notes	The pursuit of an Occupation involves the performance of an Activity in fulfilment of a Function. Successful performance of the Activity is based on the ability to perform successfully (a competency). This competency may be acquired through education or experience, or a combination of both. The authority of the person to pursue the Occupation may be derived tacitly or explicitly from an external Agent, based on a demonstrated mastery of the competency. Occupation should not be confused with Position, for example, a lawyer that holds the Position of legal counsel in an agency. Though Occupation is related to a domain or field of Activity, it should not be confused with this domain, for example, an archivist works in the domain of archival science. An Occupation may be pursued independently by a person, or pursued within a group, contributing to the fulfillment of the Function of the group.
	Examples	archivist; doctor; lawyer; records manager; teacher

#	Name	Definition
RiC-E6 Position		A role that may be assigned to a person (or to several persons simultaneously) within a corporate body, and that exists independently of the person(s) who may hold it.
	Scope Notes	A Position is often defined in a Mandate, which may specify the Functions and competencies necessary to fulfill it, as well as the Activities to be performed. A Position is often given a title/name. A Position may be tied to a project or to a set of tasks and thus have a defined duration. A Position may change over time, as the corporate body that establishes it changes over time.

		Position is not to be confused with Occupation, which is a profession, trade, or craft pursued by a person in fulfilment of a Function; nor with Function, which is the Agent's goal; nor with Activity, which is the sets of actions performed by an Agent.
		Within the Records created by a corporate body, the Position entity may be used to identify the Record Sets resulting from Activities performed by persons who hold a Position over time, without necessarily identifying or describing those persons, or identifying which Records were created by each of them.
	Examples	head, president or director of a corporate body or unit of a corporate body; executive manager; technical advisor; assistant of a director; gatekeeper; prime minister

#	Name	Definition
RiC-E7 Function		An enduring goal, purpose, or objective of an Agent.
	Scope Notes	A Function exists in a specific social and cultural context, and within that context is subject to change over time. It should not be confused with Function (Abstract) which defines a Function independent of a particular context.
		A Function may be composed of other Functions.
		A Function may be related to more than one Agent simultaneously or over time.
		The fulfilment of a Function requires the performance of one or more Activities. Both the Function and performance of the Activities are governed by one or more explicit or implicit Mandates.
	Examples	teaching, University of Glasgow; marketing, Army & Navy Stores Ltd.; providing hearing services, research and development, and conducting education about hearing services, Australian Hearing Services

#	Name	Definition
RiC-E8 Function (Abstract)		Designation and definition of a Function independent of the instances of the Function that is specific to a particular social and cultural context.
	Scope Notes	Function (Abstract) should not be confused with Function, which defines the goals, purposes or objectives of an Agent within its specific context.
		Function (Abstract) will be defined in both global and domain-specific vocabularies.
	Examples	financial budgeting; fundraising; hearing services; research; teaching; marketing; sales; human resources

#	Name	Definition
RiC-E9 Activity		A set of coordinated actions or transactions performed by an Agent in fulfilment of a Function, or in the pursuit of an Occupation.

	Scope Notes	Activities exist in a specific social and cultural context, and within that context are subject to change over time.
		Activities may be composed of other Activities.
		An Activity may be performed in fulfilment of one or more Functions or in the pursuit of one or more Occupations, by more than one Agent at the same time or over time.
		The performance of the Activities is governed by one or more explicit or implicit Mandates.
	Examples	financial accounting, University of Glasgow; fundraising campaign management, University of Glasgow
#	**Name**	**Definition**
RiC-E10 Mandate		Authority or rules that govern the actions of an Agent within a specific social and cultural context.
	Scope Notes	A Mandate specifies or authorizes the Functions (goals) of an Agent (who); or the Activities to be performed by an Agent in fulfillment of the Function (means); or the policies or procedures that govern the performance of the Activity (how); and the Place (jurisdiction) and Date (time period) within which an Agent may perform the Activities (where and when).
		A Mandate establishes the rules that govern the actions and confer the authority or competencies of Agents to fulfill designated Functions or perform designated Activities.
		Mandates exist in a specific social and cultural context, and within that context are subject to change over time.
		While a Mandate may be tacit, in whole or part, it may be explicitly expressed in a variety of documentary sources (for example, constitutions, legislation, (legal) acts, statutes, legal codes, ordinances, charges, charters, mission statements, regulations, policies, procedures, or standards).
		The source or sources of some Mandates are external to the Agent (for example, expressed in elections, social mores, customs, community expectations, laws, regulations, standards and best practice codes), while others are expressed within the Agent's immediate context (for example, policies, or written or verbal instructions).
		The evidence for identifying a Mandate may be found in its entirety in one documentary source (for example, a law or regulation), or may be found in two or more sources.
		A Mandate should not be confused with the one or more documentary sources that serve as evidence of its identity.
	Examples	authority granted by electors to a person to represent them in Parliament; authority of a Mayor to grant building authorisations; rules set

out in *Records in Context: A Conceptual Model for Archival Description*, a document published by the International Council on Archives (ICA) which defines how an archivist describes archival material; the mandate of the Australian Hearing Services, as set out by the Australian Hearing Services Act 1991 (s 7), is to provide hearing services, carry out research and development in relation to hearing services and acoustic development, and conduct education about hearing services, in addition to any other functions conferred on the Authority (s 8). The power to perform these functions is exercised by the Authority (s 9) a body corporate governed by a Board of Directors (ss 7, 13, 14, 15 and 16), which is subject to the direction of the Minister for Human Services (s 12). The Managing Director manages the Authority, under the Board (s 42). (Adapted from source: https://www.humanservices.gov.au/corporate/about-us/legislation)

#	Name	Definition
RiC-E11 Documentary Form		The rules used in the creation of a Record that prescribes the particular physical or intellectual elements that must be present.
	Scope Notes	The Documentary Form plays an important role in determining the type of information a Record may comprise, its status of perfection, and its authenticity and reliability. Documentary forms exist in a specific social and cultural context, and within that context are subject to change over time.
	Examples	deed of gift; email; letter; papal bull; charter; letters patent; birth certificate; will

#	Name	Definition
RiC-E12 Date		Chronological information associated with an entity that contributes to its identification and contextualization.
	Scope Notes	--
	Examples	1925-1957; 20th Century; 3 Henry VIII; 4 March 1842; 9 Thermidor An II; c. 1860s

#	Name	Definition
RiC-E13 Place		Jurisdictions and any geographic or administrative point or area.
	Scope Notes	Includes settlements of any kind (towns, villages, etc.), historical regions, and political and administrative districts.
	Examples	Amazon River; Nova Scotia; Paris; North Lanarkshire District; Manchester Diocese; Rugby Urban Sanitary District

#	Name	Definition
RiC-E14 Concept/Thing		Any idea or notion, material thing, or event or occurrence that can be associated with, or in some cases be the subject of, other entities.

	Scope Notes	Includes all RiC entities as well as the following: abstract concepts; cultural movements, named periods and events; named things, objects and works; legendary, mythical or fictitious figures, characters or beings.
	Examples	airplanes; Battle of the Somme; impressionism; Puck; renaissance; slavery; Before Christian Era (BCE); French Revolution

3. Properties of Entities

#	Name	Definition
3.1 Shared Properties of all Entities		
#	**Name**	**Definition**
RiC-P1 Global Persistent Identifier		Globally unique and persistently resolvable identifier for the entity.
	Scope	--
	Data Type	URI
	Examples	http://n2t.net/ark:/99166/w6v1266v [example of an Archival Resource Key persistent identifier for a Record]; http://isni.org/0000000073572182 [example of a persistent International Standard Name Identifier for a person]
#	**Name**	**Definition**
RiC-P2 Local Identifier		Local identifier(s) assigned to the entity.
	Scope	This covers all identifiers other than Global Persistent Identifiers.
	Data Type	Text
	Examples	BUD-01-F002 [example of a classification number from a corporate file plan]; NAS1/A/1.1 [example of local identifier for a Record]; F 1204 [example of a local identifier for a Record Set assigned by a repository]
#	**Name**	**Definition**
RiC-P3 Name		A title or term designating the entity.
	Scope	--
	Data Type	Text, or Controlled Phrase, or Controlled Term, or Controlled Format
	Examples	4 March 1842; 2016-08-24 [Date formatted according to ISO 8601]; deed of gift; doctor; fundraising, University of Glasgow; hearing services; Nelson Mandela; Papers of the Earls of Liverpool; Paris; prime minister; Sketch Map of the Qatar Peninsula
#	**Name**	**Definition**
RiC-P4 General Note		Description of the entity that is not otherwise addressed.
	Scope	Includes information on the relation of the entity to any other RiC entity that is not otherwise provided.
	Data Type	Text
	Examples	--

3.2 Properties of Record

3.2.1 Content Information

#	Name	Definition
RiC-P5 Authenticity and Integrity Note		Description of features of the Record attesting to how it is genuine, reliable, trustworthy, whole and complete.
	Scope	--
	Data Type	Text
	Examples	the record missing its lower left corner of text and bears the seal of the King; the record is electronically signed and the signature is valid at the moment of description; the database (.dbf) file has the checksum SHA-1: bb165836546e13c8d80e97aa44e8f4369608e9f8

#	Name	Definition
RiC-P6 Content Type		The fundamental form of communication in which a Record is expressed and the human sense through which it is intended to be perceived.
	Scope	--
	Data Type	Controlled Term
	Examples	cartographic image; notated music; spoken word; still image; text

#	Name	Definition
RiC-P7 Content Extent		Countable characteristics of the content of the Record, expressed as a quantity.
	Scope	Content extent information is independent of carrier extent information; the number, size or duration of the content unit(s) would remain the same even if the number or size of the carriers it was contained on differed.
	Data Type	Text
	Examples	duration: 3 minutes and 24 seconds; 6 maps; 34 poems

#	Name	Definition
RiC-P8 Quality of Information		Conditions of a Record that impact the legibility or completeness of its information, and thus the viability of its use.
	Scope	Such conditions may be associated with deficiencies in the processes of Record creation or capture, or the deterioration of the Record (e.g. its carrier) causing loss of information over time.
	Data Type	Text
	Examples	some loss of information due to poor quality image capture; some loss of text due to rodent damage

#	Name	Definition
RiC-P9 Scope and Content		Summary of the scope (such as, time periods, geography) and content (such as subject matter, administrative processes) of the Record.
	Scope	May include description of relations with Agents, other Records, Functions, Activities, Dates and Places. May also include description of components of the Record when considered significant and not considered separately.
	Data Type	Text
	Examples	Includes a detailed list of the lands and villages given by the King to the Abbey; among the witnesses, the duke of Normandy; the author explains why he does not agree with the decision made and adds that it cannot be applied

3.2.2 Information about Representation

#	Name	Definition
RiC-P10 Encoding Format		Information about the logical form of digitally represented content.
	Scope	--
	Data Type	Controlled Term (Mime types: http://www.iana.org/assignments/media-types/media-types.xhtml)
	Examples	text/csv; image/tiff; audio/mp4; application/pdf

#	Name	Definition
RiC-P11 Language Information		A spoken or written human language represented in the Records.
	Scope	Information includes the language, the script of the language, and the script transliteration scheme when appropriate. More than one language may be represented in a Record.
	Data Type	Controlled Code or Term (ISO 639 Codes for the representation of names of languages; ISO 15924 Codes for the representation of names and scripts)
	Examples	Languages: Arabic (ara); Chinese (chi) English (eng); French (fre); Spanish (spa) Scripts: Arabic (Arab); Han (Hans); Latin (Latn) Transliteration scheme: ISO 233-2:1993 Information and documentation - Translation of Arabic characters into Latin characters - Part 2: Arabic language - Simplified transliteration; ISO 843: 1997 Information and documentation -- Conversion of Greek characters into Latin characters

#	Name	Definition
RiC-P12 Media Type		The general type of intermediation device required to render the content of a Record.
	Scope	--

	Data Type	Controlled Term
	Examples	audio; computer; microform; unmediated; video

#	Name	Definition
RiC-P13 Production Technique		The method used in the representation of information on the Record carrier.
	Scope	--
	Data Type	Text or Controlled Term
	Examples	manuscript (handwriting); engraving; magnetic recording; optical recording

3.2.3 Information about Carrier

#	Name	Definition
RiC-P14 Medium		Physical material in or on which information is represented.
	Scope	Includes physical carriers in or on which information is represented that do not require an intermediation device.
	Data Type	Controlled Term
	Examples	clay tablets; papyrus; magnetic disk; optical disk; paper; parchment; film; vinyl disk; magnetic tape

#	Name	Definition
RiC-P15 Physical or Logical Extent		Number of physical units and/or physical dimensions of Record carriers or, in the case of digital media carriers, the size of storage space occupied.
	Scope	--
	Data Type	Text
	Examples	1 page; 5 folios; 17 x 34.5 cm; 1 USB stick; 3GB

#	Name	Definition
RiC-P16 Physical Characteristics Note		Information about the physical characteristics of the Record.
	Scope	Includes information about the physical nature and condition such as conservation status.
	Data Type	Text
	Examples	Record heavily foxed; emulsion flaking; watermarked; British Library binding

3.2.4 Information about Management and Use

#	Name	Definition
RiC-P17 Classification		Information on the criterion or criteria that may be used to identify a Record

		as a member of a Record Set.
	Scope	This information may be in the form of text, or a term or code maintained in a classification scheme. The criterion or criteria may be represented in a RiC property or through a relation, for example, to a Documentary Form or a Function (Abstract). The Records sharing this property or relation in common identify them as members of a particular Record Set.
	Data Type	Text or Controlled Code or Term
	Examples	BUD-01-F002 [example of a classification number from a corporate file plan]; human resource management; student registration; financial affairs; digitization

#	Name	Definition
RiC-P18 Conditions of Access		Conditions affecting the availability of a Record for consultation.
	Scope	Such conditions may be laws, regulations and policies, including policies and requirements pertaining to privacy, security concerns or restrictions; or they may pertain to the physical state of the Record, for example, conditions that require preservation treatment; or they may specify any software/hardware necessary to access the Record.
	Data Type	Text
	Examples	Open; Closed under data protection legislation; Closed as awaiting conservation treatment;

#	Name	Definition
RiC-P19 Conditions of Use		Conditions affecting the availability of the Record for use after access has been provided.
	Scope	Includes conditions governing reproduction of the Record under applicable copyright (intellectual property) or property legislation.
	Data Type	Text
	Examples	freely usable without restrictions; the permission of the owner of the Record must be obtained before use

#	Name	Definition
RiC-P20 History		An account of the history of the Record. To the extent known, this may cover the entire history of the Record from its inception to the date of the description.
	Scope	The history may include events associated with custody, actions taken on the Record as part of its management (appraisal, description, classification and reclassification, data storage migration, encoding type conversions, and so on) that have contributed to its state at the time of description. When known, provide Dates of and Agents associated with the events.

	Data Type	Text
	Examples	--

#	Name	Definition
RiC-P21 Record State		Description of the production or reproduction status of the Record.
	Scope	--
	Data Type	Text or Controlled Term
	Examples	draft; final draft; original; simple copy; certified copy

3.3 Properties of Record Component

Editor's Note:

In many cases, describing at the component level will be rare due to practical resource constraints, and particularly where the whole Record exists and is described. However, in some cases, descriptions for separated Record Components may be required. In this situation, all properties identified in s.4.2 for Record apply.

While this draft release of the RiC CM does not include details for each property as it would apply to a Record Component, a future version of the RiC CM would include this information, as well as examples of each property as applied to a Record Component.

3.4 Properties of Record Set

#	Name	Definition
RiC-P22 Authenticity and Integrity Note		Description of features of the Record Set attesting to how it is genuine, reliable, trustworthy, whole and complete.
	Scope	--
	Data Type	Text
	Examples	--

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P23 Type		A broad categorization of the type of Record Set.
	Scope	For legacy purposes this type is the equivalent of the Level of Description element in ISAD(G) (3.1.4) except for the value "item", which equates to the Record entity in RiC.
		Record Set Type may be extended to reflect types of Record Sets that are not archival.
	Data Type	Controlled Term
	Examples	fonds; series; file; class; piece; collection; accrual; accession; project

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P24 Accrual Note		Information on anticipated accessions to the Record Set.
	Scope	Such accessions may be single Records or Record Sets.
	Data Type	Text
	Examples	There is an agreement with the creator that additional snapshots of their e-mail directory will be accessioned at yearly intervals.

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P25 Accrual Status		Whether or not the Record Set is open for additional accessions of Records or Record Sets.
	Scope	Closed indicates that no additional Records or Record Sets will (or are anticipated to) be added to the Record Set. Open indicates that additional Records or Record Sets will (or are expected to) be added to the Record Set.
	Data Type	Controlled Term
	Examples	closed; open; unknown

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P26 Arrangement		Criteria and principles used to order the Records or Records Sets within the Record Set.
	Scope	Encompasses only intellectual arrangement information. Physical arrangement information is out of scope.
	Data Type	Text
	Examples	arranged according to the alphabetical order of the places concerned; arranged chronologically

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P27 Classification		Information on the criterion or criteria used in selecting the members of the Record Set.
	Scope	This information may be in the form of text, or a term or code maintained in a classification scheme. The criterion or criteria may be represented in a RiC property or relation that is shared by the members in the Record Set. This shared property or relation may belong to both the Record and Record Set, and may also be inherited by descendant members of a Record Set. It depends on how it is represented in the description: if it is a description of the criteria used in forming or assembling the Record Set, then it is a property of the Record Set; if it is a term or code that applies to all descendant Records, then it is among the properties that are shared by the descendant Records.

	Data Type	Text or Controlled Code or Term
	Examples	BUD-01-F002 [example of a classification number from a corporate file plan]; human resource management; student registration; financial affairs; digitization

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P28 History		An account of the history of the Record Set. To the extent known, this may cover the entire history of the Record Set from its inception to the date of the description.
	Scope	To the extent known, the history may cover the entire history of the Record Set from its inception to the date of the description. Significant Events include but are not limited to creation or formation of the Record Set, transfers of custody or ownership, changes in custodial responsibility, changes in the arrangement, additions (accruals) or removing or separation of member Records or Record Sets, and uses of the Record Set. Description of the events should include Agent(s), the Date(s) of the event(s), and the Place(s) where the event(s) occurred. Record Sets are not static, the membership is dynamic, that is member Records may come and go. Significant changes in classification would constitute the formulation of new Record Sets.
	Data Type	Text
	Examples	The manuscripts are part of the collections of Robert Harley (d 1724) and Edward Harley (d 1741), 1st and 2nd Earls of Oxford, that were brought by Parliament and transferred to the British Museum in 1753. Those materials were then separated into this collection and those for Harley Charters and Harley Rolls and became part of the collections of the British Library in 1972.

3.5 Properties Summarizing the Members of a Record Set

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P29 Content Extent		Countable characteristics of the content of the Record Set, expressed as a quantity.
	Scope	Content extent information is independent of carrier extent information; the number, size or duration of the content unit(s) would remain the same even if the number or size of the carriers it was contained on differed.
	Data Type	Text
	Examples	duration: 3 minutes and 24 seconds; 6 photographs; 2 films; 6 maps

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P30 Physical or Logical Extent		Number of physical units and/or physical dimensions of Record Set carriers or, in the case of digital media carriers, the size of storage space occupied.

	Scope	--
	Data Type	Text
	Examples	40 pages; 5 folios; 25 m2; 1 USB stick; 35GB

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P31 Scope and Content		Summary of the scope (such as, time periods, geography) and content (such as content type, documentary forms, subject matter, administrative processes) of the member Records or Record Sets.
	Scope	--
	Data Type	Text
	Examples	--

3.6 Properties Shared by All Member Records of a Record Set

Editor's note:

The following properties, which have the same definitions as those given for Record, may be used when they are shared by all member Records of a Record Set:
- RiC-P6 Content Type
- RiC-P10 Encoding Format
- RiC-P11 Language Information
- RiC-P12 Media Type
- RiC-P13 Production Technique
- RiC-P14 Medium
- RiC-P17 Conditions of Access
- RiC-P18 Conditions of Use
- RiC-P20 Record State

Members of a Record Set must share at least one common property (the basis for forming the set); they may all share more than one common property.

3.7 Properties Shared by All Agents

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P32 Type		Specific kind of Agent.
	Scope	The top level types define groups (including families, corporate bodies and conferences), persons and delegate-agents created by a person or group that act on behalf of the creating Agent in an autonomous or semi-autonomous manner. If the type is unknown that this should be stated.

Each type may be extended to cover more specific categorization, for example, to distinguish between public and private corporate bodies, or to specify the legal status of the Agent according to some international or local scheme. |

		Not all properties under Agent apply to all types.
	Data Type	Controlled Term
	Examples	group; corporate body; conference; family; person; delegate-agent; unknown

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P33 Identity Type		The specific kind of identity of an Agent.
	Scope	A given identity is the identity that is commonly considered the identity of the 'real' Agent. An assumed identity is an identity invented by one or more 'real' Agents, with the 'real' Agent or Agents acting under the guise of the assumed identity.
	Data Type	Controlled Term
	Examples	given; individual assumed; joint assumed; unknown

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P34 Language Information		A spoken or written human language used by the Agent.
	Scope	Information includes the language, the script of the language, and the script transliteration scheme when appropriate. An Agent may use one or more language.
	Data Type	Controlled Code or Term (ISO 639 Codes for the representation of names of languages; ISO 15924 Codes for the representation of names and scripts)
	Examples	Languages: Arabic (ara); Chinese (chi) English (eng); French (fre); Spanish (spa) Scripts: Arabic (Arab); Han (Hans); Latin (Latn) Transliteration scheme: ISO 233-2:1993 Information and documentation - Translation of Arabic characters into Latin characters - Part 2: Arabic language - Simplified transliteration; ISO 843: 1997 Information and documentation -- Conversion of Greek characters into Latin characters

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P35 History		Concise history of the Agent.
	Scope	History may incorporate the general social, cultural, or economic context in which the Agent lived or existed when such context aids in understanding the Agent's Functions, Occupations, Positions or Activities.
	Data Type	Text
	Examples	--

3.8 Additional Property Specific to Person and Person Assumed Identity		
#	**Property**	**Definition**
RiC-P36 Gender		The gender with which a person (or person assumed identity) identifies.
	Scope	--
	Data Type	Controlled Term
	Examples	male; female; unknown

3.9 Additional Property Specific to Delegate-Agent		
#	**Property**	**Definition**
RiC-P37 Technical Characteristics		Description of the technical characteristics of the delegate-Agent.
	Scope	--
	Data Type	Text
	Examples	--

3.10 Additional Properties Specific to Corporate Body and Corporate Body Assumed Identity		
#	**Property**	**Definition**
RiC-P38 Services to the Public		Description of public services policies, in particular with respect to qualifications to use the services, and rights, privileges, and responsibilities of users of the services.
	Scope	--
	Data Type	Text
	Examples	--
#	**Property**	**Definition**
RiC-P39 Contact Information		Contact information to request information about available public services, service policies, and so on.
	Scope	--
	Data Type	Text
	Examples	29 chemin du Moulin Detesta 13090 Aix-en-Provence (France) Site web : http://www.archivesnationales.culture.gouv.fr/caom/fr/index.html *France. Direction des Archives de France* ***Note:*** *For the institution* Archives nationales d'outre-mer

Téléphone : +33 (0)4 42 93 38 50
Télécopie : +33 (0)4 42 93 38 99
Adresse électronique : caom.aix@culture.gouv.fr
France. Direction des Archives de France
Note: *For the institution* Archives nationales d'outre-mer

Coordenação Regional no Distrito Federal, em Brasília (COREG):
SIG – Q6 Lote 800 – Anexo ao prédio da Imprensa Nacional
70610-460 – Brasília – DF
Brasil
www.arquivonacional.gov.br
Brazil. Arquivo Nacional
Note: *For the institution* Arquivo Nacional

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P40 Operating Hours		Days and hours of day during which public services of an Agent are available.
	Scope	--
	Data Type	Text
	Examples	Open: Mon-Fri 9.15-4.45; Sat 9.15-12.30, 1.30-4.30. Late opening Thurs to 7.30 pm Closed : One week early December *United Kingdom, The National Archives* *Note: For the institution* West Sussex Record Office Apertura al público: Lunes a Viernes de 8.00 am - 15.00 pm Horas de Apertura Semanales: 35 Cerrado al público: Sábados y Domingos. Festivos: 1 y 6 de enero, 28 de febrero, Jueves y Viernes Santo, 1 mayo, 30 de mayo, Corpus Christi, 15 de agosto, 1 de noviembre, 6, 8, 24, 25 y 31 de diciembre. *Spain. Subdirección General de los Archivos Estatales* *Note: For the institution* Archivo General de Indias

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P41 Facilities		Description of physical facilities where an Agent provides public services.
	Scope	Includes issues of physical accessibility, such as wheelchair access, and other provisions for users with physical disabilities.
	Data Type	Text
	Examples	--

3.11 Properties of Occupation		

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P42 Type		Categorization of the Occupation.
	Scope	--

	Data Type	Controlled Term
	Examples	health professionals; legal professionals; service and sales workers

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P43 Description		Description of the Occupation including the Functions fulfilled and the Activities involved.
	Scope	--
	Data Type	Text
	Examples	--

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P44 History		Concise history of the Occupation and its changes over time, including changes concerning the rules governing it and the persons who pursued it.
	Scope	--
	Data Type	Text
	Examples	--

3.12 Properties of Position

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P45 Type		Categorization of the Position using either a list of types established external to or within the institution.
	Scope	--
	Data Type	Controlled Term
	Examples	academic; administrative and professional; operational; technical

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P46 Description		Description of the Position as defined by and within the controlling corporate body.
	Scope	The remit of the Position.
	Data Type	Text
	Examples	--

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P47 History		History of the Position, of its creation and definition, and of its changes over time, including changes concerning the competencies required, the authority and Functions assigned, and the persons holding the Position.

	Scope	--
	Data Type	Text
	Examples	--

3.13 Properties of Function		

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P48 Type		Categorization of the Function.
	Scope	--
	Data Type	Controlled Term
	Examples	function; sub-function

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P49 Description		Description of the nature, scope and meaning of the Function.
	Scope	--
	Data Type	Text
	Examples	The function of undertaking academic research covers the conduct of all academic research, whether it is funded by the university itself, by external organizations, or by both. It also covers research undertaken in collaboration with other institutions [example for research, University of Strathclyde].

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P50 History		History of origin and development of the goals, purposes, or objectives defined in a Function.
	Scope	Information may include description of the role or roles played by Agents in authorizing or fulfilling the Function and how they changed over time, and the Activities performed in fulfillment of the Function.
	Data Type	Text
	Examples	--

3.14 Property of Function (Abstract)		

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P51 Description		Definition of the Function (Abstract).
	Scope	--
	Data Type	Text
	Examples	The systematic investigation into and study of materials and sources in order

		to establish facts and research new conclusions [example for 'research'].

3.15 Properties of Activity

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P52 Type		Categorization of the Activity.
	Scope	--
	Data Type	Controlled Term
	Examples	activity; business process; action; task; transaction

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P53 Description		Description of coordinated actions or transactions performed in fulfillment of a Function, or pursuit of an Occupation.
	Scope	Includes description of constituent Activities. Information may include description of processes, plans, procedures, methods, and tools that contribute to an understanding of an Activity.
	Data Type	Text
	Examples	Tasks involved in developing and establishing the university's research strategy include: identifying requirements for a new or revised strategy; undertaking research; developing strategy proposals; consulting on strategy proposals; reviewing and revising strategy proposals in light of comments received; drafting strategy documents; consulting on strategy documents; reviewing draft strategy documents in light of comments received; producing final strategy documents; submitting final strategy documents for formal endorsement; formally endorsing strategy documents; disseminating strategy documents; reviewing strategies [example for research strategy development, University of Strathclyde].

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P54 History		History of origin and development of the Activity.
	Scope	Information may include description of the Positions held by Agents in authorizing or performing the Activity and how they changed over time; changes in how the Activity was performed; and changes in Activities' constituent Activities.
	Data Type	Text
	Examples	--

3.16 Properties of Mandate

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P55 Type		Categorization of the Mandate.

	Scope	--
	Data Type	Controlled Term
	Examples	decree; legislation; rule; standard; letter of appointment

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P56 Description		Information describing the authority, Functions, Activities, policies, or procedures that comprise the Mandate; the jurisdictional limits and the temporal period within which the Mandate is effective or valid; and the Agent or Agents that are governed by the Mandate.
	Scope	--
	Data Type	Text
	Examples	--

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P57 History		Information describing the origin and development of the Mandate.
	Scope	Such information includes description of the Agent or Agents that participated in the creation or development of the rules that comprise the Mandate; revision of the jurisdictional limits or temporal period within which the Mandate is effective or valid; and changes in the Agent or Agents that are controlled or guided by the Mandate.
	Data Type	Text
	Examples	--

3.17 Properties of Documentary Form

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P58 Type		Categorization of the Documentary Form.
	Scope	--
	Data Type	Controlled Term
	Examples	long playing record (LP); charter; register

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P59 Description		Description of the Documentary Form including its main extrinsic and intrinsic characteristics.
	Scope	--
	Data Type	Text
	Examples	--

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P60 History		History of the Documentary Form including the context in which it first appeared or its usage developed, in which it was used, its changes over time, and the Agents who used it.
	Scope	--
	Data Type	Text
	Examples	--

3.18 Properties of Date

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P61 Type		Categorization of the Date.
	Scope	--
	Data Type	Controlled Term
	Examples	single; range

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P62 Calendar		Calendar with which the literal expression of the Date (Date as expressed and understood by human Agents) is expressed.
	Scope	--
	Data Type	Text
	Examples	Gregorian; French Revolution calendar

3.19 Properties of Place

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P63 Type		An indication of the category of Place, especially to distinguish natural and human notions.
	Scope	--
	Data Type	Controlled Term or Phrase
	Examples	settlement; administrative division; country; mountain; river

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P64 Geographic Coordinates		Longitudinal and latitudinal information of the Place.
	Scope	--
	Data Type	Controlled Code or Term (ISO 6709 Standard representation of geographic

#	Property	Definition
		point location by coordinates)
	Examples	--

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P65 Address		Physical location of the Place.
	Scope	Includes any location information exclusive of geographic coordinates.
	Data Type	Text
	Examples	59 rue Guynemer, F-93383 Pierrefitte-sur-Seine Cedex

3.20 Properties of Concept/Thing

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P66 Type		Categorization of the Concept/Thing.
	Scope	--
	Data Type	Controlled Term
	Examples	--

#	Property	Definition
RiC-P67 Description		Description of the Concept/Thing.
	Scope	--
	Data Type	Text
	Examples	--

4. Relations

4.1 List of Relations by Domain Entity

Editor's Notes:

1. The following are known limitations to the presentation of the relations in this consultation draft, to be resolved in future versions of this document.
   a. The relations in the current draft are intended to be suggestive and not complete or normative.
   b. Each relation identified is lacking a definition and examples. As a result, there may be some ambiguity regarding the meaning and intended use.
   c. Sequential ordering of Records or Record Sets, according to chronology or some other criteria, has not yet been fully accommodated.

2. This draft presents the relations according to domain entity. Future versions of RiC-CM may offer a different presentation of the relations.

3. All entities in RiC are associated with all other entities. For example: 'Record is associated with Record Set'. Further, the 'is associated with' relation is the most general or abstract type of relation, while all other relation statements are more specific phrasings or representations. For example, 'has copy' is a specific type of association relation between two Records.

4. Several entities share a 'has subject'/'is subject of' relation. This is to say that one entity comprises the topic, theme, or content matter of the other entity. For example, 'Record has subject Agent' indicates that the informational content of the Record is 'about' (depicts, describes, or concerns) the Agent.

Several other relations (such as 'is member of', 'is part of', 'is predecessor of', 'is evidence of', 'resulted from', 'is held by', 'was created by', and 'had creation date') and their inverse relations may be considered shared by two or more entities. For example, the chronological relation 'is predecessor of' can be used for Record, Record Component, Record Set, Agent, Occupation, Position, Function, Activity, and Mandate.

For now, each occurrence of these relations is distinct; however, the status of these relations will be clarified in a future version of RiC-CM and in RiC-Ontology, and some will likely be merged into one unique relation.

5. Almost all relations are expressed in present tense, which permits describing either permanent traits or current situations. However, describing archival context often requires quoting past situations and non-permanent traits.

For example, 'J.F. Kennedy occupies position president of the United States of America' is not currently true; so this relation should be stated using the past tense: 'J.F. Kennedy occupied position president of the United States of America'. Also, 'Record is held by Agent' refers to a Record in the current custody of an archives, while 'Record was held by Agent' means that the Record was held, only at a certain time, in the custody of an Agent.

Therefore, the lists below provide, for some relation types, both a relation using the present tense and a relation using the past tense. The P68 Date property can also be used to clarify when a relation was active.

4.1.1 Record Relations					
Relation Number	**Relation Domain**	**Relation Name**	**Relation Range**	**Inverse Relation Name and Number**	**Comments**
RiC-R1	Record	has copy	Record	is copy of (RiC-R6)	
RiC-R2	Record	has draft	Record	is draft of (RiC-R7)	
RiC-R3	Record	has original	Record	is original of (RiC-R8)	
RiC-R4	Record	has subject	Record	is subject of (RiC-R10)	
RiC-R5	Record	is associated with	Record	is associated with (RiC-R5)	See also RiC-R12
RiC-R6	Record	is copy of	Record	has copy (RiC-R1)	
RiC-R7	Record	is draft of	Record	has draft (RiC-R2)	
RiC-R8	Record	is original of	Record	has original (RiC-R3)	
RiC-R9	Record	is predecessor of	Record	is successor of (RiC-R11)	
RiC-R10	Record	is subject of	Record	has subject (RiC-R4)	
RiC-R11	Record	is successor of	Record	is predecessor of (RiC-R9)	
RiC-R12	Record	was associated with	Record	was associated with (RiC-R12)	See also RiC-R5
RiC-R13	Record	had part	Record Component	was part of (RiC-R77)	See also RiC-R14
RiC-R14	Record	has part	Record Component	is part of (RiC-R75)	See also RiC-R13
RiC-R15	Record	is associated with	Record Component	is associated with (RiC-R74)	See also RiC-R16
RiC-R16	Record	was associated with	Record Component	was associated with (RiC-R76)	See also RiC-R15
RiC-R17	Record	is associated with	Record Set	is associated with (RiC-R136)	See also RiC-R19
RiC-R18	Record	is member of	Record Set	has member (RiC-R135)	See also RiC-R20
RiC-R19	Record	was associated with	Record Set	was associated with (RiC-R137)	See also RiC-R17

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R20	Record	was member of	Record Set	had member (RiC-R134)	See also RiC-R18
RiC-R21	Record	had rights held by	Agent	was rights holder of (RiC-R217)	See also RiC-R22
RiC-R22	Record	has rights held by	Agent	is rights holder of (RiC-R209)	See also RiC-R21
RiC-R23	Record	has subject	Agent	is subject of (RiC-R210)	
RiC-R24	Record	is associated with	Agent	is associated with (RiC-R207)	See also RiC-R28
RiC-R25	Record	is held by	Agent	is holder of (RiC-R208)	See also RiC-R32
RiC-R26	Record	is owned by	Agent	owns (RiC-R212)	See also RiC-R33
RiC-R27	Record	was addressed to	Agent	was addressee of (RiC-R214)	
RiC-R28	Record	was associated with	Agent	was associated with (RiC-R215)	See also RiC-R24
RiC-R29	Record	was authored by	Agent	authored (RiC-R204)	
RiC-R30	Record	was collected by	Agent	collected (RiC-R205)	
RiC-R31	Record	was created by	Agent	created (RiC-R206)	
RiC-R32	Record	was held by	Agent	was holder of (RiC-R216)	See also RiC-R25
RiC-R33	Record	was owned by	Agent	owned (RiC-R211)	See also RiC-R26
RiC-R34	Record	was sent by	Agent	sent (RiC-R213)	
RiC-R35	Record	was written by	Agent	wrote (RiC-R218)	
RiC-R36	Record	has subject	Occupation	is subject of (RiC-R336)	
RiC-R37	Record	is associated with	Occupation	is associated with (RiC-R335)	See also RiC-R39
RiC-R38	Record	resulted from	Occupation	resulted in (RiC-R337)	
RiC-R39	Record	was associated with	Occupation	was associated with (RiC-R338)	See also RiC-R37
RiC-R40	Record	has subject	Position	is subject of (RiC-R376)	

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R41	Record	is associated with	Position	is associated with (RiC-R375)	See also RiC-R43
RiC-R42	Record	resulted from	Position	resulted in (RiC-R377)	
RiC-R43	Record	was associated with	Position	was associated with (RiC-R378)	See also RiC-R41
RiC-R44	Record	has subject	Function	is subject of (RiC-R426)	
RiC-R45	Record	is associated with	Function	is associated with (RiC-R424)	See also RiC-R47
RiC-R46	Record	is evidence of	Function	is evidenced by (RiC-R425)	
RiC-R47	Record	was associated with	Function	was associated with (RiC-R427)	See also RiC-R45
RiC-R48	Record	has subject	Function (Abstract)	is subject of (RiC-R478)	
RiC-R49	Record	is associated with	Function (Abstract)	is associated with (RiC-R477)	See also RiC-R50
RiC-R50	Record	was associated with	Function (Abstract)	was associated with (RiC-R479)	See also RiC-R49
RiC-R51	Record	has subject	Activity	is subject of (RiC-R510)	
RiC-R52	Record	is associated with	Activity	is associated with (RiC-R509)	See also RiC-R54
RiC-R53	Record	resulted from	Activity	resulted in (RiC-R511)	
RiC-R54	Record	was associated with	Activity	was associated with (RiC-R512)	See also RiC-R52
RiC-R55	Record	has subject	Mandate	is subject of (RiC-R563)	
RiC-R56	Record	is associated with	Mandate	is associated with (RiC-R561)	See also RiC-R58
RiC-R57	Record	is evidence of	Mandate	is evidenced by (RiC-R562)	
RiC-R58	Record	was associated with	Mandate	was associated with (RiC-R564)	See also RiC-R56
RiC-R59	Record	has documentary form	Documentary Form	is documentary form of (RiC-R615)	

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R60	Record	is associated with	Documentary Form	is associated with (RiC-R614)	See also RiC-R61
RiC-R61	Record	was associated with	Documentary Form	was associated with (RiC-R616)	See also RiC-R60
RiC-R62	Record	had creation date	Date	was creation date of (RiC-R646)	
RiC-R63	Record	is associated with	Date	is associated with (RiC-R644)	See also RiC-R64
RiC-R64	Record	was associated with	Date	was associated with (RiC-R645)	See also RiC-R63
RiC-R65	Record	had holding location	Place	was holding location of (RiC-R712)	See also RiC-R66
RiC-R66	Record	has holding location	Place	is holding location of (RiC-R708)	See also RiC-R65
RiC-R67	Record	has subject	Place	is subject of (RiC-R709)	
RiC-R68	Record	is associated with	Place	is associated with (RiC-R707)	See also RiC-R69
RiC-R69	Record	was associated with	Place	was associated with (RiC-R710)	See also RiC-R68
RiC-R70	Record	was created at	Place	was creation location of (RiC-R711)	
RiC-R71	Record	has subject	Concept/Thing	is subject of (RiC-R763)	
RiC-R72	Record	is associated with	Concept/Thing	is associated with (RiC-R762)	See also RiC-R73
RiC-R73	Record	was associated with	Concept/Thing	was associated with (RiC-R764)	See also RiC-R72

4.1.2. Record Component Relations					
Relation Number	**Relation Domain**	**Relation Name**	**Relation Range**	**Inverse Relation Name and Number**	**Comments**
RiC-R74	Record Component	is associated with	Record	is associated with (RiC-R15)	See also RiC-R76
RiC-R75	Record Component	is part of	Record	has part (RiC-R14)	See also RiC-R77
RiC-R76	Record Component	was associated with	Record	was associated with (RiC-R16)	See also RiC-R74
RiC-R77	Record Component	was part of	Record	had part (RiC-R13)	See also RiC-R75
RiC-R78	Record Component	is associated with	Record Component	is associated with (RiC-R78)	See also RiC-R81
RiC-R79	Record Component	is predecessor of	Record Component	is successor of (RiC-R80)	
RiC-R80	Record Component	is successor of	Record Component	is predecessor of (RiC-R79)	
RiC-R81	Record Component	was associated with	Record Component	was associated with (RiC-R81)	See also RiC-R78
RiC-R82	Record Component	is associated with	Record Set	is associated with (RiC-R138)	See also RiC-R83
RiC-R83	Record Component	was associated with	Record Set	was associated with (RiC-R139)	See also RiC-R82
RiC-R84	Record Component	had rights held by	Agent	was rights holder of (RiC-R230)	See also RiC-R85
RiC-R85	Record Component	has rights held by	Agent	is rights holder of (RiC-R224)	See also RiC-R84
RiC-R86	Record Component	has subject	Agent	is subject of (RiC-R225)	
RiC-R87	Record Component	is associated with	Agent	is associated with (RiC-R222)	See also RiC-R90
RiC-R88	Record Component	is held by	Agent	is holder of (RiC-R223)	See also RiC-R94

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R89	Record Component	is owner of	Agent	owns (RiC-R227)	See also RiC-R95
RiC-R90	Record Component	was associated with	Agent	was associated with (RiC-R228)	See also RiC-R87
RiC-R91	Record Component	was authored by	Agent	authored (RiC-R219)	
RiC-R92	Record Component	was collected by	Agent	collected (RiC-R220)	
RiC-R93	Record Component	was created by	Agent	created (RiC-R221)	
RiC-R94	Record Component	was held by	Agent	was holder of (RiC-R229)	See also RiC-R88
RiC-R95	Record Component	was owner of	Agent	owned (RiC-R226)	See also RiC-R89
RiC-R96	Record Component	was written by	Agent	wrote (RiC-R231)	
RiC-R97	Record Component	has subject	Occupation	is subject of (RiC-R340)	
RiC-R98	Record Component	is associated with	Occupation	is associated with (RiC-R339)	See also RiC-R100
RiC-R99	Record Component	resulted from	Occupation	resulted in (RiC-R341)	
RiC-R100	Record Component	was associated with	Occupation	was associated with (RiC-R342)	See also RiC-R98
RiC-R101	Record Component	has subject	Position	is subject of (RiC-R380)	
RiC-R102	Record Component	is associated with	Position	is associated with (RiC-R379)	See also RiC-R104
RiC-R103	Record Component	resulted from	Position	resulted in (RiC-R381)	
RiC-R104	Record Component	was associated with	Position	was associated with (RiC-R382)	See also RiC-R102
RiC-R105	Record Component	has subject	Function	is subject of (RiC-R430)	

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R106	Record Component	is associated with	Function	is associated with (RiC-R428)	See also RiC-R108
RiC-R107	Record Component	is evidence of	Function	is evidenced by (RiC-R429)	
RiC-R108	Record Component	was associated with	Function	was associated with (RiC-R431)	See also RiC-R106
RiC-R109	Record Component	has subject	Function (Abstract)	is subject of (RiC-R481)	
RiC-R110	Record Component	is associated with	Function (Abstract)	is associated with (RiC-R480)	See also RiC-R111
RiC-R111	Record Component	was associated with	Function (Abstract)	was associated with (RiC-R482)	See also RiC-R110
RiC-R112	Record Component	has subject	Activity	is subject of (RiC-R514)	
RiC-R113	Record Component	is associated with	Activity	is associated with (RiC-R513)	See also RiC-R115
RiC-R114	Record Component	resulted from	Activity	resulted in (RiC-R515)	
RiC-R115	Record Component	was associated with	Activity	was associated with (RiC-R516)	See also RiC-R113
RiC-R116	Record Component	has subject	Mandate	is subject of (RiC-R566)	
RiC-R117	Record Component	is associated with	Mandate	is associated with (RiC-R565)	See also RiC-R118
RiC-R118	Record Component	was associated with	Mandate	was associated with (RiC-R567)	See also RiC-R117
RiC-R119	Record Component	has documentary form	Documentary Form	is documentary form of (RiC-R618)	
RiC-R120	Record Component	is associated with	Documentary Form	is associated with (RiC-R617)	See also RiC-R121

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R121	Record Component	was associated with	Documentary Form	was associated with (RiC-R619)	See also RiC-R120
RiC-R122	Record Component	had creation date	Date	was creation date of (RiC-R649)	
RiC-R123	Record Component	is associated with	Date	is associated with (RiC-R647)	See also RiC-R124
RiC-R124	Record Component	was associated with	Date	was associated with (RiC-R648)	See also RiC-R123
RiC-R125	Record Component	had holding location	Place	was holding location of (RiC-R718)	See also RiC-R126
RiC-R126	Record Component	has holding location	Place	is holding location of (RiC-R714)	See also RiC-R125
RiC-R127	Record Component	has subject	Place	is subject of (RiC-R715)	
RiC-R128	Record Component	is associated with	Place	is associated with (RiC-R713)	See also RiC-R129
RiC-R129	Record Component	was associated with	Place	was associated with (RiC-R716)	See also RiC-R128
RiC-R130	Record Component	was created at	Place	was creation location of (RiC-R717)	
RiC-R131	Record Component	has subject	Concept/Thing	is subject of (RiC-R766)	
RiC-R132	Record Component	is associated with	Concept/Thing	is associated with (RiC-R765)	See also RiC-R133
RiC-R133	Record Component	was associated with	Concept/Thing	was associated with (RiC-R767)	See also RiC-R132

4.1.3. Record Set Relations					
Relation Number	**Relation Domain**	**Relation Name**	**Relation Range**	**Inverse Relation Name and Number**	**Comments**
RiC-R134	Record Set	had member	Record	was member of (RiC-R20)	See also RiC-R135
RiC-R135	Record Set	has member	Record	is member of (RiC-R18)	See also RiC-R134
RiC-R136	Record Set	is associated with	Record	is associated with (RiC-R17)	See also RiC-R137
RiC-R137	Record Set	was associated with	Record	was associated with (RiC-R19)	See also RiC-R136
RiC-R138	Record Set	is associated with	Record Component	is associated with (RiC-R82)	See also RiC-R139
RiC-R139	Record Set	was associated with	Record Component	was associated with (RiC-R83)	See also RiC-R138
RiC-R140	Record Set	had member	Record Set	was member of (RiC-R147)	See also RiC-R141
RiC-R141	Record Set	has member	Record Set	is member of (RiC-R143)	See also RiC-R140
RiC-R142	Record Set	is associated with	Record Set	is associated with (RiC-R142)	See also RiC-R146
RiC-R143	Record Set	is member of	Record Set	has member (RiC-R141)	See also RiC-R147
RiC-R144	Record Set	is predecessor of	Record Set	is successor of (RiC-R145)	
RiC-R145	Record Set	is successor of	Record Set	is predecessor of (RiC-R144)	
RiC-R146	Record Set	was associated with	Record Set	was associated with (RiC-R146)	See also RiC-R142
RiC-R147	Record Set	was member of	Record Set	had member (RiC-R140)	See also RiC-R143
RiC-R148	Record Set	had rights held by	Agent	was rights holder of (RiC-R249)	See also RiC-R149

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R149	Record Set	has rights held by	Agent	is rights holder of (RiC-R239)	See also RiC-R148
RiC-R150	Record Set	has subject	Agent	is subject of (RiC-R240)	
RiC-R151	Record Set	is associated with	Agent	is associated with (RiC-R237)	See also RiC-R159
RiC-R152	Record Set	is held by	Agent	is holder of (RiC-R238)	See also RiC-R162
RiC-R153	Record Set	is managed by	Agent	manages (RiC-R242)	See also RiC-R163
RiC-R154	Record Set	is owned by	Agent	owns (RiC-R244)	See also RiC-R164
RiC-R155	Record Set	was accumulated by	Agent	accumulated (RiC-R232)	
RiC-R156	Record Set	was addressed to	Agent	was addressee of (RiC-R246)	
RiC-R157	Record Set	was arranged by	Agent	arranged (RiC-R233)	
RiC-R158	Record Set	was assembled by	Agent	assembled (RiC-R234)	
RiC-R159	Record Set	was associated with	Agent	was associated with (RiC-R247)	See also RiC-R151
RiC-R160	Record Set	was collected by	Agent	collected (RiC-R235)	
RiC-R161	Record Set	was created by	Agent	created (RiC-R236)	
RiC-R162	Record Set	was held by	Agent	was holder of (RiC-R248)	See also RiC-R152
RiC-R163	Record Set	was managed by	Agent	managed (RiC-R241)	See also RiC-R153
RiC-R164	Record Set	was owned by	Agent	owned (RiC-R243)	See also RiC-R154
RiC-R165	Record Set	was sent by	Agent	sent (RiC-R245)	
RiC-R166	Record Set	has subject	Occupation	is subject of (RiC-R344)	
RiC-R167	Record Set	is associated with	Occupation	is associated with (RiC-R343)	See also RiC-R169

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R168	Record Set	resulted from	Occupation	resulted in (RiC-R345)	
RiC-R169	Record Set	was associated with	Occupation	was associated with (RiC-R346)	See also RiC-R167
RiC-R170	Record Set	has subject	Position	is subject of (RiC-R384)	
RiC-R171	Record Set	is associated with	Position	is associated with (RiC-R383)	See also RiC-R173
RiC-R172	Record Set	resulted from	Position	resulted in (RiC-R385)	
RiC-R173	Record Set	was associated with	Position	was associated with (RiC-R386)	See also RiC-R171
RiC-R174	Record Set	has subject	Function	is subject of (RiC-R434)	
RiC-R175	Record Set	is associated with	Function	is associated with (RiC-R432)	See also RiC-R177
RiC-R176	Record Set	is evidence of	Function	is evidenced by (RiC-R433)	
RiC-R177	Record Set	was associated with	Function	was associated with (RiC-R435)	See also RiC-R175
RiC-R178	Record Set	has subject	Function (Abstract)	is subject of (RiC-R484)	
RiC-R179	Record Set	is associated with	Function (Abstract)	is associated with (RiC-R483)	See also RiC-R180
RiC-R180	Record Set	was associated with	Function (Abstract)	was associated with (RiC-R485)	See also RiC-R179
RiC-R181	Record Set	has subject	Activity	is subject of (RiC-R518)	
RiC-R182	Record Set	is associated with	Activity	is associated with (RiC-R517)	See also RiC-R184
RiC-R183	Record Set	resulted from	Activity	resulted in (RiC-R519)	
RiC-R184	Record Set	was associated with	Activity	was associated with (RiC-R520)	See also RiC-R182

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R185	Record Set	has subject	Mandate	is subject of (RiC-R570)	
RiC-R186	Record Set	is associated with	Mandate	is associated with (RiC-R568)	See also RiC-R188
RiC-R187	Record Set	is evidence of	Mandate	is evidenced by (RiC-R569)	
RiC-R188	Record Set	was associated with	Mandate	was associated with (RiC-R571)	See also RiC-R186
RiC-R189	Record Set	is associated with	Documentary Form	is associated with (RiC-R620)	See also RiC-R190
RiC-R190	Record Set	was associated with	Documentary Form	was associated with (RiC-R621)	See also RiC-R189
RiC-R191	Record Set	had creation date	Date	was creation date of (RiC-R653)	
RiC-R192	Record Set	has coverage date	Date	is coverage date of (RiC-R651)	
RiC-R193	Record Set	is associated with	Date	is associated with (RiC-R650)	See also RiC-R194
RiC-R194	Record Set	was associated with	Date	was associated with (RiC-R652)	See also RiC-R193
RiC-R195	Record Set	had holding location	Place	was holding place of (RiC-R724)	See also RiC-R196
RiC-R196	Record Set	has holding location	Place	is holding place of (RiC-R720)	See also RiC-R195
RiC-R197	Record Set	has subject	Place	is subject of (RiC-R721)	
RiC-R198	Record Set	is associated with	Place	is associated with (RiC-R719)	See also RiC-R199
RiC-R199	Record Set	was associated with	Place	was associated with (RiC-R722)	See also RiC-R198
RiC-R200	Record Set	was created at	Place	was creation place of (RiC-R723)	

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R201	Record Set	has subject	Concept/Thing	is subject of (RiC-R769)	
RiC-R202	Record Set	is associated with	Concept/Thing	is associated with (RiC-R768)	See also RiC-R203
RiC-R203	Record Set	was associated with	Concept/Thing	was associated with (RiC-R770)	See also RiC-R202

4.1.4. Agent Relations					
Relation Number	**Relation Domain**	**Relation Name**	**Relation Range**	**Inverse Relation Name and Number**	**Comments**
RiC-R204	Agent	authored	Record	was authored by (RiC-R29)	
RiC-R205	Agent	collected	Record	was collected by (RiC-R30)	
RiC-R206	Agent	created	Record	was created by (RiC-R31)	
RiC-R207	Agent	is associated with	Record	is associated with (RiC-R24)	See also RiC-R215
RiC-R208	Agent	is holder of	Record	is held by (RiC-R25)	See also RiC-R216
RiC-R209	Agent	is rights holder of	Record	has rights held by (RiC-R22)	See also RiC-R217
RiC-R210	Agent	is subject of	Record	has subject (RiC-R23)	
RiC-R211	Agent	owned	Record	was owned by (RiC-R33)	See also RiC-R212
RiC-R212	Agent	owns	Record	is owned by (RiC-R26)	See also RiC-R211
RiC-R213	Agent	sent	Record	was sent by (RiC-R34)	
RiC-R214	Agent	was addressee of	Record	was addressed to (RiC-R27)	

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R215	Agent	was associated with	Record	was associated with (RiC-R28)	See also RiC-R207
RiC-R216	Agent	was holder of	Record	was held by (RiC-R32)	See also RiC-R208
RiC-R217	Agent	was rights holder of	Record	had rights held by (RiC-R21)	See also RiC-R209
RiC-R218	Agent	wrote	Record	was written by (RiC-R35)	
RiC-R219	Agent	authored	Record Component	was authored by (RiC-R91)	
RiC-R220	Agent	collected	Record Component	was collected by (RiC-R92)	
RiC-R221	Agent	created	Record Component	was created by (RiC-R93)	
RiC-R222	Agent	is associated with	Record Component	is associated with (RiC-R87)	See also RiC-R228
RiC-R223	Agent	is holder of	Record Component	is held by (RiC-R88)	See also RiC-R229
RiC-R224	Agent	is rights holder of	Record Component	has rights held by (RiC-R85)	See also RiC-R230
RiC-R225	Agent	is subject of	Record Component	has subject (RiC-R86)	
RiC-R226	Agent	owned	Record Component	was owner of (RiC-R95)	See also RiC-R227
RiC-R227	Agent	owns	Record Component	is owner of (RiC-R89)	See also RiC-R226
RiC-R228	Agent	was associated with	Record Component	was associated with (RiC-R90)	See also RiC-R222
RiC-R229	Agent	was holder of	Record Component	was held by (RiC-R94)	See also RiC-R223
RiC-R230	Agent	was rights holder of	Record Component	had rights held by (RiC-R84)	See also RiC-R224

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R231	Agent	wrote	Record Component	was written by (RiC-R96)	
RiC-R232	Agent	accumulated	Record Set	was accumulated by (RiC-R155)	
RiC-R233	Agent	arranged	Record Set	was arranged by (RiC-R157)	
RiC-R234	Agent	assembled	Record Set	was assembled by (RiC-R158)	
RiC-R235	Agent	collected	Record Set	was collected by (RiC-R160)	
RiC-R236	Agent	created	Record Set	was created by (RiC-R161)	
RiC-R237	Agent	is associated with	Record Set	is associated with (RiC-R151)	See also RiC-R247
RiC-R238	Agent	is holder of	Record Set	is held by (RiC-R152)	See also RiC-R248
RiC-R239	Agent	is rights holder of	Record Set	has rights held by (RiC-R149)	See also RiC-R249
RiC-R240	Agent	is subject of	Record Set	has subject (RiC-R150)	
RiC-R241	Agent	managed	Record Set	was managed by (RiC-R163)	See also RiC-R242
RiC-R242	Agent	manages	Record Set	is managed by (RiC-R153)	See also RiC-R241
RiC-R243	Agent	owned	Record Set	was owned by (RiC-R164)	See also RiC-R244
RiC-R244	Agent	owns	Record Set	is owned by (RiC-R154)	See also RiC-R243
RiC-R245	Agent	sent	Record Set	was sent by (RiC-R165)	
RiC-R246	Agent	was addressee of	Record Set	was addressed to (RiC-R156)	

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R247	Agent	was associated with	Record Set	was associated with (RiC-R159)	See also RiC-R237
RiC-R248	Agent	was holder of	Record Set	was held by (RiC-R162)	See also RiC-R238
RiC-R249	Agent	was rights holder of	Record Set	had rights held by (RiC-R148)	See also RiC-R239
RiC-R250	Agent	controlled	Agent	was controlled by (RiC-R280)	See also RiC-R251
RiC-R251	Agent	controls	Agent	is controlled by (RiC-R263)	See also RiC-R250
RiC-R252	Agent	created	Agent (of type delegate-agent)	was created by (RiC-R281)	
RiC-R253	Agent	had functional relation with	Agent	had functional relation with (RiC-R253)	See also RiC-R257
RiC-R254	Agent (of type group)	had member	Agent	was member of (RiC-R284)	See also RiC-R258
RiC-R255	Agent (of type group)	had part	Agent (of type group)	was part of (RiC-R286)	See also RiC-R259
RiC-R256	Agent	has assumed identity	Agent	is assumed identity of (RiC-R261)	
RiC-R257	Agent	has functional relation with	Agent	has functional relation with (RiC-R257)	See also RiC-R253
RiC-R258	Agent (of type group)	has member	Agent	is member of (RiC-R266)	See also RiC-R254
RiC-R259	Agent (of type group)	has part	Agent (of type group)	is part of (RiC-R268)	See also RiC-R255
RiC-R260	Agent	is associated with	Agent	is associated with (RiC-R260)	See also RiC-R278
RiC-R261	Agent	is assumed identity of	Agent	has assumed identity (RiC-R256)	

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R262	Agent (of type person)	is child of	Agent (of type person)	is parent of (RiC-R267)	See also RiC-R279
RiC-R263	Agent	is controlled by	Agent	controls (RiC-R251)	See also RiC-R280
RiC-R264	Agent (of type corporate body)	is directed by	Agent (of type person)	is director of (RiC-R265)	See also RiC-R282
RiC-R265	Agent (of type person)	is director of	Agent (of type corporate body)	is directed by (RiC-R264)	See also RiC-R283
RiC-R266	Agent	is member of	Agent (of type group)	has member (RiC-R258)	See also RiC-R284
RiC-R267	Agent (of type person)	is parent of	Agent (of type person)	is child of (RiC-R262)	See also RiC-R285
RiC-R268	Agent (of type group)	is part of	Agent (of type group)	has part (RiC-R259)	See also RiC-R286
RiC-R269	Agent	is predecessor of	Agent	is successor of (RiC-R273)	
RiC-R270	Agent (of type person)	is sibling of	Agent (of type person)	is sibling of (RiC-R270)	See also RiC-R287
RiC-R271	Agent (of type person)	is spouse of	Agent (of type person)	is spouse of (RiC-R271)	See also RiC-R288
RiC-R272	Agent	is subordinate of	Agent	is superior of (RiC-R274)	See also RiC-R289
RiC-R273	Agent	is successor of	Agent	is predecessor of (RiC-R269)	
RiC-R274	Agent	is superior of	Agent	is subordinate of (RiC-R272)	See also RiC-R290
RiC-R275	Agent (of type delegate-agent)	is used by	Agent	uses (RiC-R277)	See also RiC-R291

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R276	Agent	used	Agent (of type delegate-agent)	was used by (RiC-R291)	See also RiC-R277
RiC-R277	Agent	uses	Agent (of type delegate-agent)	is used by (RiC-R275)	See also RiC-R276
RiC-R278	Agent	was associated with	Agent	was associated with (RiC-R278)	See also RiC-R260
RiC-R279	Agent (of type person)	was child of	Agent (of type person)	was parent of (RiC-R285)	See also RiC-R262
RiC-R280	Agent	was controlled by	Agent	controlled (RiC-R250)	See also RiC-R263
RiC-R281	Agent (of type delegate-agent)	was created by	Agent	created (RiC-R252)	
RiC-R282	Agent (of type corporate body)	was directed by	Agent (of type person)	was director of (RiC-R283)	See also RiC-R264
RiC-R283	Agent (of type person)	was director of	Agent (of type corporate body)	was directed by (RiC-R282)	See also RiC-R265
RiC-R284	Agent	was member of	Agent (of type group)	had member (RiC-R254)	See also RiC-R266
RiC-R285	Agent (of type person)	was parent of	Agent (of type person)	was child of (RiC-R279)	See also RiC-R267
RiC-R286	Agent (of type group)	was part of	Agent (of type group)	had part (RiC-R255)	See also RiC-R268
RiC-R287	Agent (of type person)	was sibling of	Agent (of type person)	was sibling of (RiC-R287)	See also RiC-R270
RiC-R288	Agent (of type person)	was spouse of	Agent (of type person)	was spouse of (RiC-R288)	See also RiC-R271

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R289	Agent	was subordinate of	Agent	was superior of (RiC-R290)	See also RiC-R272
RiC-R290	Agent	was superior of	Agent	was subordinate of (RiC-R289)	See also RiC-R274
RiC-R291	Agent (of type delegate-agent)	was used by	Agent	used (RiC-R276)	See also RiC-R275
RiC-R292	Agent	is associated with	Occupation	is associated with (RiC-R347)	See also RiC-R295
RiC-R293	Agent	pursued	Occupation	was pursued by (RiC-R350)	See also RiC-R294
RiC-R294	Agent	pursues	Occupation	is pursued by (RiC-R348)	See also RiC-R293
RiC-R295	Agent	was associated with	Occupation	was associated with (RiC-R349)	See also RiC-R292
RiC-R296	Agent (of type group)	established	Position	was established by (RiC-R390)	
RiC-R297	Agent	is associated with	Position	is associated with (RiC-R387)	See also RiC-R300
RiC-R298	Agent (of type person)	occupied	Position	was occupied by (RiC-R391)	See also RiC-R299
RiC-R299	Agent (of type person)	occupies	Position	is occupied by (RiC-R388)	See also RiC-R298
RiC-R300	Agent	was associated with	Position	was associated with (RiC-R389)	See also RiC-R297
RiC-R301	Agent	fulfilled	Function	was fulfilled by (RiC-R439)	See also RiC-R302
RiC-R302	Agent	fulfils	Function	is fulfilled by (RiC-R437)	See also RiC-R301
RiC-R303	Agent	is associated with	Function	is associated with (RiC-R436)	See also RiC-R304

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R304	Agent	was associated with	Function	was associated with (RiC-R438)	See also RiC-R303
RiC-R305	Agent	is associated with	Function (Abstract)	is associated with (RiC-R486)	See also RiC-R306
RiC-R306	Agent	was associated with	Function (Abstract)	was associated with (RiC-R487)	See also RiC-R305
RiC-R307	Agent	is associated with	Activity	is associated with (RiC-R521)	See also RiC-R310
RiC-R308	Agent	performed	Activity	was performed by (RiC-R524)	See also RiC-R309
RiC-R309	Agent	performs	Activity	is performed by (RiC-R522)	See also RiC-R308
RiC-R310	Agent	was associated with	Activity	was associated with (RiC-R523)	See also RiC-R307
RiC-R311	Agent	is associated with	Mandate	is associated with (RiC-R573)	See also RiC-R312
RiC-R312	Agent	was associated with	Mandate	was associated with (RiC-R574)	See also RiC-R311
RiC-R313	Agent	was authorized by	Mandate	authorized (RiC-R572)	
RiC-R314	Agent	is associated with	Documentary Form	is associated with (RiC-R622)	See also RiC-R315
RiC-R315	Agent	was associated with	Documentary Form	was associated with (RiC-R623)	See also RiC-R314
RiC-R316	Agent	had active date	Date	was active date of (RiC-R657)	See also RiC-R321
RiC-R317	Agent (of type person)	had birth date	Date	was birth date of (RiC-R659)	
RiC-R318	Agent (of type person)	had death date	Date	was death date of (RiC-R660)	

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R319	Agent (of type group)	had end date	Date	was end date of (RiC-R661)	See also RiC-R322
RiC-R320	Agent (of type group)	had start date	Date	was start date of (RiC-R662)	
RiC-R321	Agent	has active date	Date	is active date of (RiC-R654)	See also RiC-R316
RiC-R322	Agent (of type group)	has end date	Date	is end date of (RiC-R656)	See also RiC-R319
RiC-R323	Agent	is associated with	Date	is associated with (RiC-R655)	See also RiC-R324
RiC-R324	Agent	was associated with	Date	was associated with (RiC-R658)	See also RiC-R323
RiC-R325	Agent (of type person)	had birth place	Place	was birth place of (RiC-R730)	
RiC-R326	Agent (of type person)	had death place	Place	was death place of (RiC-R731)	
RiC-R327	Agent	is associated with	Place	is associated with (RiC-R727)	See also RiC-R330
RiC-R328	Agent (of type person)	is citizen of	Place	has citizen (RiC-R726)	See also RiC-R331
RiC-R329	Agent	is located at	Place	is location of (RiC-R728)	See also RiC-R332
RiC-R330	Agent	was associated with	Place	was associated with (RiC-R729)	See also RiC-R327
RiC-R331	Agent (of type person)	was citizen of	Place	had citizen (RiC-R725)	See also RiC-R328
RiC-R332	Agent	was located at	Place	was location of (RiC-R732)	See also RiC-R329
RiC-R333	Agent	is associated with	Concept/Thing	is associated with (RiC-R771)	See also RiC-R334

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R334	Agent	was associated with	Concept/Thing	was associated with (RiC-R772)	See also RiC-R333

4.1.5. Occupation Relations					
Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R335	Occupation	is associated with	Record	is associated with (RiC-R37)	See also RiC-R338
RiC-R336	Occupation	is subject of	Record	has subject (RiC-R36)	
RiC-R337	Occupation	resulted in	Record	resulted from (RiC-R38)	
RiC-R338	Occupation	was associated with	Record	was associated with (RiC-R39)	See also RiC-R335
RiC-R339	Occupation	is associated with	Record Component	is associated with (RiC-R98)	See also RiC-R342
RiC-R340	Occupation	is subject of	Record Component	has subject (RiC-R97)	
RiC-R341	Occupation	resulted in	Record Component	resulted from (RiC-R99)	
RiC-R342	Occupation	was associated with	Record Component	was associated with (RiC-R100)	See also RiC-R339
RiC-R343	Occupation	is associated with	Record Set	is associated with (RiC-R167)	See also RiC-R346
RiC-R344	Occupation	is subject of	Record Set	has subject (RiC-R166)	
RiC-R345	Occupation	resulted in	Record Set	resulted from (RiC-R168)	
RiC-R346	Occupation	was associated with	Record Set	was associated with (RiC-R169)	See also RiC-R343

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R347	Occupation	is associated with	Agent	is associated with (RiC-R292)	See also RiC-R349
RiC-R348	Occupation	is pursued by	Agent	pursues (RiC-R294)	See also RiC-R350
RiC-R349	Occupation	was associated with	Agent	was associated with (RiC-R295)	See also RiC-R347
RiC-R350	Occupation	was pursued by	Agent	pursued (RiC-R293)	See also RiC-R348
RiC-R351	Occupation	is associated with	Occupation	is associated with (RiC-R351)	See also RiC-R354
RiC-R352	Occupation	is predecessor of	Occupation	is successor of (RiC-R353)	
RiC-R353	Occupation	is successor of	Occupation	is predecessor of (RiC-R352)	
RiC-R354	Occupation	was associated with	Occupation	was associated with (RiC-R354)	See also RiC-R351
RiC-R355	Occupation	is associated with	Position	is associated with (RiC-R392)	See also RiC-R357
RiC-R356	Occupation	is required competency of	Position	requires competency (RiC-R394)	See also RiC-R358
RiC-R357	Occupation	was associated with	Position	was associated with (RiC-R395)	See also RiC-R355
RiC-R358	Occupation	was required competency of	Position	required competency (RiC-R393)	See also RiC-R356
RiC-R359	Occupation	is associated with	Function	is associated with (RiC-R440)	See also RiC-R360
RiC-R360	Occupation	was associated with	Function	was associated with (RiC-R441)	See also RiC-R359
RiC-R361	Occupation	is associated with	Function (Abstract)	is associated with (RiC-R488)	See also RiC-R362

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R362	Occupation	was associated with	Function (Abstract)	was associated with (RiC-R489)	See also RiC-R361
RiC-R363	Occupation	is associated with	Activity	is associated with (RiC-R525)	See also RiC-R364
RiC-R364	Occupation	was associated with	Activity	was associated with (RiC-R526)	See also RiC-R363
RiC-R365	Occupation	is associated with	Mandate	is associated with (RiC-R575)	See also RiC-R366
RiC-R366	Occupation	was associated with	Mandate	was associated with (RiC-R576)	See also RiC-R365
RiC-R367	Occupation	is associated with	Documentary Form	is associated with (RiC-R624)	See also RiC-R368
RiC-R368	Occupation	was associated with	Documentary Form	was associated with (RiC-R625)	See also RiC-R367
RiC-R369	Occupation	is associated with	Date	is associated with (RiC-R663)	See also RiC-R370
RiC-R370	Occupation	was associated with	Date	was associated with (RiC-R664)	See also RiC-R369
RiC-R371	Occupation	is associated with	Place	is associated with (RiC-R733)	See also RiC-R372
RiC-R372	Occupation	was associated with	Place	was associated with (RiC-R734)	See also RiC-R371
RiC-R373	Occupation	is associated with	Concept/Thing	is associated with (RiC-R773)	See also RiC-R374
RiC-R374	Occupation	was associated with	Concept/Thing	was associated with (RiC-R774)	See also RiC-R373

				4.1.6. Position Relations		
Relation Number	**Relation Domain**	**Relation Name**	**Relation Range**	**Inverse Relation Name and Number**		**Comments**
RiC-R375	Position	is associated with	Record	is associated with (RiC-R41)		See also RiC-R378
RiC-R376	Position	is subject of	Record	has subject (RiC-R40)		
RiC-R377	Position	resulted in	Record	resulted from (RiC-R42)		
RiC-R378	Position	was associated with	Record	was associated with (RiC-R43)		See also RiC-R375
RiC-R379	Position	is associated with	Record Component	is associated with (RiC-R102)		See also RiC-R382
RiC-R380	Position	is subject of	Record Component	has subject (RiC-R101)		
RiC-R381	Position	resulted in	Record Component	resulted from (RiC-R103)		
RiC-R382	Position	was associated with	Record Component	was associated with (RiC-R104)		See also RiC-R379
RiC-R383	Position	is associated with	Record Set	is associated with (RiC-R171)		See also RiC-R386
RiC-R384	Position	is subject of	Record Set	has subject (RiC-R170)		
RiC-R385	Position	resulted in	Record Set	resulted from (RiC-R172)		
RiC-R386	Position	was associated with	Record Set	was associated with (RiC-R173)		See also RiC-R383
RiC-R387	Position	is associated with	Agent	is associated with (RiC-R297)		See also RiC-R389
RiC-R388	Position	is occupied by	Agent (of type person)	occupies (RiC-R299)		See also RiC-R391
RiC-R389	Position	was associated with	Agent	was associated with (RiC-R300)		See also RiC-R387
RiC-R390	Position	was established by	Agent (of type group)	established (RiC-R296)		

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R391	Position	was occupied by	Agent (of type person)	occupied (RiC-R298)	See also RiC-R388
RiC-R392	Position	is associated with	Occupation	is associated with (RiC-R355)	See also RiC-R395
RiC-R393	Position	required competency	Occupation	was required competency of (RiC-R358)	See also RiC-R394
RiC-R394	Position	requires competency	Occupation	is required competency of (RiC-R356)	See also RiC-R393
RiC-R395	Position	was associated with	Occupation	was associated with (RiC-R357)	See also RiC-R392
RiC-R396	Position	is associated with	Position	is associated with (RiC-R396)	See also RiC-R399
RiC-R397	Position	is predecessor of	Position	is successor of (RiC-R398)	
RiC-R398	Position	is successor of	Position	is predecessor of (RiC-R397)	
RiC-R399	Position	was associated with	Position	was associated with (RiC-R399)	See also RiC-R396
RiC-R400	Position	is associated with	Function	is associated with (RiC-R442)	See also RiC-R401
RiC-R401	Position	was associated with	Function	was associated with (RiC-R443)	See also RiC-R400
RiC-R402	Position	is associated with	Function (Abstract)	is associated with (RiC-R490)	See also RiC-R403
RiC-R403	Position	was associated with	Function (Abstract)	was associated with (RiC-R491)	See also RiC-R402
RiC-R404	Position	is associated with	Activity	is associated with (RiC-R527)	See also RiC-R405
RiC-R405	Position	was associated with	Activity	was associated with (RiC-R528)	See also RiC-R404

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R406	Position	is associated with	Mandate	is associated with (RiC-R579)	See also RiC-R408
RiC-R407	Position	is defined by	Mandate	defines (RiC-R578)	See also RiC-R409
RiC-R408	Position	was associated with	Mandate	was associated with (RiC-R581)	See also RiC-R406
RiC-R409	Position	was defined by	Mandate	defined (RiC-R577)	See also RiC-R407
RiC-R410	Position	was revised by	Mandate	revised (RiC-R580)	
RiC-R411	Position	is associated with	Documentary Form	is associated with (RiC-R626)	See also RiC-R412
RiC-R412	Position	was associated with	Documentary Form	was associated with (RiC-R627)	See also RiC-R411
RiC-R413	Position	had end date	Date	was end date of (RiC-R668)	See also RiC-R415
RiC-R414	Position	had start date	Date	was start date of (RiC-R669)	
RiC-R415	Position	has end date	Date	is end date of (RiC-R666)	See also RiC-R413
RiC-R416	Position	is associated with	Date	is associated with (RiC-R665)	See also RiC-R417
RiC-R417	Position	was associated with	Date	was associated with (RiC-R667)	See also RiC-R416
RiC-R418	Position	is associated with	Place	is associated with (RiC-R735)	See also RiC-R420
RiC-R419	Position	is located in	Place	is location of (RiC-R736)	See also RiC-R421
RiC-R420	Position	was associated with	Place	was associated with (RiC-R737)	See also RiC-R418
RiC-R421	Position	was located in	Place	was location of (RiC-R738)	See also RiC-R419
RiC-R422	Position	is associated with	Concept/Thing	is associated with (RiC-R775)	See also RiC-R423
RiC-R423	Position	was associated with	Concept/Thing	was associated with (RiC-R776)	See also RiC-R422

4.1.7. Function Relations					
Relation Number	**Relation Domain**	**Relation Name**	**Relation Range**	**Inverse Relation Name and Number**	**Comments**
RiC-R424	Function	is associated with	Record	is associated with (RiC-R45)	See also RiC-R427
RiC-R425	Function	is evidenced by	Record	is evidence of (RiC-R46)	
RiC-R426	Function	is subject of	Record	has subject (RiC-R44)	
RiC-R427	Function	was associated with	Record	was associated with (RiC-R47)	See also RiC-R424
RiC-R428	Function	is associated with	Record Component	is associated with (RiC-R106)	See also RiC-R431
RiC-R429	Function	is evidenced by	Record Component	is evidence of (RiC-R107)	
RiC-R430	Function	is subject of	Record Component	has subject (RiC-R105)	
RiC-R431	Function	was associated with	Record Component	was associated with (RiC-R108)	See also RiC-R428
RiC-R432	Function	is associated with	Record Set	is associated with (RiC-R175)	See also RiC-R435
RiC-R433	Function	is evidenced by	Record Set	is evidence of (RiC-R176)	
RiC-R434	Function	is subject of	Record Set	has subject (RiC-R174)	
RiC-R435	Function	was associated with	Record Set	was associated with (RiC-R177)	See also RiC-R432
RiC-R436	Function	is associated with	Agent	is associated with (RiC-R303)	See also RiC-R438
RiC-R437	Function	is fulfilled by	Agent	fulfils (RiC-R302)	See also RiC-R439
RiC-R438	Function	was associated with	Agent	was associated with (RiC-R304)	See also RiC-R436
RiC-R439	Function	was fulfilled by	Agent	fulfilled (RiC-R301)	See also RiC-R437
RiC-R440	Function	is associated with	Occupation	is associated with (RiC-R359)	See also RiC-R441

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R441	Function	was associated with	Occupation	was associated with (RiC-R360)	See also RiC-R440
RiC-R442	Function	is associated with	Position	is associated with (RiC-R400)	See also RiC-R443
RiC-R443	Function	was associated with	Position	was associated with (RiC-R401)	See also RiC-R442
RiC-R444	Function	had part	Function	was part of (RiC-R451)	See also RiC-R445
RiC-R445	Function	has part	Function	is part of (RiC-R447)	See also RiC-R444
RiC-R446	Function	is associated with	Function	is associated with (RiC-R446)	See also RiC-R450
RiC-R447	Function	is part of	Function	has part (RiC-R445)	See also RiC-R451
RiC-R448	Function	is predecessor of	Function	is successor of (RiC-R449)	
RiC-R449	Function	is successor of	Function	is predecessor of (RiC-R448)	
RiC-R450	Function	was associated with	Function	was associated with (RiC-R450)	See also RiC-R446
RiC-R451	Function	was part of	Function	had part (RiC-R444)	See also RiC-R447
RiC-R452	Function	is associated with	Function (Abstract)	is associated with (RiC-R493)	See also RiC-R454
RiC-R453	Function	is example of	Function (Abstract)	has example (RiC-R492)	
RiC-R454	Function	was associated with	Function (Abstract)	was associated with (RiC-R494)	See also RiC-R452
RiC-R455	Function	is associated with	Activity	is associated with (RiC-R529)	See also RiC-R457
RiC-R456	Function	is fulfilled by performance of	Activity	is performed to fulfil (RiC-R530)	See also RiC-R458
RiC-R457	Function	was associated with	Activity	was associated with (RiC-R531)	See also RiC-R455

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R458	Function	was fulfilled by performance of	Activity	was performed to fulfill (RiC-R532)	See also RiC-R456
RiC-R459	Function	is associated with	Mandate	is associated with (RiC-R584)	See also RiC-R461
RiC-R460	Function	is defined by	Mandate	defines (RiC-R583)	See also RiC-R462
RiC-R461	Function	was associated with	Mandate	was associated with (RiC-R586)	See also RiC-R459
RiC-R462	Function	was defined by	Mandate	defined (RiC-R582)	See also RiC-R460
RiC-R463	Function	was revised by	Mandate	revised (RiC-R585)	
RiC-R464	Function	is associated with	Documentary Form	is associated with (RiC-R628)	See also RiC-R465
RiC-R465	Function	was associated with	Documentary Form	was associated with (RiC-R629)	See also RiC-R464
RiC-R466	Function	had active date	Date	was active date of (RiC-R673)	See also RiC-R469
RiC-R467	Function	had end date	Date	was end date of (RiC-R675)	See also RiC-R470
RiC-R468	Function	had start date	Date	was start date of (RiC-R676)	
RiC-R469	Function	has active date	Date	is active date of (RiC-R670)	See also RiC-R466
RiC-R470	Function	has end date	Date	is end date of (RiC-R672)	See also RiC-R467
RiC-R471	Function	is associated with	Date	is associated with (RiC-R671)	See also RiC-R472
RiC-R472	Function	was associated with	Date	was associated with (RiC-R674)	See also RiC-R471
RiC-R473	Function	is associated with	Place	is associated with (RiC-R739)	See also RiC-R474

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R474	Function	was associated with	Place	was associated with (RiC-R740)	See also RiC-R473
RiC-R475	Function	is associated with	Concept/Thing	is associated with (RiC-R777)	See also RiC-R476
RiC-R476	Function	was associated with	Concept/Thing	was associated with (RiC-R778)	See also RiC-R475

4.1.8. Function (Abstract) Relations					
Relation Number	**Relation Domain**	**Relation Name**	**Relation Range**	**Inverse Relation Name and Number**	**Comments**
RiC-R477	Function (Abstract)	is associated with	Record	is associated with (RiC-R49)	See also RiC-R479
RiC-R478	Function (Abstract)	is subject of	Record	has subject (RiC-R48)	
RiC-R479	Function (Abstract)	was associated with	Record	was associated with (RiC-R50)	See also RiC-R477
RiC-R480	Function (Abstract)	is associated with	Record Component	is associated with (RiC-R110)	See also RiC-R482
RiC-R481	Function (Abstract)	is subject of	Record Component	has subject (RiC-R109)	
RiC-R482	Function (Abstract)	was associated with	Record Component	was associated with (RiC-R111)	See also RiC-R480
RiC-R483	Function (Abstract)	is associated with	Record Set	is associated with (RiC-R179)	See also RiC-R485
RiC-R484	Function (Abstract)	is subject of	Record Set	has subject (RiC-R178)	
RiC-R485	Function (Abstract)	was associated with	Record Set	was associated with (RiC-R180)	See also RiC-R483

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R486	Function (Abstract)	is associated with	Agent	is associated with (RiC-R305)	See also RiC-R487
RiC-R487	Function (Abstract)	was associated with	Agent	was associated with (RiC-R306)	See also RiC-R486
RiC-R488	Function (Abstract)	is associated with	Occupation	is associated with (RiC-R361)	See also RiC-R489
RiC-R489	Function (Abstract)	was associated with	Occupation	was associated with (RiC-R362)	See also RiC-R488
RiC-R490	Function (Abstract)	is associated with	Position	is associated with (RiC-R402)	See also RiC-R491
RiC-R491	Function (Abstract)	was associated with	Position	was associated with (RiC-R403)	See also RiC-R490
RiC-R492	Function (Abstract)	has example	Function	is example of (RiC-R453)	
RiC-R493	Function (Abstract)	is associated with	Function	is associated with (RiC-R452)	See also RiC-R494
RiC-R494	Function (Abstract)	was associated with	Function	was associated with (RiC-R454)	See also RiC-R493
RiC-R495	Function (Abstract)	is associated with	Function (Abstract)	is associated with (RiC-R495)	See also RiC-R496
RiC-R496	Function (Abstract)	was associated with	Function (Abstract)	was associated with (RiC-R496)	See also RiC-R495
RiC-R497	Function (Abstract)	is associated with	Activity	is associated with (RiC-R533)	See also RiC-R498
RiC-R498	Function (Abstract)	was associated with	Activity	was associated with (RiC-R534)	See also RiC-R497
RiC-R499	Function (Abstract)	is associated with	Mandate	is associated with (RiC-R587)	See also RiC-R500
RiC-R500	Function (Abstract)	was associated with	Mandate	was associated with (RiC-R588)	See also RiC-R499

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R501	Function (Abstract)	is associated with	Documentary Form	is associated with (RiC-R630)	See also RiC-R502
RiC-R502	Function (Abstract)	was associated with	Documentary Form	was associated with (RiC-R631)	See also RiC-R501
RiC-R503	Function (Abstract)	is associated with	Date	is associated with (RiC-R677)	See also RiC-R504
RiC-R504	Function (Abstract)	was associated with	Date	was associated with (RiC-R678)	See also RiC-R503
RiC-R505	Function (Abstract)	is associated with	Place	is associated with (RiC-R741)	See also RiC-R506
RiC-R506	Function (Abstract)	was associated with	Place	was associated with (RiC-R742)	See also RiC-R505
RiC-R507	Function (Abstract)	is associated with	Concept/Thing	is associated with (RiC-R779)	See also RiC-R508
RiC-R508	Function (Abstract)	was associated with	Concept/Thing	was associated with (RiC-R780)	See also RiC-R507

4.1.9. Activity Relations					
Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R509	Activity	is associated with	Record	is associated with (RiC-R52)	See also RiC-R512
RiC-R510	Activity	is subject of	Record	has subject (RiC-R51)	
RiC-R511	Activity	resulted in	Record	resulted from (RiC-R53)	
RiC-R512	Activity	was associated with	Record	was associated with (RiC-R54)	See also RiC-R509
RiC-R513	Activity	is associated with	Record Component	is associated with (RiC-R113)	See also RiC-R516
RiC-R514	Activity	is subject of	Record Component	has subject (RiC-R112)	

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R515	Activity	resulted in	Record Component	resulted from (RiC-R114)	
RiC-R516	Activity	was associated with	Record Component	was associated with (RiC-R115)	See also RiC-R513
RiC-R517	Activity	is associated with	Record Set	is associated with (RiC-R182)	See also RiC-R520
RiC-R518	Activity	is subject of	Record Set	has subject (RiC-R181)	
RiC-R519	Activity	resulted in	Record Set	resulted from (RiC-R183)	
RiC-R520	Activity	was associated with	Record Set	was associated with (RiC-R184)	See also RiC-R517
RiC-R521	Activity	is associated with	Agent	is associated with (RiC-R307)	See also RiC-R523
RiC-R522	Activity	is performed by	Agent	performs (RiC-R309)	See also RiC-R524
RiC-R523	Activity	was associated with	Agent	was associated with (RiC-R310)	See also RiC-R521
RiC-R524	Activity	was performed by	Agent	performed (RiC-R308)	See also RiC-R522
RiC-R525	Activity	is associated with	Occupation	is associated with (RiC-R363)	See also RiC-R526
RiC-R526	Activity	was associated with	Occupation	was associated with (RiC-R364)	See also RiC-R525
RiC-R527	Activity	is associated with	Position	is associated with (RiC-R404)	See also RiC-R528
RiC-R528	Activity	was associated with	Position	was associated with (RiC-R405)	See also RiC-R527
RiC-R529	Activity	is associated with	Function	is associated with (RiC-R455)	See also RiC-R531
RiC-R530	Activity	is performed to fulfil	Function	is fulfilled by performance of (RiC-R456)	See also RiC-R532

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R531	Activity	was associated with	Function	was associated with (RiC-R457)	See also RiC-R529
RiC-R532	Activity	was performed to fulfill	Function	was fulfilled by performance of (RiC-R458)	See also RiC-R530
RiC-R533	Activity	is associated with	Function (Abstract)	is associated with (RiC-R497)	See also RiC-R534
RiC-R534	Activity	was associated with	Function (Abstract)	was associated with (RiC-R498)	See also RiC-R533
RiC-R535	Activity	had part	Activity	was part of (RiC-R542)	See also RiC-R536
RiC-R536	Activity	has part	Activity	is part of (RiC-R538)	See also RiC-R535
RiC-R537	Activity	is associated with	Activity	is associated with (RiC-R537)	See also RiC-R541
RiC-R538	Activity	is part of	Activity	has part (RiC-R536)	See also RiC-R542
RiC-R539	Activity	is predecessor of	Activity	is successor of (RiC-R540)	
RiC-R540	Activity	is successor of	Activity	is predecessor of (RiC-R539)	
RiC-R541	Activity	was associated with	Activity	was associated with (RiC-R541)	See also RiC-R537
RiC-R542	Activity	was part of	Activity	had part (RiC-R535)	See also RiC-R538
RiC-R543	Activity	is associated with	Mandate	is associated with (RiC-R591)	See also RiC-R545
RiC-R544	Activity	is defined by	Mandate	defines (RiC-R590)	See also RiC-R546
RiC-R545	Activity	was associated with	Mandate	was associated with (RiC-R593)	See also RiC-R543
RiC-R546	Activity	was defined by	Mandate	defined (RiC-R589)	See also RiC-R544
RiC-R547	Activity	was revised by	Mandate	revised (RiC-R592)	

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R548	Activity	is associated with	Documentary Form	is associated with (RiC-R632)	See also RiC-R549
RiC-R549	Activity	was associated with	Documentary Form	was associated with (RiC-R633)	See also RiC-R548
RiC-R550	Activity	had active date	Date	was active date of (RiC-R682)	See also RiC-R553
RiC-R551	Activity	had end date	Date	was end date of (RiC-R684)	See also RiC-R554
RiC-R552	Activity	had start date	Date	was start date of (RiC-R685)	
RiC-R553	Activity	has active date	Date	is active date of (RiC-R679)	See also RiC-R550
RiC-R554	Activity	has end date	Date	is end date of (RiC-R681)	See also RiC-R551
RiC-R555	Activity	is associated with	Date	is associated with (RiC-R680)	See also RiC-R556
RiC-R556	Activity	was associated with	Date	was associated with (RiC-R683)	See also RiC-R555
RiC-R557	Activity	is associated with	Place	is associated with (RiC-R743)	See also RiC-R558
RiC-R558	Activity	was associated with	Place	was associated with (RiC-R744)	See also RiC-R557
RiC-R559	Activity	is associated with	Concept/Thing	is associated with (RiC-R781)	See also RiC-R560
RiC-R560	Activity	was associated with	Concept/Thing	was associated with (RiC-R782)	See also RiC-R559

			4.1.10. Mandate Relations		

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R561	Mandate	is associated with	Record	is associated with (RiC-R56)	See also RiC-R564
RiC-R562	Mandate	is evidenced by	Record	is evidence of (RiC-R57)	
RiC-R563	Mandate	is subject of	Record	has subject (RiC-R55)	
RiC-R564	Mandate	was associated with	Record	was associated with (RiC-R58)	See also RiC-R561
RiC-R565	Mandate	is associated with	Record Component	is associated with (RiC-R117)	See also RiC-R567
RiC-R566	Mandate	is subject of	Record Component	has subject (RiC-R116)	
RiC-R567	Mandate	was associated with	Record Component	was associated with (RiC-R118)	See also RiC-R565
RiC-R568	Mandate	is associated with	Record Set	is associated with (RiC-R186)	See also RiC-R571
RiC-R569	Mandate	is evidenced by	Record Set	is evidence of (RiC-R187)	
RiC-R570	Mandate	is subject of	Record Set	has subject (RiC-R185)	
RiC-R571	Mandate	was associated with	Record Set	was associated with (RiC-R188)	See also RiC-R568
RiC-R572	Mandate	authorized	Agent	was authorized by (RiC-R313)	
RiC-R573	Mandate	is associated with	Agent	is associated with (RiC-R311)	See also RiC-R574
RiC-R574	Mandate	was associated with	Agent	was associated with (RiC-R312)	See also RiC-R573
RiC-R575	Mandate	is associated with	Occupation	is associated with (RiC-R365)	See also RiC-R576
RiC-R576	Mandate	was associated with	Occupation	was associated with (RiC-R366)	See also RiC-R575
RiC-R577	Mandate	defined	Position	was defined by (RiC-R409)	See also RiC-R578
RiC-R578	Mandate	defines	Position	is defined by (RiC-R407)	See also RiC-R577
RiC-R579	Mandate	is associated with	Position	is associated with (RiC-R406)	See also RiC-R581

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R580	Mandate	revised	Position	was revised by (RiC-R410)	
RiC-R581	Mandate	was associated with	Position	was associated with (RiC-R408)	See also RiC-R579
RiC-R582	Mandate	defined	Function	was defined by (RiC-R462)	See also RiC-R583
RiC-R583	Mandate	defines	Function	is defined by (RiC-R460)	See also RiC-R582
RiC-R584	Mandate	is associated with	Function	is associated with (RiC-R459)	See also RiC-R586
RiC-R585	Mandate	revised	Function	was revised by (RiC-R463)	
RiC-R586	Mandate	was associated with	Function	was associated with (RiC-R461)	See also RiC-R584
RiC-R587	Mandate	is associated with	Function (Abstract)	is associated with (RiC-R499)	See also RiC-R588
RiC-R588	Mandate	was associated with	Function (Abstract)	was associated with (RiC-R500)	See also RiC-R587
RiC-R589	Mandate	defined	Activity	was defined by (RiC-R546)	See also RiC-R590
RiC-R590	Mandate	defines	Activity	is defined by (RiC-R544)	See also RiC-R589
RiC-R591	Mandate	is associated with	Activity	is associated with (RiC-R543)	See also RiC-R593
RiC-R592	Mandate	revised	Activity	was revised by (RiC-R547)	
RiC-R593	Mandate	was associated with	Activity	was associated with (RiC-R545)	See also RiC-R591
RiC-R594	Mandate	is associated with	Mandate	is associated with (RiC-R594)	See also RiC-R597
RiC-R595	Mandate	is predecessor of	Mandate	is successor of (RiC-R596)	
RiC-R596	Mandate	is successor of	Mandate	is predecessor of (RiC-R595)	
RiC-R597	Mandate	was associated with	Mandate	was associated with (RiC-R597)	See also RiC-R594
RiC-R598	Mandate	is associated with	Documentary Form	is associated with (RiC-R634)	See also RiC-R599
RiC-R599	Mandate	was associated with	Documentary Form	was associated with (RiC-R635)	See also RiC-R598

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R600	Mandate	had active date	Date	was active date of (RiC-R689)	See also RiC-R604
RiC-R601	Mandate	had end date	Date	was end date of (RiC-R691)	See also RiC-R605
RiC-R602	Mandate	had revision date	Date	was revision date of (RiC-R692)	
RiC-R603	Mandate	had start date	Date	was start date of (RiC-R693)	
RiC-R604	Mandate	has active date	Date	is active date of (RiC-R686)	See also RiC-R600
RiC-R605	Mandate	has end date	Date	is end date of (RiC-R688)	See also RiC-R601
RiC-R606	Mandate	is associated with	Date	is associated with (RiC-R687)	See also RiC-R607
RiC-R607	Mandate	was associated with	Date	was associated with (RiC-R690)	See also RiC-R606
RiC-R608	Mandate	had jurisdiction	Place	was jurisdiction of (RiC-R748)	See also RiC-R609
RiC-R609	Mandate	has jurisdiction	Place	is jurisdiction of (RiC-R746)	See also RiC-R608
RiC-R610	Mandate	is associated with	Place	is associated with (RiC-R745)	See also RiC-R611
RiC-R611	Mandate	was associated with	Place	was associated with (RiC-R747)	See also RiC-R610
RiC-R612	Mandate	is associated with	Concept/Thing	is associated with (RiC-R783)	See also RiC-R613
RiC-R613	Mandate	was associated with	Concept/Thing	was associated with (RiC-R784)	See also RiC-R612

4.1.11. Documentary Form Relations

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R614	Documentary Form	is associated with	Record	is associated with (RiC-R60)	See also RiC-R616

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R615	Documentary Form	is documentary form of	Record	has documentary form (RiC-R59)	
RiC-R616	Documentary Form	was associated with	Record	was associated with (RiC-R61)	See also RiC-R614
RiC-R617	Documentary Form	is associated with	Record Component	is associated with (RiC-R120)	See also RiC-R619
RiC-R618	Documentary Form	is documentary form of	Record Component	has documentary form (RiC-R119)	
RiC-R619	Documentary Form	was associated with	Record Component	was associated with (RiC-R121)	See also RiC-R617
RiC-R620	Documentary Form	is associated with	Record Set	is associated with (RiC-R189)	See also RiC-R621
RiC-R621	Documentary Form	was associated with	Record Set	was associated with (RiC-R190)	See also RiC-R620
RiC-R622	Documentary Form	is associated with	Agent	is associated with (RiC-R314)	See also RiC-R623
RiC-R623	Documentary Form	was associated with	Agent	was associated with (RiC-R315)	See also RiC-R622
RiC-R624	Documentary Form	is associated with	Occupation	is associated with (RiC-R367)	See also RiC-R625
RiC-R625	Documentary Form	was associated with	Occupation	was associated with (RiC-R368)	See also RiC-R624
RiC-R626	Documentary Form	is associated with	Position	is associated with (RiC-R411)	See also RiC-R627
RiC-R627	Documentary Form	was associated with	Position	was associated with (RiC-R412)	See also RiC-R626
RiC-R628	Documentary Form	is associated with	Function	is associated with (RiC-R464)	See also RiC-R629
RiC-R629	Documentary Form	was associated with	Function	was associated with (RiC-R465)	See also RiC-R628

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R630	Documentary Form	is associated with	Function (Abstract)	is associated with (RiC-R501)	See also RiC-R631
RiC-R631	Documentary Form	was associated with	Function (Abstract)	was associated with (RiC-R502)	See also RiC-R630
RiC-R632	Documentary Form	is associated with	Activity	is associated with (RiC-R548)	See also RiC-R633
RiC-R633	Documentary Form	was associated with	Activity	was associated with (RiC-R549)	See also RiC-R632
RiC-R634	Documentary Form	is associated with	Mandate	is associated with (RiC-R598)	See also RiC-R635
RiC-R635	Documentary Form	was associated with	Mandate	was associated with (RiC-R599)	See also RiC-R634
RiC-R636	Documentary Form	is associated with	Documentary Form	is associated with (RiC-R636)	See also RiC-R637
RiC-R637	Documentary Form	was associated with	Documentary Form	was associated with (RiC-R637)	See also RiC-R636
RiC-R638	Documentary Form	is associated with	Date	is associated with (RiC-R694)	See also RiC-R639
RiC-R639	Documentary Form	was associated with	Date	was associated with (RiC-R695)	See also RiC-R638
RiC-R640	Documentary Form	is associated with	Place	is associated with (RiC-R749)	See also RiC-R641
RiC-R641	Documentary Form	was associated with	Place	was associated with (RiC-R750)	See also RiC-R640
RiC-R642	Documentary Form	is associated with	Concept/Thing	is associated with (RiC-R785)	See also RiC-R643
RiC-R643	Documentary Form	was associated with	Concept/Thing	was associated with (RiC-R786)	See also RiC-R642

4.1.12. Date Relations					
Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R644	Date	is associated with	Record	is associated with (RiC-R63)	See also RiC-R645
RiC-R645	Date	was associated with	Record	was associated with (RiC-R64)	See also RiC-R644
RiC-R646	Date	was creation date of	Record	had creation date (RiC-R62)	
RiC-R647	Date	is associated with	Record Component	is associated with (RiC-R123)	See also RiC-R648
RiC-R648	Date	was associated with	Record Component	was associated with (RiC-R124)	See also RiC-R647
RiC-R649	Date	was creation date of	Record Component	had creation date (RiC-R122)	
RiC-R650	Date	is associated with	Record Set	is associated with (RiC-R193)	See also RiC-R652
RiC-R651	Date	is coverage date of	Record Set	has coverage date (RiC-R192)	
RiC-R652	Date	was associated with	Record Set	was associated with (RiC-R194)	See also RiC-R650
RiC-R653	Date	was creation date of	Record Set	had creation date (RiC-R191)	
RiC-R654	Date	is active date of	Agent	has active date (RiC-R321)	See also RiC-R657
RiC-R655	Date	is associated with	Agent	is associated with (RiC-R323)	See also RiC-R658
RiC-R656	Date	is end date of	Agent (of type group)	has end date (RiC-R322)	See also RiC-R661
RiC-R657	Date	was active date of	Agent	had active date (RiC-R316)	See also RiC-R654

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R658	Date	was associated with	Agent	was associated with (RiC-R324)	See also RiC-R655
RiC-R659	Date	was birth date of	Agent (of type person)	had birth date (RiC-R317)	
RiC-R660	Date	was death date of	Agent (of type person)	had death date (RiC-R318)	
RiC-R661	Date	was end date of	Agent (of type group)	had end date (RiC-R319)	See also RiC-R656
RiC-R662	Date	was start date of	Agent (of type group)	had start date (RiC-R320)	
RiC-R663	Date	is associated with	Occupation	is associated with (RiC-R369)	See also RiC-R664
RiC-R664	Date	was associated with	Occupation	was associated with (RiC-R370)	See also RiC-R663
RiC-R665	Date	is associated with	Position	is associated with (RiC-R416)	See also RiC-R667
RiC-R666	Date	is end date of	Position	has end date (RiC-R415)	See also RiC-R668
RiC-R667	Date	was associated with	Position	was associated with (RiC-R417)	See also RiC-R665
RiC-R668	Date	was end date of	Position	had end date (RiC-R413)	See also RiC-R666
RiC-R669	Date	was start date of	Position	had start date (RiC-R414)	
RiC-R670	Date	is active date of	Function	has active date (RiC-R469)	See also RiC-R673
RiC-R671	Date	is associated with	Function	is associated with (RiC-R471)	See also RiC-R674
RiC-R672	Date	is end date of	Function	has end date (RiC-R470)	See also RiC-R675
RiC-R673	Date	was active date of	Function	had active date (RiC-R466)	See also RiC-R670
RiC-R674	Date	was associated with	Function	was associated with (RiC-R472)	See also RiC-R671
RiC-R675	Date	was end date of	Function	had end date (RiC-R467)	See also RiC-R672
RiC-R676	Date	was start date of	Function	had start date (RiC-R468)	

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R677	Date	is associated with	Function (Abstract)	is associated with (RiC-R503)	See also RiC-R678
RiC-R678	Date	was associated with	Function (Abstract)	was associated with (RiC-R504)	See also RiC-R677
RiC-R679	Date	is active date of	Activity	has active date (RiC-R553)	See also RiC-R682
RiC-R680	Date	is associated with	Activity	is associated with (RiC-R555)	See also RiC-R683
RiC-R681	Date	is end date of	Activity	has end date (RiC-R554)	See also RiC-R684
RiC-R682	Date	was active date of	Activity	had active date (RiC-R550)	See also RiC-R679
RiC-R683	Date	was associated with	Activity	was associated with (RiC-R556)	See also RiC-R680
RiC-R684	Date	was end date of	Activity	had end date (RiC-R551)	See also RiC-R681
RiC-R685	Date	was start date of	Activity	had start date (RiC-R552)	
RiC-R686	Date	is active date of	Mandate	has active date (RiC-R604)	See also RiC-R689
RiC-R687	Date	is associated with	Mandate	is associated with (RiC-R606)	See also RiC-R690
RiC-R688	Date	is end date of	Mandate	has end date (RiC-R605)	See also RiC-R691
RiC-R689	Date	was active date of	Mandate	had active date (RiC-R600)	See also RiC-R686
RiC-R690	Date	was associated with	Mandate	was associated with (RiC-R607)	See also RiC-R687
RiC-R691	Date	was end date of	Mandate	had end date (RiC-R601)	See also RiC-R688
RiC-R692	Date	was revision date of	Mandate	had revision date (RiC-R602)	
RiC-R693	Date	was start date of	Mandate	had start date (RiC-R603)	
RiC-R694	Date	is associated with	Documentary Form	is associated with (RiC-R638)	See also RiC-R695

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R695	Date	was associated with	Documentary Form	was associated with (RiC-R639)	See also RiC-R694
RiC-R696	Date	is associated with	Date	is associated with (RiC-R696)	See also RiC-R697
RiC-R697	Date	was associated with	Date	was associated with (RiC-R697)	See also RiC-R696
RiC-R698	Date	is active date of	Place	has active date (RiC-R754)	See also RiC-R701
RiC-R699	Date	is associated with	Place	is associated with (RiC-R756)	See also RiC-R702
RiC-R700	Date	is end date of	Place	has end date (RiC-R755)	See also RiC-R703
RiC-R701	Date	was active date of	Place	had active date (RiC-R751)	See also RiC-R698
RiC-R702	Date	was associated with	Place	was associated with (RiC-R757)	See also RiC-R699
RiC-R703	Date	was end date of	Place	had end date (RiC-R752)	See also RiC-R700
RiC-R704	Date	was start date of	Place	had start date (RiC-R753)	
RiC-R705	Date	is associated with	Concept/Thing	is associated with (RiC-R787)	See also RiC-R706
RiC-R706	Date	was associated with	Concept/Thing	was associated with (RiC-R788)	See also RiC-R705

4.2.13. Place Relations					
Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R707	Place	is associated with	Record	is associated with (RiC-R68)	See also RiC-R710
RiC-R708	Place	is holding location of	Record	has holding location (RiC-R66)	See also RiC-R712

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R709	Place	is subject of	Record	has subject (RiC-R67)	
RiC-R710	Place	was associated with	Record	was associated with (RiC-R69)	See also RiC-R707
RiC-R711	Place	was creation location of	Record	was created at (RiC-R70)	
RiC-R712	Place	was holding location of	Record	had holding location (RiC-R65)	See also RiC-R708
RiC-R713	Place	is associated with	Record Component	is associated with (RiC-R128)	See also RiC-R716
RiC-R714	Place	is holding location of	Record Component	has holding location (RiC-R126)	See also RiC-R718
RiC-R715	Place	is subject of	Record Component	has subject (RiC-R127)	
RiC-R716	Place	was associated with	Record Component	was associated with (RiC-R129)	See also RiC-R713
RiC-R717	Place	was creation location of	Record Component	was created at (RiC-R130)	
RiC-R718	Place	was holding location of	Record Component	had holding location (RiC-R125)	See also RiC-R714
RiC-R719	Place	is associated with	Record Set	is associated with (RiC-R198)	See also RiC-R722
RiC-R720	Place	is holding place of	Record Set	has holding location (RiC-R196)	See also RiC-R724
RiC-R721	Place	is subject of	Record Set	has subject (RiC-R197)	
RiC-R722	Place	was associated with	Record Set	was associated with (RiC-R199)	See also RiC-R719
RiC-R723	Place	was creation place of	Record Set	was created at (RiC-R200)	

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R724	Place	was holding place of	Record Set	had holding location (RiC-R195)	See also RiC-R720
RiC-R725	Place	had citizen	Agent (of type person)	was citizen of (RiC-R331)	See also RiC-R726
RiC-R726	Place	has citizen	Agent (of type person)	is citizen of (RiC-R328)	See also RiC-R725
RiC-R727	Place	is associated with	Agent	is associated with (RiC-R327)	See also RiC-R729
RiC-R728	Place	is location of	Agent	is located at (RiC-R329)	See also RiC-R732
RiC-R729	Place	was associated with	Agent	was associated with (RiC-R330)	See also RiC-R727
RiC-R730	Place	was birth place of	Agent (of type person)	had birth place (RiC-R325)	
RiC-R731	Place	was death place of	Agent (of type person)	had death place (RiC-R326)	
RiC-R732	Place	was location of	Agent	was located at (RiC-R332)	See also RiC-R728
RiC-R733	Place	is associated with	Occupation	is associated with (RiC-R371)	See also RiC-R734
RiC-R734	Place	was associated with	Occupation	was associated with (RiC-R372)	See also RiC-R733
RiC-R735	Place	is associated with	Position	is associated with (RiC-R418)	See also RiC-R737
RiC-R736	Place	is location of	Position	is located in (RiC-R419)	See also RiC-R738
RiC-R737	Place	was associated with	Position	was associated with (RiC-R420)	See also RiC-R735
RiC-R738	Place	was location of	Position	was located in (RiC-R421)	See also RiC-R736

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R739	Place	is associated with	Function	is associated with (RiC-R473)	See also RiC-R740
RiC-R740	Place	was associated with	Function	was associated with (RiC-R474)	See also RiC-R739
RiC-R741	Place	is associated with	Function (Abstract)	is associated with (RiC-R505)	See also RiC-R742
RiC-R742	Place	was associated with	Function (Abstract)	was associated with (RiC-R506)	See also RiC-R741
RiC-R743	Place	is associated with	Activity	is associated with (RiC-R557)	See also RiC-R744
RiC-R744	Place	was associated with	Activity	was associated with (RiC-R558)	See also RiC-R743
RiC-R745	Place	is associated with	Mandate	is associated with (RiC-R610)	See also RiC-R747
RiC-R746	Place	is jurisdiction of	Mandate	has jurisdiction (RiC-R609)	See also RiC-R748
RiC-R747	Place	was associated with	Mandate	was associated with (RiC-R611)	See also RiC-R745
RiC-R748	Place	was jurisdiction of	Mandate	had jurisdiction (RiC-R608)	See also RiC-R746
RiC-R749	Place	is associated with	Documentary Form	is associated with (RiC-R640)	See also RiC-R750
RiC-R750	Place	was associated with	Documentary Form	was associated with (RiC-R641)	See also RiC-R749
RiC-R751	Place	had active date	Date	was active date of (RiC-R701)	See also RiC-R754
RiC-R752	Place	had end date	Date	was end date of (RiC-R703)	See also RiC-R755
RiC-R753	Place	had start date	Date	was start date of (RiC-R704)	

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R754	Place	has active date	Date	is active date of (RiC-R698)	See also RiC-R751
RiC-R755	Place	has end date	Date	is end date of (RiC-R700)	See also RiC-R752
RiC-R756	Place	is associated with	Date	is associated with (RiC-R699)	See also RiC-R757
RiC-R757	Place	was associated with	Date	was associated with (RiC-R702)	See also RiC-R756
RiC-R758	Place	is associated with	Place	is associated with (RiC-R758)	See also RiC-R759
RiC-R759	Place	was associated with	Place	was associated with (RiC-R759)	See also RiC-R758
RiC-R760	Place	is associated with	Concept/Thing	is associated with (RiC-R789)	See also RiC-R761
RiC-R761	Place	was associated with	Concept/Thing	was associated with (RiC-R790)	See also RiC-R760

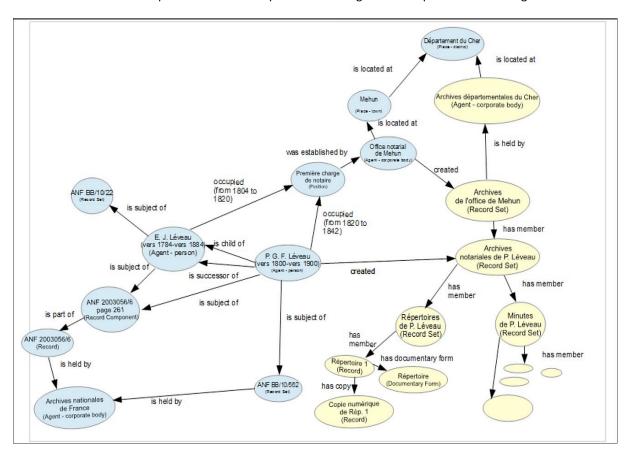| 4.2.14. Concept/Thing Relations					
Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R762	Concept/Thing	is associated with	Record	is associated with (RiC-R72)	See also RiC-R764
RiC-R763	Concept/Thing	is subject of	Record	has subject (RiC-R71)	
RiC-R764	Concept/Thing	was associated with	Record	was associated with (RiC-R73)	See also RiC-R762
RiC-R765	Concept/Thing	is associated with	Record Component	is associated with (RiC-R132)	See also RiC-R767
RiC-R766	Concept/Thing	is subject of	Record Component	has subject (RiC-R131)	

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R767	Concept/Thing	was associated with	Record Component	was associated with (RiC-R133)	See also RiC-R765
RiC-R768	Concept/Thing	is associated with	Record Set	is associated with (RiC-R202)	See also RiC-R770
RiC-R769	Concept/Thing	is subject of	Record Set	has subject (RiC-R201)	
RiC-R770	Concept/Thing	was associated with	Record Set	was associated with (RiC-R203)	See also RiC-R768
RiC-R771	Concept/Thing	is associated with	Agent	is associated with (RiC-R333)	See also RiC-R772
RiC-R772	Concept/Thing	was associated with	Agent	was associated with (RiC-R334)	See also RiC-R771
RiC-R773	Concept/Thing	is associated with	Occupation	is associated with (RiC-R373)	See also RiC-R774
RiC-R774	Concept/Thing	was associated with	Occupation	was associated with (RiC-R374)	See also RiC-R773
RiC-R775	Concept/Thing	is associated with	Position	is associated with (RiC-R422)	See also RiC-R776
RiC-R776	Concept/Thing	was associated with	Position	was associated with (RiC-R423)	See also RiC-R775
RiC-R777	Concept/Thing	is associated with	Function	is associated with (RiC-R475)	See also RiC-R778
RiC-R778	Concept/Thing	was associated with	Function	was associated with (RiC-R476)	See also RiC-R777
RiC-R779	Concept/Thing	is associated with	Function (Abstract)	is associated with (RiC-R507)	See also RiC-R780
RiC-R780	Concept/Thing	was associated with	Function (Abstract)	was associated with (RiC-R508)	See also RiC-R779
RiC-R781	Concept/Thing	is associated with	Activity	is associated with (RiC-R559)	See also RiC-R782

Relation Number	Relation Domain	Relation Name	Relation Range	Inverse Relation Name and Number	Comments
RiC-R782	Concept/Thing	was associated with	Activity	was associated with (RiC-R560)	See also RiC-R781
RiC-R783	Concept/Thing	is associated with	Mandate	is associated with (RiC-R612)	See also RiC-R784
RiC-R784	Concept/Thing	was associated with	Mandate	was associated with (RiC-R613)	See also RiC-R783
RiC-R785	Concept/Thing	is associated with	Documentary Form	is associated with (RiC-R642)	See also RiC-R786
RiC-R786	Concept/Thing	was associated with	Documentary Form	was associated with (RiC-R643)	See also RiC-R785
RiC-R787	Concept/Thing	is associated with	Date	is associated with (RiC-R705)	See also RiC-R788
RiC-R788	Concept/Thing	was associated with	Date	was associated with (RiC-R706)	See also RiC-R787
RiC-R789	Concept/Thing	is associated with	Place	is associated with (RiC-R760)	See also RiC-R790
RiC-R790	Concept/Thing	was associated with	Place	was associated with (RiC-R761)	See also RiC-R789
RiC-R791	Concept/Thing	is associated with	Concept/Thing	is associated with (RiC-R791)	See also RiC-R792
RiC-R792	Concept/Thing	was associated with	Concept/Thing	was associated with (RiC-R792)	See also RiC-R791

4.2 Shared Properties of a Relation		
#	**Property**	**Definition**
RiC-P68 Date		Chronological information associated with the relation that contributes to its identification and contextualization.
	Scope	If applicable, includes the Date (range or time) when there is a relation between two entities. Will not apply to all relations. For example, will not apply to relations to Date. Additional exceptions will be noted in future RiC releases.
	Data Type	ISO 8601 Time and Date Format
	Examples	1792-08-10; 1798-10-30; 1720/1780
#	**Property**	**Definition**
RiC-P69 Place		Jurisdictions and named geographical features.
	Scope	Includes settlements of any kind (towns, villages, etc.), historical regions, political and administrative districts, and geographical features. If applicable, includes the geographical or administrative point or area (e.g. district, country, state) where the relation between two entities exists.
	Data Type	Controlled Term or Phrase
	Examples	Amazon River; Nova Scotia; Paris

Appendix I: Example of Archival Description Conforming to RiC-CM

Here is an illustrative example of archival description conforming to RiC-CM presented as a diagram:

This example shows some information about P.G.F. Léveau, a French public notary in the 19th century including:
- data from the Archives nationales de France (ANF) (in blue); and
- data from a local archival institution, the Archives départementales du Cher (in yellow).

Querying and displaying such interrelated data may help users who want to research Léveau himself; or study the history of the notaries in the French Department of Cher in the 19th century; or retrieve the records created by the notaries who worked in Mehun from 1820 to 1840, in which much information about the lives of people who lived in that area can be found.

The entities and relations used are defined by RiC-CM.

While the relations are only shown in one direction, the inverse relations exist.

Appendix II: Experts Group on Archival Description Members

Current Members

Nils Brübach, Sächsisches Staatsarchiv (Germany)

Florence Clavaud, Archives nationales (France)

Adrian Cunningham, Queensland State Archives (Australia)

Beatriz Franco Espiño, Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte (Spain)

Miia Herrala, Arkistolaitos (Finland)

Pete Johnston, Archives Hub (United Kingdom)

Padré Lydie Gnessougou Baroan-Dioumency, Direction Générale du Trésor et de la Comptabilité Publique (Ivory Coast)

Gavan McCarthy, University of Melbourne eScholarship Research Centre (Australia)

Vitor Manoel Marques da Fonseca, Arquivo Nacional/Universidade Federal Fluminense (Brazil)

Victoria Peters, University of Strathclyde (United Kingdom)

Daniel Pitti (Chair/Président), University of Virginia Institute for Advanced Technology in the Humanities (United States)

Bogdan-Florin Popovici, Arhivele Naţionale ale României (Romania)

Javier E. Requejo Zalama, Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte (Spain)

Stéphanie Roussel, Service interministériel des Archives de France (France)

Aaron Rubinstein, University of Massachusetts Amherst (United States)

Bill Stockting, Royal Archives and Library (United Kingdom)

Martin Stuerzlinger, Archiversum (Austria)

Katherine Timms, Library and Archives Canada / Bibliothèque et Archives Canada (Canada)

Salvatore Vassallo, Archivum Romanum Societatis Iesu (Italy)

Stefano Vitali, Istituto Centrale per gli Archivi (Italy)

Past Members

Jaana Kilkki, National Archives (Finland)

Alice Motte, Archives départementales des Landes (France)

Claire Sibille, Service interministériel des Archives de France (France)

Appendix II: Bibliography

1. Standards and Models

ICA Standards

ISAAR (CPF): International Standard Archival Authority Record for Corporate Bodies, Persons and Families, 2nd Edition. (2011) (en), ISAAR (CPF) : Norme Internationale sur les notices d'autorité utilisées pour les Archives relatives aux collectivités, aux personnes ou aux familles, 2ème édition (fr)

ISAD(G): General International Standard Archival Description - Second edition. (2011). ISAD(G): General International Standard Archival Description - Second edition (en), ISAD(G): Norme générale et internationale de description archivistique - Deuxième édition (fr)

ISDF: International Standard for Describing Functions. (2011). ISDF: International Standard for Describing Functions (en), ISDF : Norme internationale pour la description des fonctions (fr)

ISDIAH: International Standard for Describing Institutions with Archival Holdings. (2011). ISDIAH: International Standard for Describing Institutions with Archival Holdings (en), ISDIAH : Norme internationale pour la description des institutions de conservation des archives (fr)

Archival and Record Keeping Conceptual Models

Archives New Zealand. TS: Technical Specifications for Electronic Recordkeeping Metadata Standard. http://archives.govt.nz/ts-technical-specifications-electronic-recordkeeping-metadata-standard (en)

AS/NZS ISO 5478 Recordkeeping Metadata Property Reference Set (RMPRS).

CNEDA. *Modelo conceptual de descripción archivística y requisitos de datos básicos de las descripciones de documentos de archivo, agentes y funciones*. 2012. http://www.mcu.es/archivos/docs/NEDA_MCDA_P1_P2_20120618.pdf (es)

——————. *Report on the work of CNEDA (2007-2012): toward a conceptual model for archival description in Spain* (July 11, 2012). 2012. http://www.mcu.es/archivos/docs/MC/CNEDA/ReportCNEDA_11_07_2012.pdf (en)

DLM Forum. *MoReq2010: Modular Requirements for Records Systems*. 2016. http://moreq.info/

e-GMS-e-Government Metadata Standard Version 3.0 29 April 2004. https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/download.php/7271/eGMS%20version%203.pdf (en)

International Council on Archives and Australasian Digital Records Initiative. *Principles and Functional Requirements for Records in Electronic Office Environments*, Modules 1-3, 2008, published at http://www.ica.org. (Also adopted as ISO 16175:2010/2011)

ISO 15489:2016 – *Information and documentation – Records management – Part 1: General*.

ISO 23081:2006 – *Information and documentation – Records management processes – Metadata for records*.

Kilkki, Jaana, Outi Hupaniittu, and Pekka Henttonen. *Towards the new era of archival description - the Finnish Approach*. 2012. http://www.arkisto.fi/uploads/Arkistolaitos/Teht%C3%A4v%C3%A4t%20ja%20toiminta/Hankkeet/AHAA/The%20Finnish%20Conceptual%20Model%20of%20Archival%20Description_text.pdf (en)

National Archives of Australia. *Australian Government Recordkeeping Metadata Standard*. Version 2.2. 2015.
http://www.naa.gov.au/Images/AGRkMS-Version-2.2-June-2015_tcm16-47131.pdf (en)

SPIRT Research Team. *Australian Recordkeeping Metadata Schema*. Version 1.0. 2000.
http://www.infotech.monash.edu.au/research/groups/rcrg/projects/spirt/deliverables/rkmsgen-tech-intro.pdf (en)

Archival Descriptive Content Standards

Canadian Council of Archives. *Rules for Archival Description* (RAD). Revised version. 2008.
http://www.cdncouncilarchives.ca/RAD/RADComplete_July2008.pdf (en);
http://www.cdncouncilarchives.ca/RAD/RDDAComplete_July2008.pdf (fr)

Society of American Archivists. *Describing Archives: A Content Standard* (DACS). 2nd ed. 2013.
http://files.archivists.org/pubs/DACS-2007.pdf

Archival Communication Standards

Encoded Archival Context-Corporate Bodies, Persons, and Families (EAC-CPF). http://eac.staatsbibliothek-berlin.de/index.php (en); http://www.archivesdefrance.culture.gouv.fr/gerer/classement/normes-outils/eac/ (fr)

Encoded Archival Description (EAD). Version EAD3 1.0. Schema: https://github.com/SAA-SDT/EAD3/releases/tag/v1.0.0; Tag Library: http://www.loc.gov/ead/EAD3taglib/index.html

Related Conceptual Models and Standards

CIDOC Conceptual Reference Model. Version 6.2.2. 2016. http://www.cidoc-crm.org/official_release_cidoc.html (en); http://www.cidoc-crm.org/docs/crm_french_version.pdf (fr); official ISO standard version: 21127:2006 Information and documentation – A reference ontology for the interchange of cultural heritage information. http://www.iso.org/iso/catalogue_detail?csnumber=34424

Europeana. *Europeana Data Model Documentation*. [2016]. http://pro.europeana.eu/page/edm-documentation (en)

IFLA. *Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records*. 2008.
http://www.ifla.org/files/assets/cataloguing/frbr/frbr_2008.pdf (en)
http://www.bnf.fr/documents/frbr_rapport_final.pdf (fr)

IFLA Working Group on FRBR/CRM. *Draft definition of FRBRoo*.
http://archive.ifla.org/VII/s13/wgfrbr/FRBRoo_V9.1_PR.pdf (en).

LODE: An ontology for Linking Open Descriptions of Events. http://linkedevents.org/ontology/ (en)

W3C Prov [provenance]. http://www.w3.org/TR/2013/WD-prov-overview-20130312/

2. Archival Professional Literature

Altman, B., and J. R. Nemmers. 2001. "The Usability of Online Archival Resources: The Polaris Project Finding Aid."

American Archivist 64(1):121-131.

Australian Society of Archivists. 2007. *Describing Archives in Context: A Guide to Australasian Practice.* Dickson: Australian Society of Archivists.

Australian Society of Archivists, Peter J. Scott, and Adrian Cunningham. 2010. *The Arrangement and Description of Archives Amid Administrative and Technological Change: Essays and Reflections by and About Peter J. Scott*.

Bailey, Jefferson. 2013. "Disrespect des Fonds: Rethinking Arrangement and Description in Born-Digital Archives." *Archive Journal* 3. http://www.archivejournal.net/issue/3/archives-remixed/disrespect-des-fonds-rethinking-arrangement-and-description-in-born-digital-archives/

Barr, Debra. 1987-1988. "The Fonds Concept in the Working Group on Archival Descriptive Standards Report." *Archivaria* 25:163-170.

—————. 1989. "Protecting provenance: Response to the Report of the Working Group on Description at the Fonds Level. *Archivaria* 28:141-145.

Bartlett Nancy. 1991. "Respect des Fonds: The Origins of the Modern Principle of Provenance." In *Bibliographic Foundations of French Historical Studies*. Vol. 1 (1-2) of *Primary Sources and Original Works*. New York: Haworth Press.

Bastian, Jeanette Allis. 2003-2004. "In a 'House of Memory': Discovering the Provenance of Place." *Archival Issues* 28:9-19.

—————. 2006. "Reading Colonial Records through an Archival Lens: The Provenance of Place, Space and Creation." *Archival Science* 6:267-284.

Bearman, David. 1989. *Archival Methods.* Pittsburgh: Archives and Museum Informatics.

—————. 1992. "Documenting Documentation." *Archivaria* 34:33-49.

—————. 1996. "Item Level Control and Electronic Recordkeeping." *Archives and Museum Informatics* 10:195-245.

Bearman, David, and R. H. Lytle. 1985-1986. "The Power of the Principle of Provenance." *Archivaria* 21:14-27.

Beattie, Heather. 2009. "Where Narratives Meet: Archival Description, Provenance, and Women's Diaries." Papers from the Third International Conference on the History of Records and Archives. *Libraries and the Cultural Record* 44(1):82-100.

Berger Stefan. 2013."The role of national archives in constructing national master narratives in Europe", *Archival Science,* 13, 1: 1-22.

Blouin, Jr., Francis, and William Rosenberg. 2013. *Processing the Past. Contesting Authority in History and the Archives*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Boles, Frank. 1982. "Disrespecting Original Order." *American Archivist* 45(1):26-32.

Boutier Robert Henry, 1968. "La phase cruciale de l'histoire des archives: la constitution des dépôts d'archives et la naissance de l'archivistique (XVI- début du XIX siècle).", *Archivum* XVIII: 139-149.

Brenneke Adolf. 1953. *Archivkunde. Ein Beitrag zur Théorie und Geschichte des Europäischen Archivwesens*, Leipzig:

Kœhler und Amelang.

Brothman, Brien. 1991. "Orders of Value: Probing the Theoretical Terms of Archival Practice." *Archivaria* 32:78-100.

——————. 1999. "Declining Derrida: Integrity, Tensegrity, and the Preservation of Archives from Deconstruction." *Archivaria* 48: 64-88.

Bruebach, Nils. 2003. "Archival Science in Germany – Traditions, Developments and Perspectives." *Archival Science* 3: 379–399

Cook Michael. 1993. *Information Management and Archival Data.* London: Library Association Publishing.

——————. 1996. "The International Descriptive Standards: New Departures." *Archivi & Computer* 6:259-266.

Cook, Terry. 1992. "The Concept of the Archival *Fonds:* Theory, Description, and Provenance in the Post-Custodial Era." In *The Archival Fonds: From Theory to Practice,* ed. T. Eastwood. Ottawa: Bureau of Canadian Archivists.

——————. 1993. "What's Past is Prologue: A History of Archival Ideas since 1898, and the Future Paradigm Shift." *Archivaria* 43:17-63.

——————. 2001a. "Archival Science and Postmodernism: New Formulations for Old Concepts." *Archival Science* 1:3-24.

——————. 2001b. "Fashionable Nonsense or Professional Rebirth: Postmodernism and the Practice of Archives." *Archivaria* 51:14-35.

——————. 2006. "Remembering the Future: Appraisal of Records and the Role of Archives in Constructing Social Memory." In *Archives, Documentation, and Institutions of Social Memory: Essays from the Sawyer Seminar*, ed. F. X. Blouin and W. G. Rosenberg. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.

Cotta Irene and Manno Tolu Rosalia eds. 1968. *Archivi e storia nell'Europa del XIX secolo: alle radici dell'identità culturale europea*, Roma: Ministero per i Beni e le Attività culturali, Direzione generale per gli archivi, 2006.

Cox, R. J. 2004. No *Innocent Deposits: Forming Archives by Rethinking Appraisal.* Lanham: Scarecrow Press.

Cunningham, Adrian. 2000a. "*Recent Developments in Standards for Archival Description and Metadata*." *IASA Journal* 16:14-24.

——————. 2001b. "Six Degrees of Separation: Australian Metadata Initiatives and their Relationships with International Standards." *Archival Science* 1:271-283.

——————. 2012. "Peter J. Scott and the Australian 'Series' System: Its Origins, Features, Rationale, Impact and Continuing Relevance." International Congress on Archives, Brisbane, Australia, 23 August 2012.

Cunningham, Adrian, Laura Millar, and Barbara Reed. 2013. "Peter J. Scott and the Australian 'series' system: its origins, features, rationale, impact and continuing relevance." *Comma* 2013(1), pp. 121–144.

Davis, S. E. 2003. "Descriptive Standards and the Archival Profession." *Cataloging and Classification Quarterly* 35:291-308.

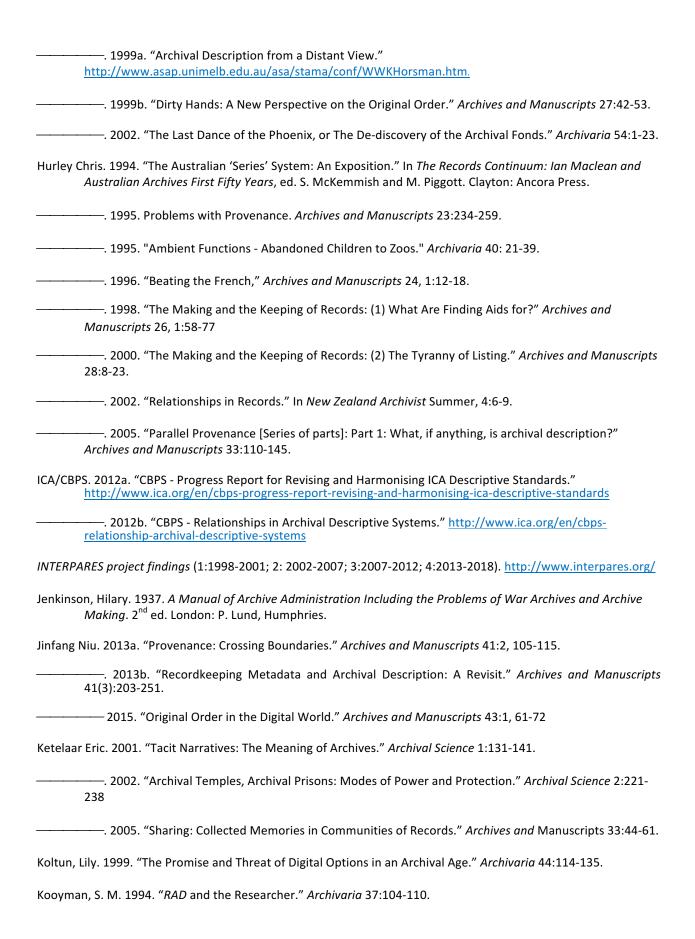Dodge, Bernadine. 2002. "Across the Great Divide: Archival Discourse and Representations of the Past in Late-

Modern Society." *Archivaria* 53:16-30.

Douglas, Jennifer. 2007. "Digitization and the Archival Record." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Association of Canadian Archivists, Kingston, Ontario.

—————. 2010. "Origins: Evolving Ideas about the Principle of Provenance." In *Currents of Archival Thinking*, by Heather MacNeil and Terry Eastwood. Santa Barbara, CA: Libraries Unlimited.

Duchein, Michel. 1977. "Le respect des fonds en archivistique: Principes théoriques et problèmes pratiques.". *La Gazette des Archives* 97:71-96;

—————. 1983. "Theoretical Principles and Practical Problems of *Respect des Fonds* in Archival Science." *Archivaria* 16:64-82.

Duff, Wendy. M. 2001. "Evaluating Metadata on a Metalevel." *Archival Science* 1:285-294.

Duff, Wendy. M., and K. M. Haworth. 1990/1991. "The Reclamation of Archival Description: The Canadian Perspective." *Archivaria* 31:26-35.

Duff, Wendy. M., and P. Stoyanova. 1998. "Transforming the Crazy Quilt: Archival Displays from a Users' Point of View." *Archivaria* 45:44-79.

Duff, Wendy. M., and V. Harris. 2002. "Stories and Names: Archival Description as Narrating Records and Constructing Meanings." *Archival Science* 2:263-285.

Duranti, Luciana. 1989. "The Odyssey of Records Managers." *Records Management Quarterly* 23, 3 and 4 (1989): 3-11 and 3-11.

—————. 1993. "Origin and Development of the Concept of Archival Description," *Archivaria* 35:47-54.

—————. 1997. "The Archival Bond," Archives and Museum Informatics 11, 3-4:213-218.

—————. 1998. *Diplomatics: New Uses for an Old Science.* Chicago: SAA, ACA and Scarecrow Press.

Duranti, Luciana, Franks Patricia, eds. 2015. *Encyclopedia of Archival Science*. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield Publishing Group.

Eastwood, Terry. 1990. "Putting the Parts of the Whole Together: A Systematic Approach to Access to Information from the Archives of Contemporary Administration." Paper delivered at a Seminar on Arrangement and Description of Archives, Weimar.

—————. 1992. "General introduction." In *The Archival Fonds: From Theory to Practice*, ed. T. Eastwoood. Ottawa: Bureau of Canadian Archivists.

—————. 2000. "Putting the Parts of the Whole Together: Systematic Arrangement of Archives." *Archivaria* 50:93-116.

Evans, Joanne, S. McKemmish, and K. Bhoday. 2005. "Create Once, Use Many Times: The Clever Use of Recordkeeping Metadata for Multiple Archival Purposes." *Archival Science* 5(1):17-42.

Evans, Max. J. 1986. "Authority Control: An Alternative to the Record Group Concept." *American Archivist* 49(3):249-261.

—————. 2007. "Archives of the People, By the People, For the People." *American Archivist* 70(2):387-400.

Fenyo, M. D. 1966. "The Record Group Concept: A Critique." *American Archivist* 29(2):229-239.

Fischer, G. L. 1973. "Letting the Archival Dust Settle: Some Remarks on the Record Group Concept." *Journal of the Society of Archivists* 4:640-645.

Gilliland, Anne, N. Rouche, L. Lindberg, and J. Evans. 2005. "Towards a 21st Century Metadata Infrastructure Supporting the Creation, Preservation and Use of Trustworthy Records: Developing the InterPARES2 Metadata Schema Registry." *Archival Science* 5(1):43-78.

Gilliland-Swetland, Anne. J. 2001. "Popularizing the Finding Aid: Exploiting EAD to Enhance Online Discovery and Retrieval in Archival Information Systems by Diverse User Groups." In *Encoded Archival Description on the Internet,* ed. D. V. Pitti and W. M. Duff. New York: Haworth Press.

—————. 2000. *Enduring Paradigm, New Opportunities: The Value of the Archival Perspective in the Digital Environment*. Washington, D.C.: Council on Information and Library Resources.

Greene, Mark. A., and D. Meissner. 2005. "More Product, Less Process: Revamping Traditional Archival Processing." *American Archivist* 68(2):208-263.

Gueguen, Gretchen, V. M. Marques da Fonseca, D. Pitti, and C. Sibille-de Grimoüard. 2013. "Toward an International Conceptual Model for Archival Description: A Preliminary Report from the International Council on Archives' Experts Group on Archival Description." *The American Archivist* 76(2):567-584

Guercio Maria. 1993. "Archival Theory and the Principle of Provenance for Current Records: Their Impact on Arranging and Inventorying Electronic Records," in *Swedish National Archives, The Principle of Provenance: Report from the First Stockholm Conference on Archival Theory and the Principle of Provenance*, 2–3 September 1993 (Stockholm, 1994).

Haworth, K. M. 1992. "The Principles Speak for Themselves: Articulating a Language of Purpose for Archives." In *The Archival Imagination: Essays in Honour of Hugh A. Taylor,* ed. B. L. Craig. Ottawa: Association of Canadian Archivists.

—————. 1993. "The Voyage of *RAD:* From the Old World to the New." *Archivaria* 36:5-12.

—————. 2001. "Archival Description: Content and Context in Search of Structure." In *Encoded Archival Description on the Internet,* ed. D. V. Pitti and W. M. Duff. New York: Haworth Press.

Hedstrom, M. 1993. "Descriptive Practices for Electronic Records: Deciding what is Essential and Imagining what is Possible." *Archivaria* 36:53-63.

—————. 2002. "Archives, Memory, and Interfaces with the Past." *Archival Science* 2:21-43.

Hensen S. L. 1989. *Personal Papers, and Manuscripts: A Cataloguing Manual for Archival Repositories. Historical Societies, and Manuscript Libraries*. Chicago: Society of American Archivists.

—————. 2001. "Archival Cataloging and the Internet: The Implications and Impact of EAD." In *Encoded archival description on the internet,* ed. D. V. Pitti and W. M. Duff. New York: Haworth Press.

Holmes, Oliver. W. 1964. "Archival Arrangement: Five Different Operations at Five Different Levels." *American Archivist* 27(1):21-41.

Horsman, Peter. 1994. "Taming the Elephant: An Orthodox Approach to the Principle of Provenance." In *The Principle of Provenance: Report front the First Stockholm Conference on Archival Theory and the Principle of Provenance, September 2-3, 1993,* ed. K. Abukhanfusa and J. Sydbeck. Stockholm: Riksarkivet.

——————. 1999a. "Archival Description from a Distant View."
http://www.asap.unimelb.edu.au/asa/stama/conf/WWKHorsman.htm.

——————. 1999b. "Dirty Hands: A New Perspective on the Original Order." *Archives and Manuscripts* 27:42-53.

——————. 2002. "The Last Dance of the Phoenix, or The De-discovery of the Archival Fonds." *Archivaria* 54:1-23.

Hurley Chris. 1994. "The Australian 'Series' System: An Exposition." In *The Records Continuum: Ian Maclean and Australian Archives First Fifty Years*, ed. S. McKemmish and M. Piggott. Clayton: Ancora Press.

——————. 1995. Problems with Provenance. *Archives and Manuscripts* 23:234-259.

——————. 1995. "Ambient Functions - Abandoned Children to Zoos." *Archivaria* 40: 21-39.

——————. 1996. "Beating the French," *Archives and Manuscripts* 24, 1:12-18.

——————. 1998. "The Making and the Keeping of Records: (1) What Are Finding Aids for?" *Archives and Manuscripts* 26, 1:58-77

——————. 2000. "The Making and the Keeping of Records: (2) The Tyranny of Listing." *Archives and Manuscripts* 28:8-23.

——————. 2002. "Relationships in Records." In *New Zealand Archivist* Summer, 4:6-9.

——————. 2005. "Parallel Provenance [Series of parts]: Part 1: What, if anything, is archival description?" *Archives and Manuscripts* 33:110-145.

ICA/CBPS. 2012a. "CBPS - Progress Report for Revising and Harmonising ICA Descriptive Standards."
http://www.ica.org/en/cbps-progress-report-revising-and-harmonising-ica-descriptive-standards

——————. 2012b. "CBPS - Relationships in Archival Descriptive Systems." http://www.ica.org/en/cbps-relationship-archival-descriptive-systems

INTERPARES project findings (1:1998-2001; 2: 2002-2007; 3:2007-2012; 4:2013-2018). http://www.interpares.org/

Jenkinson, Hilary. 1937. *A Manual of Archive Administration Including the Problems of War Archives and Archive Making*. 2nd ed. London: P. Lund, Humphries.

Jinfang Niu. 2013a. "Provenance: Crossing Boundaries." *Archives and Manuscripts* 41:2, 105-115.

——————. 2013b. "Recordkeeping Metadata and Archival Description: A Revisit." *Archives and Manuscripts* 41(3):203-251.

——————. 2015. "Original Order in the Digital World." *Archives and Manuscripts* 43:1, 61-72

Ketelaar Eric. 2001. "Tacit Narratives: The Meaning of Archives." *Archival Science* 1:131-141.

——————. 2002. "Archival Temples, Archival Prisons: Modes of Power and Protection." *Archival Science* 2:221-238

——————. 2005. "Sharing: Collected Memories in Communities of Records." *Archives and* Manuscripts 33:44-61.

Koltun, Lily. 1999. "The Promise and Threat of Digital Options in an Archival Age." *Archivaria* 44:114-135.

Kooyman, S. M. 1994. "*RAD* and the Researcher." *Archivaria* 37:104-110.

Krause M. G. and E. Yakel. 2007. "Interaction in Virtual Archives: The Polar Bear Expedition Digital Collections Next Generation Finding Aid." *The American Archivist* 70 (2):282-314.

Krawczyk, Bob. 1999. "Cross Reference Heaven: The Abandonment of the Fonds as the Primary Level of Arrangement for Ontario Government Records." *Archivaria* 48:131–153.

Lemieux, Victoria. 2001. "Let the Ghosts Speak: An Empirical Exploration of the 'Nature' of the Record." *Archivaria* 51:81-111.

Light, M. 2007. "Moving Beyond the Name: Defining Corporate Entities to Support Provenance-Based Access." *Journal of Archival Organization* 5:49-74.

Light, M. and T. Hyry. 2002. "Colophons and Annotations: New Directions for the Finding Aid." *American Archivist* 65(2):216-230.

Livelton, Trevor. 1996. *Archival Theory, Records and the Public*. Landham, MI: Society of American Archivists.

Lodolini, Elio. 2005. *Archivistica: Principi e problemi*. 12th ed. Milano: F. Angeli.

Lytle, R.H. 1980a. "Intellectual Access to Archives: I. Provenance and Content Indexing Methods of Subject Retrieval." *American Archivist* 43(1):64-75.

──────────. 1980b. "Intellectual Access to Archives: II. Report of an Experiment Comparing Provenance and Content Indexing Methods of Subject Retrieval." *American Archivist* 43(2):191-207.

MacNeil, Heather, 1992. "The Context is All: Describing a Fonds and its Parts in Accordance with the Rules for Archival Description," in *The Archival Fonds: From Theory to Practice,* Terry Eastwood, ed*.* Ottawa, Bureau of Canadian Archivists, Planning Committee on Descriptive Standards.

──────────. 1995. "Metadata Strategies and Archival Description: Comparing Apples to Oranges." *Archivaria* 39:22-32.

──────────. 1996. "The Implications of the UBC Research Results for Archival Description in General and the Canadian *Rules for Archival Description* in Particular." *Archivi & Computer* 6:239-246.

──────────. 2005. "Picking our Text: Archival Description, Authenticity, and the Archivist as Editor." *American Archivist* 68(2):265-278.

──────────. 2006. "Touchstones: Considering the Relationship between Memory and Archives." *Archivaria* 61:105-126.

──────────. 2008. "Archivalterity: Rethinking Original Order." *Archivaria* 66:1-24.

──────────. 2009. "Trusting Description: Authenticity, Accountability, and Archival Description Standards." *Journal of Archival Organization* 7:89-107.

Malin, G. 2002. "Digitize This! The Impact of Digital Collections on Archival Description." *Journal of Archival Organization* 1:65-76.

McKemmish, Sue. 1994. "Are Records Ever Actual?" In *The Records Continuum: Ian Maclean and Australian Archives First Fifty Years,* ed. S. McKemmish and M. Piggott. Clayton: Ancora Press.

──────────. 2001. "Placing Records Continuum Theory and Practice." *Archival Science* 1(4):333-359.

McKemmish, Sue, G. Acland, N. Ward, and B. Reed. 1999. "Describing Records in Context in the Continuum: The

Australian Recordkeeping Metadata Schema." *Archivaria* 48:3-43.

McKemmish, Sue, and D. Parer. 1998. "Towards Frameworks for Standardising Recordkeeping Metadata." *Archives and Manuscripts* 26:24-45.

McKemmish, Sue, A. Gilliland-Swetland, and E. Ketelaar. 2005. "'Communities of Memory': Pluralising Archival Research and Education Agendas." *Archives and Manuscripts* 33:146-175.

Meehan, Jennifer. 2009. "Making the Leap from Parts to Whole: Evidence and Inference in Archival Arrangement and Description." *The American Archivist*, 72(1):72-90

——————. 2010. "Rethinking Original Order and Personal Records." *Archivaria* 70:27-44.

Menne-Haritz, A. 1994. "Appraisal or Selection: Can a Content Oriented Appraisal be Harmonized with the Principle of Provenance?" In *The Principle of Provenance: Report from the First Stockholm Conference on Archival Theory and the Principle of Provenance, September 2-3,* 1993, ed. K. Abukhanfusa and J. Sydbeck. Stockholm: Riksarkivet.

Michetti, Giovanni. 2012. "Archives Are Not Trees. Hierarchical Representations in Digital Environment." *The Memory of the World in the Digital Age: Digitization and Preservation. An International Conference on Permanent Access to Digital Documentary Heritage*. Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

Millar, Laura. 2002. "The Death of the Fonds and the Resurrection of Provenance: Archival Context in Space and Time." *Archivaria* 53:1-15.

——————. 2006. "An Obligation of Trust: Speculations on Accountability and Description." *American Archivist 69(1):60-78.*

Muller, Samuel, J. A. Feith, and R. Fruin. 2003. *The Manual for the Arrangement and Description of Archives.* 2nd ed., trans. by Arthur H. Leavitt. Chicago: Society of American Archivists.

Nesmith Tom. 1993a. "Introduction," in *Canadian Archival Studies and the Rediscovery of Provenance,* ed. by Tom Nesmith. Metuchen, NJ: Society of American Archivists.

——————. 1993b. "Archival Studies in English-Speaking Canada and the North American Rediscovery of Provenance." In *Canadian Archival Studies and the Rediscovery of Provenance,* ed. T. Nesmith. Metuchen: Scarecrow Press.

——————. 1999. "Still Fuzzy but More Accurate: Some Thoughts on the 'Ghosts' of Archival Theory." *Archivaria* 47:136-150.

——————. 2002. "Seeing Archives: Postmodernism and the Changing Intellectual Place of Archives." *American Archivist* 65(1):24-41.

——————. 2005. "Reopening Archives: Bringing New Contextualities into Archival Theory and Practice." *Archivaria* 60:259-274.

——————. 2006. "The Concept of Societal Provenance and Records of Nineteenth-Century Aboriginal-European Relations in Western Canada: Implications for Archival Theory and Practice." *Archival Science* 6(3-4):351-360.

Nordland, Lori Podolski. 2001. "The Concept of 'Secondary provenance': Re-interpreting Ac ko mok ki's Map as Evolving Text." *Archivaria* 58:147-159.

Ottosson, P. 2006. "Authority File Information in Archives." *International Cataloguing and Bibliographic Control*

35:57-58.

Peters, V. 2005. "Developing Archival Context Standards for Functions in the Higher Education Sector." *Journal of the Society of Archivists* 26:75-85.

Piggot, Michael. 2005a. "Archives and memory." In *Archives: Recordkeeping in society,* ed. by Sue McKemmish and Barbara Reed. Wagga Wagga, NSW: Centre for Information Studies, Charles Sturt University.

——————. 2005b. "Building Collective Memory Archives." *Archives and Manuscripts* 33:62-83.

Piggott, Michael, and S. McKemmish. 2002. *Recordkeeping, Reconciliation and Political Reality,* http://www.sims.monash.edu.au/research/rcrg/publications/piggottmckemmish2002.pdf

Pitti, Daniel V. 1999. "Encoded Archival Description: An Introduction and Overview." *D-Lib Magazine* 5(11). http://dlib.org/dlib/november99/11pitti.html

Pitti, Daniel V., and W. M. Duff, eds. 2001. *Encoded Archival Description on the Internet.* New York: Haworth Press.

Pohjola, Raimo. 1994. "The Principle of Provenance and the Arrangement of Records/Archives." In *The Principle of Provenance: Report from the First Stockholm Conference on the Archival Principle of Provenance, September 2-3, 1993.* Stockholm: Swedish National Archives.

Posner, Ernst. 2006a. "Max Lehmann and the Genesis of the Principle of Provenance." In *Archives and the Public Interest,* ed. by Ken Munden. Chicago: Society of American Archivists.

——————. 2006b. "Some Aspects of Archival Development since the French Revolution." In *Archives and the Public Interest,* ed. by Ken Munden. Chicago: Society of American Archivists.

Powell, Graeme T. 1976. "Archival Principles and the Treatment of Personal Papers." *Archives and Manuscripts* 6:259-268.

Procter, M., and M. Cook. 2000. *A Manual of Archival Description,* 3rd ed. Aldershot: Gower.

Prom, Chris. 2004. "User Interactions with Electronic Finding Aids in a Controlled Setting." *American Archivist* 67(2):234-268.

Ricci, Isabella Massabò and M. Carassi, eds. 2000. *Scritti di Teoria Archivistica Italiana. Rassegna Bibliografica*. Roma: Ministero per ibeni e le attivita culturali, Ufficio centrale per I beni archivistici.

Roper, M. 1992. "The Development of the Principles of Provenance and Respect for Original Order in the Public Record Office." In *The Archival Imagination: Essays in Honour of Hugh A. Taylor,* ed. B. L. Craig. Ottawa: Association of Canadian Archivists.

Savoja, Maurizio, and Vitali, Stefano. 2007. "Authority Control for Creators in Italy: Theory and Practice." *Journal of Archival Organization* 5:121-147.

Schmandt-Besserat, Denise. 1996. *How Writing Came About*. Austin: University of Texas Press.

Scheir, W. 2005. "First Entry: Report on a Qualitative Exploratory Study of Novice User Experience with Online Finding Aids." *Journal of Archival Organization* 3:49-85.

Schellenberg, T. R. 1956. *Modern Archives: Principles and Techniques.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

─────────. 1965. *The Management of Archives.* New York: Columbia University Press.

Scott, Peter. J. 1966. "The Record Group Concept: A Case for Abandonment." *American Archivist* 29(4):493-504.

Scott, Peter J., G. Finlay, C.D. Smith, H. Rowell. 1978-1981. "Archives and Administrative Change: Some Methods and Approaches", Part 1-5, *Archives and Manuscripts*. Part 1 in 7: Vol. 7, No. 3 (August 1978), pp.115–127; Part 2 in 7: Vol. 7, No. 4 (April 1979), pp.151–165. Part 3 in 7: Vol. 8, No. 1 (June 1980), pp.41–54. Part 4 in 7: Vol. 8, No. 2 (December 1980), pp.51–69. Part 5 in 7: Vol. 9, No. 1 (September 1981), pp.3–18.

Sexton, Anna, and C. Turner. 2003. "Expanding the Role of EAD: Providing Adequate Metadata for Digital as well as Original Archive Documents." *Vine* 32(4):71-80.

Stibbe, Hugo L.P. 1992. "Implementing the Concept of Fonds: Primary Access Point, Multilevel Description and Authority Control." *Archivaria* 34:109-137.

─────────. 1998. "Standardising Description: The Experience of Using *ISAD(G)." Janus* 1:132-152.

Sweeney, Shelley. 2008. "The Ambiguous Origins of the Archival Principle of Provenance." *Libraries and the Cultural Record* 43*:193-213.

Szary, Richard V. 1985. "*Expanding the Role of Authority Files in the Archival Context." Paper presented at semi-annual meeting of Annual Meeting of Society of American Archivists, November 1, 1985.*

Tamble, Donato. 2001. "Archival Theory in Italy Today." *Archival Science* 1:83-100.

Taylor, Hugh A. 1983. "The Collective Memory: Archives and Libraries as Heritage." *Archivaria* 15:118-130.

─────────. 1995. "'Heritage' Revisited: Documents as Artifacts in the Context of Museums and Material Culture," *Archivaria* 40:8-20.

Swedish National Archives*. 1993. The Principle of Provenance: Report from the First Stockholm Conference on the Archival Principle of Provenance, September 2-3*, 1993. Stockholm.

Thomassen, Theo H.P.M*.* 1999. "The Development of Archival Science and its European Dimension." In *The Archivist and the Archival Science: Seminar for Anna Christina Ulfsparre February 10-11, 1999 at the Swedish National Archives*. Lund: Landsarkivets I Lund.

Van Camp, A. 2001. "Providing Unified Access to International Primary Resources in the Humanities." In *Encoded Archival Description on the Internet,* ed. D. V. Pitti and W. M. Duff. New York: Haworth Press.

Vitali, Stefano. 1998. "Surfing without Going off Course: An Archival Description System for the Internet." In *Electronic Access: Archives in the New Millennium, Conference Proceedings June* 1-4, *1998.* London: Public Record Office.

─────────. 2002. "The Archive at the Time of its Institution: The Central Archive of Francesco Bonaini." In *The Florence State Archive: Thirteen Centuries of Historical Records*, ed. by Rosalie Manno Tulo and Anna Bellinazzi. Florence: Nardini Editore.

─────────. 2006. "What Are the Boundaries of Archival Context? The SIASFI Project and the Online Guide to the Florence State Archives," *Journal of Archival Organization,* 3, 2-3: 243-260.

─────────. 2014. "La descrizione archivistica al tempo degli standard e dei sistemi informatici", in *Archivistica. Teorie, metodi, pratiche*, Maria Guercio and Linda Giuva eds. Roma: Carocci: 179-210

Wallace, D. 1995. "Managing the Present: Metadata as Archival Description." *Archivaria* 39:11-21.

Westbrook, B. D. 2002. "Prospecting Virtual Collections." *Journal of Archival Organization* 1:73-80.

Wurl, Joel. 2005. "Ethnicity as Provenance: In Search of Values and Principles for Documenting the Immigrant Experience." *Archival Issues* 29:65-76.

Yakel, Elizabeth. 2003. "Archival Representation." *Archival Science* 3:1-25.

——————. 2004. "Encoded Archival Description: Are Finding Aids Boundary Spanners or Barriers for Users?" *Journal of Archival Organization* 2(1):63-77.

Yeo, Geoffrey. 2005. "Understanding Users and Use: A Market Segmentation Approach." *Journal of the Society of Archivists* 26:25-53.

——————. 2007. "Concepts of Record (1): Evidence, Information, and Persistent Representations." *American Archivist* 70(2):315-43.

——————. 2008. "Concepts of Record (2): Prototypes and Boundary Objects." *American Archivist* 71(1):118-43.

——————. 2009. "Custodial History, Provenance, and the Description of Personal Records." *Libraries and the Cultural Record* 44(1):50-64.

——————. 2010 "Debates about Description." In *Currents of Archival Thinking*, ed. by Heather MacNeil and Terry Eastwood. Santa Barbara, CA: Libraries Unlimited.

——————. 2012. "The Conceptual Fonds and the Physical Collection." *Archivaria* 73:43-80.