

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON ARCHIVES
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES ARCHIVES

STANDARDS

ISAAR (CPF)

International Standard Archival Authority Record
for Corporate Bodies, Persons and Families

Second Edition

2004

Dedicated to

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PREPARED BY

The ICA Committee on Descriptive Standards – Adopted Canberra, Australia, 27-30 October 2003

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PREFACE

- P1. The first edition of this standard was developed by the ICA Ad Hoc Commission on Descriptive Standards (ICA/DDS) during 1993-1995. The standard was published by the ICA in 1996. ICA/DDS became a permanent committee of the ICA International Congress on Archives in Beijing, China, in 1996. The current Committee on Descriptive Standards (ICA/CDS) undertook the revision of ISAAR (CPF) as its primary task in its work program for the 2000-2004 quadrennium.
- P2. This, the second edition of the ISAAR (CPF), is the result of a five-year revision process which was agreed upon by the ICA Committee on Descriptive Standards. The announcement to the international archival community for submitting comments for the revision was made late in 2000 in letters sent to all institutional and association members of the ICA, as well as to various relevant organizational units within ICA and to other cognate international organizations. The announcement was also posted via email to the ICA List and to other relevant email discussion lists. The deadline for comment was announced for 31 July 2001 with the aim of commencing the revision at the plenary meeting of the committee in Brussels on 3-6 October 2001.
- P3. By August 2001 the Secretariat of the ICA/CDS had received 18 submissions from national committees, organizations and individuals. The comments were compiled into a compendium, which was distributed to all members of the Committee in advance of the plenary meeting in Brussels.
- P4. The ICA/CDS plenary meeting in Brussels considered the comments submitted and made a number of decisions on revisions that should be made to the standard. Subsequently, a first draft of the revised ISAAR (CPF) was produced which reflected the decisions made in Brussels. This draft was circulated amongst members of the Committee and further refined at the plenary meetings of the committee in Madrid in June 2002 and Rio de Janeiro in November 2002. The draft was published on the ICA/CDS web site in January 2003. At this time comments on the proposed revised standard were solicited from the international archival community, with a deadline for comments given as 15 July 2003. These comments were considered at the plenary meeting of the Committee in Canberra, Australia in October 2003, at which time a final version of the revised standard was approved and subsequently presented in published form to the ICA Congress in Vienna in 2004.
- P5. This second edition of ISAAR (CPF) presents an expanded and restructured version of the first (1996) edition of the standard. The 1996 edition of the standard contained three areas, an Authority Control Area, an Information Area and a Notes Area. This edition contains four areas: an Identity Area (similar to the former Authority Control Area); a Description Area (similar to the former Information Area); a Relationships Area and a Control Area (similar to the former Notes Area). The latter two areas are essentially new additions to the standard, although there was some provision for documenting relationships in element 2.3.8 in the 1996 edition. Elements and rules within the four new areas have been structured and drafted with the aim of supporting clear understandings of concepts and better practices in the documentation of the context of archives. In addition, this edition contains a section describing how archival authority records can be linked to archival materials and other resources, including ISAD(G)-compliant archival descriptions. Comments received from the professional community during the review process indicated a need to provide greater clarity and enriched guidance than was provided in the 1996 edition. The Committee hopes that this new edition addresses most of the practical and conceptual concerns raised by practitioners who have attempted to build ISAAR (CPF)-compliant archival authority control systems. A mapping of elements of description between the first and second editions of the standard is presented in Appendix A.

The following are the members of the ICA Committee on Descriptive Standards who undertook the revision and served on the Committee during its 2000-2004 term.

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Adrian Cunningham (Australia) Project Director and Secretary, 2002-2004
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Vitor Manoel Marques da Fonseca (Brazil)
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The ICA Committee on Descriptive Standards (ICA/CDS) gratefully acknowledges the sponsorship of its plenary meetings by the following institutions:

Archives Générales du Royaume and Archives de l'État dans les Provinces (Brussels, Belgium)
Ministerio de Cultura. Subdirección General de los Archivos Estatales (España)
Arquivo Nacional (Brasil)
National Archives of Australia
UNESCO

Without their substantial contributions, both financial and in facilities and logistics for organizing the meetings, the revision of this standard would not have been possible.

1. SCOPE AND PURPOSE

- 1.1 This standard provides guidance for preparing archival authority records which provide descriptions of entities (corporate bodies, persons and families) associated with the creation and maintenance of archives.
- 1.2 Archival authority records may be used:
 - a. to describe a corporate body, person, or family as units within an archival descriptive system; and/or
 - b. to control the creation and use of access points in archival descriptions;
 - c. to document relationships between different records creators and between those entities and the records created by them and/or other resources about or by them.
- 1.3 Description of records creators is an essential activity of archivists, regardless of whether the descriptions are maintained in manual or automated systems. This requires full documentation and continuous maintenance of the context of records creation and use, most importantly the provenance of archives and records.
- 1.4 The companion standard to this document, ISAD(G): General International Standard Archival Description, provides for the inclusion of contextual information within the description of archives at any level. ISAD(G) also recognises the possibility of capturing and maintaining contextual information independently and linking that contextual information to the combination of other information elements used to describe archives and records.
- 1.5 There are many reasons why separate capture and maintenance of this type of contextual information is a vital component of archival description. The practice enables the linking of descriptions of records creators and contextual information to descriptions of records from the same creator(s) that may be held by more than one repository and to descriptions of other resources such as library and museum materials that relate to the entity in question. Such links improve records management practices and facilitate research.
- 1.6 Where a number of repositories hold records from a given source they can more easily share or link contextual information about this source if it has been maintained in a standardized manner. Such standardization is of particular international benefit when the sharing or linking of contextual information is likely to cross national boundaries. The multinational character of past and present record keeping creates the incentive for international standardization which will support the exchange of contextual information. For example, processes such as colonialization, immigration and trade have contributed to the multinational character of recordkeeping.
- 1.7 This standard is intended to support the sharing of archival authority records by promoting the preparation of consistent, appropriate and self-explanatory descriptions of corporate bodies, persons and families that create records. It is intended to be used in conjunction with existing national standards or as the basis for the development of national standards.
- 1.8 Archival authority records are similar to library authority records in as much as both forms of authority record need to support the creation of standardized access points in descriptions. The name of the creator of the unit of description is one of the most important of such access points. Access points may rely on the use of qualifiers that are deemed essential to clarify the identity of the entity thus named, so that accurate distinctions may be made between different entities that have the same or very similar names.
- 1.9 Archival authority records, however, need to support a much wider set of requirements than is the case with library authority records. These additional requirements are associated with the importance of documenting information about records creators and the context of records creation in archival description systems. As such, archival authority records go much further and usually will contain much more information than library authority records.

- 1.10 The primary purpose, therefore, of this standard is to provide general rules for the standardization of archival descriptions of records creators and the context of records creation, thus enabling:
- access to archives and records based on the provision of descriptions of the context of records creation that are linked to descriptions of the often diverse and physically dispersed records themselves;
 - understanding by users of the context underlying the creation and use of archives and records so that they can better interpret their meaning and significance;
 - precise identification of records creators incorporating descriptions of relationships between different entities, especially documentation of administrative change within corporate bodies or personal change of circumstances in individuals and families; and
 - the exchange of these descriptions between institutions, systems and/or networks.
- 1.11 An archival authority record that conforms to this standard may also serve to control the form of name and identity of a corporate body, person or family named in an access point that is related to the unit of archival description.

2. RELATED STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Note: This list includes the dates of relevant standards as they existed at the time of finalization of the 2nd edition of ISAAR(CPF) in late 2003. Future readers are encouraged to refer to the latest version of each standard.

ISAD (G) - General International Standard Archival Description, 2nd ed., Madrid: International Council on Archives, 2000.

ISO 639-2 - Codes for the representation of names of languages, Alpha-3 code, Geneva: International Standards Organization, 1998.

ISO 690 - Documentation - Bibliographic references - Content, form and structure, Geneva: International Standards Organization, 1987.

ISO 690-2 - Documentation - Bibliographic references – Electronic documents or parts thereof, Geneva: International Standards Organization, 1992.

ISO 999 - Information and documentation - Guidelines for the content, organization and presentation of indexes, Geneva: International Standards Organization, 1996.

ISO 2788 - Documentation - Guidelines for the establishment and development of monolingual thesauri, Geneva: International Standards Organization, 1986.

ISO 3166 - Codes for the representation of names of countries, Geneva: International Standards Organization, 1997.

ISO 5963 - Documentation - Methods for examining documents, determining their subjects, and selecting indexing terms, Geneva: International Standards Organization, 1985.

ISO 5964 - Documentation - Guidelines for the establishment and development of multilingual thesauri, Geneva: International Standards Organization, 1985.

ISO 8601 - Data elements and interchange formats - Information interchange - Representation of dates and times, 2nd ed., Geneva: International Standards Organization, 2000.

ISO 15489 - Information and documentation - Records management, parts 1 and 2, Geneva: International Standards Organization, 2001.

ISO 15511 – Information and documentation – International standard identifier for libraries and related organizations, Geneva: International Standards Organization, 2003.

ISO 15924 - Codes for the representation of names of scripts, Geneva: International Standards Organization, 2003.

Guidelines for Authority Records and References / revised by the International Federation of Library Associations Working Group on GARE revision, 2nd ed., München: K.G. Saur, 2001 (UBCIM Publications New series, vol. 23).

Mandatory data elements for internationally shared resource authority records: report of the IFLA UBCIM Working group on Minimal Level Authority Records and ISADN, 1998 <<http://www.ifla.org/VI/3/p1996-2/mlar.htm>> (known as "MLAR").

Form and Structure of Corporate Headings: Recommendations of the Working Group on Corporate Headings. Approved by the Standing Committees of the IFLA Section on Cataloguing and the IFLA Section on Official Publications, 1980. (updated in International Cataloguing and Bibliographic Control in 1992).

3. GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

The following glossary forms an integral part of this standard. The terms are defined in the context of the rules.

Access point. A name, term, keyword, phrase or code that may be used to search, identify and locate archival descriptions, including authority records.

Archival description. The creation of an accurate representation of a unit of description and its component parts, if any, by capturing, analyzing, organizing and recording information that serves to identify, manage, locate and explain archival materials and the context and records systems which produced it.
This term also describes the products of the process.

Authority record. The authorized form of name combined with other information elements that identify and describe the named entity and may also point to other related authority records.

Corporate body. An organization or group of persons that is identified by a particular name and that acts, or may act, as an entity. Also includes an individual acting in a corporate capacity.

Creator. Any entity (corporate body, family or person) that created, accumulated and/or maintained records in the conduct of personal or corporate activity.

Provenance. The relationships between records and the organizations or individuals that created, accumulated and/or maintained and used them in the conduct of personal or corporate activity.

Qualifier. Information added to a descriptive element that assists identification, understanding and/or use of the authority record.

Record. Information in any form or medium, created or received and maintained by an organization or person in the transaction of business or the conduct of affairs.

4. STRUCTURE AND USE OF THE STANDARD

- 4.1 This standard determines the types of information that could be included in an archival authority record and provides guidance on how such records may be deployed in an archival descriptive system. The content of the information elements included in the authority record will be determined by the conventions and/or rules that the agency follows.
- 4.2 This standard consists of information elements, each of which contains:
- a. the name of the element of description;
 - b. a statement of purpose for the element of description;
 - c. a statement of the rule (or rules) applicable to the element; and
 - d. where applicable, examples illustrating implementation of the rule.
- 4.3 Paragraphs are numbered and are given for citation purposes only. These numbers should not be used to designate elements of description or to prescribe the order or structure of descriptive resources.
- 4.4 The elements of description for an archival authority record are organized into four information areas:
1. Identity Area
(where information is conveyed which uniquely identifies the entity being described and which defines standardized access points for the record)
 2. Description Area
(where relevant information is conveyed about the nature, context and activities of the entity being described)
 3. Relationships Area
(where relationships with other corporate bodies, persons and/or families are recorded and described)
 4. Control Area
(where the authority record is uniquely identified and information is recorded on how, when and by which agency the authority record was created and maintained).
- 4.5 This standard also provides in Chapter 6 guidelines for linking archival authority records to the descriptions of records created by the entity and/or other information resources about or by them. Chapter 6 also includes data models that illustrate the relationships between authority records that describe archival records creators and descriptions of the archives created by those entities.
- 4.6 Appendix A provides a mapping of the descriptive elements between the first edition of this standard and the current edition. Appendix B provides full examples of archival authority records compiled in accordance with this standard.
- 4.7 All the elements covered by these rules are available for use, but the following four elements are essential:
- Type of entity (element 5.1.1);
 - Authorized form(s) of name (element 5.1.2);
 - Dates of existence (element 5.2.1); and
 - Authority record identifier (element 5.4.1).
- 4.8 The nature of the entity being described and the requirements of the particular system or network within which the preparer of an archival authority record works will determine which of the optional elements of description are used in a given authority record and whether these elements are presented in a narrative and/or a structured format.
- 4.9 Many of the descriptive elements in an ISAAR(CPF) compliant authority record will be used as access points. Rules and conventions for standardizing access points may be developed nationally or separately for each language. Vocabularies and conventions to be used in creating or selecting the data content for these elements may also be developed nationally, or separately for each language. The following ISO standards are useful when developing and maintaining controlled vocabularies: ISO 5963 Documentation - Methods for examining documents, determining their subjects, and selecting indexing terms, ISO 2788 Documentation - Guidelines for the establishment and development of monolingual thesauri, ISO 5964 Documentation - Guidelines for the establishment and development of multilingual thesauri and ISO 999 Information and Documentation - Guidelines for the content, organization and presentation of indexes. In citing a published source in any element of description, it is suggested that agencies follow the latest version of ISO 690 Documentation - Bibliographic references - Content, form and structure.

- 4.10 Examples provided throughout the standard are illustrative and not prescriptive. They illuminate the provisions of the rules to which they are attached, rather than extend those provisions. Do not take the examples, or the form in which they are presented as instructions. To clarify the context, each example is followed by an indication in *italic* of the name of the agency that supplied the example. Further explanatory notes may follow, also in *italic*, preceded by the word *Notes*. Do not confuse the indication of the source of the example and any notes with the example itself.
- 4.11 This standard is intended to be used in conjunction with ISAD(G) - General International Standard Archival Description, 2nd edition and with national archival descriptive standards. When these standards are used together within the context of an archival descriptive system or network, authority records will be linked to descriptions of archives, and vice versa. See Chapter 6 for guidance on how these links may be created. Descriptions of archives and records can be linked to archival authority records in the Name of creator(s) element (3.2.1) and the Administrative/Biographical history element (3.2.2) of an ISAD(G) compliant description.
- 4.12 This Standard is intended to be used in conjunction with national standards and conventions. For example, archivists may be guided by national standards when deciding which elements may or may not be repeatable. In many countries archival descriptive systems require a single Authorized form of name for a given entity, while in other countries it is permitted to create more than one Authorized form of name.
- 4.13 This standard addresses only part of the conditions needed to support the exchange of archival authority information. Successful automated exchange of archival authority information over computer networks is dependent upon the adoption of a suitable communication format by the repositories involved in the exchange. Encoded Archival Context (EAC) is one such communications format which supports the exchange of ISAAR(CPF) compliant archival authority data over the World Wide Web. EAC has been developed in the form of Document Type Definitions (DTDs) in XML (Extensible Markup Language) and SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language).

5. ELEMENTS OF AN AUTHORITY RECORD

5.1 IDENTITY AREA

5.1.1 Type of entity

Purpose:

To indicate whether the entity being described is a corporate body, person or family.

Rule:

Specify the type of entity (corporate body, person or family) that is being described in this authority record.

Examples:

Institución

Spain, Archivo General de Simancas

Note: For the authority record: Consejo de Guerra

Ente

Italy, Archivio di Stato di Firenze

Note: For the authority record: Granducato di Toscana, principato mediceo, Auditore dei benefici ecclesiastici, Firenze (1545-1722)/ Granducato di Toscana, principato mediceo, Segreteria del Regio diritto, Firenze (1722-1737)

Famille

France, Centre historique des Archives nationales

Note: For the authority record: Orléans, maison d'

Entidade coletiva

Brazil, Arquivo Nacional

Note: For the authority record: Arquivo Nacional (Brasil)

5.1.2 Authorized form(s) of name

Purpose:

To create an authorized access point that uniquely identifies a corporate body, person or family.

Rule:

Record the standardized form of name for the entity being described in accordance with any relevant national or international conventions or rules applied by the agency that created the authority record. Use dates, place, jurisdiction, occupation, epithet and other qualifiers as appropriate to distinguish the authorized form of name from those of other entities with similar names. Specify separately in the Rules and/or conventions element (5.4.3) which set of rules has been applied for this element.

Examples:

Granducato di Toscana, principato mediceo, Auditore dei benefici ecclesiastici, Firenze (1545-1722)

Granducato di Toscana, principato mediceo, Segreteria del Regio diritto, Firenze (1722-1737)

Italy, Archivio di Stato di Firenze

Note: Multiple authorized forms of name for the same corporate body

Consejo de Guerra

Spain, Archivo General de Simancas

Note: For the authority record: Consejo de Guerra

Noel family, Earls of Gainsborough

United Kingdom, The National Archives: Historical Manuscripts Commission

York University Senior Common Rooms Inc.

Canada, York University Archives

Dampierre, Auguste-Henri-Marie Picot de (1756-1793 ; général)

France, Archives départementales de l'Aube

5.1.3 Parallel forms of name

Purpose:

To indicate the various forms in which the Authorized form of name occurs in other languages or script form(s).¹

Rule:

Record the parallel form(s) of name in accordance with any relevant national or international conventions or rules applied by the agency that created the authority record, including any necessary sub elements and/or qualifiers required by those conventions or rules. Specify in the Rules and/or conventions element (5.4.3) which rules have been applied.

Examples:

Maestre Racional de la Casa y Corte del Rey de Aragón

Y

Mestre Racional de la Casa i Cort del Rei d' Aragó.

Spain, Archivo de la Corona de Aragón

Note: For the authority record: Maestre Racional de la Casa y Corte del Rey de Aragón

Awdurdod Cwricwlwm ac Asesu Cymru, 1994-1997

AND

Curriculum and Assessment Authority of Wales, 1994-1997

United Kingdom, The National Archives: Historical Manuscripts Commission

International Institute of human rights

Instituto internacional de derechos humanos

France, Centre historique des Archives nationales

Note: For the authority record: Institut international des droits de l'homme

5.1.4 Standardized forms of name according to other rules

Purpose:

To indicate standardized forms of name for the corporate body, person or family that have been constructed according to rules other than those used to construct the authorised form of name. This can facilitate the sharing of authority records between different professional communities.

Rule:

Record the standardized form of name for the entity being described in accordance with other conventions or rules. Specify the rules and/or if appropriate the name of the agency by which these standardized forms of name have been constructed.

Examples:

Toscana (Granducato), Segreteria del regio diritto

(RICA = Regole italiane di catalogazione per autore)

Italy, Archivio di Stato di Firenze

Note: Standardised form of the name Granducato di Toscana, principato mediceo, Auditore dei benefici ecclesiastici, Firenze (1545-1722)/ Granducato di Toscana, principato mediceo, Segreteria del Regio diritto, Firenze (1722-1737), according to Italian libraries cataloguing rules

Mistry, Rohinton, 1952- [AACR2]

Canada, York University Archives

5.1.5 Other forms of name

Purpose:

To indicate any other name(s) for the corporate body, person or family not used elsewhere in the Identity Area².

Rule:

Record other names by which the entity may be known, such as:

- a) other forms of the same name, e.g. acronyms;
- b) other names of corporate bodies, for example, changes of name over time and their dates;³

¹ In certain cases, notably in countries that have more than one official language, the agency responsible for the authority record may establish one or more authorized forms of name which are recognised as having parallel or equal status. This situation occurs most commonly with the names of corporate bodies which have more than one language and/or script form sharing the status of an official name.

² In manual systems Other forms of name should be cross-referenced to the Authorized form of name by use of a SEE reference.

³ When, according to national rules and/or conventions, a name change is considered to constitute the creation of a new entity, record the relationship between the entities as a Temporal relationship in the Relationships Area (5.3).

- c) other names of persons or families, for example, changes of name over time with their dates including pseudonyms, maiden names, etc;
- d) names and prenominal and postnominal titles of persons and families, e.g. titles of nobility, or titles of honour held by the individual or family.

Examples:

Regio diritto

Segreteria della reale giurisdizione

Italy, *Archivio di Stato di Firenze*

Note: Other form of the name for the authority record: *Granducato di Toscana, principato mediceo, Auditore dei benefici ecclesiastici, Firenze (1545-1722)/ Granducato di Toscana, principato mediceo, Segreteria del Regio diritto, Firenze (1722-1737)*

Other form of name	Cross reference	Authorized form of name
Consejo de Guerra y Marina Consejo de la Guerra Supremo Consejo de Guerra Real y Supremo Consejo de Guerra	See	Consejo de Guerra

Spain, *Archivo General de Simancas*

Note: For the authority record: *Consejo de Guerra*

Noel family, Barons Noel

Noel family, Barons Barham

Noel family, Viscounts Campden

Noel family, baronets, of Barham Court

United Kingdom, *The National Archives: Historical Manuscripts Commission*

Bordeaux, duc de

France, *Centre historique des Archives nationales*

Note: For the authority record: *Chambord, Henri, comte de*

Arquivo Público do Império (1838 – 1890)

Arquivo Público do Império

Arquivo Público Nacional (1890 – 1911)

Arquivo Público Nacional

Arquivo Nacional (1911 -)

Arquivo Nacional

Brazil, *Arquivo Nacional*

Note: For the authority record: *Arquivo Nacional (Brasil)*

5.1.6 Identifiers for corporate bodies

Purpose:

To provide any numeric or alpha-numeric identifiers that are used to identify the corporate body.

Rule:

Record where possible any official number or other identifier (e.g. a company registration number) for the corporate body and reference the jurisdiction and scheme under which it has been allocated.

Examples:

Registered company 60096 (Companies House, England)

United Kingdom, *The National Archives: Historical Manuscripts Commission*

Note: For the corporate body *Cerain Iron Ore Company Ltd*

04.374.067/0001-47 (Cadastro Nacional de Pessoas Jurídicas - CNPJ)

00320 (nº da unidade protocolizadora no Governo Federal)

Brazil, *Arquivo Nacional*

Note: For the authority record: *Arquivo Nacional (Brasil)*

5.2 DESCRIPTION AREA

The purpose of this area is to describe the history, roles, context and activities of the corporate body, person or family.

The Dates of existence (5.2.1) must be recorded as a separate element.

The information specified in rules 5.2.3-5.2.8 may be recorded as separate, structured elements and/or as narrative text in 5.2.2.

5.2.1 Dates of existence

Purpose:

To indicate the dates of existence of the corporate body, person or family.

Rule:

Record the dates of existence of the entity being described. For corporate bodies include the date of establishment/foundation/enabling legislation and dissolution. For persons include the dates or approximate dates of birth and death or, when these dates are not known, *floruit* dates. Where parallel systems of dating are used, equivalences may be recorded according to relevant conventions or rules. Specify in the Rules and/or conventions element (5.4.3) the system(s) of dating used, e.g. ISO 8601.

Examples:

1516 (probable)/1834-03-24

Spain, Archivo General de Simancas

Note: For the authority record: Consejo de Guerra

12th – 20th century

United Kingdom, The National Archives: Historical Manuscripts Commission

1573-XXe siècle

France, Centre historique des Archives nationales

Note: For the authority record: Bérulle, famille

5.2.2 History

Purpose:

To provide a concise history of the corporate body, person or family.

Rule:

Record in narrative form or as a chronology the main life events, activities, achievements and/or roles of the entity being described. This may include information on gender, nationality, family and religious or political affiliations. Wherever possible, supply dates as an integral component of the narrative description.

Examples:

El Consejo de Órdenes fue establecido a raíz de la incorporación a la Corona de los maestrazgos de las órdenes militares castellanas (Santiago, Calatrava y Alcántara) (1487-1495). Su fecha de creación no está determinada con exactitud, aunque algunos autores la sitúan sobre 1498.

El Consejo de Órdenes, que en 1707 había asumido también la administración de Montesa, aunque no fue formalmente incluido en las reformas de la Administración del Antiguo Régimen de 1834 (RR.DD. de 24 de marzo de 1834, Decreto V), se transformó en 1836 en un nuevo organismo constitucional, el "Tribunal Especial de las Órdenes".

Spain, Archivo Histórico Nacional

Note: For the authority record: Consejo de Órdenes

The York University Senior Common Room was established at Glendon Hall in 1963. This Senior Common Room became the Glendon College Common Room in 1966 when the Founders College Senior Common Room opened on the Keele Street campus in that year. This latter establishment was renamed the York University College Faculty Common Room in 1968 and, as new colleges were opened on the campus an umbrella body, the York University Senior Common Room Inc., was established to serve as a license holder and victuals contractor for the several SCR's. Membership in the Senior Common Room was restricted to academic and senior administrative staff, although honorary or special members could be adopted by the membership. The Senior Common Room Inc. was managed by a five-person Board of Directors who were all regular members of the SCR. The Senior Common Room Inc. was disbanded in 1976.

Canada, York University Archives

Originaire de Champagne, la famille Bérulle fut anoblée par charge en 1573, en la personne de Claude de Bérulle, conseiller au Parlement, marié à Louise Segulier. De cette union naquirent deux fils : Pierre et Jean de Bérulle. Pierre (1575-1629) fut l'auteur de l'établissement des Carmélites, le fondateur et le premier général des prêtres de l'Oratoire en France. Il fut promu cardinal, en 1627. Son frère, Jean eut un fils unique, Charles

de Bérulle. L'arrière-petit-fils de Charles, Amable-Pierre-Thomas, marquis de Bérulle, fut premier président au parlement de Grenoble après 1760. Il épousa en 1748 Catherine-Marie-Rolland, fille de Pierre-Barthélémy Rolland, comte de Chambaudoin, conseiller de Grand-Chambre. Le nom des Bérulle s'éteignit au XX^e siècle. La famille Bérulle était alliée aux familles du Châtelet et Habart.

France, Centre historique des Archives nationales

Note: History for the authority record: *Bérulle, famille*

1918 Geheimer Regierungsrat im Reichsjustizministerium, 1921-1927 Ministerialdirektor im Reichsministerium des Innern, 1928-1933 Vizepräsident der Reichsschuldenverwaltung, Mitglied des Verfassungsausschusses der Länderkonferenzen, 1932 Vertreter Preußens vor dem Staatsgerichtshof, 1933-1953 Professor für Staatswissenschaften an der New School for Social Research New York.

Germany, Bundesarchiv

5.2.3 Places

Purpose:

To indicate the predominant places and/or jurisdictions where the corporate body, person or family was based, lived or resided or had some other connection.

Rule:

Record the name of the predominant place(s)/jurisdiction(s), together with the nature and covering dates of the relationship with the entity.

Examples:

- Valladolid (sede habitual hasta 1561 y en 1601/1605)
- Madrid (sede en 1561/1601 y 1606/1839)

Spain, Archivo General de Simancas

Note: For the authority record: *Consejo de Guerra*

Estates in 1883: Rutland 15,076 acres, Gloucestershire 3,170 acres, Leicestershire 159 acres, Lincolnshire 89 acres, Warwickshire 68 acres, Northamptonshire 6 acres; total 18,568 acres worth £28,991 a year.

United Kingdom, The National Archives: Historical Manuscripts Commission

Birth: Krefeld, Germany (14 May 1899) Death: Edinburgh (17 March 1994)

United Kingdom, Royal Society

Les Larcher, seigneurs d'Olizy en Champagne, étaient originaires de Paris. Leurs seigneuries d'Arcy et d'Avrilly étaient situées dans les actuels départements de Saône-et-Loire et de l'Allier.

France, Centre historique des Archives nationales

Note: For the authority record: *Larcher, famille*

Sediado no Rio de Janeiro e dispondo de uma coordenação regional no Distrito Federal, em Brasília, atua em todo o território nacional

Brazil, Arquivo Nacional

Note: For the authority record: *Arquivo Nacional (Brasil)*

5.2.4 Legal Status

Purpose:

To indicate the legal status of a corporate body.

Rule:

Record the legal status and where appropriate the type of corporate body together with the covering dates when this status applied.

Examples:

Organismo de la Administración Central del Estado 1516 (probable)/1834

Spain, Archivo General de Simancas

Note: For the authority record: *Consejo de Guerra*

Department of State

Australia, National Archives of Australia

Órgão público do Executivo Federal, da administração direta

Brazil, Arquivo Nacional

Note: For the authority record: *Arquivo Nacional (Brasil)*

Ufficio governativo di antico regime

Italy, Archivio di Stato di Firenze

5.2.5 Functions, occupations and activities

Purpose:

To indicate the functions, occupations and activities performed by the corporate body, person or family.

Rule:

Record the functions, occupations and activities performed by the entity being described, together with the covering dates when useful. If necessary, describe the nature of the function, occupation or activity.

Examples:

La Segreteria del regio diritto fu competente nelle seguenti materie:
 negli affari che in materie beneficiali ed ecclesiastiche interessavano i diritti della corona;
 la difesa dei diritti, anche di privati, che fossero lesi dalla giurisdizione ecclesiastica;
 la concessione dell'Exequatur ai brevi pontifici e agli atti di paesi esteri, ma solo nel caso in cui non ledevano i diritti pubblici toscani;
 la concessione del permesso di entrare in possesso di benefici a chi ne avesse decreto di legittima investitura;
 la spedizione dei benefici di nomina regia, previo consulto e consenso del principe, e la spedizione dei benefici di patronato popolare e comunitativo e di patronato dei luoghi pii dipendenti dallo Stato;
 la supervisione e cognizione economica dei ricorsi contro gli ecclesiastici, secolari e regolari;
 la soprintendenza alla amministrazione dei conventi, dei monasteri, conservatori e luoghi pii, non dipendenti dalle amministrazioni comunitative del Granducato;
 la vigilanza per la conservazione degli edifici sacri;
 la presa visione e cognizione di tutti gli affari relativi alle leggi di ammortizzazione e di tutte le suppliche riguardanti i patrimoni ecclesiastici del Granducato.

Italy, Archivio di Stato di Firenze

La finalidad del Consejo de Guerra fue la resolución de todos los asuntos relacionados con el ámbito militar. Simultáneamente tuvo competencias judiciales y gubernativas.

Por las primeras entendía en todas las causas civiles y criminales en las que intervenía personal militar.

Por las segundas resolvía cuestiones de levadas y reclutamientos, nombramientos de jefes militares, aprovisionamiento, construcción de navíos, preparación de armadas, fabricación de armamento, sistemas defensivos, hospitales, ejércitos permanentes de la Península (guardas y milicias...).

En el s.XVIII con la creación de la Secretaría del Despacho Universal de la Guerra las atribuciones del Consejo quedaron reducidas a cuestiones contenciosas y judiciales, asuntos de protocolo e interpretación de ordenanzas y reglamentos militares.

El ámbito territorial de actuación se limitó a la Península, Islas Baleares y Canarias así como norte de África.

Spain, Archivo General de Simancas

Note: For the authority record: *Consejo de Guerra*

Estate ownership; social, political and cultural role typical of the landed aristocracy in England. The first Viscount Campden amassed a large fortune in trade in London and purchased extensive estates, including Exton (Rutland) and Chipping Campden (Gloucestershire). The Barham Court (Kent) estate was the acquisition of the first Baron Barham, a successful admiral and naval administrator (First Lord of the Admiralty 1805).

United Kingdom, The National Archives: Historical Manuscripts Commission

Defence Co-ordination; Internees (NAA Functions Thesaurus);

The Department of Defence Co-ordination was responsible for the co-ordination of defence activities, and in particular, for the following:

- (i) Defence policy: All matters of Defence policy in their relation to the Departments of Navy, the Army, Air and Supply and Development
- (ii) Administrative co-ordination and review:
 - (a) Co-ordination of the activities and requirements of the Navy, Army and Air Departments in the administrative sphere.
 - (b) Higher co-ordination between the Departments of the Navy, Army, Air and Supply and Development in its relation to the requirements of the several services.
 - (c) Co-ordination of all joint-service matters.
 - (d) Co-ordination of Civil Staff matters (other than Public Service).
- (iii) Financial Co-ordination and review:
 - (a) Co-ordination of the financial requirements of defence policy affecting Departments of Army, Navy, Air, Supply and Development, and defence Co-ordination.
 - (b) Review of major financial proposals and expenditure of the Departments referred to in (a).
 - (c) General control of funds allotted for the carrying out of Defence Policy, together with the supervision of audit authorisations and expenditure
 - (d) Co-ordination of the financial regulations of the Departments of Navy, Army and Air.

- (iv) Works Co-ordination and review:
 - (a) Co-ordination of the works requirements of the Service Departments and the Department of Supply and Development.
 - (b) Maintenance of uniform standards and specifications.
 - (c) Inspection and review.
 - (d) General schemes of office accommodation for the Department of Defence Co-ordination, Navy, Army and Air, including the Victoria Barracks area.
- (v) Commonwealth War Book:
 - (a) Maintenance of the Commonwealth War Book
 - (b) General Administration of the National Security Act and Regulations and co-ordination of departmental action thereunder.
- (vi) Civilian defence and State Co-operation: Advice on plans for civil defence and co-ordination of activities of States in relation thereto.

Australia, National Archives of Australia

Gestão e recolhimento dos documentos produzidos e recebidos pelo Poder Executivo Federal, preservação e acesso aos documentos sob sua guarda e acompanhamento e implementação da política nacional de arquivos, na forma do disposto no art. 2º do decreto nº 3.843, de 13/6/2001.

Brazil, Arquivo Nacional

Note: For the authority record: *Arquivo Nacional (Brasil)*

Les Larcher, seigneurs d'Olizy en Champagne, étaient originaires de Paris. Plusieurs membres de cette famille furent, du XVI^e au XVIII^e siècle, intendants, conseillers au Parlement, présidents en la Chambre des comptes.

France, Centre historique des Archives nationales

Note: For the authority record: *Larcher, famille*

Lawyer; Civil Servant; Professor for Public Policy

Germany, Bundesarchiv

5.2.6 Mandates/Sources of authority

Purpose:

To indicate the sources of authority for the corporate body, person or family in terms of its powers, functions, responsibilities or sphere of activities, including territorial.

Rule:

Record any document, law, directive or charter which acts as a source of authority for the powers, functions and responsibilities of the entity being described, together with information on the jurisdiction(s) and covering dates when the mandate(s) applied or were changed.

Examples:

- Instrucciones de 1586-06-13 por las que se crean y definen las secretarías de Tierra y Mar.
- Real Cédula de 1646-04-14 sobre división de la Secretaría de Tierra en dos: Secretaría de Tierra-Cataluña y Secretaría de Tierra- Extremadura.
- Real Decreto de 1706-10-02 reduciendo a una las dos secretarías del Consejo.
- Real Decreto de Nueva Planta para el Consejo de Guerra de 1714-04-23.
- Real Decreto de Nueva Planta para el Consejo de Guerra de 1715-08-23.
- Real Decreto de Nueva Planta para el Consejo de Guerra de 1717-01-20.
- Real Cédula de Nueva Planta para el Supremo Consejo de la Guerra de 1773-11-04
- Decreto de 1834-03-24 de supresión de Consejo de Guerra.

Spain, Archivo General de Simancas

Note: For the authority record: *Consejo de Guerra*

Creation: Executive Council Meeting No. 72 (Prime Minister's Department No.167) 13 November 1939

Abolition: Executive Council Meeting No.59A (Prime Minister's Department No.13) of 14 April 1942.

The Administrative Arrangements Orders of 29 November 1939

(Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, No. 153 of 30 November 1939) listed the Acts administered by the Department as:

- Defence Act 1903-1939 (except in relation to the organisation and control of the Naval Forces or the Military Forces)
- Defence Equipment Act 1924, 1928, 1934, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939
- Defence (Visiting Forces) Act 1939
- Geneva Convention Act 1938
- National Registration Act 1939
- National Security Act 1939
- Telegraph Act 1909
- War Precautions Act Repeal Act 1930-1934, Section 22

Australia, National Archives of Australia

Admitted to the Royal Australasian College of Medical Administrators, 1 May 1974
Australia, Australian Science and Technology Heritage Centre

C'est par la loi du 28 pluviôse an VIII (17 février 1800) que Napoléon Bonaparte crée la fonction préfectorale à la tête du département, circonscription administrative instituée le 22 décembre 1789 par la Constituante. En 1800, le préfet devient dans le département "le seul chargé de l'administration" (art. 3).

L'ordonnance du 6 novembre 1817 réduit le Conseil de préfecture de la Somme à 3 membres. Le décret du 28 mars 1852 le réduit de 5 à 4 membres, confirmé par la loi du 21 juin 1865. La loi du 6 septembre 1926 réforme l'organisation des conseils de préfecture, qu'elle supprime (intégration au conseil de préfecture interdépartemental de Rouen). Ces derniers sont, par décret du 30 septembre 1953, rebaptisés "tribunaux administratifs".

Également institué par la loi du 28 pluviôse an VIII, le poste de secrétaire général a subi bien des vicissitudes : supprimé en 1817, rétabli en 1820, supprimé à nouveau par ordonnance du 1er mai 1832, rétabli par décret du 289 décembre 1854 et définitivement rétabli en 1865.

France, Archives départementales de la Somme

Note: For the authority record: *Somme, préfecture*

5.2.7 Internal structures/Genealogy

Purpose:

To describe and/or represent the internal administrative structure(s) of a corporate body or the genealogy of a family.

Rules:

Describe the internal structure of a corporate body and the dates of any changes to that structure that are significant to the understanding of the way that corporate body conducted its affairs (e.g. by means of dated organization charts).

Describe the genealogy of a family (e.g. by means of a family tree) in a way that demonstrates the inter-relationships of its members with covering dates.⁴

Examples:

Hasta 1586 la organización interna del Consejo de Guerra fue mínima. Con el Rey como presidente, el Consejo estaba constituido por varios consejeros y un secretario, que lo era a su vez de otros consejos, ayudado por oficiales, escribientes y restante personal subalterno.

A partir de 1554 un auditor se encargaba de las materias judiciales y se amplía el número de consejeros, oscilando entre cinco y diez.

En 1586 la Secretaría del Consejo de Guerra se desdobra en Secretaría de Tierra y Secretaría de Mar. El mayor control de dos áreas conflictivas determinó la división en 1646 de la Secretaría de Tierra en dos: Secretaría de Tierra-Cataluña y Secretaría de Tierra-Extremadura.

Tras el advenimiento de la dinastía borbónica a principios del s.XVIII sufrió sucesivas reorganizaciones administrativas acorde con sus nuevas funciones. Las secretarías se unificaron en 1706.

En 1717 la planta del Consejo se redujo en cuanto a su número de consejeros, divididos en militares y togados, la presidencia recayó en el Secretario del Despacho de Guerra y la secretaria desaparece, tramitándose la actividad administrativa a través de la Escribanía de Cámara. La nueva planta del año 1773 reserva, como tradicionalmente ocurrió, la presidencia a la persona del Rey, amplía a veinte el número de consejeros, diez natos y diez asistentes, divididos en sala de gobierno y justicia, y de nuevo restituye la figura del secretario. La plantilla se completa con dos fiscales, tres relatores, un escribano de cámara, abogado, agente fiscal, procurador, oficiales, escribientes, alguaciles y porteros. Esta estructura permaneció prácticamente estable hasta su supresión en 1834.

Spain, Archivo General de Simancas

Note: For the authority record: *Consejo de Guerra*

Sir Edward Noel (d 1643) married Julian, daughter and co-heir of Baptists Hicks (d 1629), Viscount Campden, and succeeded to the viscounty of Campden and a portion of his father-in-law's estates. The third Viscount Campden (1612-82) married Hester Wotton, daughter of the second Baron Wotton. The fourth Viscount Campden (1641-89, created Earl of Gainsborough 1682) married Elizabeth Wriothsley, elder daughter of the fourth Earl of Southampton. Jane Noel (d 1811), sister of the fifth and sixth Earls of Gainsborough, married Gerard Anne Edwards of Welham Grove (Leicestershire) and had issue Gerard Noel Edwards (1759-1838). He married in 1780 Diana Middleton (1762-1823) *suo jure* Baroness Barham), daughter of Charles Middleton (1726-1813), created first Baronet of Barham Court (Kent) in 1781 and first Baron Barham in 1805. GN Edwards assumed the surname Noel in 1798 on inheriting the sixth Earl of Gainsborough's Rutland and Gloucestershire estates (though not the Earl's honours, which were extinguished); and he later inherited his father-in-law's baronetcy. His eldest son John Noel (1781-1866) succeeded to the estates of his mother and his father, to his mother's barony and his father's baronetcy, and was created Viscount Campden and Earl of Gainsborough in 1841.

United Kingdom, The National Archives: Historical Manuscripts Commission

⁴ When persons are being described, information on their genealogy may be recorded in the History element (5.2.2) and/or in the Relationships Area (5.3).

Originaire de Chinon, en Touraine, enrichie dans la finance, la famille Le Riche fut anoblie au début du XVIII^e siècle. Fils de Pierre Le Riche, seigneur de la Blotière, gentilhomme de la Maison du Roi et valet de chambre de la Reine, Alexandre le Riche (1663-1735), seigneur de Courgains, en Anjou, et de Brétignolles, en Touraine, fut successivement secrétaire du roi, receveur général des finances à Montauban puis à Amiens, directeur général des fermes au Mans et fermier général.

De son premier mariage avec Anne Lebreton, Alexandre le Riche avait eu un fils, Alexandre-Jean-Joseph de la Poupelière (1692-1762), fermier général (1716-1718 et 1721-1762), homme de lettres, auteur d'un *Journal de voyage en Hollande* (1731) et des *Tableaux et mœurs du temps*, mécène et musicien.

D'un deuxième mariage avec Madeleine-Thérèse Chevalier de la Chicaudière, Alexandre Le Riche eut cinq enfants, dont Alexandre-Edme Le Riche de Cheveigné (1697-1768), conseiller au parlement, qui épousa en 1719 Claire-Elisabeth Le Pelletier de la Houssaye, et Alexandre-Pierre le Riche, seigneur de Vandy, directeur général des fermes au Mans en 1771.

Le fils cadet d'Alexandre-Edme, Félix-Alexandre-Claude Le Riche du Perché de Cheveigné (né en 1720), conseiller au parlement de 1766 à 1771, eut de son mariage (1775) avec Louise Adélaïde Toustain un fils, Alexandre-Etienne-Bonaventure, auditeur au Conseil d'Etat, qui épousa une petite-fille de Mathieu-Augustin, comte de Cornet, pair de France (1750-1832). Alexandre-Etienne-Bonaventure eut un fils, Auguste-Alexandre, et un petit-fils, Alexandre-Fernand-Augustin.

France, Centre historique des Archives nationales

Note: *Genealogy for the authority record: Le Riche, famille*

5.2.8 General context

Purpose:

To provide significant information on the general social, cultural, economic, political and/or historical context in which the corporate body, person or family operated, lived or was active.

Rule:

Provide any significant information on the social, cultural, economic, political and/or historical context in which the entity being described operated.

Examples:

Granducato di Toscana, principato medico (1569-1737)

Italy, Archivio di Stato di Firenze

Desde los inicios del siglo XX el turismo comenzó a ser considerado por la administración española como una fuente de riqueza que merecía ser apoyada. Jurídicamente se opta por la creación de órganos *ad hoc* para su gestión y con autonomía financiera para el cumplimiento de sus fines, órganos en los que pudieran participar determinadas asociaciones o corporaciones representativas de intereses privados.

Spain, Archivo General de la Administración

Note: *For the authority record: España. Patronato Nacional de Turismo*

A instituição foi criada no contexto da formação do Estado Nacional, sendo já prevista na 1^a Constituição (1824), dois anos após a proclamação da independência. Durante o período imperial, na medida em que o país era uma monarquia centralizada, reuniu também documentos de origem provincial. Com a República, dado seu caráter federativo, passou a atuar primordialmente no âmbito do Executivo Federal. O Arquivo Nacional custodia acervo oriundo dos poderes Executivo, Legislativo e Judiciário, documentação cartorária e privada, esta de pessoas, famílias e instituições.

Brazil, Arquivo Nacional

Note: *For the authority record: Arquivo Nacional (Brasil)*

En el Antiguo Régimen no existía un sistema reglado, sometido a una ley de procedimiento, lo que dificulta la fijación exacta del periodo de vigencia del cuerpo normativo.

Spain, Archivo General de Simancas

Note: *For the authority entry Consejo de Guerra*

Le cubisme est un courant artistique, né d'une étroite collaboration entre Picasso et Braque, inspiré par Cézanne. Il voit le jour en 1907, avec *Les Femmes d'Alger*, œuvre considérée par les historiens de l'art comme le point de départ de tout l'art moderne, mais il ne prend son nom qu'en 1908, appelé ainsi par le journaliste Louis Vauxcelles lors du compte rendu d'une exposition d'œuvres de Braque.

France, Centre historique des Archives nationales

Note : *For the authority record: Pablo Picasso*

5.3 RELATIONSHIPS AREA

The purpose of this area is to describe relationships with other corporate bodies, persons and families as may be described in other authority records.

5.3.1 Names/Identifiers of related corporate bodies, persons or families

Purpose:

To indicate the names and any unique identifiers of related entities and to support linkages to the authority records for related corporate bodies, persons or families.

Rule:

Record the authorized form of name and any relevant unique identifiers, including the authority record identifier, for the related entity.⁵

5.3.2 Category of relationship

Purpose:

To identify the general category of relationship between the entity being described and another corporate body, person or family.

Rule:

Record a general category into which the relationship being described falls. Use general categories prescribed by national rules and/or conventions or one of the following four categories. Record in the Rules and/or conventions element (5.4.3) any classification scheme used as a source of controlled vocabulary terms to describe the relationship.

- **Hierarchical** (e.g. superior/subordinate; controlled/controlling; owner of/owned by)
In a hierarchical relationship an entity may exercise some authority and control over the activities of a number of other corporate bodies, persons or families. An entity may also be subordinate to a number of other corporate bodies, persons or families, as for example a joint-committee or an organization whose superior changed over time.
- **Temporal** (e.g. predecessor/successor)
In a temporal relationship an entity may succeed a number of other corporate bodies, persons or families in exercising some functions and activities. In turn it may be succeeded by a number of other corporate bodies, persons or families.
- **Family**
In a family a person may have a wide circle of relationships with other members of the family and with the family as an entity. Where the genealogical structure of the family is complex it may be appropriate to create separate authority records for each member and link them to parent(s), spouse(s) and child(ren). Alternatively this information may be recorded in the Internal structures/Genealogy element (5.2.7).
- **Associative**
An associative relationship is a general category for relationships not covered by any of the above (e.g. Provider/client, membership, part/whole, business partner).

5.3.3 Description of relationship

Purpose:

To provide a specific description of the nature of the relationship.

Rule:

Record a precise description of the nature of the relationship between the entity described in this authority record and the other related entity, e.g. superior agency, subordinate agency, owner, predecessor, husband, wife, son, cousin, teacher of, student of, professional colleague. Record in the Rules and/or conventions element (5.4.3) any classification scheme used as a source of controlled vocabulary terms to describe the relationship. A narrative description of the history and/or nature of the relationship may also be provided here.

⁵ In manual systems the Names/Identifiers of related corporate bodies, persons or families should be cross-referenced to the Authorized form of name by use of SEE ALSO references.

5.3.4 Dates of the relationship

Purpose:

To indicate the dates of duration of the relationship with another corporate body, person or family.

Rule:

Record when relevant the commencement date of the relationship or succession date and, when relevant, the cessation date of the relationship. Specify in the Rules and/or conventions element (5.4.3) any systems of dating used, e.g. ISO 8601.

Examples:

5.3.1 Name / identifier of the related entity	<i>Authorized form(s) of name</i>	Granducato di Toscana, Restaurazione lorenese, Ministero degli affari ecclesiastici, Firenze (1848 - 1861)
	<i>Identifier</i>	
5.3.2 Category of relationship		Cronologica
5.3.3 Description of relationship		Successore
5.3.4 Dates of the relationship		1848

5.3.1 Name / identifier of the related entity	<i>Authorized form(s) of name</i>	Granducato di Toscana, Restaurazione lorenese, Ufficio dello Stato civile toscano, Firenze (1817-1865)
	<i>Identifier</i>	
5.3.2 Category of relationship		Gerarchica
5.3.3 Description of relationship		Ufficio dipendente
5.3.4 Dates of the relationship		18 giugno 1817 – 4 giugno 1848
	<i>ISO 8601</i>	1817/06/18-1848/06/04

Italy, Archivio di Stato di Firenze

Authorized form of name	Cross reference (see also)		Name / identifier of the related entity	Dates of relation
	Category of relationship	Description of relationship		
Consejo de Guerra	Temporal	Predecesor	Consejo Real de Castilla ES-47161AGS RA00002	1516 (probable)

Spain, Archivo General de Simancas

Note: For the authority Consejo de Guerra

5.3.1 Name / identifier of the related entity	<i>Name</i>	University of New York at Albany M.E. Grenander Department of Special Collections and Archives - The German Interlectual Emigré Collection. - http://library.albany.edu/speccoll/findaids/ger024.htm
	<i>Authority record identifier</i>	GER 024
5.3.2 Category of relationship		Associative
5.3.3 Description of relationship		Academic

Germany, Bundesarchiv

5.3.1 Name / identifier of the related entity	<i>Authorized form(s) of name</i>	Abbadie de Saint-Germain, famille d'
	<i>Identifier</i>	
5.3.2 Category of relationship		Relation d'association
5.3.3 Description of relationship		En 1812, Aymar, marquis de Dampierre, épousa Julie-Charlotte d'Abbadie de Saint-Germain, issue d'une des plus brillantes familles de la noblesse parlementaire en Béarn.
5.3.4 Dates of the relationship		1812-

5.3.1 Name / identifier of the related entity	<i>Authorized form(s) of name</i>	Barthélémy, famille
	<i>Identifier</i>	
5.3.2 Category of relationship		Relation d'association
5.3.3 Description of relationship		La famille de Dampierre s'allia aux Barthélémy par le mariage, en 1842, du marquis Elie de Dampierre et d'Henriette Barthélémy (1813-1894), petite-nièce de l'abbé Barthélémy et nièce de François, marquis Barthélémy.
5.3.4 Dates of the relationship		1842-

5.3.1 Name / identifier of the related entity	<i>Authorized form(s) of name</i> <i>Identifier</i>	Juchault de Lamoricière, famille
5.3.2 Category of relationship		Relation d'association
5.3.3 Description of relationship		En 1873, Anicet Marie <i>Aymar</i> , comte de Dampierre, fils du marquis Elie, épousa Marie- <i>Isabelle</i> , la plus jeune fille du général de Lamoricière.
5.3.4 Dates of the relationship		1873-

France, Centre historique des Archives nationales

Note : *Pour l'entrée d'autorité Dampierre, famille de*

5.4 CONTROL AREA

5.4.1 Authority record identifier

Purpose:

To identify the authority record uniquely within the context in which it will be used.

Rule:

Record a unique authority record identifier in accordance with local and/or national conventions. If the authority record is to be used internationally, record the country code of the country in which the authority record was created in accordance with the latest version of ISO 3166 *Codes for the representation of names of countries*.

Where the creator of the authority record is an international organization, give the organizational identifier in place of the country code.

Examples:

ES47161AGS RA 00001

Spain, Archivo General de Simancas

Note: For the authority record: Consejo de Guerra

GB/NNAF/F10216

United Kingdom, The National Archives: Historical Manuscripts Commission

AU NLA 93-535878

Australia, National Library of Australia

AU NAA CA 37

Australia, National Archives of Australia

Examples of country codes:

AU Australia

CA Canada

ES Spain

FR France

GB United Kingdom

MY Malaysia

SE Sweden

US United States

5.4.2 Institution identifiers

Purpose:

To identify the agency(ies) responsible for the authority record.

Rule:

Record the full authorized form of name(s) of the agency(ies) responsible for creating, modifying or disseminating the authority record or, alternatively, record a code for the agency in accordance with the national or international agency code standard. Include reference to any systems of identification used to identify the institutions (e.g. ISO 15511).

Examples:

Archivo General de Simancas

ES47161AGS (ISO 15511)

Spain, Archivo General de Simancas

Note: For the authority record: Consejo de Guerra

Archivo General de la Nación

MX9AGN (ISO 15511)

México, Archivo General de la Nación

Archivo di Stato di Firenze

IT AS Fi

Italy, Archivio di Stato di Firenze

SE/RA

Sweden, Riksarkivet

US DNA

United States, National Archives and Records Administration

DE/ Barch
Germany, Bundesarchiv

5.4.3 Rules and/or conventions

Purpose:

To identify the national or international conventions or rules applied in creating the archival authority record.

Rule:

Record the names and where useful the editions or publication dates of the conventions or rules applied. Specify separately which rules have been applied for creating the Authorized form of name. Include reference to any system(s) of dating used to identify dates in this authority record (e.g. ISO 8601).

Examples:

- Norma de estructura de datos básica: ISAAR (CPF) - International Standard Archival Authority Record For Corporate Bodies, Persons and Families, 2nd ed., Camberra: International Council on Archives, 2004.
- Norma de contenido de datos: Reglas de catalogación. Ed. nuevamente rev. Madrid: Ministerio de Educación y Cultura, Centro de publicaciones : Boletín Oficial del Estado, 1999.
- Norma de codificación de fechas: ISO 8601 - Data elements and interchange formats - Information interchange - Representation of dates and times, 2nd ed., Geneva: International Organization for Standardization, 2000.
- Norma de codificación de país: ISO 3166 - Codes for the representation of names of countries, Geneva: International Organization for Standardization, 1997.
- Norma de codificación de institución: ISO 15511 - Information and documentation - International standard identifier for libraries and related organizations (ISIL), Geneva: International Organization for Standardization, 2003.
- Norma de codificación de lengua: ISO 639-2 - Codes for the representation of names of languages, Alpha-3 code, Geneva: International Organization for Standardization, 1998.
- Norma de codificación de escritura: ISO 15924 - Codes for the representation of names of scripts, Geneva: International Organization for Standardization, 2001.
- Norma de referencias bibliográficas: ISO 690 - Documentation - Bibliographic references - Content, form and structure, Geneva: International Organization for Standardization, 1987.

Spain, *Archivo General de Simancas*

Note: For the authority record: *Consejo de Guerra*

National Council on Archives, *Rules for the Construction of Personal, Place and Corporate Names*, 1997

United Kingdom, *The National Archives: Historical Manuscripts Commission*

Erfassungsschema nach: Mommsen, Wolfgang A: *Die Nachlässe in deutschen Archiven*, Boppard 1983

Germany, *Bundesarchiv*

5.4.4 Status

Purpose:

To indicate the drafting status of the authority record so that users can understand the current status of the authority record.

Rule:

Record the current status of the authority record, indicating whether the record is a draft, finalized and/or revised or deleted.

Examples:

Finalizado

Spain, *Archivo General de Simancas*

Note: For the authority record: *Consejo de Guerra*

Revised

Australia, *National Library of Australia*

Versão preliminar

Brazil, *Arquivo Nacional*

Note: For the authority *Arquivo Nacional (Brasil)*

Publié avec le visa de la direction des Archives de France

France, *Archives départementales de la Gironde*

5.4.5 Level of detail

Purpose:

To indicate whether the authority record applies a minimal, partial or a full level of detail.

Rule:

Indicate whether the record consists of a minimal, partial or full level of detail in accordance with relevant international and/or national guidelines and/or rules. In the absence of national guidelines or rules, minimal records are those that consist only of the four essential elements of an ISAAR(CPF) compliant authority record (see 4.8), while full records are those that convey information for all relevant ISAAR(CPF) elements of description.

Examples:

Completo

Spain, Archivo General de Simancas

Note: For the authority record: Consejo de Guerra

Full

Australia, National Library of Australia

Resumido

Brazil, Arquivo Nacional

Note: For the authority record: Arquivo Nacional (Brasil)

5.4.6 Dates of creation, revision or deletion

Purpose:

To indicate when this authority record was created, revised or deleted.

Rule:

Record the date the authority record was created and the dates of any revisions to the record. Specify in the Rules and/or conventions element (5.4.3) the system(s) of dating used, e.g. ISO 8601.

Examples:

2002-10-25 (Fecha de creación)

2003-12-05 (Fecha de revisión)

Spain, Archivo General de Simancas

Note: For the authority record: Consejo de Guerra

1993-05-12; revised 2002-10-28 [ISO 8601]

Australia, National Library of Australia

5.4.7 Language(s) and script(s)

Purpose:

To indicate the language(s) and/or script(s) used to create the authority record.

Rule:

Record the language(s) and/or script(s) of the archival authority record.

Include the appropriate ISO codes for languages (ISO 639-2) and/or scripts (ISO 15924 *Codes for the representation of names of scripts*).

Examples:

Español: spa

Escritura latina: ltn

Spain, Archivo General de Simancas

Note: For the authority record: Consejo de Guerra

5.4.8 Sources

Purpose:

To identify the sources consulted in creating the authority record.

Rule:

Record the sources consulted in establishing the authority record.

Examples:

HMC, Principal Family and Estate Collections: Family Names L-W, 1999

Complete Peerage, 1936

Burkes Peerage, 1970

Complete Baronetage, vol 5, 1906

United Kingdom, The National Archives: Historical Manuscripts Commission

ANDÚJAR CASTILLO, Francisco. Consejo y consejeros de Guerra en el siglo XVIII. Granada : Universidad de Granada, 1996.

DOMÍNGUEZ NAFRÍA, Juan Carlos. El Real y Supremo Consejo de Guerra (siglos XVI-XVIII). Madrid: Centro de Estudios Políticos y Constitucionales, 2001.

FERNÁNDEZ CONTI, Santiago. Los Consejos de Estado y Guerra de la monarquía hispana en tiempos de Felipe II (1548-1598). [Valladolid] : Consejería de Educación y Cultura, 1998.

FERNÁNDEZ CONTI, Santiago. El gobierno de los asuntos de la guerra en Castilla durante el reinado del emperador Carlos V (1516-1558). In Intrex : Instituciones y elites de poder en la monarquía hispana durante el siglo XVI. Madrid : Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, 1992, p. 47-105.

GOODMAN, David. Spanish naval power, 1589-1665: reconstruction and defeat. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1997.

OYA OZORES, Francisco de. Promptuario del Consejo de Guerra, y Jurisdiccion Militar, en que se refieren el instituto, gobierno, y facultades de este Supremo Tribunal, y los casos en que compete, ó se limita el fuero militar..., según Ordenanzas, y Reales resoluciones. [Madrid] : [s.n.], 1740.

THOMPSON, I.A.A. Guerra y decadencia : gobierno y administración en la España de los Austrias, 1560-1620. Barcelona : Crítica, 1981.

Spain, Archivo General de Simancas

Note: For the authority record: *Consejo de Guerra*

ASF_i, *Miscellanea Medicea*, 413: "Teatro di grazia e giustizia" di Niccolo Arrighi, cc. 194, 204, 239-242; *La Toscana nell'eta di Cosimo III. Atti del convegno, Pisa - San Domenico di Fiesole (Fi), 4-5 giugno 1990.* a cura di Franco Angiolini, Vieri Becagli, Marcello Verga, Firenze, EDIFIR, 1993, 497-520

Italy, Archivio di Stato di Firenze

5.4.9 Maintenance notes

Purpose:

To document the creation of and changes to the authority record.

Rule:

Record notes pertinent to the creation and maintenance of the authority record. The names of persons responsible for creating the authority record may be recorded here.

Examples:

Responsable de la creación del registro de autoridad: Julia Rodríguez de Diego

Spain, Archivo General de Simancas

Note: For the authority record: *Consejo de Guerra*

Compilatore: Valentina Baggiani

Valentina Baggiani, 27-LUG-03, Intervento di rielaborazione completa del testo e dei contenuti in vista della pubblicazione sul web della scheda.

Italy, Archivio di Stato di Firenze

6. RELATING CORPORATE BODIES, PERSONS AND FAMILIES TO ARCHIVAL MATERIALS AND OTHER RESOURCES

Archival authority records are created primarily to document the context of records creation. To make this documentation useful it is necessary to link the authority records to descriptions of records. Archival authority records can also be linked to other relevant information resources. When such linkages are made it is important to describe the nature of the relationship, where known, between the corporate body, person or family and the linked resource. This Section provides guidance on how such linkages can be created in the context of an archival descriptive system. See Figure 1 for a pictorial representation of this.

Record relevant information as a free text narrative and/or as structured text as specified in the elements below and/or links to the resources.

6.1 Identifiers and titles of related resources

Purpose:

To identify uniquely the related resources and/or enable the linking of the authority record to a description of the related resources, where such descriptions exist.

Rule:

Provide the unique identifiers/reference codes and/or titles for the related resources. Where appropriate also provide the identifiers of any separate description of the related resource.

6.2 Types of related resources

Purpose:

To identify the type of related resource(s) being referenced.

Rule:

Identify the type of related resources, e.g. Archival materials (fonds, record series, etc), archival description, finding aid, monograph, journal article, web site, photograph, museum collection, documentary film, oral history recording.

6.3 Nature of relationships

Purpose:

To identify the nature of the relationships between the corporate body, person or family and the related resources.

Rule:

Describe the nature of the relationships between the corporate body, person or family and the related resource, e.g. creator, author, subject, custodian, copyright owner, controller, owner.

6.4 Dates of related resources and/or relationships

Purpose:

To provide any relevant dates for the related resources and/or the dates of the relationship between the corporate body, person or family and the related resources, and to indicate the significance of those dates.

Rule:

Provide any relevant dates for the related resources and/or the relationship between the corporate body, person or family and the related resource and describe the significance of those dates.

Examples:

<i>I Relation</i>		
6.1 Identifiers and titles of related resources	<i>Title</i>	Fondo Fortunato Depero
	<i>Identifier</i>	IT MART Dep.
6.2 Type of related resources		Fondo archivistico
6.3 Nature of relationship		Soggetto produttore
6.4 Dates of related resources and/or relationships		1894-1960
<i>II Relation</i>		
6.1 Identifiers and titles of related resources	<i>Title</i>	Fondo Biblioteca Museo Depero
	<i>Identifier</i>	IT MART q – MD
6.2 Type of related resources		Raccolta libraria
6.3 Nature of relationship		Creatore della raccolta
6.4 Dates of related resources and/or relationships		1910 – 1960
<i>III Relation</i>		
6.1 Identifiers and titles of related resources	<i>Title</i>	Collezione Fortunato Depero (Mart: Polo culturale e Galleria Museo Depero, Rovereto (Tn)).
	<i>Identifier</i>	ITA MART, Coll Dep
6.2 Type of related resources		Collezione d'arte
6.3 Nature of relationship		Creatore della collezione
6.4 Dates of related resources and/or relationships		1911 – 1959

Italy, Museo di arte moderna e contemporanea di Trento e Rovereto

<i>Primer Recurso Relacionado</i>		
6.1 Identifiers and titles of related resources	<i>Título</i>	Consejo de Guerra
	<i>Identificador único</i>	ES47161AGS/10
6.2 Type of related resources		Fondo
6.3 Nature of relationship		Productor
6.4 Dates of related resources and/or relationships	<i>Fechas a visualizar</i>	1386/1706
	<i>Fecha ISO 8601</i>	1386/1706
	<i>Tipo de fecha</i>	Fechas de formación

<i>Segundo Recurso Relacionado</i>		
6.1 Identifiers and titles of related resources	<i>Título</i>	"Depósito de la Guerra"
	<i>Identificador único</i>	ES28079AGMM/1
6.2 Type of related resources		Colección
6.3 Nature of relationship		Productor
6.4 Dates of related resources and/or relationships	<i>Fechas a visualizar</i>	1568 /1738
	<i>Fecha ISO 8601</i>	1568 /1738
	<i>Tipo de fecha</i>	Fechas de creación

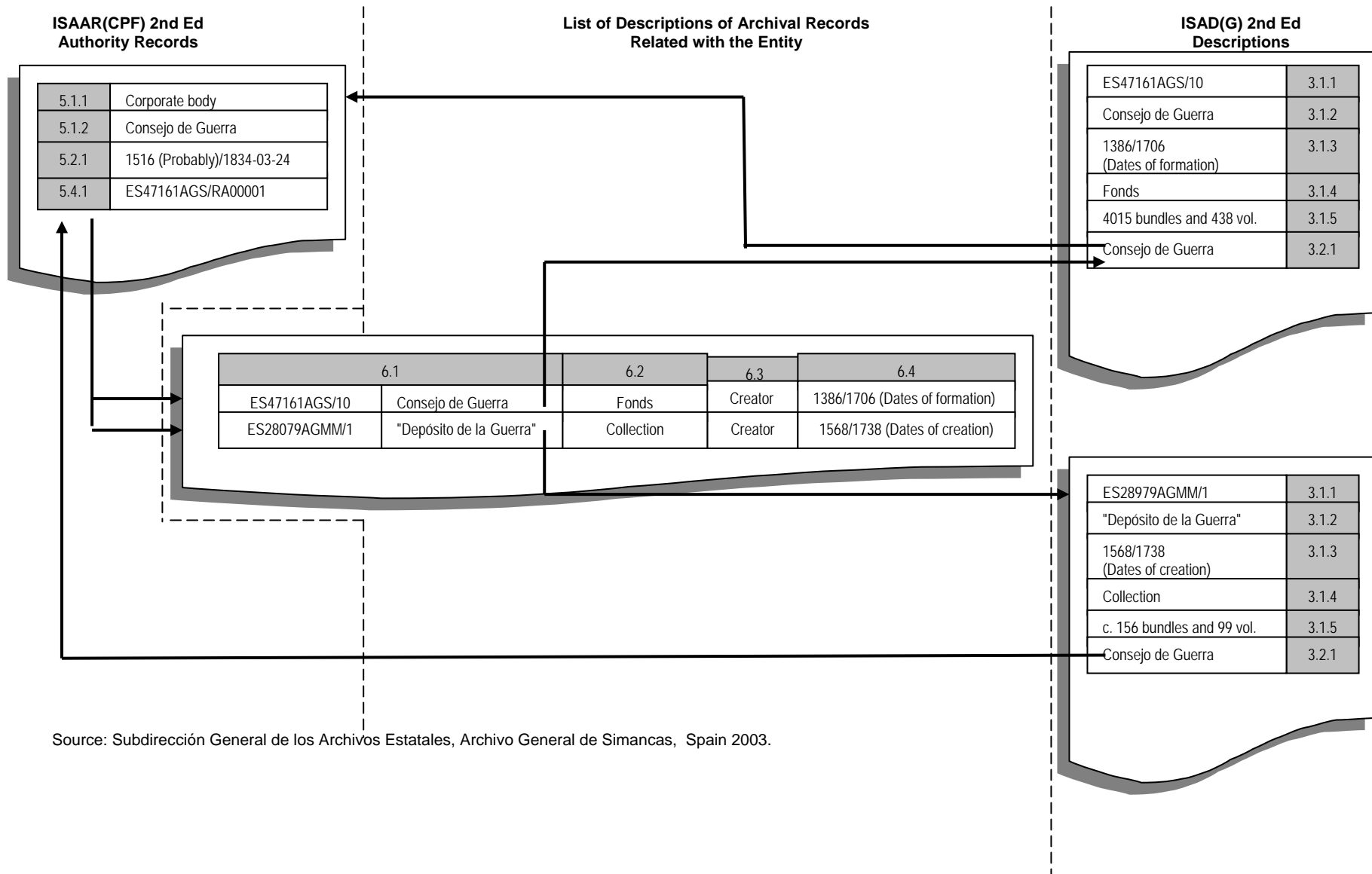
Spain, Archivo General de Simancas

Note: For the authority record: Consejo de Guerra

6.1 Title and identifier of related source	Nachlass Arnold Brecht
	DE/Barch/ NL 89
6.2 Type of related resource	Echter Nachlass [Archival materials/fonds]
6.3 Nature of relationship	Provenienzstelle [Creator]

Germany, Bundesarchiv

Figure 1: Linking ISAAR(CPF) 2nd Ed Archival Authority Records with ISAD(G) 2nd Ed Descriptions of Archival Records



Source: Subdirección General de los Archivos Estatales, Archivo General de Simancas, Spain 2003.

APPENDIX A

Mapping of elements of description between the 1st and 2nd editions of ISAAR(CPF)

1st edition		2nd edition	
1.1	Identity code	5.4.1	(Authority record identifier) <i>and</i> 5.4.2 (Institution identifiers)
1.2	Type of record	5.1.1	(Type of entity)
1.3	Authority entry	5.1.2	(Authorized form(s) of name)
1.4	Parallel entries	5.1.3	(Parallel forms of name)
1.5	Non-preferred terms	5.1.5	(Other forms of name)
1.6	Related entries	5.3	(Relationships Area)
2.1.1	Legal numbers	5.1.6	(Unique identifiers for corporate bodies)
2.1.2	Names	5.1.4	(Standardized forms of name according to other rules)
2.1.3	Dates and places of existence	5.2.1	(Dates of existence) <i>and</i> 5.2.3 (Places)
2.1.4	Business location	5.2.3	(Places)
2.1.5	Legal status	5.2.4	(Legal status)
2.1.6	Mandate, functions, sphere of activity	5.2.5	(Functions, occupations, activities) <i>and</i> 5.2.6 (Mandates/Sources of authority)
2.1.7	Administrative structure	5.2.7	(Internal structures/Genealogy)
2.1.8	Relationships	5.3	(Relationships Area)
2.1.9	Other significant information	5.2.8	(General context)
2.2.2	Names	5.1.4	(Standardized forms of name according to other rules)
2.2.3	Dates and places of existence	5.2.1	(Dates of existence) <i>and</i> 5.2.3 (Places)
2.2.4	Places of residence	5.2.3	(Places)
2.2.5	Nationality	5.2.2	(History)
2.2.6	Occupation, sphere of activity	5.2.5	(Functions, occupations, activities)
2.2.8	Relationships	5.3	(Relationships Area)
2.2.9	Other significant information	5.2.8	(General context)
2.3.2	Names	5.1.4	(Standardized forms of name according to other rules)
2.3.3	Dates and places of existence	5.2.1	(Dates of existence) <i>and</i> 5.2.3 (Places)
2.3.4	Places and/or geographical areas	5.2.3	(Places)
2.3.5	Nationality	5.2.2	(History)
2.3.6	Occupation, sphere of activity	5.2.5	(Functions, occupations and activities)
2.3.7	Family tree	5.2.7	(Internal structures/Genealogy)
2.3.8	Relationships	5.3	(Relationships Area)
2.3.9	Other significant information	5.2.8	(General context)
3.1	Archivist's note	5.4.8	(Sources) <i>and</i> 5.4.9 (Maintenance notes)
3.2	Rules or conventions	5.4.3	(Rules and/or conventions)
3.3	Date	5.4.6	(Dates of creation, revision and deletion)

APPENDIX B

Examples provided are illustrative and not prescriptive. They illuminate possible applications or renderings of the rules. Do not take the examples, or the form in which they are presented here as instructions. The rules in this Standard specify the data inputs into an authority control record, not the output or presentation formats for that information, for which there are an infinite variety of possible approaches, all of which may be correct in accordance with the rules.

Please note that additional full examples of ISAAR-compliant authority records can be found on the ICA/CDS website at <http://www.hmc.gov.uk/icacds/icacds.htm>

FULL EXAMPLES

Example 1 – Corporate body description

Language of description: English (United States of America)

5.1 IDENTITY AREA		
5.1.1 Type of entity		Corporate body
5.1.2 Authorized form(s) of name		Department of State. Peace Corps. (03/03/1961-07/01/1971)
5.1.2 Authorized form(s) of name		ACTION. Peace Corps. (07/01/1971-1982)
5.1.2 Authorized form(s) of name		Peace Corps. (1982-)
5.1.4 Standardized forms of name according to other rules	AACR2R	Peace Corps (U.S.)
5.2 DESCRIPTION AREA		
5.2.1 Dates of existence		1961-
5.2.2 History		The Peace Corps was established as an operating agency in the Department of State by Department of State Delegation of Authority 85-11, effective March 3, 1961, pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 10924, March 1, 1961. It was recognized legislatively by the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat. 612), approved September 22, 1961. The Peace Corps was reassigned to the newly established ACTION by Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1971, effective July 1, 1971. It was made autonomous within ACTION by E.O. 12137, May 16, 1979, and was made an independent agency by Title VI of the International Security and Development Corporation Act of 1981 (95 Stat. 1540), February 21, 1982. The Peace Corps administered and coordinated Federal international volunteer and related domestic volunteer programs including the areas of agricultural assistance, community development, education, environmental protection, and nation assistance.
5.2.5 Functions, occupations and activities		Agricultural assistance Community development Education Environmental protection Nation assistance
5.3 RELATIONSHIPS AREA		
<i>First Relation</i>		
5.3.1 Name / identifier of the related entity	<i>Authorized form of name</i>	Department of State.
	<i>Other form of name</i>	
5.3.2 Category of relationship		Hierarchical
5.3.3 Description of relationship	<i>Title</i>	Subordinate agency
	<i>Narrative</i>	
5.3.4 Dates of the relationship		03/03/1961-07/01/1971
	<i>Dates ISO 8601</i>	1961/03/03-1971/07/01
<i>Second Relation</i>		
5.3.1 Name / identifier of the related entity	<i>Authorized form of name</i>	ACTION.
	<i>Other form of name</i>	

5.3.2 Category of relationship		Hierarchical
5.3.3 Description of relationship	<i>Title</i>	Subordinate agency
	<i>Narrative</i>	
5.3.4 Dates of the relationship		07/01/1971-1982
	<i>Dates ISO 8601</i>	1971/01/01-1982
5.4 CONTROL AREA		
5.4.1 Authority record identifier		ARC ID 976172
5.4.2 Institution identifiers		DNA
5.4.3 Rules and/or conventions		U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, Lifecycle Data Requirements Guide (for creating the authorized form of the name).
5.4.4 Status		Approved
5.4.6 Dates of creation, revision or deletion		2001/11/03
5.4.7 Languages and scripts		English
5.4.8 Sources		National Archives Guide, Section 490.1
6. RELATING CORPORATE BODIES, PERSONS AND FAMILIES TO ARCHIVAL MATERIALS AND OTHER RESOURCES		
<i>First Related Resource</i>		
6.1 Identifier and title of related resource	<i>Title</i>	Photographs of Arts and Culture in Ghana
	<i>Unique Identifier</i>	US DNA 558686
6.2 Type of related resource		Archival materials (series)
6.3 Nature of relationship		Creator
6.4 Dates of related resources and/or relationships		ca. 1970 (approximate date of the recordkeeping system)
<i>Second Related Resource</i>		
6.1 Identifier and title of related resource	<i>Title</i>	Photographs of Peace Corps Training in Hilo, Hawaii
	<i>Unique Identifier</i>	US DNA 558689
6.2 Type of related resource		Archival materials (series)
6.3 Nature of relationship		creator
6.4 Dates of related resources and/or relationships		1963 (date of the recordkeeping system)
<i>Third Related Resource</i>		
6.1 Identifier and title of related resource	<i>Title</i>	Remarks to Peace Corps Trainees
	<i>Unique Identifier</i>	US DNA 193889
6.2 Type of related resource		Archival materials (file)
6.3 Nature of relationship		Subject
6.4 Dates of related resources and/or relationships		1962/09/08 (creation date of the file)

Example 2 – Corporate body description
Language of description: Spanish (Spain)

5.1 ÁREA DE IDENTIFICACIÓN		
5.1.1 Tipo de entidad		Institución
5.1.2 Forma(s) autorizadas del nombre		Consejo de Guerra
5.1.5 Otras formas del nombre		Consejo de la Guerra Consejo de Guerra y Marina Supremo Consejo de Guerra Real y Supremo Consejo de Guerra
5.2 ÁREA DE DESCRIPCIÓN		
5.2.1 Fechas de existencia	<i>Fechas a visualizar</i>	1516 (probable)/1834-03-24
	<i>Fechas ISO 8601</i>	1516/1834-03-24
5.2.2 Historia		No existe una fecha exacta de constitución del Consejo de Guerra. La primera mención data de 1516. Fue suprimido el 24 de marzo de 1834.
5.2.3 Lugar(es)		- Valladolid (sede habitual hasta 1561 y en 1601-1605) - Madrid (sede en 1561-1601 y 1606-1834)
5.2.4 Estatuto jurídico		Organismo de la Administración Central del Estado (1516 probable-1834)
5.2.5 Funciones, ocupaces y actividades		La finalidad del Consejo de Guerra fue la resolución de todos los asuntos relacionados con el ámbito militar. Simultáneamente tuvo competencias judiciales y gubernativas. Por las primeras entendía en todas las causas civiles y criminales en las que intervenía personal militar. Por las segundas resolvía cuestiones de levas y reclutamientos, nombramientos de jefes militares, aprovisionamiento, construcción de navíos, preparación de armadas, fabricación de armamento, sistemas defensivos, hospitales, ejércitos permanentes de la Península (guardas y milicias...) En el siglo XVIII con la creación de la Secretaría del Despacho Universal de la Guerra las atribuciones del Consejo quedaron reducidas a cuestiones contenciosas y judiciales, asuntos de protocolo e interpretación de ordenanzas y reglamentos militares. El ámbito territorial de actuación se limitó a la Península, Islas Baleares y Canarias así como norte de África.
5.2.6 Atribucion(es)/ Fuente(s) legal(es)		- Instrucciones de 13-VI-1586 por las que se crean y definen las secretarías de Tierra y Mar. - Real Cédula de 14-IV-1646 sobre división de la Secretaría de Tierra en dos: Secretaría de Tierra- Cataluña y Secretaría de Tierra- Extremadura. - Real Decreto de 2-X-1706 reduciendo a una las dos secretarías del Consejo. - Real Decreto de Nueva Planta para el Consejo de Guerra de 23-IV-1714 - Real Decreto de Nueva Planta para el Consejo de Guerra de 23-VIII-1715. - Real Decreto de Nueva Planta para el Consejo de Guerra de 20-I-1717. - Real Cédula de Nueva Planta para el Supremo Consejo de la Guerra de 4-XI-1773. - Decreto de 24-III-1834 de supresión del Consejo de Guerra.
5.2.7 Estructura(s) interna(s)/ Genealogía		Hasta 1586 la organización interna del Consejo de Guerra fue mínima. Con el Rey como presidente, el Consejo estaba constituido por varios consejeros y un secretario, que lo era a su vez de otros consejos, ayudado por oficiales, escribientes y restante personal subalterno. A partir de 1554 un auditor se encargaba de las materias judiciales y se amplia el número de consejeros, oscilando entre cinco y diez. En 1586 la Secretaría del Consejo de Guerra se desdobra en Secretaría de Tierra y Secretaría de Mar. El mayor control de dos áreas conflictivas determinó la división en 1646 de la Secretaría de Tierra en dos: Secretaría de Tierra-Cataluña y Secretaría de Tierra-Extremadura. Tras el advenimiento de la dinastía borbónica a principios del siglo XVIII sufrió sucesivas reorganizaciones administrativas acorde con sus nuevas funciones. Las secretarías se unificaron en 1706. En 1717 la planta del Consejo se redujo en cuanto a su número de consejeros, divididos en militares y togados, la presidencia recayó en el Secretario del Despacho de Guerra y la secretaría desaparece, tramitándose la actividad administrativa a través de

		la Escribanía de Cámara. La nueva planta del año 1773 reserva, como tradicionalmente ocurrió, la presidencia a la persona del Rey, amplia a veinte el número de consejeros, diez natos y diez asistentes, divididos en sala de gobierno y justicia, y de nuevo restituye la figura del secretario. La plantilla se completa con dos fiscales, tres relatores, un escribano de cámara, abogado, agente fiscal, procurador, oficiales, escribientes, alguaciles y porteros. Esta estructura permaneció prácticamente estable hasta su supresión en 1834.
5.2.8 Contexto general		La inexistencia en el Antiguo Régimen de un sistema reglado, sometido a una ley de procedimiento, dificulta la fijación exacta del periodo de vigencia del cuerpo normativo, que rara vez contempla este aspecto. Por ello, en el elemento 5.2.6 no se ha consignado el intervalo de fechas en que las fuentes de autoridad se aplican o están vigentes con plena eficacia legal.
5.3 ÁREA DE RELACIONES		
<i>Primera Relación</i>		
5.3.1 Nombre(s)/ Identificador(es) de instituciones, personas o familias relacionadas	<i>Forma autorizada del nombre</i>	Consejo Real de Castilla
	<i>Identificador del registro de autoridad</i>	ES47161AGS/RA00002
5.3.2 Naturaleza de la relación		Temporal
5.3.3 Descripción de la relación	<i>Descripción específica</i>	Predecesor
5.3.4 Fechas de la relación	<i>Fechas a visulizar</i>	1516 (probable)
	<i>Fecha ISO 8601</i>	1516
<i>Segunda Relación</i>		
5.3.1 Nombre(s)/ Identificador(es) de instituciones, personas o familias relacionadas	<i>Forma autorizada del nombre</i>	Tribunal Supremo de Guerra y Marina
	<i>Identificador del registro de autoridad</i>	ES47161AGS/RA00003
5.3.2 Naturaleza de la relación		Temporal
5.3.3 Descripción de la relación	<i>Descripción específica</i>	Sucesor
5.3.4 Fechas de la relación	<i>Fechas a visulizar</i>	1834-03-24
	<i>Fecha ISO 8601</i>	1834-03-24
<i>Tercera Relación</i>		
5.3.1 Nombre(s)/ Identificador(es) de instituciones, personas o familias relacionadas	<i>Forma autorizada del nombre</i>	Ministerio de la Guerra
	<i>Identificador del registro de autoridad</i>	ES47161AGS/RA00004
5.3.2 Naturaleza de la relación		Temporal
5.3.3 Descripción de la relación	<i>Descripción específica</i>	Sucesor
5.3.4 Fechas de la relación	<i>Fechas a visulizar</i>	1834
	<i>Fecha ISO 8601</i>	1834
<i>Cuarta Relación</i>		
5.3.1 Nombre(s)/ Identificador(es) de instituciones, personas o familias relacionadas	<i>Forma autorizada del nombre</i>	Secretaría del Despacho de Guerra
	<i>Identificador del registro de autoridad</i>	ES47161AGS/RA00005
5.3.2 Naturaleza de la relación		Asociativa
5.3.3 Descripción de la relación	<i>Descripción específica</i>	Entidad relacionada por tramitación administrativa
	<i>Forma narrativa</i>	La Secretaría del Despacho de Guerra era la encargada de la dirección y ejecución de la política militar terrestre. Para este fin mantenía una relación estrechísima con el Consejo en la tramitación administrativa de los expedientes relativos a sus competencias. El Secretario del Despacho fue en algún periodo presidente del propio Consejo.
5.3.4 Fechas de la relación	<i>Fechas a visulizar</i>	1717-01-20/1834-03-24
	<i>Fecha ISO 8601</i>	1717-01-20/1834-03-24
<i>Quinta Relación</i>		
5.3.1 Nombre(s)/ Identificador(es) de instituciones, personas o familias relacionadas	<i>Forma autorizada del nombre</i>	Secretaría del Despacho de Marina
	<i>Identificador del registro de autoridad</i>	ES47161AGS/RA00006
5.3.2 Naturaleza de la relación		Asociativa
5.3.3 Descripción de la relación	<i>Descripción específica</i>	Entidad relacionada por tramitación administrativa
	<i>Forma narrativa</i>	La Secretaría del Despacho de Marina era la encargada de la dirección de la política militar marítima. Para ello mantenía una relación estrechísima con el Consejo en la tramitación administrativa de los expedientes relativos a sus competencias.

5.3.4 Fechas de la relación	<i>Fechas a visualizar</i>	1717-01-20/1834-03-24
	<i>Fecha ISO 8601</i>	1717-01-20/1834-03-24
<i>Sexta Relación</i>		
5.3.1 Nombre(s)/ Identificador(es) de instituciones, personas o familias relacionadas	<i>Forma autorizada del nombre</i>	Consejo de Estado
	<i>Identificador del registro de autoridad</i>	ES47161AGS/RA00007
5.3.2 Naturaleza de la relación		Asociativa
5.3.3 Descripción de la relación	<i>Descripción específica</i>	Entidad relacionada por tramitación administrativa
	<i>Forma narrativa</i>	El Consejo de Estado durante los siglos XVI y XVII era el órgano competente en el diseño de la política de paz y guerra así como en el desarrollo de la política militar extra-peninsular (Flandes e Italia). A lo largo del siglo XVIII ejerció un papel de asesor del Consejo de Guerra en estas materias y en algunos periodos de dicho siglo compartieron miembros.
5.3.4 Fechas de la relación	<i>Fechas a visualizar</i>	1526 (probable)/1834-03-24
	<i>Fecha ISO 8601</i>	1526/1834-03-24
<i>Séptima Relación</i>		
5.3.1 Nombre(s)/ Identificador(es) de instituciones, personas o familias relacionadas	<i>Forma autorizada del nombre</i>	Contaduría del Sueldo
	<i>Identificador del registro de autoridad</i>	ES47161AGS/RA00008
5.3.2 Naturaleza de la relación		Asociativa
5.3.3 Descripción de la relación	<i>Descripción específica</i>	Entidad relacionada por tramitación administrativa
	<i>Forma narrativa</i>	La Contaduría del Sueldo mantuvo durante los siglos XVI y XVII una correspondencia directa e intensa con el Consejo de Guerra por tratarse de un organismo de la Contaduría Mayor de Hacienda encargado de la información, registro y control de los pagos al ejército.
5.3.4 Fechas de la relación	<i>Fechas a visualizar</i>	1516 (probable)/1705
	<i>Fecha ISO 8601</i>	1516/1705
<i>Octava Relación</i>		
5.3.1 Nombre(s)/ Identificador(es) de instituciones, personas o familias relacionadas	<i>Forma autorizada del nombre</i>	Contaduría Mayor de Cuentas
	<i>Identificador del registro de autoridad</i>	ES47161AGS/RA00009
5.3.2 Naturaleza de la relación		Asociativa
5.3.3 Descripción de la relación	<i>Descripción específica</i>	Entidad relacionada por tramitación administrativa
	<i>Forma narrativa</i>	La Contaduría Mayor de Cuentas fue el órgano de intervención y fiscalización del gasto ocasionado por la política y administración militar.
5.3.4 Fechas de la relación	<i>Fechas a visualizar</i>	1516 (probable)/1828
	<i>Fecha ISO 8601</i>	1516/1828
<i>Novena Relación</i>		
5.3.1 Nombre(s)/ Identificador(es) de instituciones, personas o familias relacionadas	<i>Forma autorizada del nombre</i>	Consejo de Hacienda
	<i>Identificador del registro de autoridad</i>	ES47161AGS/RA00010
5.3.2 Naturaleza de la relación		Asociativa
5.3.3 Descripción de la relación	<i>Descripción específica</i>	Entidad relacionada por tramitación administrativa
	<i>Forma narrativa</i>	El Consejo de Hacienda tuvo durante los siglos XVI y XVII la responsabilidad de dirigir y controlar la política de financiación de la guerra. Para el desenvolvimiento de la actividad administrativa que el ejercicio de estas funciones conlleva el Consejo de Guerra necesitaba inexcusablemente el concurso del Consejo de Hacienda. Por esta razón sus miembros formaron parte junto con los del Consejo de Guerra de todas las Juntas específicas de la actividad militar: Junta de Presidios, Junta de Armadas, Junta de Fronteras, Junta del Almirantazgo...etc
5.3.4 Fechas de la relación	<i>Fechas a visualizar</i>	1523/1834-03-24
	<i>ISO 8601</i>	1523/1834-03-24
5.4 ÁREA DE CONTROL		
5.4.1 Identificador del registro de autoridad		ES47161AGS/RA00001
5.4.2 Identificador(es) de la Agencia	<i>Forma autorizada del nombre</i>	Archivo General de Simancas
	<i>Código</i>	ES-47161AGS
	<i>Norma de identificación</i>	ISO 15511 - <i>Information and documentation - International standard identifier for libraries and related organizations (ISIL)</i> , Geneva: International Organization for Standardization, 2003.

5.4.3 Reglas y/o convenciones		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Norma de estructura de datos básica: ISAAR (CPF) - <i>International Standard Archival Authority Record For Corporate Bodies, Persons and Families</i>, 2nd ed., Canberra: International Council on Archives, 2004. - Norma de contenido de datos: Reglas de catalogación. Ed. nuevamente rev. Madrid: Ministerio de Educación y Cultura, Centro de publicaciones : Boletín Oficial del Estado, 1999. - Norma de codificación de fechas: ISO 8601 - <i>Data elements and interchange formats - Information interchange - Representation of dates and times</i>, 2nd ed., Geneva: International Organization for Standardization, 2000. - Norma de codificación de país: ISO 3166 - <i>Codes for the representation of names of countries</i>, Geneva: International Organization for Standardization, 1997. - Norma de codificación de institución: ISO 15511 - <i>Information and documentation - International standard identifier for libraries and related organizations (ISIL)</i>, Geneva: International Organization for Standardization, 2003. - Norma de codificación de lengua: ISO 639-2 - <i>Codes for the representation of names of languages, Alpha-3 code</i>, Geneva: International Organization for Standardization, 1998. - Norma de codificación de escritura: ISO 15924 - <i>Codes for the representation of names of scripts</i>, Geneva: International Organization for Standardization, 2001. - Norma de referencias bibliográficas: ISO 690 - <i>Documentation - Bibliographic references - Content, form and structure</i>, Geneva: International Organization for Standardization, 1987.
5.4.4 Estado		Finalizado
5.4.5 Nivel de detalle		Completo
5.4.6 Fechas de creación, revisión o eliminaciones	<i>Fecha ISO 8601 de creación</i>	2002-10-25
	<i>Fecha ISO 8601 de revisión</i>	2003-12-05
5.4.7 Legua(s) y escritura(s)		Español en escritura latina.
	<i>Código ISO 639-2</i>	spa
	<i>Código ISO 15024</i>	latn
5.4.8 Fuentes		<p>ANDÚJAR CASTILLO, Francisco. Consejo y consejeros de Guerra en el siglo XVIII. Granada : Universidad de Granada, 1996.</p> <p>DOMÍNGUEZ NAFRÍA, Juan Carlos. El Real y Supremo Consejo de Guerra (siglos XVI-XVIII). Madrid: Centro de Estudios Políticos y Constitucionales, 2001.</p> <p>FERNÁNDEZ CONTI, Santiago. Los Consejos de Estado y Guerra de la monarquía hispana en tiempos de Felipe II (1548-1598). [Valladolid] : Consejería de Educación y Cultura, 1998.</p> <p>FERNÁNDEZ CONTI, Santiago. El gobierno de los asuntos de la guerra en Castilla durante el reinado del emperador Carlos V (1516-1558). In <i>Intrex : Instituciones y elites de poder en la monarquía hispana durante el siglo XVI</i>. Madrid : Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, 1992, p. 47-105.</p> <p>GOODMAN, David. Spanish naval power, 1589-1665 : reconstruction and defeat. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 1997.</p> <p>OYA OZORES, Francisco de. Promptuario del Consejo de Guerra, y Jurisdicción Militar, en que se refieren el instituto, gobierno, y facultades de este Supremo Tribunal, y los casos en que compete, ó se limita el fuero militar..., según Ordenanzas, y Reales resoluciones. [Madrid] : [s.n.], 1740.</p> <p>THOMPSON, I.A.A. Guerra y decadencia : gobierno y administración en la España de los Austrias, 1560-1620. Barcelona : Crítica, 1981.</p>
5.4.9 Notas de mantenimiento		Registro de autoridad creado por Julia Rodríguez de Diego.
6	RELACIÓN DE INSTITUCIONES, PERSONAS Y FAMILIAS CON DOCUMENTOS DE ARCHIVO Y OTROS RECURSOS	
<i>Primer Recurso Relacionado</i>		
6.1 Identificadores y títulos de los recursos relacionados	<i>Título</i>	Consejo de Guerra
	<i>Identificador único</i>	ES47161AGS/10
6.2 Tipos de recursos relacionados		Fondo
6.3 Naturaleza de las relaciones		Productor

6.4 Fechas del recursos relacionado y/o de las relaciones	<i>Fechas a visualizar</i>	1386/1706
	<i>Fecha ISO 8601</i>	1386/1706
	<i>Tipo de fecha</i>	Fechas de formación
<i>Segundo Recurso Relacionado</i>		
6.1 Identificadores y títulos de los recursos relacionados	<i>Título</i>	"Depósito de la Guerra"
	<i>Identificador único</i>	ES28079AGMM/1
6.2 Tipos de recursos relacionados		Colección
6.3 Naturaleza de las relaciones		Productor
6.4 Fechas del recursos relacionado y/o de las relaciones	<i>Fechas a visualizar</i>	1568 /1738
	<i>Fecha ISO 8601</i>	1568 /1738
	<i>Tipo de fecha</i>	Fechas de creación

Example 3 – Corporate body description
Language of description: Spanish (Mexico)

5.1 ÁREA DE IDENTIFICACIÓN		
5.1.1 Tipo de entidad		Institución
5.1.2 Forma(s) autorizadas del nombre		Real Lotería de la Nueva España
5.1.5 Otras formas del nombre		Lotería Real Lotería Real Casa de Lotería Real Lotería General de la Nueva España Lotería Moderna (1812) Lotería Real (1814) Renta de Lotería del Imperio de México (1821) Lotería Nacional (1832/1842)
5.2 ÁREA DE DESCRIPCIÓN		
5.2.1 Fechas de existencia	<i>Fechas a visualizar</i>	1767/1842
	<i>Fecha ISO 8601</i>	1767/1842
5.2.2 Historia		<p>Con el fin de crear una nueva fuente de ingresos para la Real Hacienda en la Nueva España, el Rey Español Carlos III aprobó el proyecto para el establecimiento de la Real Lotería de la Nueva España. Las ordenanzas para Lotería fueron emitidas en 1769. El 25 de septiembre de 1770 celebraron los primeros sorteos con un fondo de 84,000 pesos.</p> <p>En 1781 el Virrey Don Martín de Mayorga otorgó la primera aportación de la Real Lotería para la Beneficencia Pública, siendo esta al Hospicio de pobres.</p> <p>Durante la guerra de independencia que inició en Nueva España en 1810, hubo varios cambios para la Real Lotería de la Nueva España, entre ellos, el Virrey Félix María Calleja instituyó loterías forzosas en la capital y en los Estados para obligar a comprar billetes a todos los empleados del Gobierno Nobleza, Ejército y Clero y de esta manera recabar fondos para combatir a la insurgencia. A su vez, debido a las ideas independentistas, la Real Lotería fue cambiada de nombre varias veces. Entre otros se le llamó Lotería Moderna (1812), Lotería Real (1814), Renta de Lotería del Imperio de México (1821) o Lotería Nacional (1832).</p>
5.2.3 Lugar(es)		Ciudad de México Nueva España y sus provincias Estados de la República Mexicana
5.2.4 Estatuto jurídico		Organismo de la Administración Central del Estado, 1769
5.2.5 Funciones, ocupaces y actividades		<p>En su origen, la Real Lotería se encargó de efectuar sorteos en la ciudad de México y las provincias de la Nueva España. Entre otras funciones dió instrucciones precisas acerca del manejo de los fondos y de los billetes, incluyendo los castigos por fraude y malversación de fondos. La Real Lotería otorgó en muchos casos concesiones de rifas de billetes a instituciones religiosas y de caridad para que el producto de las rifas se destinara a reconstruir edificios, curar enfermos y sostener indigentes.</p> <p>En otro momento la lotería permitió financiar los gastos de la guerra de independencia de 1810 o de la construcción de la vía Ferrocarril México-Toluca.</p>
5.2.6 Atribucion(es)/ Fuente(s) legal(es)		Ordenanzas de la Real Hacienda de la Nueva España, 1769 Bando Real publicado el 19 de septiembre de 1770
5.2.7 Estructura(s) interna(s)/ Genealogía		<p>En su origen la Lotería en la Nueva España estaba presidida por un director, un oficial mayor, un colector, un contador, así como colectores foráneos encargados de recaudar el producto de la Lotería en las provincias de la Nueva España.</p> <p>Durante la guerra de la independencia de 1810, el Virrey Félix María Calleja instituyó dos Loterías forzosas, una para la Capital y otra para los Estados, ambas dependientes de la Real Lotería.</p>
5.3 ÁREA DE RELACIONES		
<i>Primera Relación</i>		
5.3.1 Nombre(s)/ Identificador(es) de instituciones, personas o familias relacionadas	<i>Forma autorizada del nombre</i>	Real Hacienda
	<i>Identificador único</i>	MX9AGN98
5.3.2 Naturaleza de la relación		Temporal

5.3.3 Descripción de la relación	<i>Descripción precisa</i>	Predecesor
	<i>Descripción narrativa</i>	La Real Hacienda se fundó en el siglo XV como parte de la estructura institucional del Virreynato de la Nueva España. Entre los ramos que la conformaban destacan los relacionados con los impuestos perpetuos. Otros ramos eran los que tenían un destino particular y piadoso como bulas, diezmos y otros ingresos como los impuestos al tabaco, naipes y azogue. De la existencia de estos ramos derivó el interés de la Real Hacienda por crear la lotería como una instancia independiente dedicada a realizar sorteos públicos para obtener recursos.
5.3.4 Fechas de la relación	<i>fechas a visualizar</i>	1650/1800
	<i>fecha/s ISO</i>	1650/1800
<i>Segunda Relación</i>		
5.3.1 Nombre(s)/ Identificador(es) de instituciones, personas o familias relacionadas	<i>Forma autorizada del nombre</i>	Lotería de la Academia Nacional de San Carlos
	<i>Identificador único</i>	MX9AGN67
5.3.2 Naturaleza de la relación		Temporal
5.3.3 Descripción de la relación	<i>Descripción precisa</i>	Sucesor
	<i>Descripción narrativa</i>	En 1842 se publicó el decreto que consignaba la renta de la Lotería Nacional a la Academia de San Carlos. Así fue que la Lotería ayudó a otorgar recursos a la Academia de San Carlos para comprar obras de arte, dar becas a los alumnos para estudiar en Europa y traer maestros del extranjero.
5.3.4 Fechas de la relación	<i>fechas a visualizar</i>	1842/1861
	<i>fecha/s ISO</i>	1842/1861
<i>Tercera Relación</i>		
5.3.1 Nombre(s)/ Identificador(es) de instituciones, personas o familias relacionadas	<i>Forma autorizada del nombre</i>	Lotería Nacional
	<i>Identificador único</i>	MX9AGN67
5.3.2 Naturaleza de la relación		Temporal
5.3.3 Descripción de la relación	<i>Descripción precisa</i>	Sucesor
	<i>Descripción narrativa</i>	En 1861 el Presidente de México Benito Juárez, establece oficialmente la Lotería Nacional, que entre otras funciones tendría la de sostener a las escuelas de Bellas Artes, Agricultura y Casa de Cuna.
5.3.4 Fechas de la relación	<i>fechas a visualizar</i>	1861/1877
	<i>fecha/s ISO</i>	1861/1877
<i>Cuarta Relación</i>		
5.3.1 Nombre(s)/ Identificador(es) de instituciones, personas o familias relacionadas	<i>Forma autorizada del nombre</i>	Lotería para la Beneficencia Pública
	<i>Identificador único</i>	MX9AGN67
5.3.2 Naturaleza de la relación		Temporal
5.3.3 Descripción de la relación	<i>Descripción precisa</i>	Sucesor
	<i>Descripción narrativa</i>	En 1877 el Ministerio de Gobernación emitió una circular para instituir la creación de la Dirección de Beneficencia Pública, la cuál dependerá de dicho Ministerio y administraría todos los hospitales, hospicios, casas de corrección y establecimientos de beneficencia. En abril de ese año, la Junta Directiva de la Beneficencia Pública solicitó la creación de la Lotería para la Beneficencia Pública, la cual fue autorizada.
5.3.4 Fechas de la relación	<i>fechas a visualizar</i>	1877/1881
	<i>fecha/s ISO</i>	1877/1881
<i>Quinta Relación</i>		
5.3.1 Nombre(s)/ Identificador(es) de instituciones, personas o familias relacionadas	<i>Forma autorizada del nombre</i>	Lotería Auxiliar para Obras Públicas
	<i>Identificador único</i>	MX9ALNAP
5.3.2 Naturaleza de la relación		Temporal
5.3.3 Descripción de la relación	<i>Descripción precisa</i>	Sucesor
	<i>Descripción narrativa</i>	A partir de 1881 la lotería siguió orientada a fomentar la beneficencia y se dedicó también a la construcción de edificios públicos.
5.3.4 Fechas de la relación	<i>fechas a visualizar</i>	1881/1915
	<i>fecha/s ISO</i>	1881/1915

<i>Sexta Relación</i>		
5.3.1 Nombre(s)/ Identificador(es) de instituciones, personas o familias relacionadas	<i>Forma autorizada del nombre</i>	Lotería Nacional para la Beneficencia Pública.
	<i>Identificador único</i>	MX9ALNAP
5.3.2 Naturaleza de la relación		Temporal
5.3.3 Descripción de la relación	<i>Descripción precisa</i>	Sucesor
	<i>Descripción narrativa</i>	Después de 1881, la lotería siguió funcionando y entre 1915 y 1920 fue suspendida por decisión del Presidente de la República Venustiano Carranza. En 1920 se restableció nuevamente con el nombre de Lotería Nacional para la Beneficencia Pública..
5.3.4 Fechas de la relación	<i>fechas a visualizar</i>	1920/1960
	<i>fecha/s ISO</i>	1920/1960
<i>Séptima Relación</i>		
5.3.1 Nombre(s)/ Identificador(es) de instituciones, personas o familias relacionadas	<i>Forma autorizada del nombre</i>	Lotería Nacional para la Asistencia Pública
	<i>Identificador único</i>	MX9ALNAP
5.3.2 Naturaleza de la relación		Temporal
5.3.3 Descripción de la relación	<i>Descripción precisa</i>	Sucesor
	<i>Descripción narrativa</i>	A partir de 1960 se creó la Lotería Nacional para la Asistencia Pública que rige hasta el día de hoy.
5.3.4 Fechas de la relación	<i>fechas a visualizar</i>	1960/2002
	<i>fecha/s ISO</i>	1960/2002
5.4 ÁREA DE CONTROL		
5.4.1 1 Identificador del registro de autoridad		MX9AGN67
5.4.2 Identificador(es) de la Agencia	<i>Forma autorizada del nombre</i>	Archivo General de la Nación
	<i>Código ISO 15511</i>	MX9AGN
5.4.3 Reglas y/o convenciones		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Norma de estructura de datos básica: ISAAR (CPF) - International Standard Archival Authority Record for Corporate Bodies, Persons and Families, Draft 2nd ed., Madrid: International Council on Archives, 12-15 June 2002. - Norma de codificación de fechas: ISO 8601 - Data elements and interchange formats -information interchange- Representation of dates and times, 2nd. ed., Geneve: International Standards Organisation, 2000. - Norma de codificación de país: ISO 3166. Codes for the representation of names of countries, Geneve: International Standards Organisation, 1977. - Norma de Codificación de lengua: ISO 15924 - Codes for the representation of names of scripts, Geneve: International Standards Organisation, 2001. - Listado Oficial para codificar los Estados y Municipios de la República Mexicana, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática, 2002.
5.4.4 Estado		Versión final
5.4.5 Nivel de detalle		Completo
5.4.6 Fechas de creación, revisión o eliminaciones	<i>Fechas a visualizar</i>	2002-12-16
	<i>Fecha/s ISO 8601</i>	2002-12-16
5.4.7 Legua(s) y escritura(s)	<i>Datos a visualizar</i>	Español en escritura latina
	<i>Código de lengua ISO 639-2</i>	spa
	<i>Código de escritura ISO 15024</i>	latn
5.4.8 Fuentes		
	<i>Notas</i>	Significado de las siglas citadas: AGN: Archivo General de la Nación de México ALNAP: Archivo de la Lotería Nacional para la Asistencia Pública
5.4.9 Notas de mantenimiento	<i>Responsable de la creación del registro de autoridad</i>	Juan Manuel Herrera y Yolia Tortolero, Archivo General de la Nación, México.

Example 4 – Corporate body description
Language of description: Portuguese (Brazil)

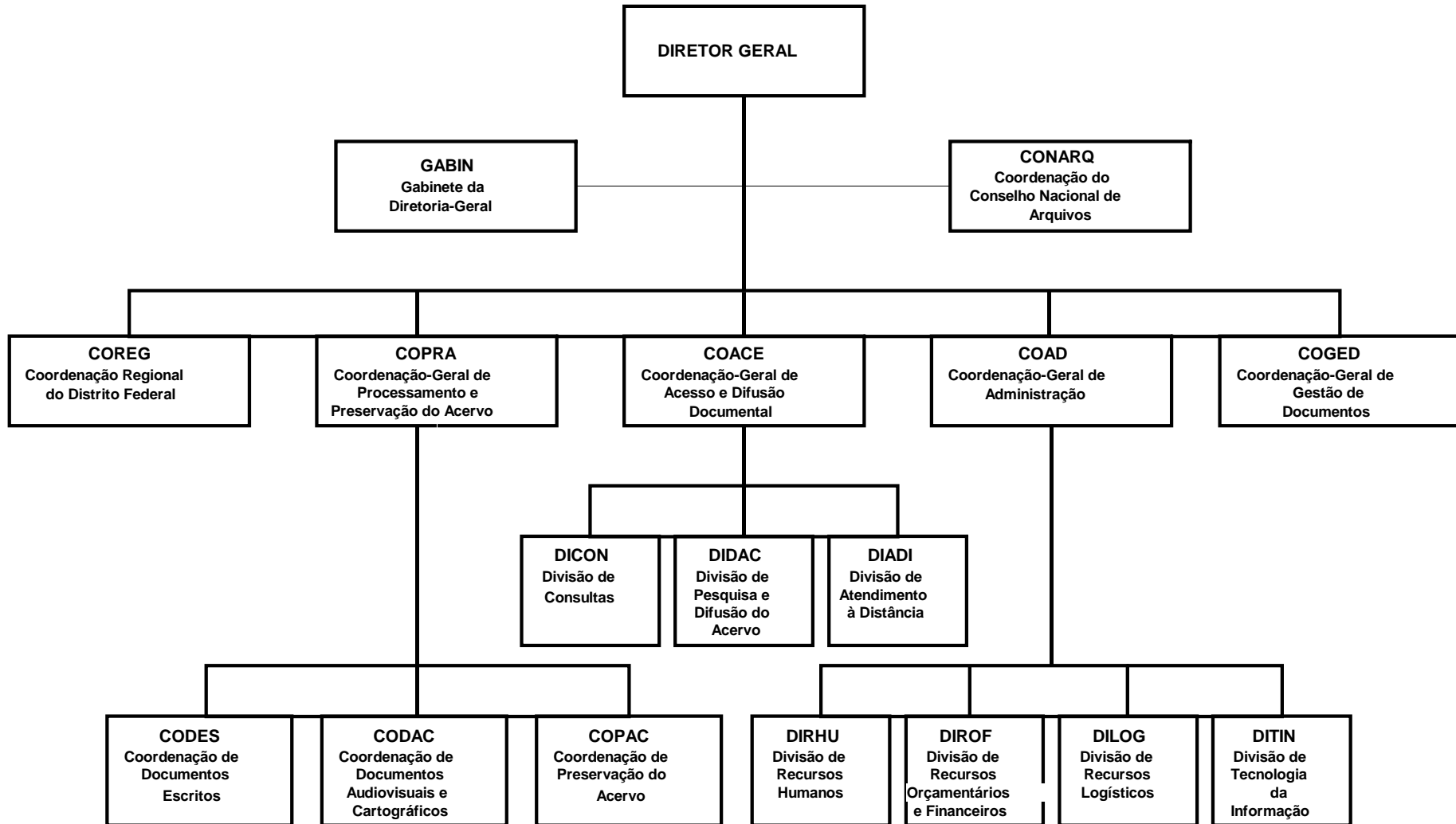
5.1 ÁREA DE IDENTIFICAÇÃO	
5.1.1 Tipo de entidade	Entidade coletiva
5.1.2 Formas(s) autorizada(s) do nome	Arquivo Nacional (Brasil)
5.1.4 Formas normalizadas do nome de acordo com outras regras	Brasil. Arquivo Nacional [cf. AACR2]
5.1.5 Outras formas do nome	Arquivo Público do Império (1838 – 1890) Archivo Público do Império Arquivo Público Nacional (1890 – 1911) Archivo Público Nacional Arquivo Nacional (1911 -) Archivo Nacional
5.1.6 Identificadores para entidades coletivas	04.374.067/0001-47 (Cadastro Nacional de Pessoas Jurídicas - CNPJ) 00320 (nº da unidade protocolizadora no Governo Federal)
5.2 ÁREA DE DESCRIÇÃO	
5.2.1 Datas de existência	1838 -
	<i>Datas ISO 8601</i>
5.2.2 História	<p>Previsto na Constituição de 1824, o Arquivo Público do Império foi estabelecido na Secretaria dos Negócios do Império pelo regulamento nº 2, de 2/1/1838. Tinha por competência a guarda dos diplomas legais dos poderes Legislativo, Executivo, Judiciário e Moderador, dos documentos eclesiásticos, dos relativos à família imperial e às relações exteriores. Em 3/3/1860, o decreto nº 2.541 reorganizou o órgão, que passou a guardar e classificar os documentos concernentes ao direito público, à legislação, à administração, à história e geografia do Brasil.</p> <p>Em 21/11/1890, pelo decreto nº 10, o Arquivo Público do Império teve seu nome alterado para Arquivo Público Nacional, mantendo-se na Secretaria dos Negócios do Interior. Em 3/12/1892, o decreto nº 1.160 o transferiu para o Ministério da Justiça e Negócios Interiores.</p> <p>Em 21/11/1958, o decreto nº 44.862 aprovou uma nova competência para o órgão: preservar os documentos de valor administrativo ou histórico, oriundos dos órgãos da União e entidades de direito privado por ela instituídos e os de valor histórico, provenientes de entidades públicas ou particulares; possibilitar seu uso aos órgãos governamentais e particulares e promover a pesquisa histórica, realizá-la, e divulgar a história pátria, visando a educação cívica do brasileiro.</p> <p>Em 15/10/1975, a portaria nº 600-B do Ministério da Justiça determinou que o órgão tinha por finalidade recolher e preservar o patrimônio documental do país com o objetivo de divulgar o conteúdo científico cultural e incentivar a pesquisa relacionada com os fundamentos e as perspectivas do desenvolvimento nacional.</p> <p>A portaria nº 384, de 12/7/1991, do Ministério da Justiça, aprovou um novo regimento interno para o Arquivo Nacional, que se tornou o órgão central do Sistema Nacional de Arquivos. Sua finalidade, desde então, é executar a gestão, o recolhimento, a guarda, a preservação e a restauração do acervo arquivístico da Administração Pública Federal, bem como dos documentos privados de interesse público, sob sua guarda, garantindo o acesso público às informações neles contidas, com o objetivo de apoiar o governo nas suas decisões político-administrativas, o cidadão na defesa dos seus direitos, divulgando o conteúdo de natureza técnica, científica e cultural, incentivando a pesquisa e implementando a política arquivística do Governo Federal, visando a racionalização e a diminuição dos custos públicos.</p> <p>Em junho de 2000 várias medidas provisórias visando dar melhores condições ao combate à violência na sociedade brasileira são editadas e reeditadas, implicando em reorganização ministerial. No conjunto dessas mudanças, o Arquivo Nacional tem sua subordinação transferida do Ministério da Justiça para a Casa Civil da Presidência da República, ato finalmente consolidado pela medida provisória nº 2.049-2, de 29/6/2000.</p>
5.2.3 Locais	Sediado no Rio de Janeiro e dispendo de uma coordenação regional no Distrito Federal, em Brasília, atua em todo o território nacional
5.2.4 Status legal	Órgão público do Executivo Federal, da administração direta.
5.2.5 Funções, ocupações e atividades	Gestão e recolhimento dos documentos produzidos e recebidos pelo Poder Executivo Federal, preservação e acesso aos documentos sob sua guarda e acompanhamento e implementação da política nacional de arquivos, na forma do disposto no art. 2º do decreto nº 3.843, de 13/6/2001.
5.2.6 Mandatos/Fontes de autoridade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decreto nº 4.915, de 12/12/2003, que dispõe sobre o Sistema de Gestão de Documentos de Arquivo – SIGA, da administração pública federal, e dá outras providências; - Decreto nº 4.073, de 3/1/2002, que regulamenta a lei nº 8.159, de 8/1/1991, que dispõe sobre a política nacional de arquivos públicos e privados; - Portaria nº 16, de 4/7/2001, da Casa Civil da Presidência da República, que dispõe sobre o regimento interno do Arquivo Nacional da Casa Civil da Presidência da República; - Medida Provisória nº 2.049-2, de 29/6/2000, que altera dispositivos da Lei nº 9.649, de 27/5/1998, que dispõe sobre a organização da Presidência da República e dos Ministérios, e dá outras providências [entre elas a transferência do Arquivo Nacional para a estrutura da Casa Civil da Presidência da República]; - Medida Provisória nº 2.045-1, de 28/6/2000, que institui o Fundo Nacional de Segurança Pública – FNSP, suspende temporariamente o registro de armas de fogo e dá outras providências [entre elas a transferência do Arquivo Nacional para a Casa Civil da Presidência da República];

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medida Provisória nº 2.029, de 20/6/2000, que institui o Fundo Nacional de Segurança Pública – FNSP, suspende temporariamente o registro de armas de fogo e dá outras providências [entre elas a transferência do Arquivo Nacional para a Casa Civil da Presidência da República]; - Portaria nº 617, de 17/8/1994, que aprova o regimento interno do Arquivo Nacional; - Decreto nº 1.173, de 29/6/1994, que dispõe sobre o funcionamento do Conselho Nacional de Arquivos - CONARQ e do Sistema Nacional de Arquivos – SINAR; - Portaria nº 173, de 8/4/1992, que aprova o regimento interno do Arquivo Nacional; - Portaria nº 384, de 12/7/1991, do Ministério da Justiça, que aprova novo regimento interno para o Arquivo Nacional; - Lei nº 8.159, de 8/1/1991 [Lei de Arquivos], que dispõe sobre a política nacional de arquivos e dá outras providências; - Constituição Federal de 1988, artigo 5º, que trata dos direitos e deveres individuais e coletivos; - Decreto nº. 82.308, de 25/9/1978, que institui o Sistema Nacional de Arquivo – SINAR [sendo seu órgão central o Arquivo Nacional]; - Portaria nº 600-B, de 15/10/1975, do Ministério da Justiça, que aprova o regimento interno do Arquivo Nacional; - Decreto nº 44.862, de 21/11/1958, que aprova o regimento do Arquivo Nacional, do Ministério da Justiça e Negócios Interiores; - Decreto nº. 16.036, de 14/5/1923, que aprova o regulamento para o Arquivo Nacional; - Decreto nº 14.852, de 1/6/1921, que modifica diversos artigos do regulamento do Arquivo Nacional aprovado pelo Decreto nº. 9.197, de 9/12/1911; - Decreto nº. 9.197, de 9/12/1911, que aprova novo regulamento do Arquivo Nacional; - Decreto nº 15.80, de 31/10/1893, que manda executar o regulamento anexo que reforma o Arquivo Público Nacional; - Decreto nº 1.160, de 6/12/1892, que dá regulamento à Secretaria da Justiça e Negócios Interiores [e subordina o Arquivo Público Nacional à 1ª Seção da Diretoria do Interior]; - Lei nº 23, de 30/10/1891, que reorganiza os serviços da Administração Federal, [e que no art. 4 transfere para o Ministério da Justiça e Negócios Interiores serviços que pertenciam ao Ministério do Interior]; - Decreto nº 10, de 21/11/1890, que muda a denominação do Arquivo Público do Império para Arquivo Público Nacional; - Decreto nº 6.164, de 24/3/1876, que reorganiza o Arquivo Público do Império; - Decreto nº 2.541, de 3/3/1860, que reorganiza o Arquivo Público do Império; - Decreto nº 2, de 2/1/1838, que manda executar o regulamento nº 2, que dá instruções sobre o Arquivo Público provisoriamente estabelecido na Secretaria de Estado dos Negócios do Império; - Constituição de 1824, art. 70, que determina a guarda do original de lei assinada pelo imperador e referendada pelo secretário de Estado competente no Arquivo Público [ainda não criado]. 				
5.2.7 Estruturas internas/ Genealogia	Tem como órgãos de assistência direta e imediata ao diretor-geral o Gabinete da Diretoria Geral e a Coordenação do Conselho Nacional de Arquivos. Como órgãos específicos e singulares, a Coordenação Geral de Gestão de Documentos, a Coordenação Geral de Processamento e Preservação do Acervo, integrada pela Coordenação de Documentos Escritos, pela Coordenação de Documentos Audiovisuais e Cartográficos e pela Coordenação de Preservação do Acervo, a Coordenação Geral de Acesso e Difusão Documental, integrada pela Divisão de Consultas, pela Divisão de Atendimento à Distância e pela Divisão de Pesquisa e Difusão do Acervo, a Coordenação-Geral de Administração e a Coordenação Regional no Distrito Federal. Ver também Apêndice 1.				
5.2.8 Contexto geral	A instituição foi criada no contexto da formação do Estado Nacional, sendo já prevista na 1ª Constituição (1824), dois anos após a proclamação da independência. Durante o período imperial, na medida em que o país era uma monarquia centralizada, reuniu também documentos de origem provincial. Com a República, dado seu caráter federativo, passou a atuar primordialmente no âmbito do Executivo Federal. O Arquivo Nacional custodia acervo oriundo dos poderes Executivo, Legislativo e Judiciário, documentação cartorária e privada, esta de pessoas, famílias e instituições.				
5.3 ÁREA DE RELACIONAMENTOS					
<i>Primeiro relacionamento</i>					
5.3.1 Nomes / identificadores das entidades coletivas, pessoas ou famílias relacionadas	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;"><i>Forma(s) autorizada(s) do nome</i></td> <td>Brasil. Presidência da República. Casa Civil</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Identificadores</i></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<i>Forma(s) autorizada(s) do nome</i>	Brasil. Presidência da República. Casa Civil	<i>Identificadores</i>	
<i>Forma(s) autorizada(s) do nome</i>	Brasil. Presidência da República. Casa Civil				
<i>Identificadores</i>					
5.3.2 Categoria do relacionamento	Hierárquica				
5.3.3 Descrição do relacionamento	<i>Título Narrativa</i> Subordinado à Casa Civil da Presidência da República				
5.3.4 Datas do relacionamento	2000 - <i>Datas ISO 8601</i>				
<i>Segundo relacionamento</i>					
5.3.1 Nomes / identificadores das entidades coletivas, pessoas ou famílias relacionadas	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;"><i>Forma(s) autorizada(s) do nome</i></td> <td>Conselho Nacional de Arquivos (Brasil)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Identificadores</i></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<i>Forma(s) autorizada(s) do nome</i>	Conselho Nacional de Arquivos (Brasil)	<i>Identificadores</i>	
<i>Forma(s) autorizada(s) do nome</i>	Conselho Nacional de Arquivos (Brasil)				
<i>Identificadores</i>					
5.3.2 Categoria do relacionamento	Associativa				
5.3.3 Descrição do relacionamento	<i>Título Narrativa</i> O diretor-geral do Arquivo Nacional é o presidente do Conselho Nacional de Arquivos				

5.3.4 Datas do relacionamento		1991 -
	<i>Datas ISO 8601</i>	
<i>Terceiro relacionamento</i>		
5.3.1 Nomes/Identificadores das entidades coletivas, pessoas ou famílias relacionadas	<i>Forma(s) autorizada(s) do nome</i> <i>Identificadores</i>	International Council on Archives = Conseil International des Archives
5.3.2 Categoria do relacionamento	Associativa	
5.3.3 Descrição do relacionamento	<i>Título Narrativa</i>	É membro do International Council on Archives (ICA = CIA) [Conselho Internacional de Arquivos].
5.3.4 Datas do relacionamento		1970 -
	<i>Datas ISO 8601</i>	
<i>Quarto relacionamento</i>		
5.3.1 Nomes / identificadores das entidades coletivas, pessoas ou famílias relacionadas	<i>Forma(s) autorizada(s) do nome</i> <i>Identificadores</i>	Asociación Latinoamericana de Archivos
5.3.2 Categoria do relacionamento	Associativa	
5.3.3 Descrição do relacionamento	<i>Título Narrativa</i>	É membro da Asociación Latinoamericana de Archivos (ALA).
5.3.4 Datas do relacionamento		1973 -
	<i>Datas ISO 8601</i>	
5.4 ÁREA DE CONTROLE		
5.4.1 Identificador do registro de autoridade	BR AN E 1r	
5.4.2 Identificadores da instituição	Arquivo Nacional (Brasil) BR AN	
5.4.3 Regras e/ou convenções	International Council on Archives. <i>ISAAR (CPF): International Standard Archival Authority Record for Corporate Bodies, Persons and Families</i> . 2. ed. Canberra, 2003. p. Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas. <i>NBR 6023: Informação e documentação, referências, elaboração</i> . Rio de Janeiro, 2000. 22 p.	
5.4.4 Status	Versão preliminar	
5.4.5 Nível de detalhamento	Resumido	
5.4.6 Datas de criação, revisão ou obsolescência	Criação: 19/12/2002.	
5.4.7 Idiomas e sistemas de escritas	Português	
5.4.8 Fontes	ARQUIVO NACIONAL (Brasil). <i>Arquivo Nacional</i> . Rio de Janeiro, 2002. 51 p. CASTELLO BRANCO, Pandiá H. de Tautphoeus. <i>Subsídios para a história do Arquivo Nacional na comemoração do seu primeiro centenário (1838-1938)</i> : o Arquivo no Império. Rio de Janeiro: Arquivo Nacional, 1937. 356p. (Publicações do Arquivo Nacional, 35).	
5.4.9 Notas de manutenção	Autor: Vitor Manoel Marques da Fonseca	
6. RELACIONANDO ENTIDADES COLETIVAS, PESSOAS E FAMÍLIAS A MATERIAIS ARQUIVÍSTICOS E OUTROS RECURSOS		
<i>Primeiro recurso relacionado</i>		
6.1 Identificadores e títulos dos recursos relacionados	<i>Títulos</i>	Arquivo Nacional
	<i>Identificadores</i>	BR AN AN
6.2 Tipos dos recursos relacionados	Fundo	
6.3 Natureza dos relacionamentos	Produtor	
6.4 Datas dos recursos relacionados e / ou relacionamentos		1838 -
	<i>Datas ISO 8601</i>	
<i>Segundo recurso relacionado</i>		
6.1 Identificadores e títulos dos recursos relacionados	<i>Títulos</i>	ARQUIVO NACIONAL (Brasil). <i>Inventário sumário da documentação permanente do fundo Arquivo Nacional</i> . Rio de Janeiro, 1994. 102 p.
	<i>Identificadores</i>	
6.2 Tipos dos recursos relacionados	Instrumento de pesquisa	
6.3 Natureza dos relacionamentos	Autor	

6.4 Datas dos recursos relacionados e / ou relacionamentos		1994
	<i>Datas ISO 8601</i>	
<i>Terceiro recurso relacionado</i>		
6.1 Identificadores e títulos dos recursos relacionados	<i>Títulos</i>	http://www.arquivonacional.gov.br
	<i>Identificadores</i>	
6.2 Tipos dos recursos relacionados	Site na web	
6.3 Natureza dos relacionamentos	Autor e proprietário	
6.4 Datas dos recursos relacionados e / ou relacionamentos		2000 -
	<i>Datas ISO 8601</i>	

APÊNDICE 1



Example 5 - Person description
Language of description: English (Australia)

5.1 IDENTITY AREA		
5.1.1 Type of entity		Person
5.1.2 Authorized form of name		Mabo, Eddie, 1936-1992
5.1.5 Other forms of name		Mabo, Edward Koiki, 1936-1992
5.2 DESCRIPTION AREA		
5.2.1 Dates of existence		1936-1992
	<i>Dates ISO 8601</i>	1936/1992-01-21
5.2.2 History		<p>29 June 1936 - Born on Mer, the son of Robert Zezou Sambo and Annie Mabo of the Piadaram clan. Because his mother died in childbirth, he was adopted under customary law by his uncle Benny Mabo and aunt Maiga.</p> <p>1953-57 - Worked on trochus fishing luggers out of Mer.</p> <p>1957 - Left Mer and moved to the mainland. Worked at various jobs including canecutter and railway labourer.</p> <p>1959 - Married Bonita Nehow (born 1943).</p> <p>1960-61 - Union representative, Townsville-Mount Isa rail construction project.</p> <p>1962-67 - Worked for the Townsville Harbour Board.</p> <p>1962-69 - Secretary, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Advancement League.</p> <p>1967 - Helped organise seminar in Townsville: 'We the Australians: What is to Follow the Referendum?'</p> <p>1967-71 - Worked as gardener-groundsman, James Cook University</p> <p>1973 - Mabo and family travelled to Thursday Island en route to Mer with the intention of visiting Mabo's dying father, but were denied entry to Mer.</p> <p>1973-83 - Director, Black Community School, Townsville.</p> <p>1974-78 - Member of the Aboriginal Arts Council.</p> <p>1975-80 - President, Yumba Meta Housing Association.</p> <p>1975-78 - Member, National Aboriginal Education Committee.</p> <p>1978-81 - Assistant Vocational Officer, Aboriginal Employment and Training Branch Commonwealth Employment Service.</p> <p>1978-79 - Member, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies Education Advisory Committee.</p> <p>1981-84 - Pursued Diploma of Teaching, Townsville College of Advanced Education/James Cook University.</p> <p>1981 - Conference on land rights at James Cook University.</p> <p>1982 - Land rights case launched. Plaintiffs were Mabo, Sam Passi, Father Dave Passi, James Rice and Celuia Mapo Salee.</p> <p>1986-87 - Director, ABIS Community Cooperative Society Ltd, Townsville.</p> <p>1986-87 - Assistant Director, Aboriginal Arts, Melbourne Moomba Festival.</p> <p>1987-88 - Employed by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs as Community Arts Liaison Officer, 5th Festival of Pacific Arts, Townsville.</p> <p>1987-88 - Vice-Chairman, Magani Malu Kes.</p> <p>1988 - High Court ruled the <i>Queensland Coast Islands Declaratory Act</i> 1985 contrary to the Commonwealth <i>Racial Discrimination Act</i> 1975.</p> <p>21 Jan. 1992 - Edward Koiki Mabo died in Brisbane.</p> <p>3 June 1992 - High Court delivered a 6:1 verdict in favour of Mabo, <i>Mabo v State of Queensland (No. 2)</i> (1992) 175 CLR 1, overturning the 205-year-old legal doctrine of <i>terra nullius</i>.</p> <p>26 Jan. 1993 - <i>The Australian</i> announced Eddie Mabo its 1992 Australian of the Year.</p>
5.2.3 Places		Mer [Murray Island], Torres Strait (1936-1957) Townsville, Queensland (c.1960-1992)
5.2.5 Functions, occupations and activities		<p>Trochus fisherman</p> <p>Sugarcane cutter</p> <p>Railway labourer</p> <p>Trade union official</p> <p>Waterfront worker</p> <p>Indigenous community leader</p> <p>Gardener</p> <p>Vocational officer</p> <p>Teacher</p> <p>Legal aid officer</p> <p>Indigenous arts administrator</p> <p>Indigenous land rights plaintiff</p>

5.2.6 Mandates sources of authority		Torres Strait customary law
5.2.8 General context		Edward Koiki Mabo was born in 1936 on the island of Mer, one of the Murray Islands, which are located at the eastern extremity of Torres Strait. In June 1992, six months after his death, Mabo achieved national prominence as the successful principal plaintiff in the landmark High Court ruling on native land title. The High Court ruling, for the first time, gave legal recognition to the fact that indigenous land ownership existed in Australia before European settlement and that, in some cases, this land tenure was not subsequently extinguished by the Crown.
5.3 RELATIONSHIPS AREA		
<i>First Relation</i>		
5.3.1 Name / identifier of the related entity	<i>Authorized form of name</i>	Mabo, Bonita, 1943-
	<i>Other form of name</i>	Nehow, Bonita, 1943-
5.3.2 Category of relationship		Family
5.3.3 Description of relationship		Spouse
5.3.4 Dates of the relationship		1959-1992
	<i>Dates ISO 8601</i>	1959/1992-01-21
<i>Second Relation</i>		
5.3.1 Name / identifier of the related entity	<i>Authorized form of name</i>	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Advancement League
5.3.2 Category of relationship		Associative
5.3.3 Description of relationship	<i>Title</i>	Secretary.
	<i>Narrative</i>	Mabo resigned from the League because of the involvement of people he considered to be insincere 'do-gooders'. He then established the all-black Council for the Rights of Indigenous People
5.3.4 Dates of the relationship		1962-1969
	<i>ISO 8601</i>	1962/1969
<i>Third Relation</i>		
5.3.1 Name / identifier of the related entity	<i>Authorized form of name</i>	Black Community School, Townsville, Qld
5.3.2 Category of relationship		Associative
5.3.3 Description of relationship	<i>Title</i>	Director
	<i>Narrative</i>	Mabo was Director of this School, the first of its kind established in Australia, throughout the ten years of its existence. The School, which was an independent school funded by the Commonwealth, was forced to close in 1983 because the lease on its site had expired and the School was unable to secure another site.
5.3.4 Dates of the relationship		1973-1983
	<i>ISO 8601</i>	1973/1983
<i>Fourth Relation</i>		
5.3.1 Name / identifier of the related entity	<i>Authorized form of name</i>	James Cook University of North Queensland
5.3.2 Category of relationship		Associative
5.3.3 Description of relationship		Employee
	<i>Title</i>	Gardener-Groundsman
5.3.4 Dates of the relationship		1967-1971
	<i>ISO 8601</i>	1967/1971
<i>Fifth Relation</i>		
5.3.1 Name / identifier of the related entity	<i>Authorized form of name</i>	James Cook University of North Queensland
	<i>Predecessor</i>	Townsville College of Advanced Education
5.3.2 Category of relationship		Associative
5.3.3 Description of relationship		Student
	<i>Narrative</i>	Mabo enrolled in a Diploma of Teaching course at Townsville College of Advance Education in 1981. In 1982, the College of Advanced Education amalgamated with the James Cook University of North Queensland. Mabo eventually decided not to become a teacher because he felt he was unsuited to classroom situations.
5.3.4 Dates of the relationship		1981-1984
<i>Sixth Relation</i>		
5.3.1 Name / identifier of the related entity	<i>Authorized form of name</i>	Council for the Rights of Indigenous People
5.3.2 Category of relationship		Associative

5.3.3 Description of relationship	<i>Title</i>	President
	<i>Narrative</i>	Established in 1970 as a break away from the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Advancement League, this all-black Council established a legal aid service, a medical service and the Black Community School in Townsville.
5.3.4 Dates of the relationship		1970-c.1983
<i>Seventh Relation</i>		
5.3.1 Name / identifier of the related entity	<i>Authorized form of name</i>	Yumba Meta Housing Association
5.3.2 Category of relationship		Associative
5.3.3 Description of relationship	<i>Title</i>	President
	<i>Narrative</i>	The Yumba Meta Housing Association acquired houses in Townsville using Commonwealth funds and was responsible for renting them to black tenants. Mabo was President of the Association, 1975-80. During the period 1978-80, Mabo's presidency was contested by a group of disaffected members and evicted tenants who formed a new Board of Directors.
5.3.4 Dates of the relation		1975-1980
	<i>ISO 8601</i>	1975/1980
<i>Eighth Relation</i>		
5.3.1 Name / identifier of the related entity	<i>Authorized form of name</i>	Australia. National Aboriginal Education Committee
5.3.2 Category of relationship		Associative
5.3.3 Description of relationship		Committee member
	<i>Narrative</i>	The National Aboriginal Education Committee was set up to provide advice to the Minister of Education and the Department of Education on Aboriginal views on the educational needs of Aboriginal people, and to monitor existing policies and programs. Mabo became involved in this Committee through his work for the Black Community School, and was a Committee member between 1975 and 1978.
5.3.4 Dates of the relation		1975-1978
	<i>ISO 8601</i>	1975/1978
<i>Ninth Relation</i>		
5.3.1 Name / identifier of the related entity	<i>Authorized form of name</i>	Australia. Commonwealth Employment Service. Aboriginal Employment and Training Branch
5.3.2 Category of relationship		Associative
5.3.3 Description of relationship		Employee
	<i>Title</i>	Assistant Vocational Officer
5.3.4 Dates of the relationship		1978-1981
	<i>ISO 8601</i>	1978/1981
<i>Tenth Relation</i>		
5.3.1 Name / identifier of the related entity	<i>Authorized form of name</i>	ABIS Community Cooperative Society Ltd (Townsville, Qld)
5.3.2 Category of relationship		Associative
5.3.3 Description of relationship	<i>Title</i>	Director
	<i>Narrative</i>	The ABIS Community Cooperative Society was a Townsville-based Aboriginal and Islander cooperative housing association.
5.3.4 Dates of the relationship		1986-1987
	<i>ISO 8601</i>	1986/1987
<i>Eleventh Relation</i>		
5.3.1 Name / identifier of the related entity	<i>Authorized form of name</i>	Moomba Festival (Melbourne, Vic.)
5.3.2 Category of relationship		Associative
5.3.3 Description of relationship		Employee
	<i>Title</i>	Assistant Director, Aboriginal Arts
	<i>Narrative</i>	During 1986-87, Mabo participated in the Communication and Arts Management Scheme run by the Aboriginal Training and Cultural Institute. Through this Scheme he was appointed Assistant Director, Aboriginal Arts, Melbourne Moomba Festival. Mabo claimed that his efforts ensured the first-ever Aboriginal involvement in the Moomba Festival.
5.3.4 Dates of the relationship		1986-1987
	<i>ISO 8601</i>	1986/1987
<i>Twelfth Relation</i>		
5.3.1 Name/identifier of the related entity	<i>Authorized form of name</i>	Festival of Pacific Arts (5th: 1988: Townsville, Qld)

5.3.2 Category of relationship		Associative
5.3.3 Description of relationship	<i>Title</i>	Liaison Officer
	<i>Narrative</i>	The 5th Festival of Pacific Arts, which took place in Townsville in 1988, was the first to be held in Australia. The Festival of Pacific Arts occurs every four years and is organised under the auspices of the South Pacific Commission. The 1988 Festival received funding from the Australian Government through the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Environment. Mabo was employed by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs as Community Arts Liaison Officer for the Festival, 1987-88.
5.3.4 Dates of the relationship		1987-1988
	<i>ISO 8601</i>	1987/1988
<i>Thirteenth Relation</i>		
5.3.1 Name / identifier of the related entity	<i>Authorized form of name</i>	Australia. Dept of Aboriginal Affairs
5.3.2 Category of relationship		Associative
5.3.3 Description of relationship		Employee
	<i>Title</i>	Liaison Officer, 5th Festival of Pacific Arts, Townsville, Qld
5.3.4 Dates of the relationship		1987-1988
	<i>ISO 8601</i>	1987/1988
<i>Fourteenth Relation</i>		
5.3.1 Name / identifier of the related entity	<i>Authorized form of name</i>	Magani Malu Kes
5.3.2 Category of relationship		Associative
5.3.3 Description of relationship	<i>Title</i>	Vice-Chairman
	<i>Narrative</i>	Magani Malu Kes is the name for the Torres Strait Islands in the language of the Torres Strait. The organisation Magani Malu Kes was an organisation for Torres Strait Islanders, which Mabo had incorporated as a public company in 1987. Of major concern to Magani Malu Kes was the way in which Islander interests appeared to be marginalised by those of mainland Aborigines when indigenous issues were considered by governments. As a consequence, Magani Malu Kes advocated Torres Strait Islander independence from Australia.
5.3.4 Dates of the relationship		1987-1988
	<i>ISO 8601</i>	1987/1988
<i>Fifteenth Relation</i>		
5.3.1 Name / identifier of the related entity	<i>Authorized form of name</i>	Australia. High Court
5.3.2 Category of relationship		Associative
5.3.3 Description of relationship	<i>Title</i>	Plaintiff
	<i>Narrative</i>	In 1981, at a conference on indigenous land rights in Townsville, a decision was made to pursue a native land title claim for the people of the Murray Islands in the High Court of Australia. In 1982, Mabo and four other Islander plaintiffs instituted proceedings against the State of Queensland, claiming that their islands had been continuously inhabited and exclusively possessed by their people who lived in permanent settled communities. They acknowledged that the British Crown became sovereign of the islands upon annexation, but claimed continuous enjoyment of their land rights which had not been validly extinguished by the sovereign through the granting of freehold title or land leases to others. The Queensland Government attempted to defeat the claim with the passage of the <i>Queensland Coast Islands Declaratory Act</i> 1985. In 1988, the High Court ruled this Act contrary to the Commonwealth <i>Racial Discrimination Act</i> 1975. In May 1989, the High Court remitted the land claim to the Queensland Supreme Court for hearing and determination of all issues of fact. In November 1990, Justice Moynihan of the Supreme Court delivered the Court's determination of the issues of fact. The case was argued for four days before the High Court in May 1991. The final decision was handed down in favour of Mabo on 3 June 1992. This decision overturned the 204-year-old legal doctrine of <i>terra nullius</i> , which held that the lands of the Australian continent were 'practically unoccupied' at the time of the proclamation of British sovereignty.
5.3.4 Dates of the relationship		1985-1992
	<i>ISO 8601</i>	1985/1992

<i>Sixteenth Relation</i>		
5.3.1 Name / identifier of the related entity	<i>Authorized form of name</i>	Murray Island Community Council
5.3.2 Category of relationship		Associative
5.3.3 Description of relationship	<i>Narrative</i>	During the late 1980s Mabo attempted to gain election to the Murray Island [Mer] Community Council. However, because he had not lived on Mer since the late 1950s, his residential status was questioned and it was ruled that he was not eligible to nominate.
5.3.4 Dates of the relationship		1985-1991
	<i>ISO 8601</i>	1985/1991
<i>Seventeenth Relation</i>		
5.3.1 Name / identifier of the related entity	<i>Authorized form of name</i>	Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies. Education Advisory Committee
	<i>Successor</i>	Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies. Education Advisory Committee
5.3.2 Category of relationship		Associative
5.3.3 Description of relationship	<i>Narrative</i>	Located in Canberra, the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies (later the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies) promotes and supports research into the cultures (both traditional and contemporary), languages, histories, and contemporary needs of Australia's indigenous communities. Mabo first became associated with the Institute in 1978 when, as Director of the Black Community School, he was appointed to its Education Advisory Committee.
5.3.4 Dates of the relationship		1978-1989
	<i>ISO 8601</i>	1978/1989
5.4 CONTROL AREA		
5.4.1 Authority record identifier		AU 93-435878
5.4.2 Institution identifiers		National Library of Australia
	<i>ILL Code</i>	AU NLA
5.4.3 Rules and/or conventions		- ISAAR (CPF) – <i>International Standard Archival Authority Record For Corporate Bodies, Persons and Families</i> , Draft 2nd ed., Madrid: International Council on Archives, 12-15 June 2002. - <i>Anglo American Cataloguing Rules</i> 2nd rev. ed., Chicago, 1998. - ISO 8601 - <i>Data elements and interchange formats –Information interchange—Representation of dates and times</i> , 2nd ed., Geneva: International Standards Organization, 2000. - ISO 3166 - <i>Codes for the representation of names of countries</i> , Geneva: International Standards Organization, 1997. - ISO 15511 - <i>Information and documentation - International Standard Identifier for Libraries and Related Organisations (ISIL)</i> , Geneva: International Standards Organization, 2000. - ISO 639-2 - <i>Codes for the representation of names of languages - Part 2: Alpha-3 Code</i> , Geneva: International Standards Organization, 1998. - ISO 15924 - <i>Codes for the representation of names of scripts</i> , Geneva: International Standards Organization, 2001.
5.4.4 Status		Revised
5.4.5 Level of detail		Full
5.4.6 Dates of creation and revision	<i>ISO 8601</i>	1993-05-12; revised 2002-10-28
5.4.7 Languages and scripts		English
	<i>ISO 639-1</i>	en
	<i>ISO 15024</i>	latn
5.4.9 Maintenance notes	<i>Creator of authority record</i>	Adrian Cunningham
6. RELATING CORPORATE BODIES, PERSONS AND FAMILIES TO ARCHIVAL MATERIALS AND OTHER RESOURCES		
<i>First Related Resource</i>		
6.1 Identifier and title of related resource	<i>Title</i>	Papers of Eddie Koiki Mabo
	<i>Unique Identifier</i>	AU NLA MS 8822
6.2 Type of related resource		Personal papers
6.3 Nature of relationship		Creator
6.4 Dates of related resources and/or relationships		1943, 1959-1992 (bulk: 1972-1992)

<i>Second Related Resource</i>		
6.1 Identifier and title of related source	<i>Title</i>	Guide to the papers of Edward Koiki Mabo in the National Library of Australia
	<i>Unique ID</i>	http://www.nla.gov.au/ms/findaids/8822.html#sd
6.2 Type of related resource		Finding aid
6.3 Nature of relationship		Subject
6.4 Dates of related resources and/or relationships		1995
<i>Third Related Resource</i>		
6.1 Identifier and title of related source	<i>Title</i>	Papers of Edward Koiki Mabo [microfilm]
	<i>Unique Identifier</i>	AU NLA PRU Mfm G 27539-27549 (copying master : Manuscripts) Mfm G 27539-27549 PRU Mfm G 27539-27549 (first generation master : coldstore) Mfm G 27623
6.2 Type of related resource		Microfilm copy of personal papers
6.3 Nature of relationship		Creator
6.4 Dates of related resources and/or relationships		1996
<i>Fourth Related Resource</i>		
6.1 Identifier and title of related source	<i>Title</i>	Records of Brian Keon-Cohen
	<i>Unique Identifier</i>	AU NLA MS 9518
6.2 Type of related resource		Archival materials
6.3 Nature of relationship		Subject. Records relating to the Mabo case. Mabo Litigation Records emanating from both the Supreme Court of Queensland and the High Court of Australia. They comprise a Statement of Facts by the plaintiffs, wills, land transactions, court transcripts, exhibits, pleadings, applications, witness statements, submissions, correspondence, memoranda and research material. Keon-Cohen, with the assistance of an archivist engaged at the Library's expense, arranged the items into volumes in broad chronological order. An index was compiled by the archivist.
6.4 Dates of related resources and/or relationships		1982-1992
<i>Fifth Related Resource</i>		
6.1 Identifier and title of related source	<i>Title</i>	<i>Edward Koiki Mabo : his life and struggle for land rights/</i> by Noel Loos
	<i>Unique Identifier</i>	ISBN 0702229059
6.2 Type of related resource		Monograph biography
6.3 Nature of relationship		Subject
6.4 Dates of related resources and/or relationships		1996
<i>Sixth Related Resource</i>		
6.1 Identifier and title of related source	<i>Title</i>	<i>Mabo: Life of an Island Man</i>
	<i>Unique Identifier</i>	
6.2 Type of related resource		Videorecording
6.3 Nature of relationship		Subject
6.4 Dates of related resources and/or relationships		1996

Example 6 – Person description**Language of description: Italian (Italy)**

NOTE: This example is an edited and extended version of a record in the Authority File of creators of the Catalogo Unico del Museo di arte moderna e contemporanea di Trento e Rovereto (CUM), which collects descriptions of archives and records, works of art and books, linked together through the authority records of their creators and authors. The CUM can be retrieved at: <http://www.mart.tn.it/>

5.1 AREA DELL'IDENTIFICAZIONE		
5.1.1 Tipologia del soggetto produttore		Persona
5.1.2 Forma/e autorizzata/e del nome		Depero, Fortunato 1892-1960
5.1.4 Forme del nome normalizzate secondo altre regole		Depero, Fortunato (RICA = Regole italiane di catalogazione per autore)
5.1.5 Altre forme del nome		De Pero, Fortunato
5.2 AREA DELLA DESCRIZIONE		
5.2.1 Date di esistenza		1892 marzo 30 - 1960 novembre 29
	ISO 8601	1892/03/30-1960/11/29
5.2.2 Storia		<p>Nato a Fondo (Tn) nel 1892 si trasferisce giovanissimo con la famiglia a Rovereto (Tn) dove frequenta la Scuola reale Elisabettina ad indirizzo tecnico-artistico. Ritiratosi al quinto anno, nel 1908 tenta, senza successo, l'esame di ammissione all'Accademia di Belle Arti di Vienna. Nel 1910, dopo un breve tirocinio come garzone decoratore a Torino, lavora a Rovereto presso un marmista. Espone i suoi primi disegni e dipinti di matrice realistico-sociale e simbolista a Rovereto nel 1911 e nel 1913, anno in cui pubblica il libro <i>Spezzature. Impressioni – Segni - Ritmi</i>, raccolta di poesie, prose e disegni. Nel dicembre dello stesso anno si reca a Roma, presto raggiunto dalla futura moglie Rosetta Amadori; frequenta la Galleria futurista di G. Sprovieri ed entra in contatto in particolare con G. Balla, F. Cangiullo e F. T. Marinetti. Attratto nell'orbita del gruppo futurista, partecipa, nella primavera del 1914, all' "Esposizione libera futurista internazionale" tenuta presso la Galleria. Rientrato a Rovereto, nel luglio dello stesso anno inaugura a Trento la mostra "Prima esposizione di pittura futurista nel Trentino", che interrompe precipitosamente a causa dello scoppio della guerra, riuscendo ad ottenere il permesso di ripiegare in Italia. Si arruola volontario nella fanteria italiana ottenendo dopo pochi mesi l'esonero. Tornato a Roma, viene ufficialmente ammesso nel gruppo degli artisti futuristi tra la fine del 1914 e gli inizi del 1915; nel marzo sottoscrive con Balla il manifesto <i>Ricostruzione futurista dell'universo</i>, che propone la fusione di tutte le arti e una maggiore relazione tra arte e vita. In linea con tali teorie, la sua produzione artistica spazia, fin da questi anni, dalla pittura, al disegno, al collage, alle composizioni plastiche, alle liriche "onomalinguistiche". Negli stessi anni è pure impegnato nella coreografia teatrale con lo spettacolo <i>Mimismagia</i> e riceve dall'impresario dei balletti russi, S. Diaghilev, la commissione per le scenografie e i costumi dei balletti - poi non realizzati - de <i>Le chant du rossignol</i> su musica di I. Strawinsky e de <i>Il Giardino zoologico</i> di F. Cangiullo, musicato da M. Ravel. In collaborazione con il poeta G. Clavel - per il quale illustra il libro <i>Un istituto per suicidi</i> - presenta a Roma nell'aprile del 1918 lo spettacolo di marionette, da lui ideato, <i>Balli plastici</i>, su musiche di G. F. Malipiero, Tyrwhitt, A. Casella e B. Bartok. Mentre continua la sua attività espositiva, nel giugno del 1919, rientra a Rovereto ed inaugura la "Casa d'Arte futurista Depero", bottega artigianale, attiva nel settore dell'arte applicata, che prevede la produzione di arazzi, tarsie, collages, cartelli pubblicitari, oggetti d'arte, d'arredamento e giocattoli. Negli anni 1921 - 1922 realizza l'allestimento interno del locale d'avanguardia "Cabaret del Diavolo" di Roma. Nel gennaio dell'anno successivo presenta al teatro Trianon di Milano il suo balletto meccanico <i>Anihccam del 3000</i>, con successive repliche in diverse città italiane.</p>

		<p>Nel 1927 edita, in collaborazione con l'amico F. Azari, il libro <i>Depero futurista</i> - noto come "libro imbullonato" per via della singolare legatura - che presenta, con una originalissima veste tipografica, l'attività dell'autore dal 1913 al 1927 e la sua concezione culturale. Impegnato anche nel settore della grafica pubblicitaria, Depero lavora per prestigiose ditte tra cui Bianchi, Strega, Campari. Dal settembre del 1928 all'autunno del 1930 è a New York: oltre all'attività espositiva, si dedica all'allestimento di balletti teatrali e all'illustrazione pubblicitaria, con la realizzazione di copertine di riviste, come <i>Vogue</i> e <i>Vanity Fair</i>. Mantiene nel frattempo il contatto con i futuristi, sottoscrivendo il manifesto <i>L'aeropittura futurista</i>. Rientrato in Italia, a suggello del suo impegno nel campo della pubblicità, pubblica nel 1932 il "Manifesto dell'arte pubblicitaria futurista". Nel 1933 dirige da Rovereto la rivista <i>Dinamo futurista</i>, edita dal febbraio al giugno dello stesso anno. Nel 1934 pubblica il volume <i>Liriche radiofoniche</i>. Nella seconda metà degli anni Trenta Depero collabora con l'Ente nazionale delle industrie turistiche (E.N.I.T) alla realizzazione delle campagne pubblicitarie per propagandare le bellezze d'Italia nei paesi europei. Negli stessi anni si impegna attivamente all'interno del Dopolavoro artisti di Rovereto e per una decina di mesi è segretario del Sindacato interprovinciale della Confederazione fascista dei professionisti e artisti della Provincia di Trento (1936-1937). Sperimenta inoltre un materiale innovativo, il "buxus", con il quale realizza oggetti d'arredamento ed intarsi, ed elabora, negli stessi anni, il volume autocelebrativo <i>Fortunato Depero nelle opere e nella vita</i>, pubblicato nel 1940. Nel 1947, dopo la pubblicazione del volume in inglese <i>So I think - So I paint</i>, torna per due anni negli Stati Uniti (New York e New Milford), senza ottenere peraltro il successo sperato. Dal 1949 si stabilisce definitivamente a Rovereto. Continua la sua elaborazione teorica con il <i>Manifesto della pittura e plastica nucleare</i> (1949), mentre inizia - probabilmente in questi anni - l'opera minuziosa di rivisitazione della propria vita d'artista. Dal 1953 al 1956 realizza la decorazione e l'arredamento della sala del Consiglio provinciale a Trento. Nel 1959, un anno prima della morte avvenuta a Rovereto, inaugura nella stessa città, in collaborazione con l'Amministrazione comunale, la "Galleria - Museo Depero", primo esempio di museo futurista in Italia.</p> <p>Copiosa la sua attività espositiva, tra cui si segnala la partecipazione alla mostra collettiva d'avanguardia al Kursaal di Viareggio (1918); la personale alla Galleria Bragaglia di Roma e la partecipazione alla Grande esposizione nazionale futurista di Milano (1919); la personale "Depero e la sua Casa d'arte" tenuta a Milano alla Galleria Moretti e ripresentata a Roma alla Galleria Bragaglia (1921); la partecipazione alla I Mostra internazionale delle arti decorative di Monza (1923), all'Esposizione internazionale di arti decorative di Parigi, seguita dalla personale al Théâtre des Champs Elysées (1925); la partecipazione alla Prima mostra del Novecento italiano di Milano (1926), all'Esposizione di arte italiana presentata a New York, Chicago, Washington e Boston (1926), alla Biennale di Venezia (1926, 1932, 1950), alla Quadriennale di Roma (1931; 1955), alla Triennale di Milano (1932; 1950), alla mostra "Futurismo e pittura metafisica" al Kunsthau di Zurigo (1950).</p>
5.2.3 Luoghi		<p>Nato a Fondo, in Valle di Non (Tn), morto a Rovereto (Tn). Nel 1892, giovanissimo si trasferisce con la famiglia a Rovereto (Tn), dove risiede principalmente fino al 1913. Dalla fine del 1913 e per gli anni di guerra vive a Roma, ad eccezione del breve soggiorno a Capri nel 1917, ospite del poeta G. Clavel, e di quello a Viareggio nel 1918. Dal primo dopoguerra torna a risiedere principalmente in Trentino, pur spostandosi spesso per motivi professionali. Dal settembre del 1928 all'autunno del 1930 vive a New York. Durante gli anni del secondo conflitto mondiale si ritira a Serrada, luogo montano nei dintorni di Rovereto. Dal 1947 al 1949 torna negli U.S.A., dove risiede a New York e a New Milford nel Connecticut; al ritorno si stabilisce definitivamente a Rovereto fino alla morte (1960).</p>
5.2.5 Funzioni, occupazioni e attività		<p>Pittore, scenografo, grafico pubblicitario, designer, scrittore, poeta.</p>
5.2.8 Contesto generale		<p>Il Trentino dei primi decenni del XX secolo fa parte dell'Impero austro-ungarico e costituisce la propaggine meridionale della Contea principesca del Tirolo. L'Impero è caratterizzato, tra le altre cose, dalla multiethnicità e da forti spinte autonomiste, contenute da una linea politica prevalentemente reazionaria e tradizionalista. Così come altri uomini di cultura, sudditi austriaci di lingua italiana, Depero è attratto da fermenti irredentisti e, in particolare, dall'ambiente artistico-culturale dell'avanguardia futurista italiana. Fin dai primi anni del secondo decennio del secolo, si lega al vivace gruppo dei primi futuristi, sposandone tutta la carica dirompente di rottura con la tradizione e con il passato. Nel primo dopoguerra,</p>

		dopo l'annessione del Tirolo meridionale all'Italia, continua la sua adesione al futurismo. La sua base logistica torna ad essere Rovereto e il Trentino, con frequenti missioni fuori provincia per motivi professionali. Accetta il fascismo (è autore di <i>A passo romano. Lirismo fascista e guerriero programmatico e costruttivo</i> . Trento, 1943; aderisce alle associazioni locali di categoria degli artisti).
		Nei primi anni del secondo dopoguerra sconta l'automatica associazione futurismo-fascismo. A partire dai primi anni Cinquanta partecipa in prima persona al recupero e alla rivisitazione del futurismo, preoccupato di fornire una corretta lettura della sua opera e immagine storica.
5.3 AREA DELLE RELAZIONI		
<i>Prima relazione</i>		
5.3.1 Nomi/codici identificativi degli enti, persone e famiglie correlate	<i>Forma autorizzata del nome</i>	Mazzoni, Angiolo, 1894 – 1979
	<i>Codice identificativo</i>	IT MART FP 9
5.3.2 Classificazione della relazione		Associativa
5.3.3 Descrizione della relazione	<i>Definizione della relazione</i>	Collega (architetto) di ambito futurista.
	<i>Descrizione</i>	A. Mazzoni aderisce nel 1933 al movimento futurista e nell'anno successivo sottoscrive il <i>Manifesto futurista dell'architettura aerea</i> accanto a F.T. Marinetti e a M. Somenzi, con il quale è condirettore fino al 1935 della rivista d'architettura futurista <i>Sant'Elia</i> . La sua posizione professionale di funzionario del Servizio lavori e costruzioni della Direzione generale delle Ferrovie dello Stato permette agli artisti futuristi (Benedetta Marinetti, Fillia, Tato, Prampolini, Depero,...) di ottenere in questi anni incarichi di collaborazione alla decorazione di edifici postali e ferroviari. Il rapporto con Depero si concretizza professionalmente negli anni 1933-1934 con la realizzazione di tre vetrate per il Palazzo delle Poste e Telegrafi di Trento e con il progetto, poi non realizzato, di un mosaico per la Stazione ferroviaria di Reggio Emilia (1935). Se la convergenza di Mazzoni con il movimento futurista può dirsi conclusa con la fine degli anni Trenta, egli rivaluterà in tarda età questa militanza e il rapporto con F. Depero, donando, alla fine anni Settanta, il proprio archivio alla Galleria Museo Depero di Rovereto, ente voluto dall'artista trentino per la conservazione e valorizzazione della sua memoria.
5.3.4 Date della relazione		1932-1936 ca.
<i>Seconda Relazione</i>		
5.3.1 Nomi/codici identificativi dell'entità correlata	<i>Forma autorizzata del nome</i>	Galleria Museo Depero, 1957 - 1987
	<i>Codice identificativo</i>	IT MART FE 10
5.3.2 Classificazione della relazione		Associativa
5.3.3 Descrizione della relazione	<i>Definizione della relazione</i>	Fondatore
	<i>Descrizione</i>	Fortunato Depero, in collaborazione con il Comune di Rovereto, istituisce nella stessa città la Galleria Museo Depero, ente destinato alla conservazione e valorizzazione della sua opera artistica e documentaria in relazione alla sua adesione al movimento futurista. Dopo la morte dell'artista nel 1960, il Comune, donatario del patrimonio, continuò a gestire l'istituzione, fino al passaggio di competenze nel 1989 al Museo di arte moderna e contemporanea di Trento e Rovereto.
5.3.4 Date della relazione		1957 -1960
5.4 AREA DI CONTROLLO		
5.4.1 Codice identificativo del record d'autorità		IT MART FP 7
5.4.2 Codici identificativi dell'istituzione responsabile		Museo di arte moderna e contemporanea di Trento e Rovereto (Tn), Italia
	<i>Codice identificativo</i>	IT MART
5.4.3 Norme e/o convenzioni		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ISAAR (CPF) – <i>International Standard Archival Authority Record For Corporate Bodies, Persons and Families</i>, Second Edition, Canberra, Australia, 27-30 October 2003; - ISO 8601 - <i>Data elements and interchange formats – Information interchange—Representation of dates and times</i>, 2nd ed., Geneva: International Standards Organization, 2000; - RICA (Regole italiane di catalogazione per autore); - <i>Norme per i collaboratori [delle pubblicazioni degli archivi di Stato]</i>, Roma, Ministero per i beni culturali e ambientali. Ufficio centrale per i beni archivistici, 1992
5.4.4 Grado di elaborazione		Versione finale

5.4.5 Livello di completezza		Completo
5.4.6 Data di redazione, revisione o cancellazione		2002/08/30 (prima redazione) 2003/12/20 (ultima revisione)
5.4.7 Lingua/e e scrittura/e	ISO 8601	Italiano
5.4.8 Fonti	Bibliografia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - G. Belli - G. Marzari, <i>Artisti del '900. Protagonisti di Rovereto</i>, Rovereto, Longo Editore, 1991, pp. 40-41; - N. Boschiero, <i>Artisti trentini tra le due guerre</i>, in (a cura di) <i>L'arte riscoperta: opere delle collezioni civiche di Rovereto e dell'Accademia roveretana degli Agiati dal Rinascimento al Novecento</i>, a cura E. Chini, E. Mich, P. Pizzamano, Rovereto, Museo civico, 2000, pp. 94-111; - <i>Depero</i>, a cura di M. Fagiolo Dell'Arco, Milano, Electa, 1989; - <i>La Casa del Mago. Le arti applicate nell'opera di Fortunato Depero 1920 – 1942, Catalogo della mostra, Rovereto, Archivio del '900, 12 dicembre 1992- 30 maggio 1993</i>, a cura di G Belli, Milano, Charta, 1992, pp. 533-535; - P. Ortoleva, M. Revelli, <i>Storia dell'età contemporanea</i>, Milano, Bruno Mondadori, 1993, pp. 140-145; - B. Passamani, <i>Fortunato Depero</i>, Comune di Rovereto. Musei civici. Galleria Museo Depero, 1981, pp. 367-375; - M. Scudiero, <i>Depero Fortunato</i>, in <i>Il Dizionario del Futurismo</i>, a cura di E. Godoli, Firenze, Vallecchi, 2001, pp. 371-375
	Fonti archivistiche	Museo di arte moderna contemporanea di Trento e Rovereto, <i>Fondo Fortunato Depero (1894-1960)</i>
5.4.9 Note sulla compilazione del record	Nome del compilatore del record	Stefania Donati
6. COLLEGAMENTO DEGLI ENTI, PERSONE E FAMIGLIE CON LA DOCUMENTAZIONE ARCHIVISTICA E CON ALTRE RISORSE		
<i>Prima risorsa collegata</i>		
6.1 Codici identificativi e denominazioni o titoli delle risorse collegate	Denominazione	Fondo Fortunato Depero
	Codice identificativi	IT MART Dep.
6.2 Tipologia delle risorse collegate		Fondo archivistico
6.3 Natura delle relazioni		Soggetto produttore
6.4 Data delle risorse collegate e/o delle relazioni		1894-1960
<i>Seconda risorsa collegata</i>		
6.1 Codice identificativo e denominazione o titolo della risorsa collegata	Denominazione	Fondo Biblioteca Museo Depero
	Codice identificativo	IT MART q – MD
6.2 Tipologia della risorsa collegata		Raccolta libraria
6.3 Natura della relazione		Creatore della raccolta
6.4 Data della risorsa collegata e/o della relazione		1910 – 1960
<i>Terza risorsa collegata</i>		
6.1 Codice identificativo e denominazione o titolo della risorsa collegata	Denominazione	Collezione Fortunato Depero (Mart: Polo culturale e Galleria Museo Depero, Rovereto (Tn)).
	Codice identificativo	ITA MART, Coll Dep
6.2 Tipologia della risorsa collegata		Collezione d'arte
6.3 Natura della relazione		Creatore della collezione
6.4 Data della risorsa collegata e/o della relazione		1911 – 1959
<i>Quarta risorsa collegata</i>		
6.1 Codice identificativo e denominazione o titolo della risorsa collegata	Titolo	Cartellone per "balli plastici"
	Codice identificativo	IT MART, Coll Dep MD 0180-B
6.2 Tipologia della risorsa collegata		Dipinto (olio)
6.3 Natura della relazione		Autore
6.4 Data della risorsa collegata e/o della relazione		1918
<i>Quinta risorsa collegata</i>		
6.1 Codice identificativo e denominazione o titolo della risorsa collegata	Titolo	<i>Depero futurista</i> , Milano, Dinamo Azari, 1927
	Codice identificativo	q – B. VI DEP 1
6.2 Tipologia della risorsa collegata		Monografia

6.3 Natura della relazione		Autore
6.4 Data della risorsa collegata e/o della relazione		1927
<i>Sesta risorsa collegata</i>		
6.1 Codice identificativo e denominazione o titolo della risorsa collegata	<i>Titolo</i>	<i>Fortunato Depero nelle opere e nella vita</i> , Trento, TEMI, 1940
	<i>Codice identificativo</i>	q – AR VI FOR 1
6.2 Tipologia della risorsa collegata		Monografia
6.3 Natura della relazione		Autore
6.4 Data della risorsa collegata e/o della relazione		1940
<i>Settima risorsa collegata</i>		
6.1 Codice identificativo e denominazione o titolo della risorsa collegata	<i>Titolo</i>	<i>La Casa del Mago. Le arti applicate nell'opera di Fortunato Depero 1920 – 1942. Catalogo della mostra, Rovereto, Archivio del '900, 12 dicembre 1992- 30 maggio 1993</i> , a cura di G Belli, Milano, Charta, 1992
	<i>Codice identificativo</i>	AR IV MART 92/5a
6.2 Tipologia della risorsa collegata		Catalogo
6.3 Natura della relazione		Soggetto
6.4 Data della risorsa collegata e/o della relazione		1992
<i>Ottava risorsa collegata</i>		
6.1 Codice identificativo e denominazione o titolo della risorsa collegata	<i>Titolo</i>	B. Passamani, <i>Fortunato Depero</i> , Comune di Rovereto. Musei civici. Galleria Museo Depero, 1981
	<i>Codice identificativo</i>	q – AR IV MART 1981/5
6.2 Tipologia della risorsa collegata		Monografia
6.3 Natura della relazione		Soggetto
6.4 Data della risorsa collegata e/o della relazione		1981

Example 7 – Person description
Language of description: Swedish (Sweden)

NOTE: This example is an edited and extended version of a record in the Authority File of the system ARKIS II. English translations of some terms are added within brackets.

The document contains links to the National Archival Database of Sweden on <http://www.nad.ra.se/>.

5.1 IDENTITY AREA		
5.1.1 Type of entity		Person
5.1.2 Authorized form of name		Oxenstierna, Axel (av Södermøre)
5.1.5 Other forms of name		Oxenstiern, Axelius
		Oxenstierna, Axel (av Eka och Lindö) -- 1645
		Oxenstierna, Axel Gustafsson
5.2 DESCRIPTION AREA		
5.2.1 Dates of existence	<i>Date of birth</i>	1583
	<i>Date of death</i>	1654
5.2.2 History		1599--1603 studieresor till tyska universitet
		1604 - i Hertig Karls/Karl IX:s tjänst
		1608- gift med Anna Åkesdotter Bååt (1579—1649)
		1609- Riksråd
		1612- Rikskansler
		1626-1636 generalguvernör i Preussen
		1632 generalguvernör i de rhenska, frankiska, schwabiska och burgundiska kretsarna
		1633 legat i tysk-romerska riket
		1633 Heilbronnförbundets direktor
		1633- medlem av förmyndarstyrelsen för drottning Kristina
	1645- Greve av Södermøre	
5.2.5 Functions, occupations and activities	<i>Thesaurus code</i>	3200000
	<i>Thesaurus term</i>	Samhällsadministrativt arbete [civil servant]
	<i>Specification</i>	Rikskansler [Chancellor]
5.3 RELATIONSHIPS AREA		
<i>First Relationship</i>		
5.3.1 Name/identifier of the related entity	<i>Name</i>	Oxenstierna, Gustaf Gabrielsson (av Eka och Lindö)
	<i>Authority record identifier</i>	SE/RA/8370
5.3.2 Category of relationship		Släktrelation [Family]
5.3.3 Description of relationship		Förälder [Parent]
<i>Second Relationship</i>		
5.3.1 Name/identifier of the related entity	<i>Name</i>	Bielke, Barbro Axelsdotter
	<i>Authority record identifier</i>	SE/RA/5857
5.3.2 Category of relationship		Släktrelation [Family]
5.3.3 Description of relationship		Förälder [Parent]
5.4 CONTROL AREA		
5.4.1 Authority record identifier		SE/RA/5727
5.4.2 Institution identifiers		SE/RA
		Riksarkivet
5.4.3 Rules and/or conventions		NAD2 [Data Dictionary for the National Archival Database 2. ed.]
5.4.4 Status		Preliminary
5.4.6 Dates of creation and revision	<i>Created</i>	1993-09-30
	<i>Revisions</i>	2002-09-26
		2002-10-31
		2002-12-10
5.4.7 Languages and scripts	<i>Language code</i>	Swe
	<i>Script code</i>	Latn
5.4.8 Sources		Nationalencyklopedien; Svenskt biografiskt lexikon, vol. 28 (1992—1994)

6. RELATING CORPORATE BODIES, PERSONS AND FAMILIES TO ARCHIVAL MATERIALS AND OTHER RESOURCES		
<i>First Related Resource</i>		
6.1 Identifier and title of related resource		Oxenstiernska samlingen. Axel Oxenstierna SE/RA/720701/II/01
6.2 Type of related resource		Arkiv [Archival material/fonds]
6.3 Nature of relationship		Arkivbildare: [Creator (main entry)]
<i>Second Related Resource</i>		
6.1 Identifier and title of related resource	<i>Title</i>	Tidöarkivet. Axel Oxenstiernas personliga handlingar
	<i>Reference code</i>	SE/RA/720859/02/02
6.2 Type of related resource		Arkiv [Archival material/fonds]
6.3 Nature of relationship		Ingående arkivbildare: [Creator (added entry)]
<i>Third Related Resource</i>		
6.1 Identifier and title of related resource	<i>Title</i>	Oxenstiernaprojektet
	<i>URL</i>	http://www.ra.se/ra/Oxenstierna/oxenstierna1.html
6.2 Type of related resource		Webbsida [Web site]
6.3 Nature of relationship		Upphovsman [Author]

Example 8 – Person description
Language of description: German (Germany)

NOTE: This example is an edited and extended version of a record in the Authority File form the “Zentrale Datenbank Nachlaesse” maintained by the Bundesarchiv, which can be retrieved at: <http://www.bundesarchiv.de/bestaende/nachlaesse/struktur.php>.¹

5.1 IDENTITY AREA		
5.1.1 Type of entity		Person
5.1.2 Authorized form of name		Brecht, Arnold
5.1.5 Other forms of name		Not known
5.2 DESCRIPTION AREA		
5.2.1 Dates of existence	<i>Date of birth</i>	1884
	<i>Date of death</i>	1977
5.2.2 History		1918 Geheimer Regierungsrat im Reichsjustizministerium, 1921-1927 Ministerialdirektor im Reichsministerium des Innern, 1928-1933 Vizepräsident der Reichsschuldenverwaltung, Mitglied des Verfassungsausschusses der Länderkonferenzen, 1932 Vertreter Preußens vor dem Staatsgerichtshof, 1933-1953 Professor für Staatswissenschaften an der New School for Social Research New York.
5.2.3 Places		Germany, United States of America
5.2.4 Legal status		
5.2.5 Functions, occupations and activities	1st	Lawyer
	2nd	Civil servant
	3rd	Professor for Public policy
5.3 RELATIONSHIPS AREA		
5.3.1 Name/identifier of the related entity	<i>Name</i>	University of New York at Albany M.E. Grenander Department of Special Collections and Archives - The German Interlectual Émigré Collection. - http://library.albany.edu/speccoll/findaids/ger024.htm
	<i>Authority record identifier</i>	GER 024
5.3.2 Category of relationship		Associative
5.3.3 Description of relationship		Academic
5.4 CONTROL AREA		
5.4.1 Authority record identifier		DE N 1089
5.4.2 Institution identifiers		DE/ BArch
		Bundesarchiv
5.4.3 Rules and/or conventions		Erfassungsschema nach: Mommsen, Wolfgang A: Die Nachlässe in deutschen Archiven, Boppard 1983
5.4.4 Status		Preliminary
5.4.6 Dates of creation and revision	<i>Created</i>	2002 – 31 – 12
	<i>Revisions</i>	2003 – 15 – 01
5.4.7 Languages and scripts	<i>Language code</i>	German
	<i>Script code</i>	Latin
5.4.8 Sources		Internationales Biographisches Archiv 50/1977 vom 5. Dezember 1977
6. RELATING CORPORATE BODIES, PERSONS AND FAMILIES TO ARCHIVAL MATERIALS AND OTHER RESOURCES		
6.1 identifier and title of related resource		Nachlass Arnold Brecht
		DE/Barch/ NL 89
6.2 Type of related resource		Echter Nachlass [Archival materials/fonds]
6.3 Nature of relationship		Provenienzstelle [Creator]

¹ Since Arnold Brecht's personal records can be found both in North America and in Germany this example contains element information in both languages. This illustrates and fosters the context of use and the functional approach to deploying authority records in an international archival environment.
Arnold Brechts Teilnachlässe finden sich in Deutschland und Nordamerika. Zur Illustration der Funktion und Herstellung der Kontextbezüge von archivischen Normdateien wurden die Feldinformationen in diesem Beispiel in Deutsch und Englisch vergeben.

Example 9 – Person description**Language of description: English (USA)**

5.1 IDENTITY AREA		
5.1.1 Type of entity		Person
5.1.2 Authorized form(s) of name		Humphrey, Hubert H. (Hubert Horatio), 1911-1978
5.1.4 Standardized forms of name according to other rules		Humphrey, Hubert Horatio, 1911-1978 (pre-AACR form)
5.2 DESCRIPTION AREA		
5.2.1 Dates of existence		
	<i>Dates ISO 8601</i>	1911-05-27/1978-01-13
5.2.2 History		Hubert H. Humphrey was born in Wallace, South Dakota, on May 27, 1911. He left South Dakota to attend the University of Minnesota but returned to South Dakota to help manage his father's drug store early in the depression. He attended the Capitol College of Pharmacy in Denver, Colorado, and became a register pharmacist in 1933. On September 3, 1936, Humphrey married Muriel Fay Buck. He returned to the University of Minnesota and earned a B.A. degree in 1939. In 1940 he earned an M.A. in political science from Louisiana State University and returned to Minneapolis to teach and pursue further graduate study, he began working for the W.P.A. (Works Progress Administration). He moved on from there to a series of positions with wartime agencies. In 1943, he ran unsuccessfully for Mayor of Minneapolis and returned to teaching as a visiting professor at Macalester College in St. Paul. Between 1943 and 1945 Humphrey worked at a variety of jobs. In 1945, he was elected Mayor of Minneapolis and served until 1948. In 1948, at the Democratic National Convention, he gained national attention when he delivered a stirring speech in favor of a strong civil rights plank in the party's platform. In November of 1948, Humphrey was elected to the United States Senate. He served as the Senate Democratic Whip from 1961 to 1964. In 1964, at the Democratic National Convention, President Lyndon B. Johnson asked the convention to select Humphrey as the Vice Presidential nominee. The ticket was elected in November in a Democratic landslide. In 1968, Humphrey was the Democratic Party's candidate for President, but he was defeated narrowly by Richard M. Nixon. After the defeat, Humphrey returned to Minnesota to teach at the University of Minnesota and Macalester College. He returned to the U.S. Senate in 1971, and he won re-election in 1976. He died January 13, 1978 of cancer.
5.2.3 Places		Born: Wallace, South Dakota Lived: Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota; Washington, DC
5.2.5 Functions, occupations and activities		Registered pharmacist University professor Mayor of Minneapolis, Minnesota U.S. Senator Vice President of the United States
5.2.7 Internal structures/ Genealogy		Married to Muriel Fay Buck Humphrey
5.3 RELATIONSHIPS AREA		
<i>First Relation</i>		
5.3.1 Name/identifier of the related entity	<i>Authorized form of name</i>	Brown, Muriel Buck Humphrey US LC 02-83312367
	<i>Other form of name</i>	
5.3.2 Category of relationship		Family
5.3.3 Description of relationship		Wife of Hubert Humphrey. Muriel Humphrey was appointed by the Governor of Minnesota to the United States Senate, January 25, 1978, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of her husband. She served from January 15, 1978 to November 7, 1978.
5.3.4 Dates of the relationship		1936/1978-01-13
<i>Second Relation</i>		
5.3.1 Name/identifier of the related entity	<i>Authorized form of name</i>	Humphrey, Hubert H., 1942US LC 02-86828402
	<i>Other form of name</i>	Humphrey, Hubert H. III
5.3.2 Category of relationship		Family
5.3.3 Description of relationship	<i>Title</i>	Son of Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey.
	<i>Narrative</i>	
5.3.4 Dates of the relationship		
	<i>Dates ISO 8601</i>	1942/1978-01-1

5.4 CONTROL AREA		
5.4.1 Authority record identifier		US DLC 02-79026910
5.4.2 Institution identifiers		U.S. Library of Congress US DLC
5.4.3 Rules and/or conventions		Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, second edition, revised
5.4.4 Status		Final
5.4.5 Level of detail		Full
5.4.6 Dates of creation, revision or deletion		2000-04-13
5.4.7 Languages and scripts		English
5.4.8 Sources		Centennial of the Territory of Minn., 1949
6. RELATING CORPORATE BODIES, PERSONS AND FAMILIES TO ARCHIVAL MATERIALS AND OTHER RESOURCES		
<i>First Related Resource</i>		
6.1 Identifier and title of related resource	<i>Title</i>	Hubert H. Humphrey papers
	<i>Unique Identifier</i>	US Mnhi Alpha: Humphrey
6.2 Type of related resource		Archival materials- Collection of personal papers
6.3 Nature of relationship		Creator
6.4 Dates of related resources and/or relationships		1919/1978
<i>Second Related Resource</i>		
6.1 Identifier and title of related resource	<i>Title</i>	Hubert H. Humphrey papers: a summary guide, including the papers of Muriel Buck Humphrey Brown.
	<i>Unique Identifier</i>	St. Paul, Minnesota. Minnesota Historical Society, 1983.
6.2 Type of related resource		Archival finding aid to personal papers
6.3 Nature of relationship		subject
6.4 Dates of related resources and/or relationships		1919/1978
<i>Third Related Resource</i>		
6.1 Identifier and title of related resource	<i>Title</i>	Hubert H. Humphrey Biography
	<i>Unique Identifier</i>	http://gi.grolier.com/presidents/ea/vp/vphumph.html
6.2 Type of related resource		Biography
6.3 Nature of relationship		Subject
6.4 Dates of related resources and/or relationships		2000

Example 10 - Family description**Language of description: English (United Kingdom)**

5.1 IDENTITY AREA		
5.1.1 Type of entity		Family
5.1.2 Authorized form of name		Noel family, Earls of Gainsborough
5.1.5 Other forms of name		Noel family, Barons Noel Noel family, Barons Barham Noel family, Viscounts Campden Noel family, baronets, of Barham Court
5.2 DESCRIPTION AREA		
5.2.1 Dates of existence		12 th – 20 th century
5.2.2 History		<p>The Noel family was established in Staffordshire in the Middle Ages: Andrew Noel (d1563), third son of James Noel of Hidcote (Staffordshire) acquired property in Rutland and Leicestershire and founded the branch of the Noel family from which the Earls of Gainsborough descended. Estates in other counties (mainly Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Kent and Middlesex) were subsequently acquired through purchase, inheritance and marriage.</p> <p>The family's principal seat was Exton Hall (Rutland). After Exton Hall was severely damaged by fire in 1810 Barham Court near Maidstone (Kent) became the main residence until the sale of the Kent estate in 1845-6 but a new house at Exton was completed in the early 1850s. Campden House in Chipping Campden (Gloucestershire), inherited from Baptist Hicks, Viscount Campden (d 1629), was destroyed in the Civil War while Campden House (Kensington) was sold in 1708. The family of Gerard Noel Edwards, who inherited the Noel family estates in 1798 and took the surname Noel, had resided at Welham Grove in Welham (Leicestershire) but this was sold by 1840.</p> <p>Andrew Noel (d1563) acquired Old Dalby (Leicestershire, sold 1617) and Brooke (Rutland). His grandson Sir Edward Noel (d 1643) bought the former Harington family estate of Ridlington (Rutland) and was created Baron Noel in 1617. He married a co-heir of Baptist Hicks (Viscount Campden, d 1629), through whom came the property in Rutland (Exton and Whitwell), Gloucestershire (Chipping Campden), Middlesex (Hampstead, sold 1707) and Campden House (Kensington, sold 1708), and succeeded his father-in-law as second Viscount Campden. Valle Crucis (Denbighshire) was acquired through the marriage of the third Viscount Campden (1612-82) and Hester, daughter of the second Baron Wotton, but was sold in 1663 to Sir John Wynn, fifth Bt. The fourth Viscount Campden (1641-89, created Earl of Gainsborough 1682) married in 1661 Elizabeth Wriothesley, elder daughter of the fourth Earl of Southampton, through whom came the Titchfield (Hampshire) estate, but on the second Earl of Gainsborough's death in 1690 this estate passed to his daughters (who married respectively the first Duke of Portland and the second Duke of Beaufort). The Rutland and Gloucestershire estates, with the earldom of Gainsborough, however, were inherited by the second Earl's cousin Baptist Noel of North Luffenham and Cottesmore (both Rutland).</p> <p>Property at Walcot (Northamptonshire), Castle Bytham (Lincolnshire) and Kinnoulton (Nottinghamshire) was inherited by the sixth Earl of Gainsborough from a cousin, Thomas Noel of Walcot (d 1788). On the sixth Earl's death in 1798 his estates were divided, the Walcot properties passing to CH Nevile, who took the name Noel, and the Rutland and Gloucestershire estates passing to Gerard Noel Edwards (1759-1838), later Sir GN Noel, second Bt, son of GA Edwards (d 1773) of Welham Grove (Leicestershire) by Jane Noel (d 1811), sister of the fifth and sixth Earls. GN Edwards had inherited from his father various properties in Leicestershire (Welham, etc), London and Middlesex (Islington, Kensington, etc), Kent (Dartford, etc) and Ireland, but these were all sold between 1805 and 1840. GN Edwards had married in 1780 Diana, daughter of Charles Middleton (1726-1813), first Baron Barham, who succeeded her father in the barony and the Barham Court estate near Maidstone (Kent). On her death in 1823 she was in turn succeeded in the Barham Court estate and peerage title by her son Charles Noel (d 1866), who inherited the Rutland (Exton, etc) and Gloucestershire (Chipping Campden) estates of his father in 1838 and was created Earl of Gainsborough in 1841. The remaining Kent property was, however, sold by 1845-46.</p>
5.2.3 Places		Estates in 1883: Rutland 15,076 acres, Gloucestershire 3,170 acres, Leicestershire 159 acres, Lincolnshire 89 acres, Warwickshire 68 acres, Northamptonshire 6 acres; total 18,568 acres worth £28,991 a year.

5.2.5 Functions, occupations and activities		Estate ownership; social, political and cultural role typical of the landed aristocracy in England. The first Viscount Campden amassed a large fortune in trade in London and purchased extensive estates, including Exton (Rutland) and Chipping Campden (Gloucestershire). The Barham Court (Kent) estate was the acquisition of the first Baron Barham, a successful admiral and naval administrator (First Lord of the Admiralty 1805).
5.2.7 Genealogy		Sir Edward Noel (d 1643) married Julian, daughter and co-heir of Baptists Hicks (d 1629), Viscount Campden, and succeeded to the viscounty of Campden and a portion of his father-in-law's estates. The third Viscount Campden (1612-82) married Hester Wotton, daughter of the second Baron Wotton. The fourth Viscount Campden (1641-89, created Earl of Gainsborough 1682) married Elizabeth Wriothsley, elder daughter of the fourth Earl of Southampton. Jane Noel (d 1811), sister of the fifth and sixth Earls of Gainsborough, married Gerard Anne Edwards of Welham Grove (Leicestershire) and had issue Gerard Noel Edwards (1759-1838). He married in 1780 Diana Middleton (1762-1823) <i>suo jure</i> Baroness Barham), daughter of Charles Middleton (1726-1813), created first Baronet of Barham Court (Kent) in 1781 and first Baron Barham in 1805. GN Edwards assumed the surname Noel in 1798 on inheriting the sixth Earl of Gainsborough's Rutland and Gloucestershire estates (though not the Earl's honours, which were extinguished); and he later inherited his father-in-law's baronetcy. His eldest son John Noel (1781-1866) succeeded to the estates of his mother and his father, to his mother's barony and his father's baronetcy, and was created Viscount Campden and Earl of Gainsborough in 1841.
5.3 RELATIONSHIPS AREA		
<i>First Relation</i>		
5.3.1 Name / identifier of the related entity	<i>Authorized form of name</i>	Harington family, Barons Harington Family
	<i>Identifier</i>	GB/NNAF/F10219
5.3.2 Category of relationship		Family
5.3.3 Description of relationship		Predecessor in the Ridlington (Rutland) estate
5.3.4 Dates of the relationship		Early 17 th century
<i>Second Relation</i>		
5.3.1 Name / identifier of the related entity	<i>Authorized form of name</i>	Wotton family, Barons Wotton
	<i>Identifier</i>	GB/NNAF/F10218
5.3.2 Category of relationship		Family
5.3.3 Description of relationship		Third Viscount Campden married Hester, daughter of second Baron Wotton
5.3.4 Dates of the relationship		Mid 17 th century
<i>Third Relation</i>		
5.3.1 Name / identifier of the related entity	<i>Authorized form of name</i>	Bentinck, Cavendish- family, Dukes of Portland
	<i>Identifier</i>	GB/NNAF/F9541
5.3.2 Category of relationship		Family
5.3.3 Description of relationship		A daughter of second Earl of Gainsborough married the first Duke of Portland
5.3.4 Dates of the relationship		Late 17 th century
<i>Fourth Relation</i>		
5.3.1 Name / identifier of the related entity	<i>Authorized form of name</i>	Somerset family, Dukes of Beaufort
	<i>Identifier</i>	GB/NNAF/F3483
5.3.2 Category of relationship		Family
5.3.3 Description of relationship		The second Duke of Beaufort married Rachel daughter and coheir of the second Earl of Gainsborough in 1706
5.3.4 Dates of the relationship		1706
<i>Fifth Relation</i>		
5.3.1 Name / identifier of the related entity	<i>Authorized form of name</i>	Wriothsley family, Earls of Southampton
	<i>Identifier</i>	GB/NNAF/F2938
5.3.2 Category of relationship		Family
5.3.3 Description of relationship		Elizabeth, daughter of the fourth Earl of Southampton married the first Earl of Gainsborough in 1661
5.3.4 Dates of the relationship		Late 17 th century

<i>Sixth Relation</i>		
5.3.1 Name / identifier of the related entity	<i>Authorized form of name</i>	Noel family of Walcot
	<i>Identifier</i>	GB/NNAF/F10217
5.3.2 Category of relationship		Family
5.3.3 Description of relationship		The sixth Earl of Gainsborough inherited the Walcot (Northamptonshire) estates of his cousin Thomas Noel in 1788
5.3.4 Dates of the relationship		1788
<i>Seventh Relation</i>		
5.3.1 Name / identifier of the related entity	<i>Authorized form of name</i>	Edwards family of Welham
	<i>Identifier</i>	GB/NNAF/F7310
5.3.2 Category of relationship		Family
5.3.3 Description of relationship		GN Edwards inherited the Noel estates in 1798 and took the surname Noel
5.3.4 Dates of the relation		1798
5.4 CONTROL AREA		
5.4.1 Authority record identifier		GB/NNAF/F10216
5.4.2 Institution identifiers		Historical Manuscripts Commission
5.4.3 Rules and/or conventions		National Council on Archives <i>Rules for the Construction of Personal Place and Corporate Names</i> , 1997
5.4.4 Status		Finalised
5.4.5 Level of detail		Full
5.4.6 Dates of creation and revision		30 November 2000
5.4.7 Languages and scripts		English
5.4.8 Sources		HMC, <i>Principal Family and Estate Collections: Family Names L-W</i> , 1999 <i>Complete Peerage</i> , 1936 <i>Burkes Peerage</i> , 19q70 <i>Complete Baronetage</i> , vol 5, 1906
6. RELATING CORPORATE BODIES, PERSONS AND FAMILIES TO ARCHIVAL MATERIALS AND OTHER RESOURCES		
<i>First Related Resource</i>		
6.1 Identifier and title of related resource	<i>Title</i>	Family and estate papers
	<i>Unique Identifier</i>	GB 0056 DE 3214
6.2 Type of related resource		Archival materials
6.3 Nature of relationship		Creator
6.4 Dates of related resources and/or relationships		12 th -20 th cent
<i>Second Related Resource</i>		
6.1 Identifier and title of related resource	<i>Title</i>	Rutland estate sales papers
	<i>Unique Identifier</i>	GB 0056 DE 3177/36-44
6.2 Type of related resource		Archival materials
6.3 Nature of relationship		Creator
6.4 Dates of related resources and/or relationships		1925-26
<i>Third Related Resource</i>		
6.1 Identifier and title of related resource	<i>Title</i>	Deeds, family financial and trust papers
	<i>Unique Identifier</i>	GB 0056 DE 2459
6.2 Type of related resource		Archival materials
6.3 Nature of relationship		Creator
6.4 Dates of related resources and/or relationships		17 th -19 th cent
<i>Fourth Related Resource</i>		
6.1 Identifier and title of related resource	<i>Title</i>	Pickwell (Leicestershire) estate maps
	<i>Unique Identifier</i>	GB 0056 89-91/30
6.2 Type of related resource		Archival materials
6.3 Nature of relationship		Creator
6.4 Dates of related resources and/or relationships		1616, 1736

<i>Fifth Related Resource</i>		
6.1 Identifier and title of related resource	<i>Title</i>	Deeds, family and estate papers
	<i>Unique Identifier</i>	GB 0056 DE 1797
6.2 Type of related resource		Archival materials
6.3 Nature of relationship		Creator
6.4 Dates of related resources and/or relationships		13 th -18 th cent
<i>Sixth Related Resource</i>		
6.1 Identifier and title of related resource	<i>Title</i>	Welham (Leicestershire) deeds and estate papers
	<i>Unique Identifier</i>	GB 0056 81'30
6.2 Type of related resource		Archival materials
6.3 Nature of relationship		Creator
6.4 Dates of related resources and/or relationships		1745-1838
<i>Seventh Related Resource</i>		
6.1 Identifier and title of related resource	<i>Title</i>	Chipping Campden (Gloucestershire) deeds and papers
	<i>Unique Identifier</i>	GB 0056 DE 3214
6.2 Type of related resource		Archival materials
6.3 Nature of relationship		Creator
6.4 Dates of related resources and/or relationships		15 th -20 th cent
<i>Eighth Related Resource</i>		
6.1 Identifier and title of related resource	<i>Title</i>	Chipping Campden (Gloucestershire) deeds and papers
	<i>Unique Identifier</i>	GB 0040 D329
6.2 Type of related resource		Archival materials
6.3 Nature of relationship		Creator
6.4 Dates of related resources and/or relationships		1707-1881
<i>Ninth Related Resource</i>		
6.1 Identifier and title of related resource	<i>Title</i>	Titchfield (Hampshire) deeds and estate papers
	<i>Unique Identifier</i>	GB 0041 5M53
6.2 Type of related resource		Archival materials
6.3 Nature of relationship		Creator
6.4 Dates of related resources and/or relationships		13 th -18 th cent
<i>Tenth Related Resource</i>		
6.1 Identifier and title of related source	<i>Title</i>	A-E Noel and Edwards family corresp and papers 18 th -20 th cent
	<i>Unique Identifier</i>	GB 800819
6.2 Type of related resource		Archival materials
6.3 Nature of relationship		Creator
6.4 Dates of related resources and/or relationships		18 th -20 th cent
<i>Eleventh Related Resource</i>		
6.1 Identifier and title of related resource	<i>Title</i>	Noel family seal
	<i>Unique Identifier</i>	GB 0066, E 40/12531
6.2 Type of related resource		Attached seal, Andrew Noel
6.3 Nature of relationship		Owner
6.4 Dates of related resources and/or relationships		1551-1552

Example 11 – Family description
Language of description: French (France)

5.1 ZONE D'IDENTIFICATION		
5.1.1 Type d'entité		Famille
5.1.2 Forme autorisée du nom		Dampierre, famille de (seigneurs de Biville-la-Baignarde, la Forest, Grainville, Millancourt, Montlandrin, Sainte-Agathe, Sain-Suplix et Sélincourt, puis marquis et comtes de Dampierre)
5.1.5 Autres formes du nom		Dampierre-Millancourt Dampierre de Millancourt Dampierre de Sainte-Agathe Dampierre de Sélincourt
5.1.6 Numéro d'immatriculation		Sans objet
5.2 ZONE DE LA DESCRIPTION		
5.2.1 Dates d'existence		XII ^e siècle à nos jours
5.2.2 Histoire		La famille de Dampierre, qui compte encore aujourd'hui des représentants, est issue d'une maison chevaleresque de ce nom, citée dès le XII ^e siècle en Haute-Normandie. Ses armes sont d' " argent à trois losanges de sable, 2 et 1 ". Elle a été maintenue dans sa noblesse à l'intendance de Picardie, le 21 mai 1667 et le 15 juin 1700, sur preuves remontant seulement à Adrien de Dampierre, seigneur de Sainte-Agathe d'Alermont, marié en 1525 à Isabeau Bernard, dont la descendance a formé plusieurs rameaux.
5.2.3 Zones géographiques		Les premiers Dampierre, Elie et Guillaume, sont cités dans les grands rôles de l'Echiquier comme habitant le bailliage d'Arques en 1196. La branche dite de Sainte-Agathe, aujourd'hui éteinte, s'installa au XVII ^e siècle dans la paroisse d'Yzengremer en Ponthieu qui englobait la seigneurie de Millancourt qu'elle ajouta à son nom patronymique. Au XVIII ^e siècle, les Dampierre-Millancourt se fixèrent aux Antilles. Au XIX ^e siècle, les marquis de Dampierre se partagèrent entre leurs terres en Saintonge (Plassac), en Agenais (Sauveterre d'Astaffort) et en Anjou (le Chillou).
5.2.4 Statut juridique		Sans objet
5.2.5 Fonctions et activités		Au XV ^e siècle, Jourdain, seigneur de Dampierre et de Biville, panetier du roi, s'illustra dans la défense du château des Moulineaux (Hauts-de-Seine). Ses fils Hector et Guillaume furent respectivement maître d'hôtel de Louis XI et lieutenant général de Normandie. Au XVIII ^e siècle, Marc-Antoine, dit le marquis de Dampierre (1676-1756), fut gentilhomme des chasses et plaisir de Louis XV et composa de nombreuses fanfares de cor. Au XIX ^e siècle, Aymar, marquis de Dampierre (1787-1845), se posa comme champion des Bourbons après Waterloo et devint pair de France en 1827. Son fils, Elie, marquis de Dampierre (1813-1896) fut élu député des Landes en 1848, combattit la politique personnelle du prince Napoléon, et, après le coup d'Etat du 2 décembre, reentra dans la vie privée. Député des Landes à l'Assemblée nationale en 1871, il joua un rôle dans la préparation de la restauration monarchique de 1871-1872 et contribua à renverser Thiers en 1873. Chartiste, historien, le petit-fils d'Elie, Jacques, marquis de Dampierre (1874-1947), présida la Société d'information documentaire et le comité directeur de l'Agence française pour la normalisation. Il fut aussi conseiller général de Maine-et-Loire.
5.2.7 Organisation interne		Les jugements de maintenue de noblesse des XVII ^e et XVIII ^e siècles ne donnent la filiation des Dampierre qu'à partir d'Adrien de Dampierre, écuyer, seigneur de Sainte-Agathe, qui épousa en mai 1525 Isabeau Bernard. Adrien de Dampierre vivait encore quand son fils, Guillaume, épousa Claude de Cassaulx par contrat du 6 novembre 1555. Guillaume de Dampierre eut trois fils, Pierre, qui continua la descendance, Jean, qui fut l'auteur de la branche des seigneurs de Grainville, et Jacques, seigneur de Saint-Suplix dont la descendance s'éteignit dans la deuxième moitié du XVII ^e siècle. Pierre de Dampierre, écuyer, seigneur de Sainte-Agathe, fils aîné de Guillaume, épousa d'abord, en 1580, Marie Picquet, puis, en 1585, Marie de Loisel, héritière de la seigneurie de Millancourt en Ponthieu. Ses trois fils, Pierre II, né du premier lit, et Aymar et François, nés du second lit, furent les auteurs de trois grandes branches. Descendant de Pierre II de Dampierre, le marquis Elie de Dampierre (1813-1896) eut deux fils, Aymar et Eric. D'Aymar sont issus les marquis de Dampierre (branche aînée), d'Eric descendent les comtes de Dampierre (branche cadette).

5.3 ZONE DES RELATIONS		
<i>Premier Relation</i>		
5.3.1 Nom et code d'immatriculation		Abbadie de Saint-Germain, famille d'
5.3.2 Type de relation		Relation d'association
5.3.3 Description de la relation		En 1812, Aymar, marquis de Dampierre, épousa Julie-Charlotte d'Abbadie de Saint-Germain, issue d'une des plus brillantes familles de la noblesse parlementaire en Béarn.
5.3.4 Dates of the relationship		1812-
<i>Deuxieme Relation</i>		
5.3.1 Nom et code d'immatriculation		Barthélémy, famille
5.3.2 Type de relation		Relation d'association
5.3.3 Description de la relation		La famille de Dampierre s'allia aux Barthélémy par le mariage, en 1842, du marquis Elie de Dampierre et d'Henriette Barthélémy (1813-1894), petite-nièce de l'abbé Barthélémy et nièce de François, marquis Barthélémy.
5.3.4 Date de la relation		1842-
<i>Troisieme Relation</i>		
5.3.1 Nom et code d'immatriculation		Juchault de Lamoricière, famille de
5.3.2 Type de relation		Relation d'association
5.3.3 Description de la relation		En 1873, Anicet Marie Aymar, comte de Dampierre, fils du marquis Elie, épousa Marie-Isabelle, la plus jeune fille du général de Lamoricière.
5.3.4 Date de la relation		1873-
5.4 ZONE DU CONTRÔLE DE LA DESCRIPTION		
5.4.1 Code d'identification		FR/AN CHAN 00055
5.4.2 Code d'identification du service		FR/AN CHAN Centre historique des Archives nationales
5.4.3 Règles ou conventions		Notice établie conformément aux normes ICA-ISAAR (CPF) du Conseil international des Archives et AFNOR NF Z 44-061 juin 1986 Catalogage : forme et structure des vedettes noms de personne, des vedettes titres, des rubriques de classement et des titres forgés
5.4.4 Statut		Notice validée par la direction des Archives de France.
5.4.5 Niveau de détail		Notice complète
5.4.6 Date de rédaction		Février 2004
5.4.7 Langue et écriture		Français (France).
5.4.8 Sources		CHAIX-D'EST-ANGE (Gustave), <i>Dictionnaire des familles françaises anciennes ou notables à la fin du XIX^e siècle</i> , Evreux, 1903-1929, 20 vol. in-8, t. 13, p. 75-81. LAROQUIER-ROCHEFORT (Bernard de), <i>Dictionnaire de Dampierre, descendance complète d'Aymar, marquis de Dampierre,... de 1787 à 1978</i> , Paris : B. de Larquier-Rochefort, 1979, 341 p. LAROQUIER-ROCHEFORT (Bernard de), <i>Les Dampierre en Saintonge. Préface du Marquis de Dampierre</i> , Paris, " Les Seize ", Édition du Palais-Royal, [1968?], X, 384 p. illustr., généal. tables, planches, 24 cm.
5.4.9 Notes d'entretien		Notice rédigée par Claire Sibille, conservateur à la direction des Archives de France
6. LIENS		
<i>Premier Ressource Associees</i>		
6.1 Identification		Fonds Dampierre. Description dans <i>Archives Dampierre (289AP). Répertoire numérique détaillé</i> , par Claire Sibille, conservateur, sous la direction de Christine Nougaret, conservateur général responsable de la section des Archives privées, avec la collaboration de Florence Clavaud, conservateur responsable du service des nouvelles technologies. Première édition sous la forme électronique. Paris, Centre historique des Archives nationales, août 2003 (www.archivesnationales.culture.gouv.fr).
6.2 Type de ressource associée		Fonds d'archives
6.3 Nature de la relation		Producteur. Conservées au Centre historique des Archives nationales, les archives Dampierre se composent de deux parties distinctes : le fonds " Dampierre-Lamoricière-château du Chillon " (archives de la branche aînée) et le chartrier de Plassac (archives de la branche cadette).

<i>Deuxieme Ressource Associees</i>		
6.1 Identification		Microfilm des archives Dampierre-Millancourt provenant du château d'Yzengremer (Somme). Description dans <i>Les Archives nationales, Etat général des fonds</i> , t. IV, <i>Fonds divers</i> , Paris : Archives nationales, 1980, p. 339.
6.2 Type de ressource associée		Fonds d'archives
6.3 Nature de la relation		Producteur
<i>Troisieme Ressource Associees</i>		
6.1 Identification		Aveux, déclarations, pièces de procédure relatifs aux seigneuries de Champtocé et d'Ingrandes, en Anjou.
6.2 Type de ressource associée		Fonds d'archives
6.3 Nature de la relation		Producteur. Les archives des Dampierre relatives à leurs seigneuries de Champtocé et d'Ingrandes ont été déposées aux Archives départementales de Maine-et-Loire.