

To: ALA/ALCTS/CaMMS/Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access
(CC:DA)

From: Dan Lipcan, Task Force on Relationship Designators in RDA Appendix K

Subject: Task Force report on work to date

Charge: Propose changes to the list of relationship designators in RDA Appendix K to enrich the vocabulary used to specify relationships between persons, families, and corporate bodies. The task force should review the relationship types used in the Union List of Artist Names and any other relevant vocabularies.

Task Force members: Kathy Winzer, chair; Dan Lipcan, Robert Maxwell, Randy Roeder, Adam Schiff, Bob Wolverton

CC:DA recommendations after Annual 2012, with updates in bold:

- 1 For each term:
 - Identify where prepositions are needed and omit when deemed unnecessary. **Partially completed.**
 - Include and label the reciprocal relationship at the end of the definition as in Appendix J. **Partially completed.**
 - Nest (indent) hierarchical and/or narrower terms under the ‘parent’ term as in Appendix J. **Partially completed.**
- 2 Use gender specific terms to each of the currently gender neutral terms, nesting these to show hierarchy. **Partially completed.**
- 3 For terms in the K.1 general guidelines section, enter specific definitions (i.e. personal member, corporate member) under the sections for the appropriate relationship. **Completed.**
- 4 Geographic names to be discussed on the list/wiki (in consultation with Adam, who wasn’t present for the discussion). **Not discussed, but I have attached the Appendix from the Annual 2012 report with the hope that we can discuss designators for geographic names.**

Goals for Annual 2013 (subject to approval by CC:DA):

- 1 Complete Annual 2012 and Midwinter 2013 recommendations.
- 2 Submit a full and completed Appendix K proposal for CC:DA approval.

An incomplete Appendix K proposal follows, plus the aforementioned Appendix. Please note that the proposal is a clean copy, since the changes from the current published RDA version and the version submitted for Annual 2012 are too numerous to indicate clearly and efficiently.

We would appreciate further advice from CC:DA before we delve into finishing the work. In particular, we request feedback, suggestions and recommendations focused on the following attributes of the proposal:

- Formatting and layout
- Accuracy of term definitions
- Accuracy and appropriateness of reciprocal relationship terms
- Completeness of term lists for each subsection
- Organizational logic of subsections
- Quantity and appropriateness of examples (i.e., do we need more?)
- Designators for geographic names/places:
 - do they belong in Appendix K or Appendix L?
 - If Appendix K, does this call for new subsections **K.4.3.1 General Corporate Body to Corporate Body Relationships** and **K.4.3.2 Corporate Body to Corporate Body Relationships for Geographic Names**?

APPENDIX K :

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

K.0 Scope

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

K.1 General Guidelines on Using Relationship Designators

Use relationship designators to indicate the specific nature of relationships between persons, families, and corporate bodies.

If none of the terms listed in this appendix is appropriate or sufficiently specific, use a term indicating the nature of the relationship as concisely as possible.

If the element used to record the relationship (e.g., related person) is considered sufficient for the purposes of the agency creating the data, do not use a relationship designator to indicate the specific nature of the relationship.

Some relationships are not specific to persons, families or corporate bodies. These relationships can be used in more than one section. In some cases the reciprocal is the same.

associated with A person, family, or corporate body associated with another person, family, or corporate body in a generic way. Use when no more specific designator is appropriate. *Reciprocal relationship:* associated with

collaborated with A person, family, or corporate body that collaborated with or worked together in some way with another person, family, or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* collaborated with

distinguished from A person, family, or corporate body that has often been confused with another person, family, or corporate body in scholarly literature. *Reciprocal relationship:* distinguished from

formerly related to A person, family, or corporate body that was formerly related to another person, family, or corporate body but the relationship no longer exists because the situation has changed or because the state of scholarship regarding the appropriateness of the relationship has changed. *Reciprocal relationship:* formerly related to

influenced A person, family, or corporate body that was influenced by another person, family, or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* influenced by

influenced by A person, family, or corporate body that influenced another person, family or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship*: influenced

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

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

K.2 Relationship Designators for Related Persons

K.2.1 Relationship Designators to Relate Persons to Other Persons

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

K.2.1.1 General Person to Person Relationships

alternate identity A pseudonymous or other identity assumed by the person. *Reciprocal relationship*: real identity

appointee A person designated to fill an office or position. *Reciprocal relationship*: appointer

appointer A person who designates another to fill an office or a position. *Reciprocal relationship*: appointee

apprentice A person learning a trade from a master, typically at low pay for a fixed period. *Reciprocal relationship*: master

assistant A person serving in an immediately subordinate position to the other person. *Reciprocal relationship*: assistant to

assistant to A person serving in an immediately superior position to the other person. *Reciprocal relationship*: assistant

associate A partner or companion in business or at work. *Reciprocal relationship*: associate

client A person who engages the professional services of a service provider. *Reciprocal relationship*: service provider

colleague A fellow member of a profession, staff, or academic faculty. *Reciprocal relationship*: colleague

consort A person who is a spouse or close associate of the other person; often used for the spouses of monarchs or heads of state. *Reciprocal relationship*: consort

co-worker A person who works with or share a task with another. *Reciprocal relationship*: co-worker

fellow student An associate of a student who is also formally engaged in learning. *Reciprocal relationship:* fellow student

friend A person who shares a bond of mutual affection or regard with another. *Reciprocal relationship:* friend

master A person who teaches a trade to an apprentice who typically works at low pay for a fixed period. *Reciprocal relationship:* apprentice

partner A person working with another in an activity of common interest, most often, a business partnership. *Reciprocal relationship:* partner

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

service provider A person who provides professional services to another. *Reciprocal relationship:* client

student A person formally engaged in learning. *Reciprocal relationship:* teacher

teacher A person who instructs another. *Reciprocal relationship:* student

K.2.1.2

Person to Person Relationships Within A Family

Filial Relationships

adoptive daughter of A female person assigned to the role of child to another by legal action. *Reciprocal relationships:* adoptive father; adoptive mother

adoptive son of A male person assigned to the role of child to another by legal action. *Reciprocal relationships:* adoptive father; adoptive mother

daughter-in-law A female person who is child to another by marriage or civil union. *Reciprocal relationships:* father-in-law; mother-in-law

daughter A female person who is a child of another. *Reciprocal relationships:* father; mother

goddaughter A female child presented at baptism by a person who takes an interest in the child's personal development. *Reciprocal relationships:* godfather; godmother

godson A male child presented at baptism by a person who takes an interest in the child's personal development. *Reciprocal relationships:* godfather; godmother

granddaughter A female child of a person's child. *Reciprocal relationships:* grandfather; grandmother

grandson A male child of a person's child. *Reciprocal relationships:* grandfather; grandmother

great-granddaughter A female child of a person's grandchild. *Reciprocal relationships:* great-grandfather; great-grandmother

great-grandson A male child of a person's grandchild. *Reciprocal relationships:* great-grandfather; great-grandmother

son-in-law A male person who is child to another by marriage or civil union. *Reciprocal relationships:* father-in-law; mother-in-law

son A male person who is a child of another. *Reciprocal relationships:* father; mother

step-child A person who is a step-son or step-daughter to another by marriage or civil union. *Reciprocal relationship:* step-father; step-mother

step-daughter A female person who is a step-child of another. *Reciprocal relationships:* step-father; step-mother

step-son A male person who is a step-child of another. *Reciprocal relationships:* step-father; step-mother

Parental Relationships

adoptive father A male person assigned to the role of parent to another by legal action. *Reciprocal relationships:* adoptive son; adoptive daughter

adoptive mother A female person assigned to the role of parent to another by legal action. *Reciprocal relationships:* adoptive child; adoptive son; adoptive daughter

godfather A male person presenting a child at baptism who takes an interest in the child's personal development. *Reciprocal relationships:* godson; goddaughter

godmother A female person presenting a child at baptism who takes an interest in the child's personal development. *Reciprocal relationships:* godson; goddaughter

grandfather A male parent of a person's parent. *Reciprocal relationships:* grandson; granddaughter

grandmother A female parent of a person's parent. *Reciprocal relationships:* grandson; granddaughter

great-grandfather A male parent of a person's grandparent. *Reciprocal relationships:* great-grandson; great-granddaughter

great-grandmother A female parent of a person's grandparent. *Reciprocal relationships:* great-grandson; great-granddaughter

mother-in-law A person who is parent to another by marriage or civil union. *Reciprocal relationships:* son-in-law; daughter-in-law

mother A female person who is or acts as father or mother of another. *Reciprocal relationships:* son; daughter

step-father A male person who is parent to another by marriage or civil union. *Reciprocal relationships:* step-child; step-daughter; step-son

step-mother A female person who is is parent to another by marriage or civil union. *Reciprocal relationships:* step-child; step-daughter; step-son

Sibling Relationships

brother-in-law A male person who is sibling by marriage to another by marriage or civil union. *Reciprocal relationships:* brother-in-law; sister-in-law

brother A male person who is sibling another. *Reciprocal relationships:* brother; sister

half-brother A male person who is half-sibling to another. *Reciprocal relationships:* half-brother; half-sister

half-sister A female person who is half-sibling to another. *Reciprocal relationships:* half-brother; half-sister

sister-in-law A female person who is sibling by marriage to another by marriage or civil union. *Reciprocal relationships:* brother-in-law; sister-in-law

sister A female person who is sibling to another. *Reciprocal relationships:* brother; sister

step-brother A male person who is step-sibling to another. *Reciprocal relationships:* step-brother; step-sister

step-sister A female person who is step-sibling to another. *Reciprocal relationships:* step-brother; step-sister

Spousal Relationships

domestic partner A person other than a spouse with whom one cohabits. *Reciprocal relationship:* domestic partner

husband A male person who is partnered by marriage, civil union, or other legal status to another person. *Reciprocal relationships:* husband; wife

wife A female person by marriage, civil union, or other legal status to another person. *Reciprocal relationships:* husband; wife

Other Family Relationships

ancestor A person from whom another person is descended. Similar to progenitor in K.2.2. *Reciprocal relationship:* descendent of

aunt A sister or sister-in-law of a person's parent. *Reciprocal relationships:* nephew; niece

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

descendent of An offspring of a progenitor. *Reciprocal relationship:* ancestor

guardian A person appointed to manage the affairs of another person who is unable to conduct those affairs independently. *Reciprocal relationship:* ward

nephew A male child of a sibling or sibling-in-law. *Reciprocal relationships:* uncle; aunt

niece A female child of a sibling or sibling-in-law. *Reciprocal relationships:* uncle; aunt

possible relation A person who may or may not be connected to another by blood, marriage, or civil union. *Reciprocal relationship:* possible relation

relation Connected to another by blood, marriage, or civil union; a general term used when a more specific term is unavailable. *Reciprocal relationship:* relation

uncle A brother or brother-in-law of a person's parent. *Reciprocal relationships:* nephew; niece

ward A person placed in the care of a guardian. *Reciprocal relationship:* guardian

K.2.2 Relationship Designators to Relate Persons to Families

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

family member A person who is a member of the family. *Reciprocal relationship:* family

progenitor A person from whom the family is descended. *Reciprocal relationship:* family

[*Note:* We are finished through this point in the Appendix. With the exception of the nesting and appending the phrase “*Reciprocal relationship:*” to the end of each term definition, nothing in the sections that follow has changed from the version submitted to CC:DA for Annual 2012.]

K.2.3 Relationship Designators to Relate Persons to Corporate Bodies

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

EXAMPLE

I.M. Pei & Associates
Founder: Pei, I. M., 1917–

Titanic (Steamship)
Officer: Smith, Edward John, 1850–1912

administrator A person who executes the administration of the corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:*

appointee A person who was designated to fill an office or position by the corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:*

architect A person responsible for the planning, design, and oversight of the construction of a building, group of buildings, and/or the space within a building. *Reciprocal relationship:*

client A person who utilizes the professional services of the corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:*

collaborator A person who works together in some way with the corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:*

curator A person responsible for the collections of the corporate body or involved in the organization of the exhibition, fair, etc. *Reciprocal relationship:*

delegate A person who speaks or acts on behalf of the corporate body or organization at a conference, meeting, etc. *Reciprocal relationship:*

director A person who directs the activity of the corporate body, department, or organization. *Reciprocal relationship:*

dissolver A person who dissolved the corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:*

donor A person who donates financial or in-kind support to the corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:*

employee A person employed by the corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:*

founder A person who founded the corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:*

governor A person who governs the corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:*

group member A person who is a participant in or a member of the performing group, expedition, etc. *Reciprocal relationship:*

incumbent A person holding an office in the corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:*

influenced A person who was influenced by the corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:*

leader A person who leads or led the corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:*

manager A person who manages the corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:*

member A person who is a member of the corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:*

officer A person holding an office in or commanding the corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:*

owner A person who owns the corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:*

partner A person who is a member of the corporate body which is formed as a partnership. *Reciprocal relationship:*

performer A person who performs in a performing group. *Reciprocal relationship:*

president A person who is the chief executive of the corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:*

professor A person who is an instructor of high rank at an educational institution. *Reciprocal relationship:*

religious leader A person who leads a religious organization. *Reciprocal relationship:*

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

ruler A person that governs the corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:*

sponsor A person sponsoring the corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:*

student A person who receives instruction at an educational institution.
Reciprocal relationship:

teacher A person who is an instructor at an educational institution. *Reciprocal relationship:*

trustee A person granted the powers of administration in the corporate body in order to act for its benefit. *Reciprocal relationship:*

K.3 Relationship Designators for Related Families

K.3.1 Relationship Designators to Relate Families to Persons

Record an appropriate term from the list below with the authorized access point or identifier for a related family (see 31.1). Apply the general guidelines on using relationship designators given under [K.1](#).

descendants A family descended from the particular person. *Reciprocal relationship:*

K.3.2 Relationship Designators to Relate Families to Other Families

Record an appropriate term from the list below with the authorized access point or identifier for a related family (see 31.1). Apply the general guidelines on using relationship designators given under [K.1](#).

ancestor family A family from which the other family is descended. *Reciprocal relationship:* descendent family

descendant family A family descended from the other family. *Reciprocal relationship:* ancestor family

K.3.3 Relationship Designators to Relate Families to Corporate Bodies

Record an appropriate term from the list below with the authorized access point or identifier for a related family (see 31.1). Apply the general guidelines on using relationship designators given under [K.1](#).

founding family A family that founded the corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:*

sponsoring family A family that sponsors the corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:*

K.4 Relationship Designators for Related Corporate Bodies

K.4.1 Relationship Designators to Relate Corporate Bodies to Persons

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

EXAMPLE

Pei, I. M., 1917–
Founder of: I.M. Pei & Associates

administrator of A corporate body that has the person as its administrator.
Reciprocal relationship:

appointee of A corporate body that designated the person to fill an office or position. *Reciprocal relationship:*

architect of A building, group of buildings, and/or the space within a building site whose construction was planned, designed, and/or overseen by the person. *Reciprocal relationship:*

client A corporate body that utilizes the professional services of the person.
Reciprocal relationship:

client of A corporate body that provides professional services to the person.
Reciprocal relationship:

collaborator A corporate body that collaborated or worked together in some way with the person. *Reciprocal relationship:*

curator at A corporate body that entrusts the person with responsibility for its collections. *Reciprocal relationship:*

curator of An exhibition, fair, etc., for which the person was involved with its organization. *Reciprocal relationship:*

delegate of A corporate body represented by the person at a conference, meeting, event, etc. *Reciprocal relationship:*

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

director of A corporate body whose activity is directed by the person.
Reciprocal relationship:

dissolver of A corporate body dissolved by the person. *Reciprocal relationship:*

donor to A corporate body that receives donated support from the person.
Reciprocal relationship:

employee A corporate body employed by the person. *Reciprocal relationship:*

employer A corporate body that employs the person. *Reciprocal relationship:*

founder of A corporate body founded by the person. *Reciprocal relationship:*

governor A corporate body governed by the person. *Reciprocal relationship:*

group member of A performing group, expedition, etc. of which the person is a member or participant. *Reciprocal relationship:*

influenced A corporate body that was influenced by the person. *Reciprocal relationship:*

influenced by A corporate body that influenced the person. *Reciprocal relationship:*

leader of A corporate body led by the person. *Reciprocal relationship:*

personal member of A corporate body other than a performing group, expedition, etc. of which the person is a member; see also group member of. *Reciprocal relationship:*

officer of A corporate body that the person commands or in which the person holds an office. *Reciprocal relationship:*

owner of A corporate body owned by the person. *Reciprocal relationship:*

partner in A corporate body, formed as a partnership, in which the person is a member. *Reciprocal relationship:*

patron A corporate body that provides donated support to the person. *Reciprocal relationship:*

patron of corporate body that receives donated support from the person. *Reciprocal relationship:*

performer with A performing group in which a person performs. *Reciprocal relationship:*

president of A corporate body in which the person is the chief executive. *Reciprocal relationship:*

professor at An educational institution that employs the person as an instructor of high rank. *Reciprocal relationship:*

publisher A corporate body that publishes the works of the person. *Reciprocal relationship:*

religious leader of A religious organization led by the person. *Reciprocal relationship:*

representative of A corporate body represented by the person at a conference, meeting, event, etc. *Reciprocal relationship:*

representative to A conference, meeting, event, etc. attended by the person as the representative of another entity. *Reciprocal relationship:*

ruler of A corporate body governed by the person. *Reciprocal relationship:*

sponsor of A corporate body sponsored by the person. *Reciprocal relationship:*

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

teacher at An educational institution that employs the person as an instructor. *Reciprocal relationship:*

trustee of A corporate body that grants the powers of administration to the person in order to act for its benefit. *Reciprocal relationship:*

K.4.2 Relationship Designators to Relate Corporate Bodies to Families

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

founded organization A corporate body that the family founded. *Reciprocal relationship:*

sponsored organization A corporate body that the family sponsors. *Reciprocal relationship:*

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

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

EXAMPLE

Australia
Member of: World Trade Organization

World Trade Organization
Member: Australia

Stanford University
Member of Association of Pacific Rim Universities

Association of Pacific Rim Universities
Member: Stanford University
Member: University of British Columbia

Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art
Architectural firm: I.M. Pei & Partners

I.M. Pei & Partners
Architectural firm of: Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art

Titanic (Steamship)
Corporate owner: White Star Line

architectural firm A corporate body responsible for the planning, design, and oversight of the construction of a building, group of buildings, and/or the space within a building site. *Reciprocal relationship:*

architectural firm of A building, group of buildings, and/or the space within a building site whose construction was planned, designed, and/or overseen by the corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:*

corporate owner A corporate body that owns the corporate body. corporate owner of A corporate body owned by the corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:*

hierarchical subordinate A corporate body that is subordinate to the other corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:*

hierarchical superior A corporate body that is hierarchically superior to the other corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:*

corporate member A corporate body belonging to a larger organization in which its participation is characterized as a member. *Reciprocal relationship:*

corporate member of A corporate body composed of other corporate bodies called members. *Reciprocal relationship:*

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

predecessor A corporate body that precedes the other corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:*

product of a merger A corporate body that resulted from a merger of two or more other corporate bodies. *Reciprocal relationship:*

product of a split A corporate body that resulted from a split or division of the other corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:*

successor A corporate body that succeeds or follows the other corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:*

APPENDIX

Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names Relationship Types

Since the TGN relationship types are for geographic places, it's not clear that they belong in Appendix K. Instead, they probably belong in Appendix L, which has not yet been created. However, since jurisdictions are treated as corporate bodies in RDA, perhaps we should consider some of them in Appendix K? We do after all code relationships between jurisdictions in NACO, such as successor and predecessor.

These are the TGN relationship types, with the Getty definitions:

related to: General designation for relationships, where no specific relationship is known or appropriate.

distinguished from: Use when there is some significant reason why the two places are often confused, but they should be distinguished from each other. Use when a given name is sometimes applied to a different geographic area in other classification schemes. Generally applies to states or general regions rather than to inhabited places. May apply to current or historical relationships.

possibly identified as: Use for places, often inhabited places or deserted settlements (rather than states), about which scholars are uncertain whether or not the historical place is on the same site as the modern place. The places may have either different or similar names. (If the places are established as occupying the same site, there should be only one record, with the historical names included as variant names.)

adjacent to: Use when two sites are often confused or mistakenly believed to be the same site, but they are actually adjacent to each other. Generally applies to current relationships.

coextensive with: Use when places have two different place types for different administrative or physical designations, but the places are coextensive (e.g., when an island and a province occupy the same territory); such places may share the same name. Generally applies to current relationships.

meaning/usage overlaps with: Use when names of two places are associated with slightly or significantly different and overlapping boundaries in different contexts or during different historical periods. For example, sometimes Judaea is considered a synonym with the Holy Land, although in TGN, they are classified as separate places with different boundaries (although boundaries overlap)

member of / member is: Use for linking states to a larger organization in which their participation is characterized in your source as member. From the organization's point of view, the relationship type is member is. May be current or historical.

capital of / capital is: Use to link a capital city to the entity for which it is or was the capital. May be current or historical.

ally of: Use for allies that have a direct, important relationship that is not expressed in another way (e.g., for the towns that were members of the Medieval Tuscan Ghibelline and Guelf factions). Do not use this Relationship Type to link long lists of members to all the other members in the long list; in such cases, it is probably more appropriate to make a separate record for the organization or association, and link the members to that record.

moved from / moved to: Use for inhabited places that were physically moved from one location to another, often due to the threat or occurrence of natural disaster in one location, the flooding of an area due to the construction of a dam, etc. Typically, one of these places will be historical, often a deserted settlement.

successor of / predecessor of: Use for states that occupy similar territory, but one historically followed the other. Typically, at least one of the entities is now a former state.

historical connection: Use for states that have a strong, direct historical link, but the relationship is not necessarily successor of / predecessor of. Do not use for hierarchical whole/part relationships.

Examples

France

Capital: Paris (France)

Paris (France)

Capital of: France

Designations from GNIS and GEOnet Names Server Databases

GNIS has the following designations:

State Capital - the TGN designators **capital of/capital is** would cover this relationship.

County Seat - not sure if the TGN designators **capital of/capital is** would cover this relationship. The Wikipedia article for “County seat” defines it as: “A county seat is an administrative center, or seat of government, for a county or civil parish. The term is primarily used in the United States. ... Most counties have only one county seat. However, some counties in Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, and Vermont have two or more county seats, usually located on opposite sides of the county. An example is Harrison County, Mississippi, which lists both Biloxi and Gulfport as county seats.” The Wikipedia article for “Capital city” says: “A capital city (or just, capital) is the area of a country, province, region, or state considered to enjoy primary status; although there are exceptions, a capital is typically a city that physically encompasses the offices and meeting places of the seat of government and is usually fixed by law or by the constitution. ... The seats of government in major sub-state jurisdictions are often called ‘capitals,’ but this is typically only the case in countries with some degree of federalism, where major sub-state legal

jurisdictions have elements of sovereignty. In unitary states, an ‘administrative centre’ or other similar term is typically used for such locations besides the national capital city. For example, the seat of government in a state of the United States is usually called its ‘capital,’ but the main city in a region of the United Kingdom is usually not called such, even though in Ireland, a county’s main town is usually called its ‘capital.’ On the other hand, the four main subdivisions of the United Kingdom do have capital cities: Scotland – Edinburgh, Wales – Cardiff, Northern Ireland – Belfast, and England – London. Counties in England, Wales and Scotland have historic county towns, which are often not the largest settlement within the county and often are no longer administrative centres, as many historical counties are now only ceremonial, and administrative boundaries are different. ... In the lower administrative subdivisions in various English-speaking countries, terms such as county town, county seat, and borough seat are usually used.”

GEOnet has these Feature Designation Names, with definitions from GEOnet:

dependent political entity

capital of a political entity

historical capital of a political entity: A former capital of a political entity

historical administrative division: A former administrative division of a political entity, undifferentiated as to administrative level

historical first-order administrative division: A former first-order administrative division

historical second-order administrative division: A former second-order administrative division

historical third-order administrative division: A former third-order administrative division

historical fourth-order administrative division: A former fourth-order administrative division

administrative division: An administrative division of a political entity, undifferentiated as to administrative level

first-order administrative division: A primary administrative division of a country, such as a state in the United States

second-order administrative division: A subdivision of a first-order administrative division

third-order administrative division: A subdivision of a second-order administrative division

fourth-order administrative division: A subdivision of a third-order administrative division

seat of a first-order administrative division: Seat of a first-order administrative division

seat of a second-order administrative division

seat of a third-order administrative division

seat of a fourth-order administrative division

Examples

Loudoun County (Va.)

County seat: Leesburg (Va.)

Leesburg (Va.)

County seat of: Loudoun County (Va.)

Manitoba

First-order administrative division of: Canada

Canada

First-order administrative division: Alberta

First-order administrative division: British Columbia

First-order administrative division: Manitoba

[etc.]