

# CONCEPTUAL MODEL FOR AUTHORITY DATA FRAD, AND ITS APPLICATION TO OLD BOOKS

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## ABSTRACT

The paper first introduces the conceptual model for authority data *Functional Requirements for Authority Data* – FRAD which is a complementary model to the one for bibliographic data *Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records* – FRBR, both developed by IFLA. The first part of the paper focuses on entities defined by the model, as well as the tasks users perform in accessing and using authority data. In the second part, examples are used to describe printers/typographers and imprint place names, i.e. entities *person*, *corporate body*, *family* and *place*, the four categories of relationships defined by the model, and discussed is their application to specific requirements of name authority control related to old books cataloguing.

## KEYWORDS

name authority control, conceptual model, FRAD: *Functional Requirements for Authority Data*, old books, cataloguing

## Introduction

In 2009 IFLA – International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions published its second conceptual model to organise bibliographic universe at the abstract level. The model defines functional requirements for authority data – FRAD, thus representing “one portion of the extension and expansion of the *Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records* model”,<sup>1</sup> published

1 Functional requirements for authority data : a conceptual model / edited by Glenn E. Paton ; IFLA Working Group on Functional Requirements and Numbering of Authority Records (FRANAR) ; final report, December 2008 approved by the Standing Committees of the IFLA Cataloguing Section and IFLA Classification and Indexing Section, March 2009. München : K. G. Saur, 2009. P. 7.

in 1998.<sup>2</sup> It refers to the implementation of the entity-relationship methodology on which the FRBR model is based, as well as to the definition of entities, attributes and relationships, as well as user tasks performed in relation to authority data. The FRAD model was developed by the Working Group on Functional Requirements And Numbering of Authority Records (FRANAR) established in 1999 under the auspices of IFLA Division of Bibliographic Control and UBCIM (Universal Bibliographic Control and International MARC) Programme.<sup>3</sup> A decade of work on the model shows all the complexities of delineating at the abstract level the field known as the name authority control: both theoretical assumptions, and established traditions and practices had to be taken into consideration. Namely, the name authority control resides at the core of a library catalogue: without control of a name – whether personal, corporate body, place or title of a work, there would not be a successfully performed search nor retrieval of trustworthy information from catalogues, bibliographies, lists, full text databases, and indeed, any information search and retrieval service, in any form or media.

This paper will focus on the description of the conceptual model, and will discuss its application to the name authority control in the field of the study of old books. It will put an emphasis on the analysis of bibliographic conditions in which persons, corporate bodies, families and imprint places are related to the production of old books, and which impose specific solutions in recording their names to meet user requirements.<sup>4</sup> A

- 2 Functional requirements for bibliographic records : final report / IFLA Study Group on the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records. München : K. G. Saur, 1998. Current text including amendments and corrections to date, available from: <http://www.ifla.org/en/publications/functional-requirements-for-bibliographic-records> [cited: 2010-03-15]. Detailed description of the FRBR model can be found in the paper by Gordon Dunsire in these proceedings.
- 3 Comprehensive description of the Group's background, terms of reference, liaison activities, and the working model at the time it was named FRANAR can be found in: Patton, Glenn E. FRANAR : a conceptual model for authority data. // Authority control in organizing and accessing information : definition and international experience / Arlene G. Taylor, Barbara B. Tillett, editors. Binghamton, NY : Haworth Information Press, 2004. Pp. 91-104. Also available at: [http://www.sba.unifi.it/ac/relazioni/patton\\_eng.pdf](http://www.sba.unifi.it/ac/relazioni/patton_eng.pdf) [cited: 2010-03-15].
- 4 Concerning user requirements related to the research of old books, and the extended functions of the catalogue in this respect, see: Katić, Tinka. Stara knjiga : bibliografska organizacija informacija. Zagreb : Hrvatsko knjižničarsko društvo, 2007, specifically chapters III (Stara knjiga kao predmet zanimanja korisnika), IV (Stara knjiga kao predmet bibliografske organizacije informacija), and VI (Pravila za bilbiografsku organizaciju informacija. Zadaci kataloga). See also issues in recording provenance authority data in the paper by David Shaw and Marijana Tomić published in these proceedings.

broad range of international endeavours in the development of the field of name authority control the result of which - FRAD could be considered as its epitome will not be discussed here.<sup>5</sup>

### **FRAD: A conceptual model for authority data**

Before starting the description of the conceptual model for authority data – FRAD, it is necessary to refer first to its definition of authority data. Authority data are for the purposes of this model defined as “the aggregate of information about a person, family, corporate body or work whose name is used as the basis for a controlled access point for bibliographic citations or for records in a library catalogue or bibliographic database”.<sup>6</sup> As the model focuses on data, rather than its packaging (e.g., in authority records), it provides a framework for analysis of a wide set of functional requirements that is needed for authority control and sharing of data. Namely, although intentionally limited to the library sector, the model was defined in consultation with archive, museum and publishing communities, thus laying the ground for comparative analysis or possible harmonisation or dialogue with models of those sectors.

In order to organise that “aggregate of information about a person, [etc.]”, the entity-relationship methodology requires as the first step the identification of the key objects, or *entities*, that are of interest to the users of information. As a second step, it is necessary to identify the *relationships* that may exist between instances of these entities, and as a third step, main or primary characteristics or *attributes* of entities have to be identified.<sup>7</sup> Before continuing with the description of the model, and in order to understand why a particular entity or relationship is defined as such, it is necessary to see who are the users of authority data, and what tasks do they perform in respect to those data.

#### *Users of authority data and their tasks*

The users of authority data, as defined for the purposes of the model, include: “authority data creators who create and maintain authority data; [and] users who use authority information either through direct ac-

5 Comprehensive discussion on this topic can be found in: Willer, Mirna. Name authority control paradigm shift in the network environment. // Frameworks for ICT policy : government, social and legal issues / edited by Esharenana E. Adomi. Hershey, PA: IGI Global, 2010. Str. 182-205. DOI: 10.4018/978-1-61692-012-8.ch012

6 Functional requirements for authority data. Op. cit., p. 15.

7 The paper will not deal with attributes of the entities.

cess to authority data or indirectly through the controlled access points (authorised forms of name, variant forms of name/references, etc.) in catalogues, national bibliographies, other similar databases, etc.” These users perform four tasks as follows: “*find* an entity or set of entities corresponding to stated criteria [...] or explore the universe of bibliographic entities using those attributes and relationships, *identify* an entity [...] or validate the form of name to be used for a controlled access point, *contextualize*, [that is,] place a person, corporate body, etc., in context [and] clarify the relationship between two or more persons, [etc.], and a name by which that person, [etc.], is known, and *justify* [or] document the authority data creator’s reasons for choosing the name on which the controlled access point is based”<sup>8</sup>. Although the four tasks are defined as representing all users, it should be made clear that two types of users perform these tasks each from specific aspect of their needs. For example, *find* can be considered as primarily (end) user task in accessing – searching a catalogue, while at the same time it is the necessary first step for the creator of authority data in his/her process of establishing a new controlled access point for a particular name of person or corporate body, or of maintaining the existing authority data. And, although *justify* or document can be considered as specifically a creator’s task (as eventually it is described as such), without getting the information why some name or form of a name is chosen over the other, the (end) user could either misunderstand the data or lack important information.

### *Primary entities and their relationships at the generic level*

The FRAD model builds its entities, as already stated, on the extension of the entities of the FRBR model; precisely, three groups of entities of the FRBR model (with additional entity *family*) are taken as one (or the first) of the three fundamental or primary entities called *bibliographic entities*. Two other primary entities are *names/identifiers* and *controlled access points*. These three primary entities form the fundamental basis for the conceptual model (Figure 1).<sup>9</sup> The relationships which reflect the inherent associations between various entity types are described as follows: bibliographic entities, or entities in the bibliographic universe, are *known by* (or, *have appellation*) names and/or identifiers; in the cataloguing process those names and identifiers are the *basis for* constructing controlled access points. The reverse relationship is also defined,

8 Ibid., p. 83.

9 Ibid., p 19.

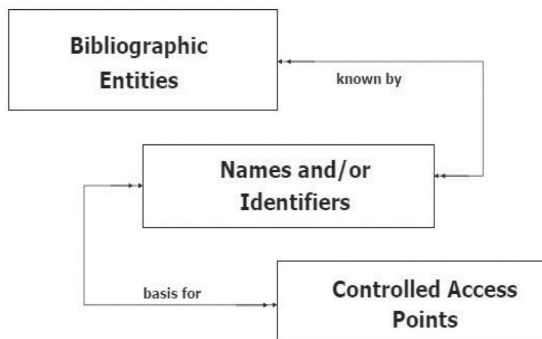


FIGURE 1.  
Fundamental basis for the conceptual model

that is, controlled access point *is based on* the name which *is appellation* of the bibliographic entity, i.e., controlled access point *is based on* identifier which *is assigned to* the bibliographic entity. Except for the latter relationship,<sup>10</sup> all the other relationships are defined as multiple and reverse; this means that a specific instance of any of the defined bibliographic entities may be known by one or more names, and conversely any name may be associated with one or more specific instances of any of the bibliographic entities.

The model defines two more entities that manage the process of determining the content and form of the entity controlled access point: these are *rules* and *agency*. Considering relationships between these three entities, they are defined as follows: controlled access point *is governed by* rules which *are applied by* the agency. At the same time, controlled access point *is created/modified by* the agency which *applies* the rules (Figure 2).

Detailed description of relationships defined in the context of the model will be given in the next section together with the analysis of their applicability to specific requirements that the old book cataloguing poses on name authority control. However, it is necessary to give here a brief description of the entities and relationship that are drawn in the upper part of the diagram in Figure 2 referring to instances of *bibliographic entities*. The FRBR Group 2 entities (*person, corporate body,*

10 For this specific relationship see diagram in Figure 2.

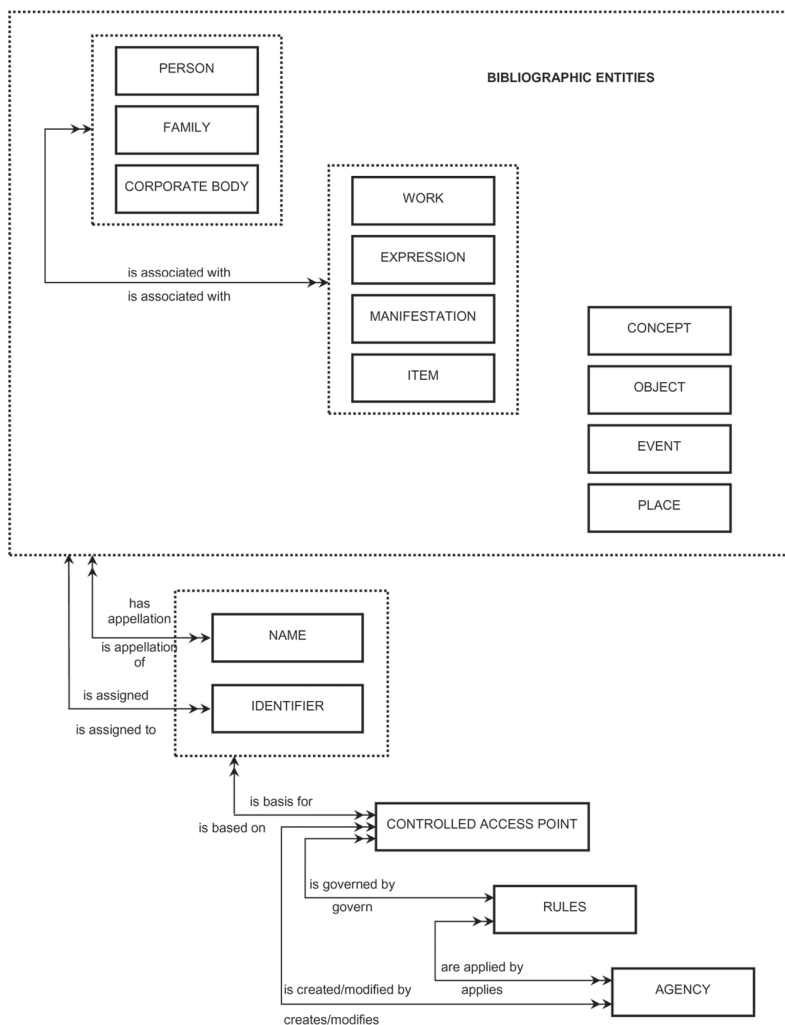


FIGURE 2.  
Conceptual model for authority data

plus *family*) is depicted as related to the FRBR Group 1 entities (*work*, *expression*, *manifestation*, and *item*) in the multiple and reverse relationship type *is associated with*. This general, high-level relationship can be exemplified by a *work* is “created by” a *person*, but the model does not develop further this type of relationship which is commonly described as the qualification of the role (illustrator, composer, writer of a text,

etc.) a person may have in the creation of a work, in this instance. The relationship between a *person*, *corporate body* or *family* and an *expression*, *manifestation* or *item* such as translator, editor, typographer, previous owner, etc., is another type of the role in this type of association. These bibliographic entities and their attributes are defined in the context of the FRAD conceptual model; however, description of their specific relationships is referred to the entity-relationship diagram and definitions of the FRBR model.<sup>11</sup> Bibliographic entities considered as subject authority data – *concept*, *object*, *event*, and *place* (FRBR Group 3 entities) are defined at the level of entities, but their attributes are not defined pending the work of the FRSAR Working Group on the complementary model FRSAD – Functional Requirements for Subject Authority Data.<sup>12</sup>

### **FRAD relationships and their application to the old books name authority control**

FRAD model defines four broad categories of relationships reflected in the authority data. The first category of relationships operates on the generic level between entity types as presented in the diagram in Figure 2, and is basically described in the previous section.

In order to understand this type of relationship, it should be noted that bibliographic entities reflect “intellectual constructs or concepts that are integral to the rules used to create library catalogues, and what is perceived as a specific instance of a particular entity type may vary from one set of rules to another”.<sup>13</sup> How such a specific instance of a particular entity type may vary in the context of the model’s application to old book name authority control will be explained with the reference to the entities *person*, *corporate body*, *family* and *place*, entities related to the production of old books.

#### *Entities person, corporate body and family, and their relationships*

Cataloguing rules view authors uniformly as individual (*persons*) or corporate (*corporate bodies*), while bibliographic entity *family* is generally

- 11 In the context of a database design, these types of relationships are commonly expressed in the linking mechanism between bibliographic and authority files/databases, with the use of codes describing the specific type of relationship.
- 12 See the latest available draft version: Functional requirements for subject authority data (FRSAD) : a conceptual model / IFLA Working Group on Functional Requirements for Subject Authority Records (FRSAR), 2<sup>nd</sup> draft 2009-06-10 [cited: 2010-03-15]. Available at: <http://nkos.slis.kent.edu/FRSAR/report090623.pdf>
- 13 Functional requirements for authority data. Op. cit., p. 20.

not recognised. However, this entity is particularly important for old book cataloguing specifically in order to record the role of the family in the process of production and use (provenance or ownership) of old books. Thus, while there is no problem in depicting the role a family plays in the history of a manifestation (printer, typographer, bookbinder) or an item (bookbinder, owner),<sup>14</sup> the categorisation of the entity for a printer/typographer and/or bookbinder becomes problematic. Namely, under some cataloguing rules, printer may be viewed as a *person*, while under the same rules, but applied by different agency or under different cataloguing rules as a *corporate body*. For example, udovica Bernarda Piperata [vedova/widow Piperata di Bernardo] is under Croatian cataloguing rules considered a person (Example 1), while under the rules adopted by the CERL Thesaurus she is treated as a corporate body (Example 2). Additionally, printer can be viewed as a *family* under certain cataloguing rules, as is exemplified by the access point Giunti [familie] governed by German cataloguing rules,<sup>15</sup> but treated, again, as corporate body by those adopted by the CERL Thesaurus (Example 3). That means that in the case of the rules adopted by the CERL Thesaurus the function of an entity outweighs its intrinsic characterisation.

The second category of relationships comprises of relationships between specific instances of the entities *person*, *family*, *corporate body* and *work*, while the third category comprises of relationships between a specific instance of the entity *person*, *family*, *corporate body* or *work*, on the one hand, and a specific *name* by which the entity is known.

Relationships defined in the second category are relationships that operate between specific instances of one bibliographic entity type, and a specific instance of either the same or a different bibliographic entity type. The relationships between instances of the entities *person* – *person* may be pseudonymous, secular, religious, official, attributive, collaborative, sibling, and parent/child relationship. Following the above discussion about the printers/typographers, the relationships between *persons* that could be applied to old books are the three latter ones – collaborative, sibling, and parent/child relationship. Although sibling relationship is rarely expressed in bibliographic or authority data, it is often found in the case of printers, such as brothers Bernardino and Matteo Vitali, who worked together, but also separately, Matteo only

14 See above for the discussion about FRBR relationships.

15 This is assumed according to the addition to name and notes in German, as well as to the origin of the authority record (UNIMARC field 801 11\$aDE\$bGyGoGBV).

in Venice, while Bernardino in Rimini and Rome (Example 4). Parent/child relationship can be exemplified by Luca Antonio Giunta [der Ältere, Erben], 1538-1566, and Luca Antonio Giunta [junior], 1566-1601. The relationship between husband and wife is not defined by the FRAD model, although there are such cases as, for example, the above mentioned *udovica* [widow of] Bernarda Piperata [vedova Piperata di Bernardo], and Bernardo Piperata, printer and typographer who worked in Split and Vienna, 1826-1841, while his widow worked in Split only, or *Witwe* [widow of] Johann Konrad Stoessel, printer and bookbinder from Dresden, 1733-1768, and her husband, printer Johann Konrad Stoessel, ?-1733.<sup>16</sup> An example of a more complex set of relationships – sibling, parent/child and widow can be seen in the case of relationships among members of the Melchiorre Sessa family (Example 5). Another example of inheriting the printer/typographer business either within a family, or including members outside the family, but without specifying the type of relationship, can be seen in the case of *eredi di* [heirs to] Andrea Bresciano, thus written on the edition. In this case, son-in-law of Andrea is named as one of the heirs (Example 6).<sup>17</sup>

The relationships between a specific instance of a different bibliographic entity type *person* – *family*, and *person* – *corporate body* are defined in the model only as a membership relationship, *family* – *corporate body* as founding and ownership relationships, and *corporate body* – *corporate body* as hierarchical and sequential relationships. Thus, in the context of the above examples on printers, and the above discussion about the first, generic category of relationships in which it was shown how under certain cataloguing rules or their applications in certain databases/catalogues (such as the CERL Thesaurus) the instances of the entity *person* and *family* are treated as instances of the entity *corporate body* we have come to the problem at the conceptual level. Namely, if under certain cataloguing rules the printer is not considered an instance of the bibliographic entity *person* but a *corporate body*, relationships between different entity types would be used, such as membership or sequential relationship, types of relationships at the lesser granularity than those between entities *person* – *person*. The consequences of such a decision would have a direct impact on the level of application, that is, the use/reuse of data in the process of the exchange of authority data, and specifically in the creation of union, co-operative catalogues. It

16 The examples are taken from the CERL Thesaurus.

17 I am indebted to Tinka Katić for pointing out this type of relationship to me.

should be noted, though, that FRAD as a conceptual model is not prescriptive in identifying types of relationships, but rather representative and it “do[es] not aim to provide an exhaustive taxonomy of relationships in this category [...]. It is recognised that specific applications will select relationships important to the application, so there is no intention to make these relationships mandatory or optional”.<sup>18</sup>

#### *Other categories of relationships between entities*

The third category of relationships operates between specific instances of the entity *name* and other related names for the instances of the *bibliographic entities*. A sample of relationship types which is, again, representative rather than providing an exhaustive taxonomy, is given in Table 1.

The types of relationships defined within the second and third category are commonly reflected in the reference structure of the authority record, such as *see* and *see also* references to link variant and related access points (often in coded form), in information notes to explain the relationship between the access points in the record, instruction phrases, or cataloguer’s note, and are used to generate display information in online catalogues. It should be noted (again) that the use of *see* or *see also* references depends on how a particular set of cataloguing rules treats each specific bibliographic condition. For example, under one set of rules, authors are viewed under certain circumstances as establishing more than one bibliographic identity, and a specific instance of the bibliographic entity *person* may correspond to one or more personas adopted by that individual. That is a case of *person – person* pseudonymous relationship which would be expressed by *see also* reference. In the case of another set of rules that does not accept the concept of a persona, the *see* reference would be used to express this type of relationship. Subsequently, the relationship *name of a person – name of a person* would be treated as variant name relationship (see Table 1), in which case one form of the name would be treated as preferred (authorised) form of the name for that person, and the other or others as “variant forms”.<sup>19</sup>

The fourth category of relationships comprises relationships between specific instances of the entity *controlled access point*. Relationship types that are defined in the model are parallel language, alternate

18 Functional requirements for authority data. Op. cit., p. 59.

19 Croatian cataloguing rules do not accept the concept of persona contrary to, for example, Anglo-American and French traditions.

Entity Type	Sample Relationship Types
Name of Person ⇔ Name of Person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ earlier name relationship</li> <li>▪ later name relationship</li> <li>▪ alternative linguistic form relationship</li> <li>▪ other variant name relationships</li> </ul>
Name of Family ⇔ Name of Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ alternative linguistic form relationship</li> </ul>
Name of Corporate Body ⇔ Name of Corporate Body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ expanded name relationship</li> <li>▪ acronym / initials / abbreviations relationship</li> <li>▪ alternative linguistic form relationship</li> <li>▪ other variant name relationships</li> </ul>
Name of Work ⇔ Name of Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ alternative linguistic form relationship</li> <li>▪ conventional name relationship</li> <li>▪ other variant name relationships</li> </ul>

TABLE 1.

Relationship types that operate between a specific instance of a name of a specific bibliographic entity and other names for that entity (FRAD Table 2)

script, and different rules relationship, as well as name/corresponding subject term or classification, and name/identifier relationship. Interesting types of relationships to the old book authority name control are the three first mentioned ones. These types of relationships between controlled access points are commonly expressed by the linking structure mechanisms of the database/catalogue usually by coding the language and/or script of the access point, and cataloguing rules used by the agency creating the authority record. Again, depending on the specific *cataloguing rules* used by a certain cataloguing *agency* these relationships may be expressed through *see* or *see also* reference structures.<sup>20</sup>

### *Entity place and the treatment of fictitious imprint place names*

Places are of interest to the old book user primarily as imprint places, although place names have their inevitable function in the corporate body names such as institutional owners, or even as the place associ-

20 It may be noted here that the CERL Thesaurus specifically treats the *different rules relationship* concept: it intentionally does not distinguish between authorised and variant forms of a name due to the different European cataloguing traditions in establishing the authorised forms of names. In such a way all forms are treated equally, though the forms are identified by the source cataloguing agency using a particular set of cataloguing rules. For more on this solution see the paper by Claudia Fabian in these proceedings.

ated with a family. As already mentioned, entity *place* is categorised in the FRBR model as Group 3 entity, considered as part of the “subjects of artistic or intellectual endeavours”.<sup>21</sup>

Namely, cataloguing rules uniformly view this entity as belonging to the subject authority control, while its function as an access point to old book descriptive cataloguing is essential, and has obviously to be reconsidered in revisions of cataloguing rules due to user specific requirements.<sup>22</sup> Further, cataloguing rules may differ in their treatment of fictional characters, supernatural or legendary beings, imaginary places, etc. In respect to their categorisation, they will be viewed in some cases as *persons, families, places*, etc., while in other cases they will be viewed as *concepts*.<sup>23</sup> Additional problem is raised by the case of fictitious imprint place names; such examples are not rare or exceptional. Note, for example, fictitious names recorded in the CERL Thesaurus for Frankfurt – Cana in Galiläa, Cosmopolis, Deutschland, Hersalaim, London, Utopien, etc. Such type of relationship is not dealt with in the FRAD model because entity *place*, as part of the subject authorities, is envisaged to be fully analysed within the FRSAD: Functional Requirements for Subject Authority Data conceptual model.

### Concluding remarks

The paper describes the FRAD – Functional Requirements for Authority Data conceptual model, with detailed analyses of the four broad categories of relationships reflected in the name authority data which are referenced to old book cataloguing. On the examples of printers/typographers and imprint place names taken from the CERL Thesaurus, the richest and most trustworthy source of authority data in the European context, the paper wants to draw attention to various cataloguing traditions in creating authority data, but particularly the consequences that a specific treatment of entities, and their relationships within a certain cataloguing tradition may have to the application of the model, and consequently to the creation of library services in meeting the requirements of users of old books.

- 21 Functional requirements for bibliographic records. Op. cit., p. 18 [e-version]. As a consequence of such a treatment of place names, UNIMARC format defined the field for Place Name in the 6-- Subject Analysis Block – 620. The 6-- block was in the format's 3rd edition (2008) renamed to Subject Analysis and Biographical History Block. In the same edition the scope of the 620 field underwent extensive revision including change of name to Place and Date of Publication, Performance, etc.
- 22 See, Katić, T. Op.cit., Chapter VI.
- 23 Functional requirements for authority data. Op. cit., p. 21.

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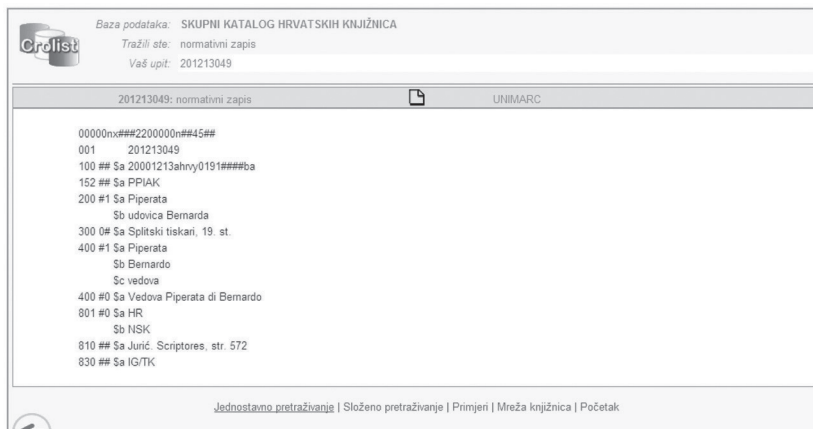
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### **Biographical sketch**

Mirna Willer is Associate Professor at Department of Library and Information Science, University of Zadar, Croatia since 2007. From 1980 to 2007 she worked as systems librarian, standards officer, and senior researcher at the National and University Library in Zagreb, Croatia. She was a standing member of the IFLA Permanent UNIMARC Committee since its establishment in 1991 until 2005 (chair of Committee from 1997 to 2005), since then she is its consultant and honorary member. She was a standing member of various IFLA sections and/or working groups such as Section on Information Technology, Working Group on Metadata, Working Group on Future Developments of ISBD, ISBD Review Group, Working Group on FRANAR (Functional Requirements and Numbering of Authority Records), the Working Group responsible for the conceptual model FRAD, as well as chair of the Advisory Task Group of the Consortium of European Research Libraries (CERL) (1999-2007) which takes care of the maintenance and development of the Heritage of the Printed Book (HPB) Database and CERL Thesaurus. She edited the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of IFLA's *UNIMARC Manual: Authorities Format* which was published by K. G. Saur in 2009.

## Appendix



Baza podataka: SKUPNI KATALOG HRVATSKIH KNJIŽNICA  
Tražilice: normativni zapis  
Veš upit: 201213049

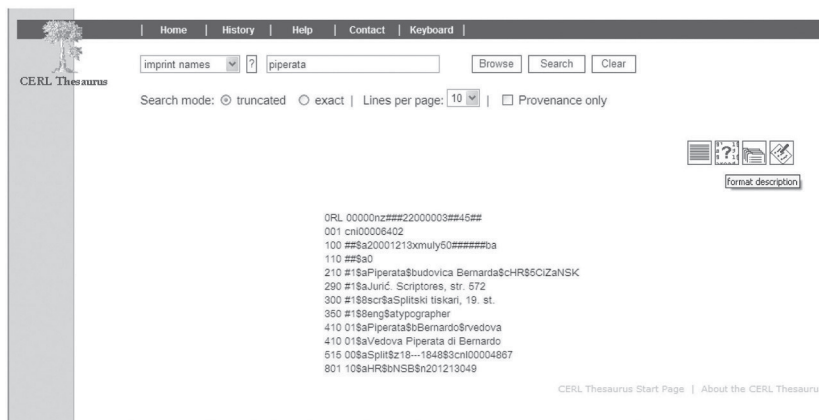
201213049: normativni zapis UNIMARC

```
0000nx##220000n##45##
001 201213049
100 ## $a 20001213ahny0191####ba
152 ## $a PPIAK
200 #1 $a Piperata
    $b udovica Bernardo
300 0# $a Splitski tiskari, 19. st.
400 #1 $a Piperata
    $b Bernardo
    $c vedova
400 #0 $a Vedova Piperata di Bernardo
801 #0 $a HR
    $b NSK
810 ## $a Jurić. Scriptores, str. 572
830 ## $a IG/TK
```

[Jednostavno pretraživanje](#) | [Složeno pretraživanje](#) | [Primjenj](#) | [Mreža knjižnica](#) | [Početak](#)

## EXAMPLE 1.

Printer as bibliographic entity Person according to the Croatian catalogue rules (UNIMARC authorities format, field 200); example taken from the CROLIST, Croatian union catalogue



Home | History | Help | Contact | Keyboard

imprint names ? piperata Browse Search Clear

Search mode:  truncated  exact | Lines per page: 10 |  Provenance only

[format description](#)

```
0R 0000nx##2200003##45##
001 cni00006402
100 ##$a20001213xmuly60####ba
110 ##$a0
210 #1$aPiperata$budovica Bernardo$cHRB$CIZaNSK
290 #1$aJurić. Scriptores, str. 572
300 #1$b$scr$aSplitski tiskari, 19. st.
350 #1$b$ang$aTypographer
410 01$aPiperata$bBernardo$bvedova
410 01$aVedova Piperata di Bernardo
516 00$aSplit$z18--184883cni00004867
801 10$aHR$bNSBn201213049
```

CERL Thesaurus Start Page | About the CERL Thesaurus

## EXAMPLE 2.

Printer as bibliographic entity *Corporate Body* according to the rules applied by the CERL Thesaurus (UNIMARC authorities format, field 210)

The screenshot shows the CERL Thesaurus search interface. The search term 'giunti' is entered in the search box. The search mode is set to 'truncated'. The results are displayed in UNIMARC format, with field 210 being the most prominent:

```

0RL 00000z###22000003###45#
001 cni0003184
100 ##$a20040504xmuly6G#####ba
110 ##$a0
210 #1$aGiunti/$Familie$cDE$5GyGoGEV
290 #1$aBl (Italian Books) S. 1069f
340 119$aun$1a1001 - 16723$a1601a1672
350 #189$aDrucker$z1601-1672
515 018101$aVenedig$100$z1601-16723cni00004895
801 11$aDE$bGyGoGEV8c20040504n38638636682PICA
  
```

At the bottom right, there are links for 'CERL Thesaurus Start Page' and 'About the CERL Thesaurus'.

## EXAMPLE 3.

Printer considered as bibliographic entity *Family* by German cataloguing rules, but treated as *Corporate Body* according to the rules applied by the CERL Thesaurus (UNIMARC authorities format, field 210)

The screenshot shows the CERL Thesaurus search interface with the search term 'vitali matteo'. The search mode is 'truncated'. The detailed record information is as follows:

<b>Record Identifier</b>	cni00022076
<b>Headings</b>	Vitali, Bernardino & Vitali, Matteo
<b>Found in</b>	[BMSTC] [AMTC]
<b>General Notes</b>	Tipografi attivi a Venezia. Entrambi i fratelli lavorarono anche da soli, Matteo soltanto a Venezia, Bernardino anche a Rimini e a Roma.
<b>Dates of Activity</b>	1511-1529
<b>Geographical Notes</b>	Nationality: Italian
<b>Related Imprint Name</b>	Vitali, Matteo
<b>Places of Activity</b>	Venezia (1511-1529)
<b>Sign / Arms / Mark / Device</b>	Cerchio con croce latina e iniziali B.V. Intorno tralci di vite e grappoli. (1517) [JCCU:Edit16:CNCM355] →Record A85-V507-2240 Leone di S. Marco tiene con la zampa destra il Vangelo con la scritta: Pax tibi Marce Evangelista meus. (1523) [JCCU:Edit16:CNCM640] →Record V610-2807

## EXAMPLE 4.

Sibling relationship between instances of the two entities *person* – printers; example taken from the CERL Thesaurus

The screenshot shows the CERL Thesaurus search results for the term 'famiglia'. The interface includes a navigation bar with 'Home', 'History', 'Help', 'Contact', and 'Keyboard'. A search bar contains 'famiglia' with a dropdown menu set to 'imprint names'. Below the search bar, there are radio buttons for 'truncated' (selected) and 'exact', and a 'Lines per page' dropdown set to '10'. A 'Provenance only' checkbox is also present.

**Record Identifier:** cni00021778

**Headings:** Sessa, Melchiorre <1., eredi>

**Found in:** [ADCAM] [BMSTC] [BMSIB] [MAEVN/E]

**General Notes:** MAEVN/E: s.v.: Sessa Melchiorre  
 Editori e tipografi attivi a Venezia almeno fino al 1629. Erano la vedova, Veronica, e i figli di Melchiorre il vecchio: Giovanni Battista il giovane, Giovanni Bernardo, Melchiorre il giovane e Bernardino. L'azienda venne amministrata da Veronica almeno fino al 1582; i figli lavorarono sia insieme che separatamente, e fecero parte di diverse società editoriali, fra cui quella dell'Aquila che si rinnova. Come editori, si servirono di molte tipografie, tra cui quelle di Giovanni Antonio Rampazetto, Girolamo Polo, Alessandro Griffio e Domenico Nicolini da Sabbio. La sottoscrizione degli eredi compare sporadicamente anche in edizioni pubblicate prima della morte di Melchiorre il vecchio, avvenuta verso la fine del 1565.

**Dates of Activity:** 1561-1600

**Geographical Notes:** Nationality: Italian

## EXAMPLE 5.

Melchiorre Sessa and relationships within family members; example taken from the CERL Thesaurus

The screenshot shows the CERL Thesaurus search results for the term 'eredi'. The interface is similar to the previous one, with the search bar containing 'eredi'. The search mode is 'truncated' and 'Lines per page' is '10'.

**Record Identifier:** cni00020299

**Headings:** Bresciano, Andrea <eredi>

**Found in:** [AMTC] [BORSA] [BMSTC] [DITE] [DBI]

**General Notes:** Tipografi attivi a Perugia. Nel 1593 Andrea Bresciano nominò suoi eredi la figlia Isabella, il genero Vincenzo Colombara e i loro figli; dal 1598 l'attività fu proseguita dal solo Colombara.  
 DBI: s.v. Bresciano, Andrea  
 DITE: s.v. Fracassini, Andrea detto il Bresciano

**Dates of Activity:** 1594-1600

**Geographical Notes:** Nationality: Italian

**Places of Activity:** Perugia (1593-1600)

**Sign / Arms / Mark / Device:** Carità (donna con bambino in braccio e altri due al lati). In cornice figurata (1593-1598)  
*Dimensioni: 4,5 x 6*

## EXAMPLE 6.

Andrea Bresciano, eredi [heirs]; example taken from the CERL Thesaurus

## KONCEPTUALNI MODEL ZA AUTORIZIRANE PODATKE FRAD I NJEGOVA PRIMJENA NA STARE KNJIGE

### Sažetak

Rad započinje uvodom u konceptualni model za autorizirane podatke FRAD – *Functional Requirements for Authority Data*, komplementarni model FRBR-u, modelu za bibliografske podatke – *Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records*. Oba je modela izradila IFLA. U tom se dijelu rada opisuju entiteti koje definira model te postupci korisnika u pristupanju i korištenju autoriziranih podataka. U drugom se dijelu na primjerima opisuju imena tiskara/tipografa i nazivi mjesta tiskanja, tj. entiteti *osoba*, *korporativno tijelo*, *obitelj* i *mjesto*, i četiri kategorije odnosa definirana modelom, te se raspravlja o njihovoj primjeni na posebne zahtjeve nadzora nad autoriziranim podacima u odnosu na katalogizaciju stare knjige.

**Ključne riječi:** normativni nadzor imena, konceptualni model, FRAD: *Functional Requirements for Authority Data*, stare knjige, katalogizacija