

**Encoded Archival Context—
Corporate Bodies, Persons, and
Families (EAC-CPF) Tag Library
Version 2010 Revised**

Edition 2018

**Prepared and maintained by the
Technical Subcommittee for Encoded Archival
Context of the Society of American Archivists
and the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin**



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(EAC-CPF) Tag Library Version 2010 Revised , Edition 2018**

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Dedication

The Encoded Archival Context Working Group dedicates the 2010 EAC-CPF Schema and Tag Library to the memory of Per-Gunnar Ottosson. P-G, as he was known to his many friends around the world, played a key role in the development of many international archival standards. He played a critical role in the early development of EAC, but illness and his death in 2008 prevented him from seeing the EAC-CPF work completed. He will be remembered for his keen intelligence, collaborative skills, and wonderful wit. Above all, he will be fondly remembered as a friend.

Release and Revision Notes

This is the final release of the Tag Library for EAC-CPF 2010. The current release includes changes and updates in the schema undertaken by the Technical Subcommittee on Encoded Archival Standards reflecting comments received by the international community of professionals.

The EAC-CPF Tag Library is a living document. As such, it will continue to be developed as users suggest areas in need of clarification or expansion. The Technical Subcommittee for Encoded Archival Standards (TS-EAS) still encourages implementers to provide any queries, comments, and suggestions regarding the tag library and its content. In addition, the contribution of examples is highly encouraged. Questions, comments or examples may be directed to the EAC-CPF subgroup lead, Silke Jagodzinski ([s.jagodzinski\[at\]bundesarchiv.de](mailto:s.jagodzinski[at]bundesarchiv.de)). The underlying encoding of the Tag Library is based on TEI P5 and is designed to facilitate incorporating documentation into the schema to provide guidance in XML editors. While the initial release of the Tag Library is in English, the underlying encoding is designed to facilitate providing the Tag Library in additional languages at later dates.

Background

EAC began with a 1998 effort by Richard Szary, Wendy Duff, and Daniel Pitti to envision a standard for encoding and exchanging authoritative information about the context of archival materials. This standard would provide a communication standard for the exchange of authority records based on the International Standard for Archival Authority Records—Corporate Bodies, Persons, Families (ISAAR(CPF)) and would parallel the standard for encoding archival record finding aids that was found in Encoded Archival Description (EAD). As EAD enabled the practical expression of the General International Standard Archival Description (ISAD(G)), the new standard would enable the expression of ISAAR(CPF). A parallel standard would preserve and strengthen the essential duality that characterizes archival description when it is presented in archival finding aids.

A separate standard would pave the way to eliminating some practical problems found in the use of EAD, which had been developed as a comprehensive solution for encoding standalone finding aids—the dominant presentation model—which held all forms of descriptive data about archival records. Since materials by or about a single entity might be found in many fonds or many repositories, there is much redundant effort in recording information about the same entity. In addition, these duplicative efforts can result in great inconsistency, which bedevils both users, in finding and interpreting materials, and archivists, in creating accurate and complete references to such entities.

Yale University hosted an international meeting in 1998. The meeting was organized by Richard Szary and funded by the Digital Library Federation. The goals of the meeting were to plan the funding and development of an encoding standard based on ISAAR(CPF).

In 2001, with financial assistance from the Gladys Krieble Delmas Foundation, a second international working group met in Toronto. This meeting produced the Toronto Tenets, the principles that gave shape to the proposed standard. The group also established goals for the standard, mapped out the broader parameters of the Document Type Definition (DTD), and established a working group to create a fully formed syntax. The DTD achieved its Beta distribution in 2004, beginning a long testing phase as it was applied in several European and U.S. projects. Informed by the results that emerged from this testbed, the Society of American Archivists' Encoded Archival Context Working Group was formed in 2007 to carry this work forward to the creation of a standard version, and expression in a schema and Tag Library. With the support of the Gladys Krieble Delmas Foundation, the IBC (Istituto per I beni artistici culturali e naturali) of the Regione Emilia-Romagna, the Archivio di Stato di Bologna, OCLC Research, and the National Library of Australia, the EAC Working Group met for three days in Bologna, Italy in May 2008 to lay the foundation of the existing EAC-CPF standard. On-going work via electronic mail and conference calls continued the work started in Bologna. A review period of the final draft was offered between August and November 2009, and the completed schema was released in March 2010. The Working Group is indebted to archivists, librarians and other information professionals throughout the international community for their input, review, and

testing of the schema during its development phase. In 2011, the Working Group was disbanded and SAA Council approved a charge to form the Technical Subcommittee for Encoded Archival Context (TS-EAC). In 2015 the Technical Subcommittees on EAD and EAC-CPF were merged to form the Technical Subcommittee on Encoded Archival Standards (TS-EAS), responsible for the ongoing maintenance of EAD and EAC-CPF.

Archival description includes information about the content, intellectual and physical attributes of the archival material, as well as information about the context of their creation and use. The contextual information of the creation and use of material is often complex and multi-layered and may involve individuals, families, organizations, societies, functions, activities, business processes, geographic places, events, and other entities. Primary among these entities are the corporate bodies, persons and families (CPF entities) responsible for the creation or use of material, usually organizations or persons. With information about these CPF entities, users can understand and interpret the records more fully since they will know the context within which the CPF entities operated and created and/or used the material. Information about these CPF entities can be used either as a component within descriptive approaches that fully integrate contextual information into descriptive products, as archives have traditionally done, or as an independent system that is linked to other descriptive systems and products that focus on content.

Encoded Archival Context – Corporate Bodies, Persons, and Families (EAC-CPF) primarily addresses the description of individuals, families and corporate bodies that create, preserve, use, and are responsible for and/or associated with records in a variety of ways. Over time, other types of contextual entities may evolve under the larger EAC umbrella, but currently its primary purpose is to standardize the encoding of descriptions about CPF entities to enable the sharing, discovery and display of this information in an electronic environment. It supports the linking of information about one CPF entities to other CPF entities to show/discover the relationships amongst record-creating entities and the linking to descriptions of records and other contextual Entities.

EAC-CPF is a communication structure for archival contextual information for individuals, corporate bodies and families and thereby supports the exchange of ISAAR(CPF) compliant authority records. ISAAR(CPF) "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." ISAAR(CPF) also notes that "[s]uccessful 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 communication format which supports the exchange of ISAAR(CPF) compliant archival authority data over the World Wide Web" (ISAAR(CPF), 2004, p. 12). EAC-CPF provides a mechanism for enabling the full expression of ISAAR(CPF), however it may also contain some additional elements or technical content not contained within ISAAR(CPF).

Based upon the Toronto Tenets, established in 2001, the following have informed the development of the schema:

Definitions and Uses

1. Archival context information consists of information describing the circumstances under which archival materials have been created, maintained and used. This context includes, but is not limited to, the identification and characteristics of corporate bodies, persons, and families (CPF entities) who have been the creators, users, or subjects of records, as well as the relationships amongst them.
2. Context information about CPF entities is not data that describes other information resources, but rather data that describes entities that are part of the environment in which those information resources (e.g., records) have existed.
3. The recording of context information about CPF entities in archival information systems directly supports a more complete description and understanding of records, as well as a provenance-based approach to retrieval of these records across time and domains.
4. Context information about CPF entities can also have value as an independent information resource, separate from its use in supporting the description, retrieval, and interpretation of records.
5. This model is also intended to support the exchange and sharing of context information about CPF entities, especially in those instances where repositories have holdings or interests that have context information in common.

Structure and Content

1. Each instance of context information about CPF entities describes a single corporate body, person or family.
2. The model provides a framework within which the full range and depth of context information about agents can be recorded but suggests a minimum set of elements for describing an entity. The model defers recommendations for the appropriate use of other elements to guidelines developed for specific implementations.
3. The model defines a set of elements used to describe CPF entities and the structure of relationships between those elements. This structure supports the discovery, navigation and presentation of context information about CPF entities and the linking of that information to descriptions of resources or to other contextual entities, such as those encoded according to EAD, MARC, and similar standards.
4. The model supports the linking of descriptions of contextual entities to digital or other surrogate representations of those entities.

Technical Issues

1. The model is expressed as an XML language to encourage platform independence and portability of information. The model may also be implemented using other approaches.

EAC-CPF Concepts

CPF Entities are complex. For example, one CPF entity can represent multiple identities, or a single identity can be associated with several different CPF entities. This fact necessitates the structure of a standard to account for the various ways in which CPF entities can be expressed. In order to accommodate the variety of CPF entities, EAC-CPF has adopted the following definitions:

SINGLE IDENTITY: one person (or corporate body or family) with a single identity represented in one EAC-CPF instance. This is the most common identity type.

MULTIPLE IDENTITY-MANY IN ONE: two or more identities (including official identities) with each represented by distinct descriptions within one EAC-CPF instance. Can be programmatically converted into Multiple Identity-One in Many.

MULTIPLE IDENTITY-ONE IN MANY: two or more identities (including official identities) each represented in two or more interrelated EAC-CPF instances. Can be programmatically converted into Multiple Identity-Many in One.

COLLABORATIVE IDENTITY: a single identity shared by two or more persons (e.g. a shared pseudonym used in creation of a collaborative work). Use Multiple Identity-One in Many.

ALTERNATIVE SET: derived EAC-CPF instance that is based on and incorporates two or more alternative EAC-CPF instances for the same entity. To be used by a consortia or a utility providing union access to authority records maintained in two or more systems by two or more agencies. Alternative EAC-CPF instances may be in different languages or in the same language.

EAC-CPF has been created to accommodate this variety of identities, and includes a number of ways to express complexities based on individual repository or aggregator preferences. These options reflect a design principle that underscores increased opportunity for repositories or aggregators to customize the standard for specific needs while at the same time ensuring future aggregation. These flexibilities also reflect an acknowledgement that some fundamental philosophical differences with regard to the processing of information related to separate identities of the same CPF entity exist in the international community. EAC-CPF maintains a neutral stance on those philosophical differences and instead has accommodated the various options without precluding aggregation in the future.

For purposes of this tag library, agents refer to repositories or services creating or maintaining EAC-CPF records, while entities refer to those for which the records are about.

Glossary

Agent: Within the framework of the EAC-CPF schema and Tag Library, agent refers to a repository where records are managed or to individuals performing maintenance activities in the repositories. For example, <agent> is an element of the EAC-CPF schema within <maintenanceEvent>.

CPF entity: A shortcut within the framework of this Tag Library to generically designate the type of entities that are the object of a description in an EAC-CPF instance. In other words, it stands for “the corporate body, person or family being described in an EAC-CPF instance.”

Grouping: In the EAC-CPF Tag Library, the term “grouping” is used as a specialized type of wrapper for those pluralized description elements, e.g., <legalStatuses>, <functions>, etc.

Identity: Though most commonly individuals are known by their real name (the name they were given at birth), it happens that, in the course of their life, they might acquire names other than their real name. In cases where an individual has separate lines of activity, each under a different name, it might be of interest to distinguish between these names and consider them as distinct identities. From the information management standpoint, according to the policy of the repository, each of these distinct identities, though belonging to the same physical person, might either be described separately in distinct EAC-CPF instances (see EAC-CPF concepts, case of MULTIPLE IDENTITY – ONE IN MANY) or might co-exist in one EAC-CPF instance (see EAC-CPF concepts, case MULTIPLE IDENTITY – MANY IN ONE). Another case is that of a collaborative identity where several individuals chose to make themselves publicly known under a personal name (see EAC-CPF concepts, case COLLABORATIVE IDENTITY), justifying their being described in one single EAC-CPF instance.

Resource: Materials, other than CPF entities and functions’ descriptions, to which CPF instances are related.

Wrapper: In the EAC-CPF Tag Library, the term “wrapper” is used as a descriptive function for elements that can contain other elements only, e.g., <legalStatus>, <function>, and <cpfDescription>, etc.

The section “Availability” informs about the conditions of the occurrence of an element within its parent element.

Overview of EAC-CPF Structure and Semantics

Introduction

Each EAC-CPF instance contains two mandatory elements, the <control> element and either the element <cpfDescription> or <multipleIdentities>. The <control> element contains data used in management of the EAC-CPF instance by providing administrative metadata for the description it contains. <cpfDescription> contains information on the name structures, descriptive elements, and relationships. <multipleIdentities> is used when there is more than one <cpfDescription>. These two wrapper elements contain specific elements to support the functional intentions of the parent or containing element.

OR

control

The <control> element contains the following subelements; they are presented in the prescribed order in the EAC-CPF schema:

<recordId> - Required. Contains the one or more unique identifiers for the EAC-CPF instance.

<otherRecordId> - Optional. An element that allows the recording of additional identifiers that may be associated with the EAC-CPF instance.

<maintenanceStatus> - Required. Contains the current drafting status of the EAC-CPF instance. Values include: new, revised, deleted, cancelled, deletedSplit, or deletedReplaced.

<publicationStatus> - Optional. Contains information about the editorial status of the EAC-CPF instance.

<maintenanceAgency> - Required. Contains the name and coded information about the institution or service responsible for the creation, maintenance, and/or dissemination of the EAC-CPF instance.

<languageDeclaration> - Optional. Contains coded and natural language information about the language or languages of the EAC-CPF instance.

<conventionDeclaration> - Optional. Contains information on the rules used to construct the EAC-CPF instance, in particular the names formed in <identity> and the controlled vocabularies and thesauri used in the EAC-CPF instance.

<localTypeDeclaration> - Optional. An element used to declare local conventions used in the @localType attribute.

<localControl> - Optional. An element in which to record any administrative metadata necessary due to local practice that are not represented by the other elements in <control>.

<maintenanceHistory> - Required. Contains information about the date, type and events within the life cycle of an EAC-CPF instance. Contains one or more <maintenanceEvent> elements that document creating, importing, updating, and deletion of the description. Each maintenance event contains an agent, the type of agent (human or machine), the type of event, a description of the event, and the date of the event.

<sources> - Optional. Contains information about the sources consulted in creating the description of the CPF entity or entities in the EAC-CPF instance. Contains one or more <source> element.

cpfDescription

The <cpfDescription> - Corporate body, person or family description, comprises the description of the entity. Similar to the <control> element, <cpfDescription> has four complex subelements used to describe different features of the entity:

<identity> - Required. Complex structure containing the name or names used by the CPF entity over the course of the entity's existence. Contains a repeatable <nameEntry> element for different names, and a repeatable <nameEntryParallel> element for more than one <nameEntry> expressed in different languages.

<description> - Optional. Contains formal description elements parallel to those in ISAAR (CPF) for the description of the CPF entity. An additional <localDescription> allows for local implementation of additional descriptive information not included in the other <description> elements.

<relations> - Optional. Contains one or more references to or descriptions of related corporate bodies, persons or families <cpfRelation>, functions <functionRelation>, or resources <resourceRelation>.

<alternativeSet> - Optional. Contains two or more descriptions for the same CPF entity derived from two or more systems, expressed within a single EAC-CPF instance. The <alternativeSet> consists of two or more <setComponent> elements for the descriptions.

identity

The most complex element in the EAC-CPF schema is the <identity> element. In addition to needing to accommodate one or more names used for or by the CPF entity, <identity> must accommodate two or more parallel names in different languages and/or scripts. In countries where there is more than one official language, such as Canada, names of corporate bodies have more than one language. The <identity> contains a required <entityType> and one or more <nameEntry> and/or <nameEntryParallel> elements. It also includes an optional <entityId> and <descriptiveNote>. The <nameEntry> element is constructed of one or more <part> elements and contains the attributes @scriptCode, @xml:lang, @transliteration, and @localType to provide precision about the language and script of the names if desired. It includes an optional <useDates> element to identify dates of use of a name. <nameEntryParallel>, which is intended for use when the same name is expressed in different languages, contains one or more <nameEntry> elements and an optional <useDates> element. For example, within the context of the Archive of Ontario, parallel French and English headings can be designated through two parallel <nameEntry> elements, with the two different headings being distinguished by the values in the @xml:lang.

Within <identity>, names represented through <nameEntry> or <nameEntryParallel> may be selected as authorized or variant names. The <authorizedForm> and <alternativeForm> elements are available within <nameEntry> and <nameEntryParallel> elements to identify the status of the name according to a particular set of rules. The content of the element is the identification of those rules. Additionally, within <nameEntryParallel>, a single <nameEntry> may be preferred over others. A <preferredForm> element is available in that instance to identify the preferred form of the name according to a particular set of rules. The content of the element identifies those rules.

description

The <description> accommodates a variety of both controlled and prose descriptions of CPF entities. The contained elements closely reflect the descriptive categories outlined in ISAAR (CPF). Descriptive elements generally have a singular and plural form, the latter being used for those cases of multiple instances of a descriptive category or less formal prose description. For example, <function> would be used for a single function term, <functions> will bundle more than one function descriptor or alternatively, it will allow a discursive description. Most elements within <description> include an optional <descriptiveNote> element to provide explanatory text. Elements for description include:

<existDates> — Optional. Dates of existence of the CPF entity being described. Can include actual or approximate dates, using either <date>, <dateRange>, or <dateSet>.

<place> — Optional. Includes relevant location information, optionally paired with related date information. Includes elements <placeEntry> and <placeRole> and the range of possibilities with date information: <date>, <dateRange>, <dateSet>.

<localDescription> — Optional. An element intended to extend the descriptive categories available in a local system. Includes a <term> element and the range of possibilities with date information: <date>, <dateRange>, <dateSet>.

<legalStatus> — Optional. Includes the legal status of a corporate body, typically defined by authorities and granted by either a government or an authorized agency. Includes a <term> element and the range of possibilities with date information: <date>, <dateRange>, <dateSet>.

<function> — Optional. Includes relevant functions, processes, activities, tasks, or transactions performed by the CPF entity being described. Includes a <term> element and the range of possibilities with date information: <date>, <dateRange>, <dateSet>.

<occupation> — Optional. Includes relevant occupations held by the CPF entity being described. Includes a <term> element and the range of possibilities with date information: <date>, <dateRange>, <dateSet>.

<mandate> — Optional. Includes relevant mandates for corporate bodies being described. Includes a <term> element and the range of possibilities with date information: <date>, <dateRange>, <dateSet>.

<structureOrGenealogy> — Optional. Includes information about the structure of a corporate body or the genealogy of a person or family. Includes elements <outline>, <list>, and <p> to assist in structuring the text.

<generalContext> — Optional. Includes information about the general social and cultural context of the entity being described. Includes <list>, <outline>, <p> elements to assist in structuring the text.

<biogHist> — Optional. Includes discursive text providing biographical and/or historical information about the CPF entity being described. Includes an <abstract> element for a brief synopsis of the full content; a <chronList> element allows for structured date, event and optional place information. Includes <list>, <outline>, <p> elements to assist in structuring the text.

All elements in <description> provide a @localType attribute to provide semantic specificity to the term being used. With the exception of <existDates>, <structureOrGenealogy>, <generalContext>, and <biogHist>, plural form grouping elements are available to bundle multiple occurrences of these elements. These grouping elements also include elements <citation>, <list>, <outline>, and <p> to accommodate greater complexity in representing the description being created.

relations

One of the core design principles of EAC-CPF is to avoid describing relationships in a linear fashion, but instead to leverage a distributed descriptive environment.

As a component of archival description, the description of corporate bodies, persons and families must be brought into relation with the other descriptive components. Such CPF entity descriptions must be dynamically related to the record descriptions for which they provide context, and the functions and activities in which they engage and that the records document. With the exception of unique relations, it is the nature of relations that they take place among entities and not within them. Corporate bodies, persons and families are related to other entities, to functions and activities, and to records. Similarly, functions and activities are related to other functions and activities, to creators, and to records; and records are related to other records, to CPF entities, and to functions and activities. Each CPF entity, record, or function/activity description can thus act as a node in a set of relations.

Because relations occur between the descriptive nodes, they are most efficiently created and maintained outside of each node. A person, for example, can be related to one or more persons, organizations or families; to one or more archival records, books, journals, and museum objects; and to various functions and activities. Each of the related entities can be related to one or more other entities. To record all of these relations in the description of each node is inefficient, as correction of an error would require updating two or more descriptions.

While maintaining relations independent of descriptions is efficient, when communicating descriptions between systems or to users it will be necessary to assemble or gather and represent the related descriptions using descriptive surrogates. Each surrogate for a related description will optimally include both human- and machine-readable information. The human-readable information provides succinct descriptions of the related CPF entity, records, or function/activity sufficient to enable identification and a relevancy judgment. The machine-readable information supports a traversable link to the related description.

There are three elements for describing relations with other descriptions included in the <relations> element: <cpfRelation>, <functionRelation>, <resourceRelation>. Within each of these relations elements, there are <relationEntry>, <objectXMLWrap>, <objectBinWrap>, <date>, <dateRange>, <dateSet>, <placeEntry> and <descriptiveNote> elements. Individual relations include the following optional attributes related to the type of relation that is being described:

<cpfRelation> — includes an attribute @cpfRelationType; values are identity, hierarchical, hierarchical-parent, hierarchical-child, temporal, temporal-earlier, temporal-later, family, associative.

<functionRelation> — includes an attribute @functionRelationType; values are controls, owns, performs.

<resourceRelation> — includes an attribute @resourceRelationType; values are creatorOf, subjectOf, other.

Other attributes available for the relation elements include @lastDateTimeVerified, and the suite of simple Xlink attributes.

There are two principal rationales behind the simple typing of relations. First, there is general interest in enabling coherent expression and navigation of relations as well as creation of graphic displays of organizational charts, family trees, and time lines. The simple relationships are an experimental attempt to provide the data necessary to construct such displays. At this point, there has been no attempt to test the utility of the structures with graphic displays. Second, basic information about the nature of relations is necessary in order to make the relationship intelligible to users. Given cultural and institutional differences, the number of possible relation types is, in principle, unlimited. EAC-CPF designers decided, though, that to achieve a minimum level of functionality there needed to be consensus on a set of basic or primitive relation types.

Integrating XLink into EAC-CPF

The EAC-CPF schema includes support for linking to external resources using a limited subset of the xlink standard, which is defined at <http://www.w3.org/TR/xlink/>. The xlink attributes can be used to create and describe links between resources. In particular they can be used to reference a richer set of relationships than those that are supported by @cpfRelationType, @functionRelationType, and @resourceRelationType. The xlink attributes are available on the following elements: <citation>, <cpfRelation>, <functionRelation>, <resourceRelation>, <setComponent>, and <source>.

A more complete description of these attributes is provided in the attributes section of the tag library, but the following information is intended to summarize how they might be used in conjunction with each other.

Xlink Type Attribute

@xlink:type — This attribute is required if any of the other xlink attributes are used on the parent element. It takes the fixed value of 'simple' since EAC-CPF's implementation of xlink only supports outbound links to one resource. If multiple outbound links are required, each link should be represented in a new parent element.

Locator Attribute

@xlink:href — This optional attribute may be used to provide the location of the resource that is being linked to. The link must be a valid URI.

Semantic Attributes

@xlink:arcrole — This optional attribute may be used on `<cpfRelation>`, `<functionRelation>`, and `<resourceRelation>` to provide a precise description of the relationship between the CPF entity described in the EAC-CPF instance and the description to which it is linked. When used on `<citation>`, `<setComponent>`, and `<source>`, it provides an explicit and perhaps more precise description of the relationship that is implied by the context of use. The value must be a valid URI.

@xlink:role — This optional attribute is used to provide a reference to the nature of the linked remote resource. It specifically provides a means to specify the nature of a linked resource in `<resourceRelation>`, as described in ISAAR (CPF) 6.2. The value provided must be a valid URI.

Link Behavior Attributes

@xlink:actuate — This optional attribute may be used in conjunction with `xlink:show` to instruct an external application as to the circumstances under which the linked resource should be resolved. For example, an application can be instructed to load the resource when the parent xml document is loaded or only when the page is requested by a user or application.

@xlink:show — This optional attribute may be used in conjunction with `xlink:actuate` to instruct an external application as to the manner in which the linked resource should be shown to the user when it is resolved. For example, the application can be instructed to replace the current xml document when loading the resource or to load it in a new window or tab.

@xlink:title — This optional attribute may be used to provide a caption or title that an external system or application may use when presenting a link to the user.

Implementers of EAC-CPF will need to provide for the full implementation of the xlink attributes using server-side instructions. One implementation example, demonstrating the intended effects of xlink usage, is provided at <http://www.snee.com/xml/xlink/sxlinkdemo.xml>.

The following excerpt provides one example of how xlink might be implemented in reference to an external vocabulary, to indicate that the information at the related URL describes the spouse of the person described in the EAC-CPF record:

The vocabulary at purl.org referenced above is not intended to be normative and is provided for illustrative purposes only. Over time it is hoped that communities will

develop and maintain controlled vocabularies to describe the nature of the relationships to the people, families, corporate bodies, resources, and functions that are described in the <cpfRelation>, <resourceRelation>, and <functionRelation> elements. Such vocabularies could be maintained locally, nationally, or even internationally, perhaps as a continuation of the work of the Technical Subcommittee – Encoded Archival Context (TS-EAC).

localType

As an international effort, the designers of EAC-CPF are attempting to agree on as much as possible while accommodating cultural and institutional differences. The semantics and structure described above represents the current semantic and structural consensus and is tied closely to ISAAR(CPF).

In addition to the element <localDescription>, described above, many elements may also be qualified with @localType. This attribute is intended to enable EAC-CPF to be adapted for use in national, regional, and local environments where semantics more specific than those provided in EAC-CPF may be necessary, or where descriptive categories not specifically addressed in EAC-CPF are necessary.

Elements

<abbreviation> **Abbreviation** (Table of Contents)

Summary: The <abbreviation> element contains an abbreviation or code for identifying a thesaurus, controlled vocabulary, or other standard used in formulating and compiling the EAC-CPF description.

May contain: [token]

May occur within: conventionDeclaration, localTypeDeclaration, rightsDeclaration (revised in 2010 Revised)

Attributes: xml:id Optional

Description and Usage: The <abbreviation> element contains an abbreviation or code for identifying a thesaurus, controlled vocabulary, or other standard used in formulating and compiling the EAC-CPF description. It is recommended that the value be selected from an authorized list of codes. An example of such a list may be the MARC Code List (<http://www.loc.gov/marc/sourcelist/>).

Occurrence: Optional, Non-repeatable

Example:

```
<conventionDeclaration>
  <abbreviation>RICA</abbreviation>
  <citation>RICA (Regole italiane di
    catalogazione per autore)</citation>
</conventionDeclaration>
```

<abstract> **Abstract** (Table of Contents)

Summary: An element that contains a brief summary of the information contained within the <biogHist> as a whole.

May contain: [text], span

May occur within: biogHist

Attributes:	localType	Optional
	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional

Description and Usage: The <abstract> is a brief synopsis of the identity's biography or history that is often based on the longer descriptions found in <biogHist>. Its purpose is to help readers quickly identify the identity described in the EAC-CPF instance. The content within this element may also be harvested by other systems to provide explanatory context for the <nameEntry> data when it appears in a set of search results.

Occurrence: Optional, Non-repeatable

Example:

```
<biogHist>
  <abstract>Hubert H. Humphrey was born in
  Wallace, South Dakota (1911). He was elected
  Mayor of Minneapolis in 1945 and served
  until 1948. In November of 1948, he was
  elected to the United States Senate and he
  also served as the Senate Democratic Whip
  from 1961 to 1964 and in 1968, Humphrey
  was the Democratic Party's candidate for
  President, but he was defeated by Richard M.
  Nixon. </abstract>
  <p>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.

</biogHist>

<address>

<address> Address (Table of Contents)

Summary: A postal or other address.

May contain: addressLine

May occur within: place

Attributes:

localType	Optional
xml:id	Optional
xml:lang	Optional

Description and Usage: <address> is a wrapper element within <place>. It contains one or more <addressLine> elements that together comprise full or sufficient information identifying a postal or other address related to the entity being described.

Occurrence: Optional, Repeatable

References: ISAAR (CPF) 5.2.3

Example:

```
<place>
  <placeRole>siege social</placeRole>
  <address>
    <addressLine localType="voie">2 rue
    Corneille</addressLine>
    <addressLine
    localType="city">Paris</addressLine>
    <addressLine
    localType="postalcode">75006</addressLine>
    <addressLine>France</addressLine>
  </address>
</place>
<place>
  <placeRole>headquarters</placeRole>
  <address>
    <addressLine>221 Kifissias
    Avenue</addressLine>
    <addressLine>Marousi</addressLine>
    <addressLine>15124</addressLine>
    <addressLine>Greece</addressLine>
  </address>
</place>
```


<addressLine> **Address Line** (Table of Contents)

Summary: One line of a postal or other address

May contain: [text]

May occur within: address

Attributes:

localType	Optional
xml:id	Optional
xml:lang	Optional

Description and Usage: A required element in <address>, the <addressLine> element is used to encode one line of a postal or other address. <addressLine> may be repeated for each line of the address.

Occurrence: Mandatory, Repeatable

References: ISAAR (CPF) 5.2.3

Examples:

```
<place>
  <placeRole>siege social</placeRole>
  <address>
    <addressLine localType="voie">2 rue
    Corneille</addressLine>
    <addressLine
    localType="city">Paris</addressLine>
    <addressLine
    localType="postalcode">75006</addressLine>
    <addressLine>France</addressLine>
  </address>
</place>
<place>
  <placeRole>headquarters</placeRole>
  <address>
    <addressLine>221 Kifissias
    Avenue</addressLine>
    <addressLine>Marousi</addressLine>
    <addressLine>15124</addressLine>
    <addressLine>Greece</addressLine>
  </address>
</place>
```

<agencyCode> Agency Code (Table of Contents)

Summary: The code that represents the institution or service responsible for the creation, maintenance and/or dissemination of the EAC-CPF instance.

May contain: [text]

May occur within: maintenanceAgency

Attributes: xml:id Optional

Description and Usage: An element of <maintenanceAgency> within <control> providing a code representing the institution or service responsible for the creation, maintenance and/or dissemination of the EAC-CPF instance. The name of the agency is given in <agencyName>. The code is used in combination with the content of the required <recordId> to provide a globally unique identifier for the instance.

The format of the code is constrained to that of the International Standard Identifier for Libraries and Related Organizations (ISIL: ISO 15511): a prefix, a dash, and an identifier. The code is alphanumeric (A-Z, 0-9, solidus, hyphen-minus, and colon only) with a maximum of 16 characters. If appropriate to local or national convention insert a valid ISIL for an institution, whether provided by a national authority (usually the national library) or a service (such as OCLC). If this is not the case then local institution codes may be given with the ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 country code as the prefix to ensure international uniqueness in the <agencyCode> element.

Occurrence: Optional, Non-repeatable

References: ISAAR (CPF) 5.4.2

Example:

```
<maintenanceAgency>  
  <agencyCode>AU-ANL:PEAU</agencyCode>  
  <agencyName>National Library of  
    Australia</agencyName>  
</maintenanceAgency>
```

<agencyName> Agency Name (Table of Contents)

Summary: The name or names of the institution or service responsible for the creation, maintenance, and/or dissemination of the EAC-CPF instance.

May contain: [text]

May occur within: maintenanceAgency

Attributes: xml:id Optional
xml:lang Optional

Description and Usage: A mandatory element of <maintenanceAgency> within <control> that provides the name or names of the institution or service responsible for the creation, maintenance and/or dissemination of the EAC-CPF instance.

It is recommended that one uses the form of the agency name that is authorized by an appropriate national or international agency or service.

Occurrence: Mandatory, Repeatable (revised in 2010 Revised)

References: ISAAR (CPF) 5.4.2

Examples:

```
<maintenanceAgency>  
  <agencyCode>AU-ANL:PEAU</agencyCode>  
  <agencyName>National Library of  
    Australia</agencyName>  
</maintenanceAgency>  
<maintenanceAgency>  
  <agencyCode>CA-OONL</agencyCode>  
  <agencyName>Library and Archives  
    Canada</agencyName>  
  <agencyName>Bibliothèque et Archives  
    Canada</agencyName>  
</maintenanceAgency>
```

<agent> Agent (Table of Contents)

Summary: The agent (human or machine) responsible for an event in the maintenance of the EAC instance.

May contain: [text]

May occur within: maintenanceEvent

Attributes: xml:id Optional
xml:lang Optional

Description and Usage: For each maintenance event described in a <maintenanceEvent> element, the name of the agent responsible for the maintenance event must be given. This might be a person or institution in which case the <agentType> should be set as "human," or the name of a system, in which case set the <agentType> to "machine."

Occurrence: Mandatory, Non-repeatable

References: ISAAR (CPF) 5.4.9

Example:

```
<maintenanceEvent>
  <eventType>created</eventType>
  <eventDateTime>20/06/2000
  12:00</eventDateTime>
  <agentType>human</agentType>
  <agent>Bountouri, Lina</agent>
</maintenanceEvent>
<maintenanceEvent>
  <eventType>updated</eventType>
  June 1, 2012
  <agentType>human</agentType>
  <agent>Ionian University Library, Catalog
  Division</agent>
</maintenanceEvent>
<maintenanceEvent>
  <eventType>revised</eventType>
  <eventDateTime>2012-06-11
  10:00AM</eventDateTime>
  <agentType>machine</agentType>
  <agent>ConvertUtility</agent>
</maintenanceEvent>
```

<agentType> Agent Type (Table of Contents)

Summary: The type of agent responsible for a maintenance event of the EAC-CPF instance.

May contain: "human" or "machine" or "unknown" (revised in 2010 Revised)

May occur within: maintenanceEvent

Attributes: xml:id Optional

Description and Usage: For each maintenance event described in a <maintenanceEvent> element, the type of agent given in the <agent> element must be given as "human", "machine", or "unknown."

Occurrence: Mandatory, Non-repeatable

References: ISAAR (CPF) 5.4.9

Example:

```
<maintenanceEvent>
  <eventType>created</eventType>
  <eventDateTime>20/06/2000
  12:00</eventDateTime>
  <agentType>human</agentType>
  <agent>Bountouri, Lina</agent>
</maintenanceEvent>
<maintenanceEvent>
  <eventType>updated</eventType>
  June 1, 2012
  <agentType>human</agentType>
  <agent>Ionian University Library, Catalog
  Division</agent>
</maintenanceEvent>
<maintenanceEvent>
  <eventType>revised</eventType>
  <eventDateTime>2012-06-11
  10:00AM</eventDateTime>
  <agentType>machine</agentType>
  <agent>ConvertUtility</agent>
</maintenanceEvent>
```

<alternativeForm> **Alternative Form** (Table of Contents)

Summary:	Qualifies the name contained in <nameEntry> or set of names contained in <nameEntryParallel> as alternative or variant forms.
May contain:	NMTOKEN
May occur within:	nameEntry, nameEntryParallel
Attributes:	xml:id Optional
Description and Usage:	<p>The name of an EAC-CPF entity, as formed within the <nameEntry> or <nameEntryParallel> elements, may be the authorized form of the name according to a particular set of rules or conventions, or it may be an alternative or unauthorized form according to a different set of rules. This optional element provides the opportunity to indicate one or more sets of rules or conventions under which the form of the name expressed in <nameEntry> or <nameEntryParallel> would be regarded as an alternative or unauthorized form.</p> <p>The eac-cpf schema offers two possibilities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. <alternativeForm> is used within <nameEntry> only when <nameEntry> is not included within <nameEntryParallel>. In this case, it qualifies the form of the name recorded within the precise <nameEntry> element as a variant form of the name, as compared to other <nameEntry> elements which are deemed as authorized ones.2. <alternativeForm> may be used within <nameEntryParallel> to indicate that the set of parallel names recorded in separate <nameEntry> elements within <nameEntryParallel> are deemed as variant forms of the name. <p>The content of the <alternativeForm> is an abbreviation selected from a constrained set of values, each of which represents a set of national, international or other rules that govern the construction of EAC-CPF names in those environments. The abbreviations expressed in <alternativeForm> must be declared within the <conventionDeclaration> element in <control>.</p> <p>The parallel element <authorizedForm> permits one to indicate rules or conventions according to which the name is the authorized form. The element <preferredForm> permits one to indicate that the name as expressed is the</p>

preferred form in the encoder's local context, regardless of its authorized status in any other name authority environment.

<alternativeForm> may be repeated in case a single or a set of <nameEntry> element(s) may conform to more than one rule.

Occurrence: Optional, Repeatable

References: ISAAR (CPF) 5.1.5

Example:

```
<nameEntry>
  <part>Brown, Bob, 1886-1959</part>
  <authorizedForm>AACR2</authorizedForm>
  <alternativeForm>ncafnor</alternativeForm>
</nameEntry>
<nameEntry>
  <part>Brown, Robert Carlton
    (1886-1959)</part>
  <authorizedForm>ncafnor</authorizedForm>
  <alternativeForm>AACR2</alternativeForm>
</nameEntry>
```

<alternativeSet> **Alternative Set** (Table of Contents)

Summary:	A container element for two or more authority records derived from two or more authority systems, expressed within a single EAC-CPF instance.	
May contain:	setComponent	
May occur within:	cpfDescription	
Attributes:	xml:base	Optional
	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional
Description and Usage:	<p>Alternative Set is a container element for two or more authority records derived from two or more authority systems. Alternative authority records are contained with <alternativeSet> in <setComponent> elements. This approach allows different descriptions of the same CPF entity to be contained within a single EAC-CPF instance.</p> <p>Authority record aggregation may be used in cooperative or consortial contexts that gather together records describing the same CPF entity in different languages, or from different rules when it is desirable to provide users with alternative descriptions of the same entity. For example, in the context of the European Union, an international cooperative project may want to provide users the option of storing descriptions in Italian, French, German, English, Spanish, and in other European languages.</p> <p><alternativeSet> should not be confused with <sources>, wherein authority records referenced are not intended to be displayed as alternative versions.</p>	
Occurrence:	Optional, Non-repeatable	

Examples:

```
<alternativeSet>
  <setComponent href="http://
authorities.loc.gov/" type="simple"
lastDateTimeVerified="2009-08-02">
  <componentEntry>Bright Sparcs
Record</componentEntry>
</setComponent>
<setComponent href="http://nla.gov.au/
anbd.aut-an35335937" type="simple"
lastDateTimeVerified="2012-06-25">
  <componentEntry>NLA
record.</componentEntry>
</setComponent>
<setComponent>
  <objectXMLWrap>
```



```

        <eac-cpf xmlns:xsi="http://
        www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
        xsi:schemaLocation="urn:isbn:1-931666-33-4
        http://eac.staatsbibliothek-berlin.de/
        schema/cpf.xsd">
            <control>[...]</control>
            <cpfDescription>[...]</cpfDescription>
        </eac-cpf>
    </objectXMLWrap>
</setComponent>
</alternativeSet>
<alternativeSet>
    <setComponent href="http://
    authorities.loc.gov/" type="simple">
        <componentEntry>Bright Sparcs
        Record</componentEntry>
    </setComponent>
    <setComponent href="http://nla.gov.au/
    anbd.aut-an35335937" type="simple">
        <componentEntry>NLA
        record.</componentEntry>
    </setComponent>
</alternativeSet>

```

<authorizedForm> **Authorized Form** (Table of Contents)

Summary:	Qualifies the name contained in <nameEntry> or the set of names contained in <nameEntryParallel> as authorized access points.
May contain:	NMTOKEN
May occur within:	nameEntry, nameEntryParallel
Attributes:	xml:id Optional
Description and Usage:	<p>The name of an EAC-CPF entity, as formed within the <nameEntry> or <nameEntryParallel> elements, may be the authorized form of the name according to a particular set of rules or conventions, or it may be an alternative or unauthorized form according to a different set of rules. This optional element provides the opportunity to indicate one or more sets of rules or conventions under which the form of the name expressed in <nameEntry> or <nameEntryParallel> would be regarded as an authorized form.</p> <p>The eac-cpf schema offers two possibilities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. <authorizedForm> is used within <nameEntry> only when <nameEntry> is not included within <nameEntryParallel>. In this case, it qualifies the form of the name recorded within the precise <nameEntry> element as an authorized access point.2. <authorizedForm> may be used within <nameEntryParallel> to indicate that the set of parallel names recorded in separate <nameEntry> elements within <nameEntryParallel> are deemed as authorized access points. <p>The content of the element is an abbreviation selected from a constrained set of values, each of which represents a set of national, international or other rules that govern the construction of EAC-CPF names in those environments. The abbreviations expressed in <authorizedForm> must be declared within the <conventionDeclaration> element in <control>.</p> <p>The parallel element <alternativeForm> permits one to indicate rules or conventions according to which the name is the authorized form. The element <preferredForm> permits one to indicate that the name as expressed is the preferred form in the encoder's local context, regardless of its authorized status in any other name authority environment.</p>

<authorizedForm> may be repeated in case a single or a set of <nameEntry> element(s) may conform to more than one rule.

Occurrence:

Optional, Repeatable

Example:

```
<nameEntry>
  <part>Brown, Bob, 1886-1959</part>
  <authorizedForm>AACR2</authorizedForm>
  <alternativeForm>ncafno</alternativeForm>
</nameEntry>
<nameEntry>
  <part>Brown, Robert Carlton
    (1886-1959)</part>
  <authorizedForm>ncafno</authorizedForm>
  <alternativeForm>AACR2</alternativeForm>
</nameEntry>
```

<biogHist> Biography or History (Table of Contents)

Summary: A concise essay and/or chronology that provides biographical or historical information about the EAC-CPF entity.

May contain: abstract, chronList, citation, list, outline, p

May occur within: description

Attributes:

localType	Optional
xml:id	Optional
xml:lang	Optional

Description and Usage: The <biogHist> includes significant details about the life of an individual or family, or the administrative history of a corporate body. The <biogHist> may contain just text in a series of Paragraphs <p>, and/or a Chronology List <chronList> that matches dates and date ranges with associated events and/or places. The <abstract> element is intended to provide a very brief synopsis of the full <biogHist> content that could be extracted for inclusion in a remote source, such as a MARC record.

The optional <citation>, <list>, and <outline> elements are used to accommodate greater complexity in expressing or representing the biography or history of the CPF entity being described. A simpler discursive expression of the information may be encoded as one or more <p> elements.

Occurrence: Optional, Repeatable

References: ISAAR 5.2.2

Example:

```
<biogHist>
  <abstract>Established in 1961, the United
  States Peace Corps administered and
  coordinated Federal international volunteer
  and related domestic volunteer programs
  in areas of agricultural assistance,
  community development, education,
  environmental protection, and nation
  assistance.</abstract>
  <p>The Peace Corps was established as
  an operating agency in the 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.</p>
</biogHist>
<biogHist>
<p>Ilma Mary Brewer, nee Pidgeon, was Lecturer in Botany/Biology, University of Sydney 1963-70 and Senior Lecturer in Biological Sciences 1970-78. She developed new methods of teaching based on the recognition that a student learnt more by working at his/her own place and instruction him/her self. Her findings were published as a book, "Learning More and Teaching Less."</p>
<chronList>
<chronItem>
<date standardDate="1936">1936</date>
<event>Bachelor of Science (BSc) completed at the University of Sydney</event>
</chronItem>
<chronItem>
<date standardDate="1937">1937</date>
<event>Master of Science (MSc) completed at the University of Sydney</event>
</chronItem>
<chronItem>
<dateRange>
<fromDate standardDate="1937">1937</fromDate>
<toDate standardDate="1941">1941</toDate>
</dateRange>
<event>Linnean Macleay Fellow</event>
</chronItem>
</chronList>
</biogHist>

<chronItem> Chronology List Item (Table of Contents)

Summary: A container element that keeps a date or a date range paired with an associated event and an optional place within a Chronology List <chronList>.

May contain: date, dateRange, event, placeEntry

May occur within: chronList

Attributes:

localType	Optional
xml:id	Optional
xml:lang	Optional

Description and Usage: Each <chronItem> contains a <date> (a single date) or a <dateRange> (an inclusive date span) coupled with an <event>. A <placeEntry> element is optionally available to ground the event in a particular location.

Occurrence: Mandatory, Repeatable

References: ISAAR (CPF) 5.2.2

Example:

```
<chronItem>
  <date standardDate="1957">1957</date>
  <event>Left Mer and moved to the mainland.
  Worked at various jobs including canecutter
  and railway labourer.</event>
</chronItem>
<chronItem>
  <dateRange>
    <fromDate
      standardDate="1960">1960</fromDate>
    <toDate standardDate="1961">1961</toDate>
  </dateRange>
  <event>Union representative, Townsville-
  Mount Isa rail construction project.</event>
</chronItem>
```

<chronList> Chronology List (Table of Contents)

Summary:	A structured chronological list of events, dates, and (optionally) places that may be used within the <biogHist> element.	
May contain:	chronItem	
May occur within:	biogHist	
Attributes:	localType	Optional
	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional
Description and Usage:	Chronology List comprises a sequentially structured list of significant events in the life of the person or during the existence of the family or corporate body described in the EAC-CPF instance. Such events are associated with the date of occurrence and optionally with the name of a place. Each <chronList> contains a series of <chronItem> elements, each associating a <date> or <dateRange> with an <event> and an optional <placeEntry>.	
Occurrence:	Optional, Repeatable	
References:	ISAAR (CPF) 5.2.2	
Example:	<pre> <chronList> <chronItem> <date standardDate="1936">1936</date> <event>Bachelor of Science (BSc) completed at the University of Sydney</event> </chronItem> <chronItem> <date standardDate="1937">1937</date> <event>Master of Science (MSc) completed at the University of Sydney</event> </chronItem> <chronItem> <dateRange> <fromDate standardDate="1937">1937</fromDate> <toDate standardDate="1941">1941</toDate> </dateRange> <event>Linnean Macleay Fellow</event> </chronItem> <chronItem> <dateRange> <fromDate standardDate="1939">c. 1939</fromDate> <toDate standardDate="1945">c. 1945</toDate> </dateRange> </chronItem> </chronList> </pre>	

```
</dateRange>  
<event>Worked with Army Intelligence to  
map the vegetation (trees and undergrowth)  
in the coastal regions of New South  
Wales</event>  
</chronItem>  
</chronList>
```


<citation> Citation (Table of Contents)

Summary:	An element that cites an external resource.	
May contain:	[text], span	
May occur within:	biogHist, conventionDeclaration, function, functions, legalStatus, legalStatuses, localDescription, localDescriptions, localTypeDeclaration, mandate, mandates, occupation, occupations, place, places, rightsDeclaration (revised in 2010 Revised)	
Attributes:	lastDateTimeVerified	Optional
	xlink:actuate	Optional
	xlink:arcrole	Optional
	xlink:href	Optional
	xlink:role	Optional
	xlink:show	Optional
	xlink:title	Optional
	xlink:type	Required (if any XLINK attributes used)
	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional
Description and Usage:	<p><citation> is a generic element available within a number of descriptive elements that cites an external resource in machine and / or human readable form. The purpose of the <citation> element is to point to a resource that provides descriptive data which is not otherwise given in the EAC-CPF instance, such as an original document that sets out the mandate for a corporate body; it should not be confused with the <source> element which is used to declare a particular resource used in the composition of the EAC-CPF instance. In most contexts it is optional, but a <citation> element must be given within <conventionDeclaration>, <localTypeDeclaration>, and <rightsDeclaration> elements in <control> (revised in 2010 Revised). Provide the formal title or name of the resource, using the element to indicate any formatting (such as italic or bold etc) thought necessary. The user experience can be controlled by use of the available XML linking Language (Xlink) attributes for which consult the specification at http://www.w3.org/TR/xlink/.</p>	
Occurrence:	Within conventionDeclaration, localTypeDeclaration and rightsDeclaration (revised in 2010 Revised): Mandatory, Non-repeatable (revised in 2010 Revised)	

Within function, legalStatus, localDescription, mandate, occupation, place: Optional, Non-repeatable (revised in 2010 Revised)

Within functions, legalStatuses, localDescriptions, mandates, occupations, places: Optional, Repeatable

Example:

```
<conventionDeclaration>
  <abbreviation>AFNOR</abbreviation>
  <citation>Indexation conforme à la norme:
  AFNOR. " AFNOR NF Z44-060 Documentation -
  Catalogage d'auteurs et d'anonymes: formes
  et structures des vedettes de collectivités
  - auteurs." Décembre 1996. </citation>
</conventionDeclaration>
<conventionDeclaration>
  <abbreviation>USNARA-LDRG</abbreviation>
  <citation>U.S. National Archives and Records
  Administration. "Lifecycle Data Requirements
  Guide". March 2012. (for creating the
  authorized form of the name).</citation>
</conventionDeclaration>
<mandate>
  <citation>FR ANOM COL C11D 1 Fol179-179 vo:
  concession de pêche en Acadie par le Roi à
  Bergier, Gaultier, Boucher et autres daté du
  3 mars 1684.</citation>
</mandate>
<biogHist>
  <citation>The full biography is presented in
  "Vasari, Giorgio. "Part 3, Paolo Uccello."
  In
    <span style="italics">The lives of the
    artists</span>
  , by Giorgio Vasari, translated by P.
  Bondanella and J.C. Bondanella. Oxford:
  Oxford University Press, 1991."</citation>
</biogHist>
```

<componentEntry> Component Entry (Table of Contents)

Summary: A caption that can be used to provide identification and access to a linked resource.

May contain: [text]

May occur within: setComponent

Attributes:	localType	Optional
	scriptCode	Optional
	transliteration	Optional
	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional

Description and Usage: A <componentEntry> occurs within <setComponent> to provide a textual note about the EAC-CPF instance that is being bundled together with other authority records for the same entity within an <alternativeSet> wrapper. The bundled alternate records for a given EAC-CPF entity may be in different languages or may come from different authority systems. The bundling allows them to be transmitted or stored together. The <componentEntry> element provides a place where a particular alternate record can be described or explained in relation to the other authority records.

Occurrence: Optional, Repeatable

Example:

```
<alternativeSet>
  <setComponent href="http://nla.gov.au/
  anbd.aut-an35335937" type="simple">
    <componentEntry>Bright Sparcs
    Record</componentEntry>
  </setComponent>
  <setComponent
  lastDateTimeVerified="2009-08-02"
  href="mawsonBS.xml" type="simple">
    <objectXMLWrap>
      <eac-cpf xmlns:xsi="http://
      www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
      xsi:schemaLocation="urn:isbn:1-931666-33-4
      http://eac.staatsbibliothek-berlin.de/
      schema/cpf.xsd"> [...] </eac-cpf>
    </objectXMLWrap>
  </setComponent>
</alternativeSet>
```

<control> Control (Table of Contents)

Summary: The element of the instance that contains control information about its identity, creation, maintenance, status, and the rules and authorities used in the composition of the description.

May contain: conventionDeclaration, languageDeclaration, localControl, localTypeDeclaration, maintenanceAgency, maintenanceHistory, maintenanceStatus, otherRecordId, publicationStatus, recordId, rightsDeclaration, sources (revised in 2010 Revised)

May occur within: eac-cpf

Attributes:	xml:base	Optional
	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional

Description and Usage: This required wrapper element within <eac-cpf> contains the information necessary to manage the instance. This includes information about its identity, creation, maintenance, and status as well the languages, rules and authorities used in the composition of the description.

It must contain a unique identifier for the instance within the <recordId> element. Other associated identifiers may be given in <otherRecordId>. There must be a description of the agency responsible for its creation and maintenance in <maintenanceAgency> as well as statements about its current drafting status in <maintenanceStatus> and the creation, maintenance, and disposition of the instance in <maintenanceHistory>.

Three elements are available to declare languages, rules and conventions used in the EAC-CPF instance. The <languageDeclaration> element provides information on the language and script used in the description. The <conventionDeclaration> element provides information on the authorities or controlled vocabularies used in the instance. <localTypeDeclaration> declares the local conventions and controlled vocabularies used within the @localType.

Other optional elements available in <control> include a <sources> element to provide information about the documentary sources used in the composition of the description and a <publicationStatus> element to indicate the editorial status of the EAC-CPF instance.

Other control elements considered necessary but not otherwise included may be given in the <localControl> element.

Occurrence: Mandatory, Non-repeatable

References: ISAAR (CPF) 5.4

Examples:

```
<control>
  <recordId>nla.party-521122</recordId>
  <maintenanceStatus>revised</maintenanceStatus>
  <publicationStatus>approved</publicationStatus>
  <maintenanceAgency>
    <agencyCode>GR-TEI:ATHENS</agencyCode>
    <agencyName>National Library of
    Australia</agencyName>
  </maintenanceAgency>
  <languageDeclaration>
    <language languageCode="eng"></language>
    <script scriptCode="Latn"></script>
  </languageDeclaration>
  <conventionDeclaration>
    <abbreviation>AACR2</abbreviation>
    <citation>Anglo-American Cataloging Rules,
    Revised</citation>
  </conventionDeclaration>
  <maintenanceHistory>
    <maintenanceEvent>
      <eventType>created</eventType>
      <eventDateTime
      standardDateTime="2009-06-26T05:33:41Z">2009-06-26T05:
      <agentType>human</agentType>
      <agent>bdewhurs</agent>
    </maintenanceEvent>
  </maintenanceHistory>
  <sources>
    <source href="http://www.icacds.org.uk/
    eng/ISAAR(CPF)2ed.pdf" type="simple">
      <sourceEntry>ISAAR(CPF)</sourceEntry>
      <descriptiveNote>
        <p>Record created based on
        ISAAR(CPF) 2nd ed Example 5 - Person
        description</p>
      </descriptiveNote>
    </source>
  </sources>
</control>
<control>
  <recordId>254pap_XML</recordId>
  <maintenanceStatus>new</maintenanceStatus>
  <maintenanceAgency>
    <agencyCode>GR-####</agencyCode>
    <agencyName>Technological Educational
    Institute of Athens</agencyName>
```

```

</maintenanceAgency>
<languageDeclaration>
  <language languageCode="gre">Greek
  language, Modern.</language>
  <script scriptCode="Grek"></script>
</languageDeclaration>
<conventionDeclaration>
  <abbreviation>ISAAR (CPF)</abbreviation>
  <citation>Committee on Descriptive
  Standards Canberra. International Standard
  Archival Authority Description for
  Corporate Bodies, Persons and Families
  (ISAAR CPF). Australia, Second Edition,
  October (2003).</citation>
</conventionDeclaration>
<conventionDeclaration>
  <abbreviation>NLG
  Authorities</abbreviation>
  <citation>Maniati, Ioanna (ed.) (1991).
  National Library of Greece: Greek Subject
  Headings Catalog. Athens.</citation>
</conventionDeclaration>
<maintenanceHistory>
  <maintenanceEvent>
    <eventType>created</eventType>
    <eventDateTime>2011-05-20</eventDateTime>
    <agentType>human</agentType>
    <agent>Department of Library Science
    and Information Systems, Technological
    Educational Institute of Athens</agent>
  </maintenanceEvent>
</maintenanceHistory>
<sources>
  <source>
    <sourceEntry>Archives of the Secondary
    Education Division(Ministry of National
    Education and Religion).</sourceEntry>
  </source>
</sources>
</control>

```

<conventionDeclaration> Convention Declaration (Table of Contents)

Summary: A declaration of the rules or conventions, including authorized controlled vocabularies and thesauri, applied in creating the EAC-CPF instance.

May contain: abbreviation, citation, descriptiveNote

May occur within: control

Attributes: xml:id Optional
xml:lang Optional

Description and Usage: An optional element of <control>, used for declaring references in the <citation> element to any rules and conventions, including authorized controlled vocabularies or thesauri, applied in the construction of the description. For example, <conventionDeclaration> should be used to identify any controlled vocabularies the terms of which appear as values of the attribute @vocabularySource for <term>, <placeEntry>, and <placeRole> elements. Any notes relating to how these rules or conventions have been used may be given within a <descriptiveNote> element. The <abbreviation> element may be used to identify the standard or controlled vocabulary in a coded structure. Each new rule / set of rules should be contained in a separate <conventionDeclaration> element.

Occurrence: Optional, Repeatable

References: ISAAR (CPF) 5.4.3

Example:

```
<conventionDeclaration>
  <abbreviation>AFNOR</abbreviation>
  <citation>AFNOR NFZ 44-060 (decembre
1986)</citation>
  <descriptiveNote>
    <p>Indexation conforme à la norme AFNOR
NFZ 44-060 (Décembre 1986) Catalogage:
forme et structure des vedettes de
collectivités-auteurs Notice encodee
conformement à la norme internationale
de description archivistique contextuelle
informatisée EAC 2004</p>
  </descriptiveNote>
</conventionDeclaration>
<conventionDeclaration>
  <citation>International Standards
Organization. "ISO 8601 - Data elements
and interchange formats - Information
interchange - Representation of dates and
```

times." Geneva: International Standards
Organization, 2000.</citation>
</conventionDeclaration>

<cpfDescription> Corporate Body, Person, or Family Description (Table of Contents)

Summary: The <cpfDescription> contains the description of one identity. Commonly one CPF entity has one identity, but when it has more than one, use either <multipleIdentities> or multiple interrelated EAC-CPF instances.

May contain: alternativeSet, description, identity, relations

May occur within: eac-cpf, multipleIdentities

Attributes:	xml:base	Optional
	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional

Description and Usage: The <cpfDescription> contains the description of one identity. Each description contains the name or names by which the identity is known, and optionally may contain a description of historical context to facilitate understanding of the identity. The <cpfDescription> includes a required <identity> element containing authorized or parallel name entries and optional <description> and <relations> to provide contextual information for the CPF entity being described, including the relations to other corporate bodies, persons, families, resources, and functions.

An optional <alternativeSet> element allows the incorporation of two or more authority records derived from two or more authority systems. The @xml:id attribute allows individual <cpfDescription> elements to be individually identified when using the <multipleIdentities> structure.

Occurrence: Within eac-cpf: Mandatory, Non-repeatable
Within multipleIdentities: Mandatory, Repeatable

References: ISAAR (CPF) 5.1, 5.2, 5.3

Example:

```
<cpfDescription>
  <identity>[...] </identity>
  <description>[...] </description>
  <relations>[...]</relations>
</cpfDescription>
```

<cpfRelation> Corporate Body, Person, or Family Relation (Table of Contents)

Summary:	An element designed to encode a relationship between a corporate body, person, or family and the CPF entity described in the EAC-CPF instance	
May contain:	date, dateRange, dateSet, descriptiveNote, objectBinWrap, objectXMLWrap, placeEntry, relationEntry	
May occur within:	relations	
Attributes:	cpfRelationType	Optional
	lastDateTimeVerified	Optional
	xlink:actuate	Optional
	xlink:arcrole	Optional
	xlink:href	Optional
	xlink:role	Optional
	xlink:show	Optional
	xlink:title	Optional
	xlink:type	Required (if any XLINK attributes used)
	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional
Description and Usage:	<p>The <cpfRelation> element contains the description of a corporate body, person, or family related to the described CPF entity. Such related entities are typically described in another EAC-CPF instance or other encoding language such as MARC. Use the <objectXMLWrap> to incorporate XML elements from any XML namespace or <objectBinWrap> for base64-encoded binary data. A <relationEntry> element is provided for textual identification of the related entity.</p> <p>Use the <date>, <dateRange>, or <dateSet> elements for specifying the time period of the relationship and the <placeEntry> element for recording relevant location information. A <descriptiveNote> element may be included for a more detailed explanation of the relationship.</p> <p>The @cpfRelationType attribute may be used to specify the nature of the <cpfRelation> entity's relationship to the entity described in the EAC-CPF instance. Values are chosen from a closed list.</p>	
Occurrence:	Optional, Repeatable	
References:	ISAAR (CPF) 5.3	
Example:		

```
<cpfRelation cpfRelationType="hierarchical-  
parent" xlink:href="FRDAFANCH00MC_NAETUDE_110"  
xlink:type="simple">  
  <relationEntry>Étude notariale  
  CX</relationEntry>  
  <dateRange>  
    <fromDate standardDate="1609-07-04">4  
    juillet 1609</fromDate>  
    <toDate standardDate="1640-07-07">7  
    juillet 1640</toDate>  
  </dateRange>  
</cpfRelation>
```

<date> Date (Table of Contents)

Summary: The single date of an event in the history of, or a relationship with, the person, family, or corporate body being described in the EAC-CPF instance.

May contain: [text]

May occur within: chronItem, cpfRelation, dateSet, existDates, function, functionRelation, legalStatus, localControl, localDescription, mandate, occupation, place, resourceRelation, useDates

Attributes:	localType	Optional
	notAfter	Optional
	notBefore	Optional
	standardDate	Optional
	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional

Description and Usage: A generic element expressing the single date of an event in the history of, or a relationship with, the person, family, or corporate body being described in the EAC-CPF instance. If the event or relationship has inclusive dates use the <dateRange> element, while more complex dates (combining singles dates and date ranges) can be expressed in <dateSet>.

The content of the element is intended to be a human-readable natural language date with a machine-readable date provided as the value of the @standardDate attribute, formulated according to ISO 8601. Other attributes include @notBefore and @notAfter for dates of uncertainty. The @localType attribute can be used to supply a more specific characterization of the date.

Dates of existence for the entity being described in the EAC-CPF instance are encoded with the <existDates> element, while the dates of use of a particular name of an entity are encoded in <useDates>. The date and time of a maintenance event in the history of the EAC-CPF instance are given in the <eventDateTime> element.

Occurrence: Optional, Repeatable

Examples:

```
<date standardDate="1765-09-18">September 18,
1765</date>
<date localType="WeddingDay"
standardDate="2000-08-12">September 12,
2000</date>
```

<dateRange> Date Range (Table of Contents)

Summary: The date range of an event in the history of, or a relationship with, the person, family, or corporate body being described in the EAC-CPF instance. It contains <fromDate> and <toDate> child elements.

May contain: fromDate, toDate

May occur within: chronItem, cpfRelation, dateSet, existDates, function, functionRelation, legalStatus, localControl, localDescription, mandate, occupation, place, resourceRelation, useDates

Attributes:	localType	Optional
	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional

Description and Usage: A generic element that expresses inclusive dates of an event in the history of, or a relationship with, the person, family, or corporate body being described in the EAC-CPF instance. <dateRange> contains <fromDate> and <toDate> child elements. If the event or relationship has a single date use the <date> element, while more complex dates (combining single dates and date ranges) can be expressed in <dateSet>.

The @localType attribute can be used to supply a more specific characterization of the date.

Dates of existence for the identity being described in the EAC-CPF instance are encoded with the <existDates> element, while the dates of use of a particular name of an identity are encoded in <useDates>. The date and time of a maintenance event in the history of the EAC-CPF instance are given in the <eventDateTime> element.

Occurrence: Optional, Repeatable

Example:

```
<dateRange>
  <fromDate
    standardDate="1765-09-18">September 18,
    1765</fromDate>
  <toDate standardDate="1846-06-01">June 1,
    1846</toDate>
</dateRange>
```

<dateSet> Date Set (Table of Contents)

Summary: A grouping element that facilitates complex date expressions by being able to combine single dates and date ranges, multiple single dates, or multiple date ranges.

May contain: date, dateRange

May occur within: cpfRelation, existDates, function, functionRelation, legalStatus, localDescription, mandate, occupation, place, resourceRelation, useDates

Attributes:

localType	Optional
xml:id	Optional
xml:lang	Optional

Description and Usage: A grouping element used for combining single dates and date ranges, multiple single dates, or multiple date ranges. The <dateSet> element is used in situations where complex date information needs to be conveyed and requires at least two child elements. These can be a combination of <date> and <dateRange> elements.

Occurrence: Optional, Repeatable

Example:

```
<dateSet>
  <dateRange>
    <fromDate standardDate="1928-09">1928
      settembre</fromDate>
    <toDate standardDate="1930-08">1930
      autunno</toDate>
  </dateRange>
  <dateRange>
    <fromDate
      standardDate="1947">1947</fromDate>
    <toDate standardDate="1949">1949</toDate>
  </dateRange>
  <date>1950</date>
  <date standardDate="1951-10-27">27 of
    October 1951</date>
</dateSet>
```

<description> **Description** (Table of Contents)

- Summary:** A wrapper for all of the content elements comprising description of the CPF entity described in the EAC-CPF instance.
- May contain:** biogHist, existDates, function, functions, generalContext, languageUsed, languagesUsed, legalStatus, legalStatuses, localDescription, localDescriptions, mandate, mandates, occupation, occupations, place, places, structureOrGenealogy
- May occur within:** cpfDescription
- Attributes:**
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| xml:base | Optional |
| xml:id | Optional |
| xml:lang | Optional |
- Description and Usage:** The elements that constitute <description> together permit descriptive information to be encoded in either structured or unstructured fashions, or in a combined approach. <description> accommodates the encoding of all the data elements that comprise the Description Area of ISAAR (CPF) including historical, biographical, and genealogical information; legal status and mandates; functions, occupations, and activities, and the dates and places that further constrain those elements.
- Occurrence:** Optional, Non-repeatable
- References:** ISAAR (CPF) 5.2
- Examples:**
- ```
<description>
 <existDates>
 <dateRange>
 <fromDate
 standardDate="1765-09-18">September 18,
 1765</fromDate>
 <toDate standardDate="1846-06-01">June
 1, 1846</toDate>
 </dateRange>
 </existDates>
 <place>
 <placeEntry altitude="389"
 latitude="46.140833"
 longitude="12.215556">Belluno</placeEntry>
 <placeRole>Birthplace</placeRole>
 <date standardDate="1765-09-18">September
 18, 1765</date>
 </place>
 <biogHist>
 <p>Cappellari was born at Belluno on
 18 September 1765 to a noble family. At
 an early age he joined the order of the
```

Camaldolese (part of the Benedictine monastic family) and entered the Monastery of San Michele di Murano, near Venice. As a Camaldolese monk, Cappellari rapidly gained distinction for his theological and linguistic skills. His first appearance before a wider public was in 1799, when he published against the Italian Jansenists a controversial work entitled

II Trionfo della Santa Sede

, which besides passing through several editions in Italy, has been translated into several European languages. In 1800, he became a member of the Academy of the Catholic Religion, founded by Pope Pius VII (1800-1823), to which he contributed a number of memoirs on theological and philosophical questions, and in 1805 was made abbot of San Gregorio on the Caelian Hill.

</biogHist>  
</description>  
<description>  
<existDates>  
<dateRange>  
<fromDate  
standardDate="1969">1969</fromDate>  
<toDate  
standardDate="1981">1981</toDate>  
</dateRange>  
</existDates>  
<place>  
<placeRole>headquarters</placeRole>  
<placeEntry>Athens</placeEntry>  
</place>  
<legalStatus>  
<term>Public services, organizations and enterprises</term>  
</legalStatus>  
<functions>  
<function>  
<term>School education</term>  
</function>  
<function>  
<term>Tertiary education</term>  
</function>  
</functions>  
</description>



## <descriptiveNote> **Descriptive Note** (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** A generic element that provides additional information and specifications, in textual form, concerning the descriptive element in which it is contained.

**May contain:** p

**May occur within:** conventionDeclaration, cpfRelation, existDates, function, functionRelation, functions, identity, languageDeclaration, languageUsed, languagesUsed, legalStatus, legalStatuses, localDescription, localDescriptions, localTypeDeclaration, maintenanceAgency, mandate, mandates, occupation, occupations, place, places, resourceRelation, rightsDeclaration, setComponent, source (revised in 2010 Revised)

<b>Attributes:</b>	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional

**Description and Usage:** A generic element available in a number of descriptive elements that can be used to provide any additional descriptive notes that might be appropriate. Notes must be contained in paragraphs (<p>) and any necessary formatting may be indicated by use of the <span> element within <p>.

**Occurrence:** Optional, Non-repeatable

**Example:**

```
<source xlink:href="http://www.icacds.org.uk/eng/ISAAAR(CPF)2ed.pdf" xlink:type="simple">
 <sourceEntry>ISAAAR(CPF)</sourceEntry>
 <descriptiveNote>
 <p>Record created based on ISAAAR(CPF) 2nd
 ed Example 5 - Person description</p>
 </descriptiveNote>
</source>
```

## <eac-cpf> Encoded Archival Context - Corporate Bodies, Persons, and Families (Table of Contents)

<b>Summary:</b>	The <eac-cpf> is the root element and as such contains the entire EAC-CPF description of the person, corporate body, or family. It contains a required <control> followed by either a <cpfDescription> or a <multipleIdentities> element.
<b>May contain:</b>	control, cpfDescription, multipleIdentities
<b>Attributes:</b>	xml:base                      Optional xml:id                         Optional xml:lang                      Optional
<b>Description and Usage:</b>	The outermost wrapper element that defines a particular instance of an archival authority record encoded with the EAC-CPF XML Schema. It contains a required <control> and either a <cpfDescription> or a <multipleIdentities> element.
<b>Occurrence:</b>	Mandatory, Non-repeatable
<b>Examples:</b>	<pre>&lt;eac-cpf xmlns:xsi="http:// www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="urn:isbn:1-931666-33-4 http://eac.staatsbibliothek-berlin.de/schema/ cpf.xsd"&gt;   &lt;control&gt;[...]&lt;/control&gt;   &lt;cpfDescription&gt;[...]&lt;/cpfDescription&gt; &lt;/eac-cpf&gt; &lt;eac-cpf&gt;   &lt;control&gt;[...]&lt;/control&gt;   &lt;multipleIdentities&gt;     &lt;cpfDescription&gt;[...]&lt;/cpfDescription&gt;     &lt;cpfDescription&gt;[...]&lt;/cpfDescription&gt;   &lt;/multipleIdentities&gt; &lt;/eac-cpf&gt;</pre>

## <entityId> Entity Identifier (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** Any formal identifier used to designate the entity being described.

**May contain:** [text]

**May occur within:** identity

**Attributes:** localType Optional  
xml:id Optional

**Description and Usage:** An optional element of <identity> that may be used to record any identifier associated with the CPF entity being described in the EAC-CPF instance. Identifiers such as legal identifiers, typically assigned by an authoritative agency, may be recorded in this element.

Do not confuse with <recordId> within <control>, which refers to an identifier for the EAC-CPF instance rather than the entity it describes.

**Occurrence:** Optional, Repeatable

**References:** ISAAR (CPF) 5.1.6

**Examples:**

```
<identity>
 <entityId>CLU-SC-000008</entityId>
 <entityType>person</entityType>
 <nameEntry>
 <part>Brown, Bob, 1886-1959</part>
 <authorizedForm>AACR2</authorizedForm>
 <alternativeForm>ncafnor</alternativeForm>
 </nameEntry>
 <nameEntry>
 <part>Brown, Robert Carlton
 (1886-1959)</part>
 <authorizedForm>ncafnor</authorizedForm>
 <alternativeForm>AACR2</alternativeForm>
 </nameEntry>
</identity>
```

CLU-SC-000008 person Brown, Bob, 1886-1959 AACR2  
ncafnor Brown, Robert Carlton (1886-1959) ncafnor  
AACR2

## <entityType> Entity Type (Table of Contents)

- Summary:** The type of CPF entity being described. Values available are: person, corporateBody, or family.
- May contain:** "person" or "corporateBody" or "family"
- May occur within:** identity
- Attributes:** xml:id Optional
- Description and Usage:** Within <identity> this mandatory element specifies the type of CPF entity being described in the EAC-CPF instance. Values available are: person, corporateBody, or family.
- Occurrence:** Mandatory, Non-repeatable
- References:** ISAAR (CPF) 5.1.1
- Examples:**

```
<identity>
 <entityType>corporateBody</entityType>
 <nameEntry>
 <part>British Broadcasting
 Corporation</part>
 <useDates>
 <dateRange>
 <fromDate
 standardDate="1922-10-18">Oct. 18,
 1922</fromDate>
 <toDate></toDate>
 </dateRange>
 </useDates>
 </nameEntry>
</identity>
<identity>
 <entityType>person</entityType>
 <nameEntry>
 <part localType="surname">Elyte#s</part>
 <part localType="name">Odysseas</part>
 <useDates>
 <dateRange>
 <fromDate
 standardDate="1911">1911</fromDate>
 <toDate
 standardDate="1996">1996</toDate>
 </dateRange>
 </useDates>
 </nameEntry>
</identity>
<identity>
 <entityType>family</entityType>
 <nameEntry>
 <part>Rockefeller family</part>
 <useDates>
 <dateRange>
```

```
 <fromDate
 standardDate="1839">1839</fromDate>
 <toDate></toDate>
 </dateRange>
 </useDates>
 </nameEntry>
</identity>
```

## <event> Event (Table of Contents)

<b>Summary:</b>	An element used to encode an event associated with a date and, optionally, a place within a structured chronology.	
<b>May contain:</b>	[text]	
<b>May occur within:</b>	chronItem	
<b>Attributes:</b>	localType	Optional
	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional
<b>Description and Usage:</b>	The element contains discursive text identifying the event described by the <chronItem>. Every <event> must have an associated <date> element, and it may also have an optional <placeEntry> element.	
<b>Occurrence:</b>	Mandatory, Non-repeatable	
<b>Example:</b>	<pre>&lt;chronList&gt;   &lt;chronItem&gt;     &lt;dateRange&gt;       &lt;fromDate         standardDate="1944"&gt;1944&lt;/fromDate&gt;       &lt;toDate         standardDate="1947"&gt;1947&lt;/toDate&gt;     &lt;/dateRange&gt;     &lt;event&gt;Summer employment at Minnesota     Valley Canning Co.&lt;/event&gt;     &lt;placeEntry&gt;Blue Earth     (Minn.)&lt;/placeEntry&gt;   &lt;/chronItem&gt;   &lt;chronItem&gt;     &lt;dateRange&gt;       &lt;fromDate         standardDate="1946"&gt;1946&lt;/fromDate&gt;       &lt;toDate         standardDate="1948"&gt;1948&lt;/toDate&gt;     &lt;/dateRange&gt;     &lt;event&gt;Macalester College&lt;/event&gt;     &lt;placeEntry&gt;St. Paul (Minn.)&lt;/placeEntry&gt;   &lt;/chronItem&gt;   &lt;chronItem&gt;     &lt;date standardDate="1948"&gt;1948&lt;/date&gt;     &lt;event&gt;Campaign Manager, 2nd District,     State Democratic-Farmer-Labor     Central Committee. Report to Orville     Freeman.&lt;/event&gt;   &lt;/chronItem&gt; &lt;/chronList&gt;</pre>	

## <eventDateTime> Maintenance Event Date and Time

(Table of Contents)

**Summary:** The date and time of a maintenance event for the EAC-CPF instance.

**May contain:** [text]

**May occur within:** maintenanceEvent

**Attributes:**

standardDateTime	Optional
xml:id	Optional
xml:lang	Optional

**Description and Usage:** A required element within the <maintenanceEvent>, <eventDateTime> gives the date and time of a maintenance event for the EAC-CPF instance. The date and time may be recorded manually or machine generated in natural language as well as in machine-readable format by use of the @standardDateTime attribute.

**Occurrence:** Mandatory, Non-repeatable

**References:** ISAAR (CPF) 5.4.6

**Example:**

```
<maintenanceEvent>
 <eventType>created</eventType>
 <eventDateTime
 standardDateTime="2009-11-30T12:00:00+01:00"></eventDateTime>
 <agentType>human</agentType>
 <agent>Bill Stocking</agent>
 <eventDescription>Created from original
 in ISAAR (CPF), 2nd edition: example
 10</eventDescription>
</maintenanceEvent>
<maintenanceEvent>
 <eventType>updated</eventType>
 <eventDateTime>11th of June 2012 at
 9AM</eventDateTime>
 <agentType>human</agentType>
 <agent>Karin Bredenberg</agent>
 <eventDescription>Updated example
 10</eventDescription>
</maintenanceEvent>
```

## <eventDescription> Maintenance Event Description

(Table of Contents)

<b>Summary:</b>	The description of a maintenance event in the life of the EAC-CPF instance.	
<b>May contain:</b>	[text]	
<b>May occur within:</b>	maintenanceEvent	
<b>Attributes:</b>	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional
<b>Description and Usage:</b>	An element of <maintenanceEvent> used for describing the maintenance event. The element allows a full description of the maintenance event to be given alongside the basic definition of the event in the <eventType> element.	
<b>Occurrence:</b>	Optional, Repeatable (revised in 2010 Revised)	
<b>References:</b>	ISAAR (CPF) 5.4.9	
<b>Example:</b>	<pre>&lt;maintenanceEvent&gt;   &lt;eventType&gt;created&lt;/eventType&gt;   &lt;eventDateTime     standardDateTime="2009-11-30T12:00:00+01:00"&gt;&lt;/eventDateTim   &lt;agentType&gt;human&lt;/agentType&gt;   &lt;agent&gt;Bill Stockting&lt;/agent&gt;   &lt;eventDescription&gt;Created from original     in ISAAR (CPF), 2nd edition: example     10&lt;/eventDescription&gt; &lt;/maintenanceEvent&gt;</pre>	



## <eventType> Maintenance Event Type (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** The type of maintenance event for the EAC-CPF instance.

**May contain:** "cancelled" or "created" or "deleted" or "derived" or "revised" or "unknown" (revised in 2010 Revised) or "updated"

**May occur within:** maintenanceEvent

**Attributes:** xml:id Optional

**Description and Usage:** A required element within <maintenanceEvent> that identifies the type of maintenance event. The available values are: "created", "revised", "updated", "deleted", "derived", "cancelled", or "unknown." A discursive description of the event may be given in the optional <eventDescription> element.

On first creation, the event type would be "created". A "derived" event type is available to indicate that the record was derived from another descriptive system. If revisions were made to an existing EAC-CPF instance, the event type would be "revised". Updating a record, as a specific type of revision, may be indicated with the value "updated". Because it is important to be clear what has happened to records particularly when sharing and making links between them, other event types include "deleted" for records that are deleted from a system or "cancelled" for records that are marked as not current (obsolete or rejected) but kept for reference.

**Occurrence:** Mandatory, Non-repeatable

**References:** ISAAR (CPF) 5.4.9

**Example:**

```
<maintenanceEvent>
 <eventType>created</eventType>
 <eventDateTime
standardDateTime="2009-11-30T12:00:00+01:00"></eventDateTim
 <agentType>human</agentType>
 <agent>Bill Stockting</agent>
 <eventDescription>Created from original
in ISAAR (CPF), 2nd edition: example
10</eventDescription>
</maintenanceEvent>
```

## <existDates> Dates of Existence (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** The dates of existence of the entity being described, such as dates of establishment and dissolution for corporate bodies and dates of birth and death or floruit for persons.

**May contain:** date, dateRange, dateSet, descriptiveNote

**May occur within:** description

**Attributes:**

localType	Optional
xml:id	Optional
xml:lang	Optional

**Description and Usage:** The dates of existence of the entity being described, such as dates of establishment and dissolution for corporate bodies and dates of birth and death or floruit for persons. <existDates> may contain actual or approximate dates expressed through its elements <date>, <dateRange>, or <dateSet>. A <descriptiveNote> may be included if a fuller explanation of the dates of existence is needed.

Use the <date> element to record the date of a single event, such as a date of birth or date of incorporation.

Use <dateRange> to encode a pair of inclusive dates. Use <dateSet> to encode more complex date expressions that intermix <date> and <dateRange> elements.

Do not confuse with <useDates>, which is a child element of <nameEntry> or <nameEntryParallel> and represents the dates of use for a particular name or set of names.

**Occurrence:** Optional, Non-repeatable

**References:** ISAAR (CPF) 5.2.1

**Example:**

```
<existDates>
 <dateRange>
 <fromDate
 standardDate="1868">1868</fromDate>
 <toDate standardDate="1936">1936</toDate>
 </dateRange>
 <descriptiveNote>
 <p>The company was in business these
 years</p>
 </descriptiveNote>
</existDates>
```

## <fromDate> From Date (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** The beginning date in a date range.

**May contain:** [text]

**May occur within:** dateRange

**Attributes:**

localType	Optional(revised in 2010 Revised)
notAfter	Optional
notBefore	Optional
standardDate	Optional
xml:id	Optional
xml:lang	Optional

**Description and Usage:** The beginning date in a date range, <fromDate> may contain actual or approximate dates expressed as a month, day, or year in any format. A standard numerical form of the date (YYYYMMDD, etc.) may be specified with the @standardDate attribute. The @notBefore and @notAfter attributes may be used to indicate uncertainty. If the <fromDate> is not known, it may be omitted.

**Occurrence:** Optional (revised in 2010 Revised), Non-repeatable

**Example:**

```
<existDates>
 <dateRange>
 <fromDate
 standardDate="1868">1868</fromDate>
 <toDate standardDate="1936">1936</toDate>
 </dateRange>
</existDates>
```

## <function> **Function** (Table of Contents)

<b>Summary:</b>	An element that provides information about a function, activity, role, or purpose performed or manifested by the CPF entity being described.	
<b>May contain:</b>	citation, date, dateRange, dateSet, descriptiveNote, placeEntry, term	
<b>May occur within:</b>	description, functions	
<b>Attributes:</b>	localType	Optional
	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional
<b>Description and Usage:</b>	<p>A &lt;function&gt; element is a wrapper element used to encode an index term, using the child element &lt;term&gt;. Terms are used to identify the functions, processes, activities, tasks, or transactions performed by the CPF entity described in the EAC-CPF instance. They may be drawn from controlled vocabularies or may be natural language terms. Associated date or date range (&lt;date&gt;, &lt;dateRange&gt; or &lt;dateSet&gt;) and place(s) (&lt;placeEntry&gt;) may be included to further constrain the term's meaning. A &lt;descriptiveNote&gt; may be included if a textual explanation is needed.</p> <p>A single &lt;function&gt; element may be encoded directly within &lt;description&gt;. Alternatively, multiple &lt;function&gt; elements may be grouped within a &lt;functions&gt; element that facilitates manipulating them as a group.</p> <p>Functions may alternatively be described in discursive form in &lt;biogHist&gt;. The &lt;function&gt; element should be used whenever separate semantic processing of information about functions is required.</p> <p>As a further alternative, descriptions of functions may form discrete components in an archival descriptive system. Such descriptions should be compiled in accordance with the International Standard for Describing Functions (ISDF) and will typically be described in another encoding language. In such a system, use &lt;functionRelation&gt; to point from the EAC-CPF entity to the related function description.</p>	
<b>Occurrence:</b>	Optional, Repeatable	
<b>References:</b>	ISAAR (CPF) 5.2.5	
<b>Example:</b>	<pre>&lt;function&gt;   &lt;term&gt;Estate ownership&lt;/term&gt;</pre>	

<descriptiveNote>Social, political, and cultural role typical of 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).</descriptiveNote>  
</function>

## <functionRelation> **Function Relation** (Table of Contents)

<b>Summary:</b>	An element designed to encode a relationship between a function and the CPF entity described in the EAC-CPF instance.	
<b>May contain:</b>	date, dateRange, dateSet, descriptiveNote, objectBinWrap, objectXMLWrap, placeEntry, relationEntry	
<b>May occur within:</b>	relations	
<b>Attributes:</b>	functionRelationType	Optional
	lastDateTimeVerified	Optional
	xlink:actuate	Optional
	xlink:arcrole	Optional
	xlink:href	Optional
	xlink:role	Optional
	xlink:show	Optional
	xlink:title	Optional
	xlink:type	Required (if any XLINK attributes used)
	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional
<b>Description and Usage:</b>	<p>The &lt;functionRelation&gt; element contains the description of a function related to the described CPF entity. Such related functions are typically described in another encoding language. Use &lt;objectXMLWrap&gt; to incorporate XML elements from any XML namespace or &lt;objectBinWrap&gt; for base64-encoded binary data. A &lt;relationEntry&gt; element is provided for textual identification of the related function.</p> <p>Use the &lt;date&gt;, &lt;dateRange&gt;, or &lt;dateSet&gt; elements for specifying when the relation applied and the &lt;placeEntry&gt; element for relevant location information. A &lt;descriptiveNote&gt; element may be included for a more detailed explanation of the relationship.</p> <p>The @functionRelationType attribute is used to specify the nature of the relationship that exists between the &lt;function&gt; and the CPF entity described in the EAC-CPF instance. Values are chosen from a closed list.</p>	
<b>Occurrence:</b>	Optional, Repeatable	
<b>References:</b>	ISDF Chapter 6	
<b>Example:</b>	<pre>&lt;functionRelation functionRelationType="performs"&gt;</pre>	

```
<relationEntry>Alumni communication
management, University of
Glasgow</relationEntry>
<descriptiveNote>
 <p>The management of the University's
 communication with its alumni.</p>
</descriptiveNote>
</functionRelation>
<functionRelation
functionRelationType="controls">
 <relationEntry>#stablishment and abolishment
of schools</relationEntry>
 <descriptiveNote>
 <p>The second responsibility of the
 Department is to control the establishment
 and abolishment of schools.</p>
 </descriptiveNote>
</functionRelation>
```

## <functions> **Functions** (Table of Contents)

<b>Summary:</b>	A grouping element used to bundle together individual <function> elements.	
<b>May contain:</b>	citation, descriptiveNote, function, list, outline, p	
<b>May occur within:</b>	description	
<b>Attributes:</b>	localType	Optional
	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional
<b>Description and Usage:</b>	<p>Use the optional &lt;functions&gt; element to group together one or more occurrences of &lt;function&gt; so that they can be manipulated as a package. A single &lt;function&gt; element may stand alone or may be wrapped within &lt;functions&gt;.</p> <p>The optional &lt;citation&gt;, &lt;list&gt;, and &lt;outline&gt; elements are used to accommodate greater complexity in expressing or representing the functions, processes, activities, tasks, or transactions being described. A simpler discursive expression of the functions may be encoded in one or more &lt;p&gt; elements.</p>	
<b>Occurrence:</b>	Optional, Repeatable	
<b>References:</b>	ISAAR (CPF) 5.2.5	
<b>Example:</b>	<pre>&lt;functions&gt;   &lt;function&gt;     &lt;term&gt;Indigenous land rights     plaintiff&lt;/term&gt;   &lt;/function&gt;   &lt;function&gt;     &lt;term&gt;Indigenous arts administrator&lt;/term&gt;   &lt;/function&gt; &lt;/functions&gt;</pre>	



## <generalContext> General Context (Table of Contents)

<b>Summary:</b>	An element that encodes information about the general social and cultural context of the CPF entity being described.	
<b>May contain:</b>	citation, list, outline, p	
<b>May occur within:</b>	description	
<b>Attributes:</b>	localType	Optional
	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional
<b>Description and Usage:</b>	<p>The element &lt;generalContext&gt; may contain a &lt;list&gt;, &lt;outline&gt;, or &lt;p&gt; element to format information about the social, cultural, economic, political, and/or historical milieu in which the CPF entity being described existed. The general context provides wide latitude to record contextual information not specifically accommodated by other elements container in &lt;description&gt;.</p> <p>The optional &lt;citation&gt;, &lt;list&gt;, and &lt;outline&gt; elements are used to accommodate greater complexity in expressing or representing the general context being described. A simpler discursive expression of the general context may be encoded as one or more &lt;p&gt; elements.</p>	
<b>Occurrence:</b>	Optional, Repeatable	
<b>References:</b>	ISAAR (CPF) 5.2.8	
<b>Example:</b>	<pre>&lt;generalContext&gt;   &lt;p&gt;Edward Koiko 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.&lt;/p&gt; &lt;/generalContext&gt;</pre>	

## <identity> Identity (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** A wrapper element for the name or names related to the identity being described within the <cpfDescription> element in the EAC-CPF instance. In case of multiple identities, a separate <identity> element is contained in each of the <cpfDescription> elements of instance.

**May contain:** descriptiveNote, entityId, entityType, nameEntry, nameEntryParallel

**May occur within:** cpfDescription

<b>Attributes:</b>	identityType	Optional
	localType	Optional
	xml:base	Optional
	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional

**Description and Usage:** <identity> is a container element used to group the elements necessary to encode the name or names related to the identity of the CPF entity within the <cpfDescription> element. Within this element the <entityType> element is required and specifies the type of entity (i.e., corporateBody, family, or person). One or more <nameEntry> elements and / or one or more <nameEntryParallel> elements specifying names by which the identity is known is also required. An optional <entityId> is available for any identifiers associated with the CPF entity.

All names by which the identity, being described within one <cpfDescription> element in the EAC-CPF instance is known are provided within this element. Within <identity>, each of the names, whether authorized or alternatives, should be recorded in a separate <nameEntry> element.

In addition to needing to accommodate one or more names used for or by the CPF entity, <identity> may accommodate two or more parallel names in different languages or scripts. In countries where there is more than one official language, such as Canada or Switzerland, names of CPF entities are frequently provided in more than one language. Within <identity>, a <nameEntryParallel> element should be used to group two or more <nameEntry> elements that represent parallel forms of the name of the CPF entity being described.

Within <identity>, a <descriptiveNote> element may be used to record other information in a textual form that assists in the identification of the CPF entity.

In case of multiple identities of the same entity in one EAC-CPF instance, a separate <identity> element is contained in each of the <cpfDescription> elements of the EAC-CPF instance.

**Occurrence:** Mandatory, Non-repeatable

**References:** ISAAR (CPF) 5.1

**Example:**

```
<identity>
 <entityId>CLU-SC-000008</entityId>
 <entityType>person</entityType>
 <nameEntry>
 <part>Brown, Bob</part>
 <useDates>
 <dateRange>
 <fromDate
 standardDate="1886">1886</fromDate>
 <toDate
 standardDate="1959">1959</toDate>
 </dateRange>
 </useDates>
 <authorizedForm>AACR2</authorizedForm>
 </nameEntry>
 <nameEntry>
 <part>Brown, Robert Carlton</part>
 <useDates>
 <dateRange>
 <fromDate
 standardDate="1886">1886</fromDate>
 <toDate
 standardDate="1959">1959</toDate>
 </dateRange>
 </useDates>
 <alternativeForm>AACR2</alternativeForm>
 </nameEntry>
</identity>
```

## <item> Item (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** A formatting element that encodes the individual entries in a <list>.

**May contain:** [text], span

**May occur within:** level, list

<b>Attributes:</b>	localType	Optional
	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional

**Description and Usage:** The <item> element is used for general lists within descriptive elements and within levels in an outline. Do not confuse with <chronItem>, which encodes entries within a structured chronology, <chronList>.

**Occurrence:** Within level: Mandatory, Non-repeatable  
Within list: Mandatory, Repeatable

**Examples:**

```

<list>
 <item>
 1450-1950
 (1929) </item>
 <item>
 Globe
 Gliding
 (1930) </item>
 <item>
 Gems
 (1931) </item>
 <item>
 Words
 (1931) </item>
 <item>
 Demonics
 (1931) </item>
 <item>
 Can We Co-
 operate
 (1942) </item>
 <item>
 Amazing
 Amazon
 (1942) </item>
</list>
<outline>
 <level>
 <item>I.</item>

```

```
</level>
<level>
 <item>II.</item>
 <level>
 <item>A.</item>
 </level>
 <level>
 <item>B.</item>
 <level>
 <item>1.</item>
 </level>
 <level>
 <item>2.</item>
 </level>
 </level>
</level>
</outline>
```

## <language> Language (Table of Contents)

<b>Summary:</b>	The specification of a particular language used in the EAC-CPF instance or in the creative work of the CPF entity being described.	
<b>May contain:</b>	[text]	
<b>May occur within:</b>	languageDeclaration, languageUsed	
<b>Attributes:</b>	languageCode	Required
	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional
<b>Description and Usage:</b>	A required element within <languageDeclaration> that gives the main language in which the EAC-CPF instance is written.  A required element within <languageUsed> that gives the language or languages used by the CPF entity being described.  The content of the @languageCode attribute must be given in the form of valid code from ISO 639-2b.	
<b>Occurrence:</b>	Mandatory, Non-repeatable	
<b>References:</b>	ISAAR (CPF) 5.4.7	
<b>Example:</b>	<pre>&lt;languageDeclaration&gt;   &lt;language     languageCode="eng"&gt;English&lt;/language&gt;   &lt;script scriptCode="Latn"&gt;Latin&lt;/script&gt; &lt;/languageDeclaration&gt;</pre>	

## <languageDeclaration> Language Declaration (Table of Contents)

<b>Summary:</b>	The declaration of the languages and scripts used in the EAC-CPF instance.
<b>May contain:</b>	descriptiveNote, language, script
<b>May occur within:</b>	control
<b>Attributes:</b>	xml:id                                   Optional xml:lang                                  Optional
<b>Description and Usage:</b>	A wrapper element within <control> that declares the languages and scripts in which an EAC-CPF instance is written in the required <language> and <script> elements. Any comments about the languages and scripts in which the EAC-CPF instance is written may be included in the optional <descriptiveNote> element.
<b>Occurrence:</b>	Optional, Repeatable (revised in 2010 Revised)
<b>References:</b>	ISAAR (CPF) 5.4.7
<b>Examples:</b>	<pre>&lt;languageDeclaration&gt;   &lt;language     languageCode="eng"&gt;English&lt;/language&gt;   &lt;script scriptCode="Latn"&gt;Latin&lt;/script&gt; &lt;/languageDeclaration&gt; &lt;languageDeclaration&gt;   &lt;language languageCode="gre"&gt;Greek, Modern     (1453-)&lt;/language&gt;   &lt;script scriptCode="Grek"&gt;Greek&lt;/script&gt; &lt;/languageDeclaration&gt;</pre>

## <languagesUsed> Languages Used (Table of Contents)

<b>Summary:</b>	A grouping element used to bundle together individual <languageUsed> elements.	
<b>May contain:</b>	descriptiveNote, languageUsed	
<b>May occur within:</b>	description	
<b>Attributes:</b>	localType	Optional
	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional
<b>Description and Usage:</b>	Use the optional <languagesUsed> element to group together one or more occurrences of <languageUsed> so that they can be manipulated as a package. A single <languageUsed> may be alone or may be wrapped within <languagesUsed>.	
<b>Occurrence:</b>	Optional, Non-repeatable	
<b>Example:</b>	<pre>&lt;languagesUsed&gt;   &lt;languageUsed&gt;     &lt;language       languageCode="eng"&gt;English&lt;/language&gt;     &lt;script scriptCode="Latn"&gt;Latin&lt;/script&gt;   &lt;/languageUsed&gt;   &lt;languageUsed&gt;     &lt;language       languageCode="spa"&gt;Spanish&lt;/language&gt;     &lt;script scriptCode="Latn"&gt;Latin&lt;/script&gt;   &lt;/languageUsed&gt;   &lt;descriptiveNote&gt;     &lt;p&gt;Published works in English and       Spanish.&lt;/p&gt;   &lt;/descriptiveNote&gt; &lt;/languagesUsed&gt;</pre>	



## <languageUsed> Language Used (Table of Contents)

<b>Summary:</b>	The language and script used by the CPF entity being described.
<b>May contain:</b>	descriptiveNote, language, script
<b>May occur within:</b>	description, languagesUsed
<b>Attributes:</b>	localType                      Optional xml:id                              Optional xml:lang                            Optional
<b>Description and Usage:</b>	<languageUsed> is an element within <description> used to indicate the language and script in which the CPF entity being described was creative or productive. Use the <language> element to specify the language and a corresponding <script> element for the script.  Do not confuse with <languageDeclaration> which refers to the language and script of the EAC-CPF instance.
<b>Occurrence:</b>	Optional, Repeatable
<b>Examples:</b>	<pre>&lt;languageUsed&gt;   &lt;language     languageCode="eng"&gt;English&lt;/language&gt;   &lt;script scriptCode="Latn"&gt;Latin&lt;/script&gt; &lt;/languageUsed&gt; &lt;languageUsed&gt;   &lt;language languageCode="gre"&gt;Greek, Modern     (1453-)&lt;/language&gt;   &lt;script scriptCode="Grek"&gt;Greek&lt;/script&gt; &lt;/languageUsed&gt;</pre>

## <legalStatus> Legal Status (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** An element used to encode information about the legal status of a corporate body.

**May contain:** citation, date, dateRange, dateSet, descriptiveNote, placeEntry, term

**May occur within:** description, legalStatuses

**Attributes:**

localType	Optional
xml:id	Optional
xml:lang	Optional

**Description and Usage:** A <legalStatus> element is a wrapper element used to encode an index term, using the element <term>. The legal status of a corporate body is typically defined and granted by authorities or through authorized agencies. Enter terms in accordance with provisions of the controlling legislation. Terms may be drawn from controlled vocabularies or may be natural language terms.

Associated date or date range (<date>, <dateRange> or <dateSet>) and place(s) (<placeEntry>) may be included to further constrain the term's meaning. A <descriptiveNote> element may be included if fuller textual explanation is needed.

A single <legalStatus> may be encoded directly within <description>. Alternatively, multiple <legalStatus> elements may be grouped within a <legalStatuses> element that facilitates manipulating them as a group.

Legal statuses may alternatively be described in discursive form in the <biogHist>. The <legalStatus> element should be used whenever separate semantic processing of information about legal statuses is required.

**Occurrence:** Optional, Repeatable

**References:** ISAAR (CPF) 5.2.4

**Example:**

```
<legalStatus>
 <term>Department of State</term>
</legalStatus>
<legalStatus>
 <term>Organismo de la Administracion Central
del Estado</term>
 <date standardDate="1769">1769</date>
</legalStatus>
```

## <legalStatuses> Legal Statuses (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** A grouping element used to bundle together individual <legalStatus> elements.

**May contain:** citation, descriptiveNote, legalStatus, list, outline, p

**May occur within:** description

**Attributes:**

localType	Optional
xml:id	Optional
xml:lang	Optional

**Description and Usage:** Use the optional <legalStatuses> to group together one or more occurrences of <legalStatus> so that they can be manipulated as a package. A single <legalStatus> may stand alone or may be wrapped within <legalStatuses>.

The optional <citation>, <list>, and <outline> elements are used to accommodate greater complexity in expressing or representing the legal statuses being described. A simpler discursive expression of the legal statuses may be encoded as one or more <p> elements.

**Occurrence:** Optional, Repeatable

**References:** ISAAR (CPF) 5.2.4

**Examples:**

```
<legalStatuses>
 <legalStatus>
 <term>Private limited liability
 company</term>
 <dateRange>
 <fromDate
 standardDate="1941">1941</fromDate>
 <toDate
 standardDate="1948">1948</toDate>
 </dateRange>
 </legalStatus>
 <legalStatus>
 <term>Public limited liability
 company</term>
 <dateRange>
 <fromDate
 standardDate="1948">1948</fromDate>
 <toDate
 standardDate="2006">2006</toDate>
 </dateRange>
 </legalStatus>
 <legalStatus>
 <term>Private limited liability
 company</term>
 <dateRange>
```

```

 <fromDate
 standardDate="2006">2006</fromDate>
 <toDate
 standardDate="2008">2008</toDate>
 </dateRange>
</legalStatus>
</legalStatuses>
<legalStatuses>
 <legalStatus>
 <term>EPIC</term>
 <dateRange>
 <fromDate notBefore="1946-04">avril
 1946</fromDate>
 <toDate notAfter="2004-11">novembre
 2004</toDate>
 </dateRange>
 <descriptiveNote>
 <p>Établissement public à caractère
 industriel et commercial</p>
 </descriptiveNote>
 </legalStatus>
 <legalStatus>
 <term>SA</term>
 <dateRange>
 <fromDate notBefore="2004-11">novembre
 2004</fromDate>
 <toDate></toDate>
 </dateRange>
 <descriptiveNote>
 <p>Société anonyme à capitaux
 publics</p>
 </descriptiveNote>
 </legalStatus>
</legalStatuses>

```

**<level> Level** (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** A required element within <outline> that delineates the outline format.

**May contain:** item, level

**May occur within:** level, outline

**Attributes:**

localType	Optional
xml:id	Optional
xml:lang	Optional

**Description and Usage:** Within an <outline>, multiple <level> elements are used to indicate the hierarchical levels of information that comprise the outline. When more than one hierarchical level exists, successive <level> exists, successive <level> elements are nested recursively to identify the layers of content. Each <level>, in turn, contains one <item> element that convey the information content of the outline.

**Occurrence:** Mandatory, Repeatable

**Example:**

```

<outline>
 <level>
 <item>I.</item>
 </level>
 <level>
 <item>II.</item>
 <level>
 <item>A.</item>
 </level>
 <level>
 <item>B.</item>
 <level>
 <item>1.</item>
 </level>
 <level>
 <item>2.</item>
 </level>
 </level>
 </level>
</outline>

```

## <list> List (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** A wrapper element to encode a simple list consisting of one or more <item> elements.

**May contain:** item

**May occur within:** biogHist, functions, generalContext, legalStatuses, localDescriptions, mandates, occupations, places, structureOrGenealogy

**Attributes:**

localType	Optional
xml:id	Optional
xml:lang	Optional

**Description and Usage:** The <list> element is used for general lists that can be embedded with a large number of descriptive elements. Lists are comprised of one or more <item> elements. Do not confuse with <chronList>, which encodes a structured chronology.

**Occurrence:** Optional, Repeatable

**Example:**

```
<list>
 <item>
 1450-1950
 (1929)</item>
 <item>
 Globe
 Gliding
 (1930)</item>
 <item>
 Gems
 (1931) </item>
 <item>
 Words
 (1931)</item>
 <item>
 Demonics
 (1931)</item>
 <item>
 Can We Co-
 operate
 (1942)</item>
 <item>
 Amazing
 Amazon
 (1942) </item>
</list>
```

## <localControl> **Local Control** (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** Any additional control entry necessary to accommodate local practice.

**May contain:** date, dateRange, term

**May occur within:** control

<b>Attributes:</b>	localType	Optional
	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional

**Description and Usage:** An element used to record and define any control information necessary to accommodate local practice, in addition to the elements otherwise made available within <control>. The value of the entry should be given in a <term> element and an associated date can be given either as a single date (<date>) or a date range (<dateRange>).

The type of entry may be defined using the @localType attribute.

**Occurrence:** Optional, Repeatable

**Example:**

```
<localControl localType="detailLevel">
 <term>minimal</term>
</localControl>
```

## <localDescription> Local Description (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** Used to extend the descriptive categories to others available in a local system. Its meaning will depend on the context in which it occurs.

**May contain:** citation, date, dateRange, dateSet, descriptiveNote, placeEntry, term

**May occur within:** description, localDescriptions

<b>Attributes:</b>	localType	Required
	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional

**Description and Usage:** <localDescription> provides a means to extend the list of description elements defined by ISAAR (CPF) and specified in the EAC-CPF schema. It should be used to record structured index terms rather than discursive text. It contains a child element <term>, which may be drawn from controlled vocabularies or may be natural language terms. Associate date or date range (<date>, <dateRange> or <dateSet>) and place(s) (<placeEntry>) may be included to further constrain the term's meaning. A <descriptiveNote> may be included if a fuller textual explanation is needed.

The <localDescription> element should be used whenever in a local system a separate semantic process of the descriptive information is required that cannot be accommodated by the existing categories available in EAC-CPF.

**Occurrence:** Optional, Repeatable

**Example:**

```
<localDescription localType="http://...fr/eac-
cpf/localType/nationalité">
 <term vocabularySource="http://...fr/
eac-cpf/localType/
nationalité#French">French</term>
 <placeEntry countryCode="FR"
vocabularySource="http://...fr/
registerOfFrenchPlaceNames#France">France</placeEntry>
</localDescription>
```



**<localDescriptions> Local Descriptions** (Table of Contents)

<b>Summary:</b>	A grouping element used to bundle together individual <localDescription> elements.	
<b>May contain:</b>	citation, descriptiveNote, list, localDescription, outline, p	
<b>May occur within:</b>	description	
<b>Attributes:</b>	localType	Required
	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional

**Description and Usage:** Use the optional <localDescriptions> element to group together one or more occurrences of <localDescription> so that they can be manipulated as a package. A single <localDescription> may stand alone or may be wrapped within <localDescriptions>.

The optional <citation>, <list>, and <outline> elements are used to accommodate greater complexity in expressing or representing the information being described. A simpler discursive expression may be encoded as one or more <p> elements.

**Occurrence:** Optional, Repeatable

**Example:**

```
<localDescriptions localType="http://....fr/
eac-cpf/localType/">
 <localDescription localType="http://....fr/
eac-cpf/localType/nationalité">
 <term vocabularySource="http://....fr/
eac-cpf/localType/
nationalité#French">French</term>
 <placeEntry countryCode="FR"
vocabularySource="http://....fr/
registerOfFrenchPlaceNames#France">France</placeEntry>
 </localDescription>
 <localDescription localType="http://....fr/
eac-cpf/localType/citoyenneté">
 <term vocabularySource="http://....fr/
eac-cpf/localType/
citoyenneté#French">French</term>
 <placeEntry countryCode="FR"
vocabularySource="http://....fr/
registerOfFrenchPlaceNames#France">France</placeEntry>
 </localDescription>
 <localDescription localType="http://....fr/
eac-cpf/localType/citoyenneté">
 <term vocabularySource="http://....fr/
eac-cpf/localType/
citoyenneté#Brazil">Brazil</term>
```

```
<placeEntry countryCode="BR"
vocabularySource="http://....fr/
registerOfFrenchPlaceNames#France">Brazil</placeEntry>
</localDescription>
</localDescriptions>
```

## <localTypeDeclaration> Local Type Declaration (Table of Contents)

<b>Summary:</b>	<localTypeDeclaration> is used to declare any local conventions used in @localType in the EAC-CPF instance.	
<b>May contain:</b>	abbreviation, citation, descriptiveNote	
<b>May occur within:</b>	control	
<b>Attributes:</b>	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional
<b>Description and Usage:</b>	The <localTypeDeclaration> is available to declare the local conventions and controlled vocabularies used in @localType in the EAC-CPF instance. The <citation> element must be used to cite the resource that lists the used values (semantic scope and intention). Any notes relating to how rules or conventions that have been used may be given within a <descriptiveNote> element. The <abbreviation> element may be used to identify the standard or controlled vocabulary in a coded structure.	
<b>Occurrence:</b>	Optional, Repeatable	
<b>Example:</b>	<pre>&lt;localTypeDeclaration&gt;   &lt;abbreviation&gt;Categorycodes&lt;/abbreviation&gt;   &lt;citation xlink:href="http://nad.ra.se/ static/termlistor/Kategorikoder.htm" xlink:type="simple"&gt;The categorycodes used in Swedish NAD (http://nad.ra.se). To be used in element function&lt;/citation&gt;   &lt;descriptiveNote&gt;     &lt;p&gt;Codes for categorizing different types of authority records through organizational form, operation, function, archivalorganization etcetera. &lt;/p&gt;   &lt;/descriptiveNote&gt; &lt;/localTypeDeclaration&gt;</pre>	

## <maintenanceAgency> Maintenance Agency (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** The institution or service responsible for the creation, maintenance, and/or dissemination of the EAC-CPF instance.

**May contain:** agencyCode, agencyName, descriptiveNote, otherAgencyCode

**May occur within:** control

**Attributes:** xml:id Optional

**Description and Usage:** A required element within <control> for wrapping information about the institution or service responsible for the creation, maintenance, and/or dissemination of the EAC-CPF instance.

This must include the <agencyName> element and it is recommended to include the optional <agencyCode> and / or <otherAgencyCode> elements as well to unambiguously identify the institution or service. Additional local institutional codes are given in <otherAgencyCode>. Any general information about the institution in relation to the EAC-CPF instance may also be given in a <descriptiveNote> element.

**Occurrence:** Mandatory, Non-repeatable

**References:** ISAAR (CPF) 5.4.2

**Examples:**

```
<maintenanceAgency>
 <agencyCode>FR-DAF</agencyCode>
 <agencyName>Archives nationales
 (Paris)</agencyName>
</maintenanceAgency>
<maintenanceAgency>
 <otherAgencyCode>GB-058</otherAgencyCode>
 <agencyName>The British Library: Manuscript
 Collections</agencyName>
</maintenanceAgency>
```

## <maintenanceEvent> Maintenance Event (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** A maintenance event in the life of the EAC-CPF instance.

**May contain:** agent, agentType, eventDateTime, eventDescription, eventType

**May occur within:** maintenanceHistory

**Attributes:** xml:id Optional  
xml:lang Optional

**Description and Usage:** An element within <maintenanceHistory> to record information about particular maintenance events in the history of the EAC-CPF instance. There will always be at least one maintenance event for each instance, usually its creation, and the type of each event must be defined in the <eventType> element. Information must also be given about who or what carried out, or was otherwise responsible for, the work on the EAC-CPF instance in the <agent> and <agentType> elements and when the event took place in the <eventDateTime> element. The event may also be described in the <eventDescription> element.

**Occurrence:** Mandatory, Repeatable

**References:** ISAAR (CPF) 5.4.6 and 5.4.9

**Example:**

```
<maintenanceEvent>
 <eventType>derived</eventType>
 <eventDateTime
standardDateTime="2009-08-30T09:37:17.029-04:00"></eventDat
 <agentType>machine</agentType>
 <agent>XSLT ead2cpf.xsl/Saxon B9</agent>
 <eventDescription>Derived from EAD
instance.</eventDescription>
</maintenanceEvent>
<maintenanceEvent>
 <eventType>revised</eventType>
 <eventDateTime
standardDateTime="2009-07-08T10:45:00-01:00">2009-07-08
10:45</eventDateTime>
 <agentType>human</agentType>
 <agent>Claire Sibille</agent>
 <eventDescription>Notice convertie
en EAC-CPF avec l' éditeur
oXygen</eventDescription>
</maintenanceEvent>
<maintenanceEvent>
 <eventType>created</eventType>
 <eventDateTime
standardDateTime="2001-11-03T12:00:00+01:00">2001-11/03
12:00</eventDateTime>
```

```
<agentType>human</agentType>
<agent>Lina Bountouri</agent>
</maintenanceEvent>
```

## <maintenanceHistory> Maintenance History (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** The history of the creation and maintenance of the EAC-CPF instance.

**May contain:** maintenanceEvent

**May occur within:** control

**Attributes:** xml:id Optional  
xml:lang Optional

**Description and Usage:** A required wrapper element within <control> to record the history of the creation and maintenance of the EAC-CPF instance. There must be at least one <maintenanceEvent> element, usually recording the creation of the instance, but there may be many other <maintenanceEvent> elements documenting the milestone events or activities in the maintenance of the instance.

**Occurrence:** Mandatory, Non-repeatable

**References:** ISAAR (CPF) 5.4.6, 5.4.9

**Example:**

```
<maintenanceHistory>
 <maintenanceEvent>
 <eventType>created</eventType>
 <eventDateTime
 standardDateTime="2009-06-29T00:20:00.000-00:00">29
 giugno 2009</eventDateTime>
 <agentType>human</agentType>
 <agent>Salvatore Vassallo</agent>
 <eventDescription>Prima codifica
 dell'espempio in italiano presente nelle
 ISAAR(CPF)</eventDescription>
 </maintenanceEvent>
 <maintenanceEvent>
 <eventType>revised</eventType>
 <eventDateTime
 standardDateTime="2009-06-29T17:16:00.000-00:00">29
 giugno 2009</eventDateTime>
 <agentType>human</agentType>
 <agent>Salvatore Vassallo</agent>
 <eventDescription>Aggiunte
 fonti, regole usate e campi di
 controllo</eventDescription>
 </maintenanceEvent>
</maintenanceHistory>
```

## <maintenanceStatus> Maintenance Status (Table of Contents)

<b>Summary:</b>	The current drafting status of the EAC-CPF instance.
<b>May contain:</b>	"cancelled" or "deleted" or "deletedMerged" (revised in 2010 Revised) or "deletedReplaced" or "deletedSplit" or "derived" or "new" or "revised"
<b>May occur within:</b>	control
<b>Attributes:</b>	xml:id <span style="float: right;">Optional</span>
<b>Description and Usage:</b>	<p>A required element within &lt;control&gt; that records the current drafting status of an EAC-CPF instance: as an EAC-CPF instance is modified or other events happen to it (as recorded in the &lt;maintenanceHistory&gt; element), the maintenance status should also be updated to reflect the current drafting status.</p> <p>On first creation the status would be "new", which on revision can be changed to "revised". Because it is important to be clear about what has happened to records particularly when sharing and making links between them, a number of status values are available for records that are no longer current. A record that is simply deleted from a system can be given the status "deleted", but in cases where a record is marked as not current (obsolete or rejected) but kept for reference then it should be given the status "cancelled". If a record is deleted because it has become superseded by two or more records then its status should be given as "deletedSplit", while if it has simply been replaced by a new record then "deletedReplaced" is the appropriate status value. If a record is deleted because it has been merged with another record, its status should be given as "deletedMerged."A "derived" status value is available to indicate that the record was derived from another descriptive system.</p>
<b>Occurrence:</b>	Mandatory, Non-repeatable
<b>References:</b>	ISAAR (CPF) 5.4.4
<b>Example:</b>	<code>&lt;maintenanceStatus&gt;new&lt;/maintenanceStatus&gt;</code>



**<mandate> Mandate** (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** The source of authority or mandate for the corporate body in terms of its powers, functions, responsibilities or sphere of activities, such as a law, directive, or charter.

**May contain:** citation, date, dateRange, dateSet, descriptiveNote, placeEntry, term

**May occur within:** description, mandates

<b>Attributes:</b>	localType	Optional
	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional

**Description and Usage:** A <mandate> element is a wrapper element used to encode an index term, using the element, <term>. Terms are used to identify the source of authority or mandate for the corporate body in terms of its powers, functions, responsibilities or sphere of activities, such as a law, directive or charter. Terms may be drawn from controlled vocabularies or may be natural language terms. Associated date or date range (<date>, <dateRange> or <dateSet>) and place(s) (<placeEntry>) may be included to further constrain the term's meaning. A <descriptiveNote> element may be included if a fuller explanation is needed.

A single <mandate> element may be encoded directly within <description>. Alternatively, multiple <mandate> elements may be grouped within <mandates>.

**Occurrence:** Optional, Repeatable

**References:** ISAAR (CPF) 5.2.6

**Example:**

```
<mandate>
 <dateRange>
 <fromDate
 standardDate="1919">1919</fromDate>
 <toDate standardDate="1925">1925</toDate>
 </dateRange>
 <citation>Minnesota. Executive Session Laws
 1919 c49</citation>
 <descriptiveNote>
 <p>Board created in 1919 to receive and
 examine applications for bonuses from
 Minnesota soldiers.</p>
 </descriptiveNote>
</mandate>
```

## <mandates> Mandates (Table of Contents)

<b>Summary:</b>	A grouping element used to bundle together individual <mandate> elements.
<b>May contain:</b>	citation, descriptiveNote, list, mandate, outline, p
<b>May occur within:</b>	description
<b>Attributes:</b>	localType                      Optional xml:id                              Optional xml:lang                            Optional
<b>Description and Usage:</b>	<p>Use the optional &lt;mandates&gt; element to group together one or more occurrences of &lt;mandate&gt; so that they can be manipulated as a package. A single &lt;mandate&gt; may stand alone or may be wrapped within &lt;mandates&gt;.</p> <p>The optional &lt;citation&gt;, &lt;list&gt;, and &lt;outline&gt; elements are used to accommodate greater complexity in expressing or representing the mandates being described. A simpler discursive expression of the mandates may be encoded as one or more &lt;p&gt; elements.</p>
<b>Occurrence:</b>	Optional, Repeatable
<b>References:</b>	ISAAR (CPF) 5.2.6
<b>Examples:</b>	<pre>&lt;mandates&gt;   &lt;mandate&gt;     &lt;term&gt;Instrucciones de 13-VI-1586 por las       que se crean y definen las secretarias de       Tierra y Mar.&lt;/term&gt;   &lt;/mandate&gt;   &lt;mandate&gt;     &lt;term&gt;Real Decreto de Nueva Planta para el       consejo de Guerra de 23-IV-1714.&lt;/term&gt;   &lt;/mandate&gt;   &lt;mandate&gt;     &lt;term&gt;Real Decreto de Nueva Planta para el       consejo de Guerra de 23-VIII-1715.&lt;/term&gt;   &lt;/mandate&gt; &lt;/mandates&gt; &lt;mandates&gt;   &lt;mandate&gt;     &lt;term&gt;Law 380/1914, "The Establishment of       the Greek State Archiving Service"&lt;/term&gt;     &lt;date standardDate="1914"&gt;1914&lt;/date&gt;     &lt;descriptiveNote&gt;       &lt;p&gt;The General State Archives of Greece         were established thanks the efforts         of the Professor Spyridon Lambrou         and the historian-researcher Yiannis         Vlachogiannis with the purpose of</pre>

```

 "collecting and monitoring documents
 included in all public archives dating
 50 years back". Their efforts conluded
 to the production of a law by the Prime
 Minister Eleftherios Venizelos.</p>
 </descriptiveNote>
</mandate>
<mandate>
 <term>Law 2027/1939</term>
 <date standardDate="1939">1939</date>
 <descriptiveNote>
 <p>Law 2027/1939 determines the
 "Reorganization of the General State
 Archives".</p>
 </descriptiveNote>
</mandate>
<mandate>
 <term>Law 1946/1991</term>
 <date standardDate="1991">1991</date>
 <descriptiveNote>
 <p>Law 1946/1991 determines a new
 legislative frame, which regulates the
 operation of the General State Archives
 to this day. The Central Service is
 structured into departments and Archives
 are established in prefectures which did
 not exist till then. </p>
 </descriptiveNote>
</mandate>
</mandates>

```

## <multipleIdentities> Multiple Identities (Table of Contents)

<b>Summary:</b>	A wrapper element used to group together more than one <cpfDescription> within a single EAC-CPF instance.	
<b>May contain:</b>	cpfDescription	
<b>May occur within:</b>	eac-cpf	
<b>Attributes:</b>	xml:base	Optional
	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional
<b>Description and Usage:</b>	A grouping element used to encode more than one <cpfDescription> in a single EAC-CPF instance. The use of the <multipleIdentities> element can resolve two identity circumstances. First, it can be used to represent more than one identity (including official identities) of the same CPF entity each with a separate <cpfDescription>. Second, it can be used to represent a collaborative identity that includes multiple individuals operating under a shared identity (such as a shared pseudonym).	
<b>Occurrence:</b>	Optional, Non-repeatable	

**Example:**

```
<multipleIdentities>
 <cpfDescription>
 <identity identityType="acquired"
 localType="pseudonyme">
 <entityType>person</entityType>
 <nameEntry lang="ru" scriptCode="Latn"
 transliteration="ISO9:1995">
 <part localType="élément
 d'entrée">Gorki</part>
 <part localType="autre
 élément">Maksim</part>
 <useDates>
 <dateRange>
 <fromDate
 standardDate="1892">1892</fromDate>
 <toDate
 standardDate="1936">1936</toDate>
 </dateRange>
 </useDates>
 </nameEntry>
 </identity>
 <description>
 <existDates>
 <dateRange>
 <fromDate
 standardDate="1868">1868</fromDate>
 <toDate
 standardDate="1936">1936</toDate>
 </dateRange>
 </existDates>
 </description>
 </cpfDescription>
</multipleIdentities>
```

```

 </dateRange>
 </existDates>
 <function>
 <term>Romancier</term>
 </function>
 <languageUsed>
 <language
 languageCode="rus">russe</language>
 <script scriptCode="Cyrl"></script>
 </languageUsed>
 </description>
</cpfDescription>
<cpfDescription>
 <identity identityType="given"
 localType="état civil">
 <entityType>person</entityType>
 <nameEntry lang="rus" scriptCode="Latn"
 transliteration="ISO9:1995">
 <part localType="élément
 d'entrée">Peškov</part>
 <part localType="autre
 élément">Aleksej Maksimovi#</part>
 </nameEntry>
 </identity>
 <description>
 <existDates>
 <dateRange>
 <fromDate
 standardDate="1868-03-28">28 mars
 1868</fromDate>
 <toDate
 standardDate="1936-06-18">18 juin
 1936</toDate>
 </dateRange>
 </existDates>
 <places>
 <place>
 <placeRole>naissance</placeRole>
 <placeEntry>Nijni-Novgorod
 (Russie)</placeEntry>
 </place>
 <place>
 <placeRole>décès</placeRole>
 <placeEntry>Gorki
 (Russie)</placeEntry>
 </place>
 <place>
 <placeRole>nationalité</placeRole>
 <placeEntry countryCode="SU">Union
 Soviétique</placeEntry>
 </place>
 </places>
 </description>
 <biogHist>

```

<p>Élevé par son oncle maternel à Nijni-Novgorod. S'installe à Kazan en 1884. Autodidacte. Premiers contacts avec les milieux marxistes et populistes. Retour à Nijni-Novgorod en 1889 et première arrestation. Entame un premier voyage dans le sud de la Russie en 1891 et s'installe à Tiflis (1891-1892), avant de revenir à Nijni-Novgorod (1893-1895 puis 1898). Arrêté un deuxième fois à Tiflis en 1898. Il se rend pour la première fois à Saint-Pétersbourg en 1899. Arrêté une 3e fois à Nijni-Novgorod en 1901, ce qui provoque une campagne de protestations. Entretient des liens d'amitié avec Cehov et Tol'stoj. Il apporte son soutien financier au Parti social-démocrate et se rapproche des Bolcheviks après 1905. Il s'exile à Capri de 1906 à 1913. Rentré en Russie en 1913, il s'exile de nouveau en 1921 en Allemagne puis en Italie en 1923. Il retourne définitivement en URSS en 1932.</p>

</biogHist>

</description>

</cpfDescription>

</multipleIdentities>

**<nameEntry> Name Entry** (Table of Contents)

- Summary:** An element containing a name entry for a corporate body, person, or family. <nameEntry> is made up of one or more <part> elements so that the CPF entity can be identified with certainty and distinguished from others bearing the same or similar names.
- May contain:** alternativeForm, authorizedForm, part, preferredForm, useDates
- May occur within:** identity, nameEntryParallel
- Attributes:**
- |                 |          |
|-----------------|----------|
| localType       | Optional |
| scriptCode      | Optional |
| transliteration | Optional |
| xml:id          | Optional |
| xml:lang        | Optional |
- Description and Usage:** Within <identity>, the element <nameEntry> is used to record a name by which the corporate body, the person, or the family described in the EAC-CPF instance is known.
- When <nameEntry> occurs within <nameEntryParallel> it is used to record two or more parallel forms (e.g., official forms of the name in different languages and/or scripts or transliterated forms of the name). When <nameEntry> is not included within <nameEntryParallel> it is used to record the authorized or alternative forms, whether standardized or not.
- Each form of the name is recorded in a separate <nameEntry> element.
- Each <nameEntry> should contain at least one <part> element. Within <nameEntry> each of the component parts of a name may be recorded in a separate <part> element.
- When <nameEntry> does not occur within <nameEntryParallel>, it may include two optional elements, <authorizedForm> and <alternativeForm>, to account more precisely for the status of the form of the name contained in the <nameEntry> element, as compared to other possible forms of the name contained in other <nameEntry> elements.
- The <nameEntry> element may also contain a <useDates> element to indicate the dates the name was used but only when <nameEntry> is not included within <nameEntryParallel>.

The attributes @scriptCode and @xml:lang are used to specify the script and the language of each of the names recorded in <nameEntry>.

If the form of the name recorded in <nameEntry> is a transliterated one, the attribute @transliteration is used to record the conventions or rules applied to transliterate this form of the name.

**Occurrence:** Mandatory, Repeatable

**References:** ISAAR (CPF) 5.1.2, 5.1.3, 5.1.4, 5.1.5

**Example:**

```
<nameEntry>
 <part localType="surname">Lemoyne</part>
 <part localType="forename">Francois</part>
 <authorizedForm>AFNOR</authorizedForm>
</nameEntry>
<nameEntry>
 <part localType="surname">Lemoine</part>
 <part localType="forename">Francois</part>
 <alternativeForm>AFNOR</alternativeForm>
</nameEntry>
<nameEntry>
 <part>Brown, Bob</part>
 <useDates>
 <dateRange>
 <fromDate
 standardDate="1886">1886</fromDate>
 <toDate
 standardDate="1959">1959</toDate>
 </dateRange>
 </useDates>
 <authorizedForm>AACR2</authorizedForm>
</nameEntry>
```



## <nameEntryParallel> Name Entry Parallel (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** A wrapper element for two or more <nameEntry> elements that represent parallel forms of the name (e.g., official forms of the name in different languages and/or scripts, transliterated forms of the name).

**May contain:** alternativeForm, authorizedForm, nameEntry, useDates

**May occur within:** identity

**Attributes:** localType Optional  
xml:id Optional

**Description and Usage:** A wrapper element used to group two or more <nameEntry> elements representing parallel forms of the name for the same CPF entity which are used at the same time (e.g., official forms of the name in different languages and/or scripts, transliterated forms of the name). All those forms should have the same status, either authorized or alternative. Two optional elements, <authorizedForm> or <alternativeForm> may be used to account more precisely for the status of the set of parallel name forms contained in <nameEntryParallel>. Do not use for pairing authorized and unauthorized forms of the same name (e.g., an authorized form with see references).

The <nameEntryParallel> element may contain a <useDates> element to indicate the dates the set of parallel name forms was used.

**Occurrence:** Optional, Repeatable

**References:** ISAAR (CPF) 5.1.3

**Examples:**

```
<nameEntryParallel>
 <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn">
 <part>Institut international des droits de
 l'homme</part>
 <preferredForm>AFNOR_Z44-060</preferredForm>
 </nameEntry>
 <nameEntry lang="en" scriptCode="Latn">
 <part>International institute of human
 rights</part>
 </nameEntry>
 <nameEntry lang="es" scriptCode="Latn">
 <part>Instituto internacional de derechos
 humanos</part>
 </nameEntry>
 <authorizedForm>AFNOR_Z44-060</authorizedForm>
</nameEntryParallel>
<nameEntryParallel>
```

```
<nameEntry localType="authorized">
 <part lang="germ"
 localType="corpname">Bundeskanzleramt</part>
</nameEntry>
<nameEntry localType="authorized">
 <part lang="eng"
 localType="corpname">Federal Chancellery
 of Germany</part>
</nameEntry>
<nameEntry localType="authorized">
 <part lang="fre"
 localType="corpname">Chancellerie fédérale
 d'Allemagne</part>
</nameEntry>
<nameEntry localType="abbreviation">
 <part lang="ger"
 localType="corpname">BK</part>
</nameEntry>
<useDates>
 <dateRange localType="open">
 <fromDate
 standardDate="1949">1949</fromDate>
 <toDate>open</toDate>
 </dateRange>
</useDates>
</nameEntryParallel>
```

## <objectBinWrap> Object Bin Wrap (Table of Contents)

<b>Summary:</b>	This element provides a place for a base64-encoded binary representation of a resource.
<b>May contain:</b>	base64Binary
<b>May occur within:</b>	cpfRelation, functionRelation, resourceRelation, setComponent, source
<b>Attributes:</b>	xml:id <span style="float: right;">Optional</span>
<b>Description and Usage:</b>	This element provides a place for a base64-encoded binary representation of a resource. The datatype of base64-encoded binary is based on the W3C Schema Part 2: Datatypes. (for which consult the specification at <a href="http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-2/">http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-2/</a> )
<b>Occurrence:</b>	Optional, Non-repeatable
<b>Example:</b>	<pre>&lt;objectBinWrap&gt; [Base64 Binary code] &lt;/objectBinWrap&gt;</pre>

## <objectXMLWrap> Object XML Wrap (Table of Contents)

- Summary:** A place for incorporating XML elements from any XML namespace.
- May contain:** any element from any namespace
- May occur within:** cpfRelation, functionRelation, resourceRelation, setComponent, source
- Attributes:** xml:id Optional
- Description and Usage:** This element provides a place to express data in another XML encoding language. While the element is not restricted with respect to namespace, to facilitate interoperability, the XML should conform to an open, standard XML schema and a namespace attribute should be present on the root element referencing the namespace of the standard.
- Occurrence:** Optional, Non-repeatable

**Examples:**

```
<objectXMLWrap>
 <mods xmlns:xsi="http://
www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
 xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.loc.gov/mods/
v3 http://www.loc.gov/mods/v3/mods-3-3.xsd">
 <titleInfo>
 <title>Artisti trentini tra le due
guerre</title>
 </titleInfo>
 <name>
 <namePart
type="given">Nicoletta</namePart>
 <namePart
type="family">Boschiero</namePart>
 <role>
 <roleTerm
type="text">autore</roleTerm>
 </role>
 </name>
 </mods>
</objectXMLWrap>
<objectXMLWrap>
 <bibl xmlns:xsi="http://
www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
 xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.tei.org/
ns/1.0 tei.xsd" default="false">
 <title>
 <emph rend="italic">Paris d'hier et
d'aujourd'hui</emph>
 </title>
 <respStmt>
 <resp>photographes</resp>
 <name>Roger Henrard</name>
 </respStmt>
 </bibl>
</objectXMLWrap>
```

```
<name>Yann Arthus-Bertrand</name>
</respStmt>
</bibl>
</objectXMLWrap>
```

## <occupation> Occupation (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** An element that provides information about the occupation of the CPF entity being described.

**May contain:** citation, date, dateRange, dateSet, descriptiveNote, placeEntry, term

**May occur within:** description, occupations

**Attributes:**

localType	Optional
xml:id	Optional
xml:lang	Optional

**Description and Usage:** An <occupation> element is a wrapper element used to encode an index term, using the element <term>. Terms are used to identify an occupation held by the CPF entity. Terms may be drawn from controlled vocabularies or may be natural language terms. Associated date or date range (<date>, <dateRange> or <dateSet>) and place(s) (<placeEntry>) may be included to further constrain the term's meaning. A <descriptiveNote> element may be included if a textual explanation needed.

A single <occupation> element may be encoded directly within <description>. Alternatively, multiple <occupation> elements may be grouped within a <occupations> wrapper that facilitates manipulating them as a group.

Occupations may alternatively be described in discursive form in <biogHist>. The <occupation> element should be used whenever separate semantic processing of information about occupations is required.

**Occurrence:** Optional, Repeatable

**References:** ISAAR (CPF) 5.2.5

**Examples:**

```
<occupations>
 <occupation>
 <term>Teacher</term>
 </occupation>
 <occupation>
 <term>Railway labourer</term>
 </occupation>
</occupations>
<description>
 <occupations>
 <occupation>
 <term>Writer/Poet </term>
 <dateRange>
 <fromDate>1931</fromDate>
 <toDate>1971</toDate>
 </dateRange>
 </occupation>
 </occupations>
</description>
```

```

 </dateRange>
</occupation>
<occupation>
 <term>Diplomat</term>
 <dateRange>
 <fromDate>1926</fromDate>
 <toDate>1962</toDate>
 </dateRange>
</occupation>
<occupation>
 <term>Vice Consul at the General
 Consulate of the Hellenic Republic in
 London</term>
 <dateRange>
 <fromDate>1931</fromDate>
 <toDate>1934</toDate>
 </dateRange>
</occupation>
<occupation>
 <term>Consul in Koritsa</term>
 <dateRange>
 <fromDate>1936</fromDate>
 <toDate>1938</toDate>
 </dateRange>
</occupation>
<occupation>
 <term>Head of the Foreign Press
 Departement (Sub ministry of Press and
 Information) in Athens</term>
 <dateRange>
 <fromDate>1938</fromDate>
 <toDate>1941</toDate>
 </dateRange>
</occupation>
<occupation>
 <term>Diplomat in the Greek Embassy of
 Pretoria</term>
 <dateRange>
 <fromDate>1941</fromDate>
 <toDate>1942</toDate>
 </dateRange>
</occupation>
<occupation>
 <term>Director of the political office
 of Viceroy Archbishop Damaskinos and
 director of the National Theatre</term>
 <date>1945</date>
</occupation>
<occupation>
 <term>Embassy Counsellor in Ancara
 </term>
 <dateRange>
 <fromDate>1948</fromDate>
 <toDate>1950</toDate>

```

```

 </dateRange>
 </occupation>
 <occupation>
 <term>Embassy Counsellor in
 London</term>
 <dateRange>
 <fromDate>1951</fromDate>
 <toDate>1953</toDate>
 </dateRange>
 </occupation>
 <occupation>
 <term>Appointed as minister to Lebanon
 (with responsibilities for Libanon,
 Syria, Jordan, and Iraq</term>
 <dateRange>
 <fromDate>1952</fromDate>
 <toDate>1956</toDate>
 </dateRange>
 </occupation>
 <occupation>
 <term>Head of the Second Department of
 Politics (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
 in Athens</term>
 <date>1956</date>
 </occupation>
 <occupation>
 <term>Royal Greek Ambassador in
 London</term>
 <dateRange>
 <fromDate>1957</fromDate>
 <toDate>1962</toDate>
 </dateRange>
 </occupation>
</occupations>
<biogHist>
 <citation>The complete biography of
 George Seferis can be found in "Beaton,
 Roderick .
 George
 Seferis: Waiting for the Angel - A
 Biography.
 New Haven: Yale University Press, 2003."
 </citation>
</biogHist>
</description>

```



**<occupations> Occupations** (Table of Contents)

<b>Summary:</b>	A grouping element used to bundle together individual <occupation> elements.	
<b>May contain:</b>	citation, descriptiveNote, list, occupation, outline, p	
<b>May occur within:</b>	description	
<b>Attributes:</b>	localType	Optional
	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional
<b>Description and Usage:</b>	<p>Use the optional &lt;occupations&gt; element to group together one or more occurrences of &lt;occupation&gt; so that they can be manipulated as a package. A single &lt;occupation&gt; may stand alone or may be wrapped within &lt;occupations&gt;.</p> <p>The optional &lt;citation&gt;, &lt;list&gt;, and &lt;outline&gt; elements are used to accommodate greater complexity in expressing or representing the occupations being described. A simpler discursive expression of the occupations may be encoded as one or more &lt;p&gt; elements.</p>	
<b>Occurrence:</b>	Optional, Repeatable	
<b>References:</b>	ISAAR (CPF) 5.2.5	
<b>Examples:</b>	<pre> &lt;occupations&gt;   &lt;occupation&gt;     &lt;term&gt;Teacher&lt;/term&gt;   &lt;/occupation&gt;   &lt;occupation&gt;     &lt;term&gt;Railway labourer&lt;/term&gt;   &lt;/occupation&gt; &lt;/occupations&gt; &lt;description&gt;   &lt;occupations&gt;     &lt;occupation&gt;       &lt;term&gt;Writer/Poet &lt;/term&gt;       &lt;dateRange&gt;         &lt;fromDate&gt;1931&lt;/fromDate&gt;         &lt;toDate&gt;1971&lt;/toDate&gt;       &lt;/dateRange&gt;     &lt;/occupation&gt;     &lt;occupation&gt;       &lt;term&gt;Diplomat&lt;/term&gt;       &lt;dateRange&gt;         &lt;fromDate&gt;1926&lt;/fromDate&gt;         &lt;toDate&gt;1962&lt;/toDate&gt;       &lt;/dateRange&gt;     &lt;/occupation&gt;   &lt;/occupations&gt; &lt;/description&gt; </pre>	

<term>Vice Consul at the General  
 Consulate of the Hellenic Republic in  
 London</term>  
 <dateRange>  
     <fromDate>1931</fromDate>  
     <toDate>1934</toDate>  
 </dateRange>  
 </occupation>  
 <occupation>  
     <term>Consul in Koritsa</term>  
     <dateRange>  
         <fromDate>1936</fromDate>  
         <toDate>1938</toDate>  
     </dateRange>  
 </occupation>  
 <occupation>  
     <term>Head of the Foreign Press  
     Departement (Sub ministry of Press and  
     Information) in Athens</term>  
     <dateRange>  
         <fromDate>1938</fromDate>  
         <toDate>1941</toDate>  
     </dateRange>  
 </occupation>  
 <occupation>  
     <term>Diplomat in the Greek Embassy of  
     Pretoria</term>  
     <dateRange>  
         <fromDate>1941</fromDate>  
         <toDate>1942</toDate>  
     </dateRange>  
 </occupation>  
 <occupation>  
     <term>Director of the political office  
     of Viceroy Archbishop Damaskinos and  
     director of the National Theatre</term>  
     <date>1945</date>  
 </occupation>  
 <occupation>  
     <term>Embassy Counsellor in Ancara  
     </term>  
     <dateRange>  
         <fromDate>1948</fromDate>  
         <toDate>1950</toDate>  
     </dateRange>  
 </occupation>  
 <occupation>  
     <term>Embassy Counsellor in  
     London</term>  
     <dateRange>  
         <fromDate>1951</fromDate>  
         <toDate>1953</toDate>  
     </dateRange>  
 </occupation>

```
<occupation>
 <term>Appointed as minister to Lebanon
 (with responsibilities for Libanon,
 Syria, Jordan, and Iraq</term>
 <dateRange>
 <fromDate>1952</fromDate>
 <toDate>1956</toDate>
 </dateRange>
</occupation>
<occupation>
 <term>Head of the Second Department of
 Politics (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
 in Athens</term>
 <date>1956</date>
</occupation>
<occupation>
 <term>Royal Greek Ambassador in
 London</term>
 <dateRange>
 <fromDate>1957</fromDate>
 <toDate>1962</toDate>
 </dateRange>
</occupation>
</occupations>
<biogHist>
 <citation>The complete biography of
 George Seferis can be found in "Beaton,
 Roderick .
 George
 Seferis: Waiting for the Angel - A
 Biography.
 New Haven: Yale University Press, 2003."
 </citation>
</biogHist>
</description>
```

## <otherAgencyCode> Other Agency Code (Table of Contents)

<b>Summary:</b>	Alternate code representing the institution or service responsible for the creation, maintenance, and/or dissemination of the EAC-CPF instance.	
<b>May contain:</b>	[text] (revised in 2010 Revised)	
<b>May occur within:</b>	maintenanceAgency	
<b>Attributes:</b>	localType	Optional
	xml:id	Optional
<b>Description and Usage:</b>	An element of <maintenanceAgency> within <control> providing an alternative and/or local institution code representing the institution or service responsible for the creation, maintenance, and/or dissemination of the EAC-CPF instance to that given in the <agencyCode> element preferably in the format of the International Standard Identifier for Libraries and Related Organizations (ISIL: ISO 15511). The name of the agency is given in <agencyName>. The addition of an ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 country code as the prefix is recommended to ensure international uniqueness.	
<b>Occurrence:</b>	Optional, Repeatable	
<b>Examples:</b>	<pre>&lt;maintenanceAgency&gt;   &lt;otherAgencyCode&gt;GB-058&lt;/otherAgencyCode&gt;   &lt;agencyName&gt;The British Library: Manuscript   Collections&lt;/agencyName&gt; &lt;/maintenanceAgency&gt; &lt;maintenanceAgency&gt;   &lt;agencyCode&gt;US-dna&lt;/agencyCode&gt;   &lt;otherAgencyCode&gt;RDTP1&lt;/otherAgencyCode&gt;   &lt;agencyName&gt;National Archives at Washington,   DC&lt;/agencyName&gt; &lt;/maintenanceAgency&gt;</pre>	

## <otherRecordId> Other Record Identifier (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** Alternative record identifiers that may be associated with the EAC-CPF instance.

**May contain:** [text]

**May occur within:** control

**Attributes:** localType Optional  
xml:id Optional

**Description and Usage:** An element in <control> used to encode record identifiers that are alternatives to the mandatory identifier in <recordId>. These might include the identifiers of merged EAC-CPF instances representing the same CPF entity or those of records that are no longer current but had some part in the history and maintenance of the EAC-CPF instance.

The @localType attribute can be used to identify the kind of institution or service responsible for each associated record identifier if not the same as that given in the <maintenanceAgency> element for this EAC-CPF instance.

**Occurrence:** Optional, Repeatable

**Example:** <otherRecordId>ARC-ID-976172</otherRecordId>  
<otherRecordId localType="NAD\_Code">SE/  
RA/10018</otherRecordId>

## <outline> **Outline** (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** An element used within other elements of <description> to encode information in an outline format.

**May contain:** level

**May occur within:** biogHist, functions, generalContext, legalStatuses, localDescriptions, mandates, occupations, places, structureOrGenealogy

**Attributes:**

localType	Optional
xml:id	Optional
xml:lang	Optional

**Description and Usage:** <outline> contains one or more <level> elements, which contain an <item> element or further <level> elements in a hierarchical fashion.

**Occurrence:** Optional, Repeatable

**Example:**

```
<outline>
 <level>
 <item>I.</item>
 </level>
 <level>
 <item>II.</item>
 <level>
 <item>A.</item>
 </level>
 <level>
 <item>B.</item>
 <level>
 <item>1.</item>
 </level>
 <level>
 <item>2.</item>
 </level>
 </level>
 </level>
</outline>
```

## <p> Paragraph (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** A generic element used within other elements of <description> that marks one or more sentences that form a logical prose passage.

**May contain:** [text], span

**May occur within:** biogHist, descriptiveNote, functions, generalContext, legalStatuses, localDescriptions, mandates, occupations, places, structureOrGenealogy

**Attributes:**

xml:id	Optional
xml:lang	Optional

**Description and Usage:** A paragraph may be a subdivision of a larger composition, or it may exist alone. It is usually typographically distinct. A line space is often left blank before it; the text begins on a new line; and the first letter of the first word is often indented, enlarged, or both.

The <p> element is an important textual feature, which must be used as part of any general description within a <descriptiveNote> element and may be used inside many of the descriptive elements within <description>. While it generally contains discursive text, it may also contain a <span> element to further stress or style specific character strings by particular formatting (such as italic or bold, etc.).

**Occurrence:** Optional, Repeatable

**Example:**

```
<biogHist>
 <p>Robert Carlton Brown (1886-1959) was a
 writer, editor, publisher, and traveler.
 From 1908 to 1917, he wrote poetry and prose
 for numerous magazines and newspapers in New
 York City, publishing two pulp novels,
 What
 Happened to Mary
 and
 The
 Remarkable Adventures of Christopher
 Poe
 (1913), and one volume of poetry,
 My
 Marjonyary
 (1916).</p>
 <p>During 1918, he traveled extensively
 in Mexico and Central America, writing for
 the U.S. Committee of Public Information in
 Santiago de Chile. In 1919, he moved with
 his wife, Rose Brown, to Rio de Janeiro,
 where they founded
```

*Brazilian American*, a weekly magazine that ran until 1929. With Brown's mother, Cora, the Browns also established magazines in Mexico City and London:  
*Mexican American* (1924-1929) and *British American* (1926-1929).



## <part> Part (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** <part> is used to distinguish components of the name of the CPF entity's name within <nameEntry>.

**May contain:** [text]

**May occur within:** nameEntry

<b>Attributes:</b>	localType	Optional
	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional

**Description and Usage:** Within <nameEntry> each of the component parts of a name, such as forename, surname or honorific title, may be recorded in a separate <part> element. <part> may also contain the full name of the entity when it is not possible to distinguish the different component parts of the name. The <useDates> element should be used for any date information related to the use of the name.

The designation of the information contained in the <part> can be specified by the attribute @localType.

**Occurrence:** Mandatory, Repeatable

**Examples:**

```
<nameEntry>
 <part localType="surname">Lemoine</part>
 <part localType="forename">Francois</part>
 <authorizedForm>AFNOR</authorizedForm>
</nameEntry>
<nameEntry>
 <part>Elyte#s, Odysseas</part>
 <useDates>
 <dateRange>
 <fromDate>1911</fromDate>
 <toDate>1996</toDate>
 </dateRange>
 </useDates>
</nameEntry>
```

## <place> Place (Table of Contents)

<b>Summary:</b>	An element that provides information about a place or jurisdiction where the CPF entity was based, lived, or with which it had some other significant connection.	
<b>May contain:</b>	address, citation, date, dateRange, dateSet, descriptiveNote, placeEntry, placeRole	
<b>May occur within:</b>	description, places	
<b>Attributes:</b>	localType	Optional
	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional
<b>Description and Usage:</b>	<p>A &lt;place&gt; element is a wrapper element used to encode an index term placed within the element &lt;placeEntry&gt;. Terms are used to identify the places or jurisdictions where the CPF entity was based, lived, or with which it had some other significant connection. The &lt;placeRole&gt; element is available to specify the nature of the connection of the place with the CPF entity being described, and its use is strongly recommended. Terms in &lt;placeEntry&gt; and &lt;placeRole&gt; may be drawn from controlled vocabularies or may be natural language terms. These controlled vocabularies can be identified with the @vocabularySource attribute. Associated date or date range (&lt;date&gt;, &lt;dateRange&gt; or &lt;dateSet&gt;) information may be included to further constrain the term's meaning. A &lt;descriptiveNote&gt; may be included if a fuller explanation of the relation between the values is needed. An &lt;address&gt; element is also available for specifying a postal or other address.</p> <p>A single &lt;place&gt; element may be encoded directly within &lt;description&gt;. Alternatively, multiple &lt;place&gt; elements may be grouped within a &lt;places&gt; wrapper that facilitates manipulating them as a group.</p> <p>Places may alternatively be described in discursive form in &lt;biogHist&gt;. The &lt;place&gt; element should be used whenever separate semantic processing of information about places is required.</p>	
<b>Occurrence:</b>	Optional, Repeatable	
<b>References:</b>	ISAAR (CPF) 5.2.3	
<b>Example:</b>	<pre>&lt;place&gt;   &lt;placeEntry&gt;Paris, France&lt;/placeEntry&gt;   &lt;placeRole&gt;Residence&lt;/placeRole&gt; &lt;/place&gt;</pre>	

## <placeEntry> Place Entry (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** An element used to encode information about the place or jurisdiction where the CPF entity described in the EAC-CPF instance was based, lived, or with which it had some other significant connection.

**May contain:** [text]

**May occur within:** chronItem, cpfRelation, function, functionRelation, legalStatus, localDescription, mandate, occupation, place, resourceRelation

<b>Attributes:</b>	accuracy	Optional
	altitude	Optional
	countryCode	Optional
	latitude	Optional
	localType	Optional
	longitude	Optional
	scriptCode	Optional
	transliteration	Optional
	vocabularySource	Optional
	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional

**Description and Usage:** Places should be identified by the proper noun that commonly designates the place, natural feature, or political jurisdiction. It is recommended that place names be taken from authorized vocabularies. Within <place>, a companion <placeRole> is strongly recommended to describe the nature of the association of the place to the entity.

@latitude, @longitude, and @altitude attributes are available for specific geographical data. The @accuracy attribute may be used to indicate uncertainty. The @vocabularySource attribute may be used to indicate the controlled vocabulary from which the <placeEntry> term is derived.

The <placeEntry> element is repeatable. It is strongly recommended that within <place>, the <placeEntry> element be repeated only to represent the same place name in various languages, with an accompanying @xml:lang attribute.

**Occurrence:** Optional, Repeatable

**Example:**

```
<place>
 <placeRole>Residence</placeRole>
 <placeEntry localType="address">31 rue
 Cambon</placeEntry>
 <placeEntry
 localType="address">Paris</placeEntry>
```

```
<placeEntry localType="address"
countryCode="FR">France</placeEntry>
</place>
<place>
<placeRole>Birthplace</placeRole>
<placeEntry latitude="59.37541"
longitude="17.03371">Strängnäs</placeEntry>
</place>
<place>
<placeRole>Family seat</placeRole>
<placeEntry vocabularySource="lcsh"
latitude="55.4667"
longitude="4.3000">Auchinleck
(Scotland)</placeEntry>
<dateRange>
<fromDate
standardDate="1504">1504</fromDate>
<toDate standardDate="1986">1986</toDate>
</dateRange>
</place>
```

## <placeRole> Place Role (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** An element to identify the contextual role a place or jurisdiction encoded in <place> elements has in relation to the CPF entity.

**May contain:** [text]

**May occur within:** place

**Attributes:**

lastDateTimeVerified	Optional
scriptCode	Optional
transliteration	Optional
vocabularySource	Optional
xml:id	Optional
xml:lang	Optional

**Description and Usage:** <placeRole> provides a contextual role for a <placeEntry> within <place>. Places should be identified in <placeEntry> by the proper noun that commonly designates the place, natural feature, or political jurisdiction. It is strongly recommended that each place name is accompanied by a <placeRole> element in order to describe the nature of the association of the place to the CPF entity.

The @vocabularySource attribute may be used to indicate the controlled vocabulary form which the <placeRole> term is derived.

**Occurrence:** Optional, Non-repeatable

**Example:**

```
<place>
 <placeRole>Birth</placeRole>
 <placeEntry>Brussels, Belgium</placeEntry>
</place>
<place>
 <placeRole>Citizenship</placeRole>
 <placeEntry>Greece</placeEntry>
</place>
<place>
 <placeRole>Residence</placeRole>
 <placeEntry countryCode="GR"
 vocabularySource="ISO3166-2">Greece</placeEntry>
</place>
```

## <places> Places (Table of Contents)

- Summary:** A grouping element used to bundle together individual <place> elements.
- May contain:** citation, descriptiveNote, list, outline, p, place
- May occur within:** description
- Attributes:**
- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| localType | Optional |
| xml:id    | Optional |
| xml:lang  | Optional |
- Description and Usage:** Use the optional <places> element to group together one or more occurrences of <place> so that they can be manipulated as a package. A single <place> may stand alone or may be wrapped within <places>.
- The optional <citation>, <list>, and <outline> elements are used to accommodate greater complexity in expressing or representing the places and dates being described. A simpler discursive expression of the places may be encoded as one or more <p> elements.
- Occurrence:** Optional, Repeatable
- References:** ISAAR (CPF) 5.2.3
- Example:**

```
<places>
 <place>
 <placeRole>Residence</placeRole>
 <placeEntry>Paris, France</placeEntry>
 </place>
 <place>
 <placeRole>Residence</placeRole>
 <placeEntry>New York, N.Y.</placeEntry>
 </place>
 <place>
 <placeRole>Residence</placeRole>
 <placeEntry>Riode Janeiro,
 Brazil</placeEntry>
 </place>
 <place>
 <placeRole>Residence</placeRole>
 <placeEntry
 countryCode="SWE">Eskilstuna</placeEntry>
 </place>
</places>
<places>
 <place>
 <placeRole>naissance</placeRole>
 <placeEntry>Nijni-Novgorod
 (Russie)</placeEntry>
 </place>
```

```
<place>
 <placeRole>déces</placeRole>
 <placeEntry>Gorki (Russie)</placeEntry>
</place>
<place>
 <placeRole>nationalité</placeRole>
 <placeEntry countryCode="SU">Union
 Soviétique</placeEntry>
</place>
</places>
```

## <preferredForm> Preferred Form of Name (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** An element used to indicate which of the parallel names recorded within <nameEntryParallel>, is the preferred one for display purposes in a given context.

**May contain:** [text] (revised in 2010 Revised)

**May occur within:** nameEntry (only when it occurs within nameEntryParallel)

**Attributes:** xml:id Optional

**Description and Usage:** In cases where parallel names are encoded as multiple <nameEntry> elements within <nameEntryParallel>, a <nameEntry> may be chosen as preferred in a given context. The <preferredForm> element is used only when <nameEntry> occurs within <nameEntryParallel>. It is used only to distinguish the preferred form of the name to be displayed, as compared to the other authorized parallel names recorded in other <nameEntry> elements.

The <preferredForm> element contains an abbreviation of the relevant national, international or other convention or rule applied by a given agency and according to which the name thus qualified is deemed as preferred to the others. The abbreviations expressed in <preferredForm> must be declared within the <conventionDeclaration> element in <control>.

Within <nameEntryParallel>, <preferredForm> may occur simultaneously with <authorizedForm> elements. While the <authorizedForm>, when used within <nameEntryParallel>, qualifies collectively the set of the parallel forms recorded in the separate <nameEntry> elements, the <preferredForm> element is used specifically within the <nameEntry> elements to qualify the preferred form(s) of the name that an agency chooses to display.

**Occurrence:** Optional, Repeatable

**References:** ISAAR (CPF) 5.1.3

**Example:**

```
<nameEntryParallel>
 <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn">
 <part>Institut international des droits de
 l'homme</part>
 <preferredForm>AFNOR_Z44-060</preferredForm>
 </nameEntry>
 <nameEntry lang="en" scriptCode="Latn">
```



```
 <part>International institute of human
 rights</part>
 </nameEntry>
 <nameEntry lang="sp" scriptCode="Latn">
 <part>Instituto internacional de derechos
 humanos</part>
 </nameEntry>
 <authorizedForm>AFNOR_Z44-060</authorizedForm>
</nameEntryParallel>
```

<publicationStatus>

## <publicationStatus> **Publication Status** (Table of Contents)

<b>Summary:</b>	The current publication status of the EAC-CPF instance.
<b>May contain:</b>	"inProcess" or "approved" or "published" (revised in 2010 Revised)
<b>May occur within:</b>	control
<b>Attributes:</b>	xml:id <span style="float: right;">Optional</span>
<b>Description and Usage:</b>	The current publication status of the EAC-CPF instance may be specified in the <publicationStatus> element.
<b>Occurrence:</b>	Optional, Non-repeatable
<b>References:</b>	ISAAR (CPF) 5.4.4
<b>Example:</b>	<code>&lt;publicationStatus&gt;inProcess&lt;/publicationStatus&gt;</code>

## <recordId> **Record Identifier** (Table of Contents)

<b>Summary:</b>	The unique identifier for a particular instance.
<b>May contain:</b>	NMTOKEN
<b>May occur within:</b>	control
<b>Attributes:</b>	xml:id <span style="float: right;">Optional</span>
<b>Description and Usage:</b>	<p>A required element within &lt;control&gt; that designates a unique identifier for the EAC-CPF instance. The assigning owner ensures the uniqueness of the &lt;recordId&gt; within the EAC-CPF descriptive system under its control. The &lt;recordId&gt;, when used in combination with the content of the required &lt;agencyCode&gt; element within &lt;maintenanceAgency&gt;, will provide a globally unique identifier.</p> <p>Record alternate record identifiers if desired in &lt;otherRecordId&gt;.</p>
<b>Occurrence:</b>	Mandatory, Non-repeatable
<b>References:</b>	ISAAR (CPF) 5.4.1
<b>Example:</b>	<code>&lt;recordId&gt;F10219&lt;/recordId&gt;</code>

## <relationEntry> **Relation Entry** (Table of Contents)

- Summary:** A descriptive element for relations that identifies the relationship in a textual form.
- May contain:** [text]
- May occur within:** cpfRelation, functionRelation, resourceRelation
- Attributes:**
- |                 |          |
|-----------------|----------|
| localType       | Optional |
| scriptCode      | Optional |
| transliteration | Optional |
| xml:id          | Optional |
| xml:lang        | Optional |
- Description and Usage:** A descriptive element for relations that provides discursive text identifying a related CPF entity, a resource created by or otherwise related to the named CPF entity (e.g., archival records), or the name of a related function.
- Occurrence:** Optional, Repeatable

**Example:**

```
<functionRelation
functionRelationType="performs">
 <relationEntry>Alumni communication
 management, University of
 Glasgow</relationEntry>
 <descriptiveNote>
 <p>The management of the University's
 communication with its alumni.</p>
 </descriptiveNote>
</functionRelation>
<cpfRelation cpfRelationType="hierarchical-
child">
 <relationEntry>Supreme Education Council,
 Ministry of Education</relationEntry>
 <dateRange>
 <fromDate
 standardDate="1967">1967</fromDate>
 <toDate standardDate="1981">1981</toDate>
 </dateRange>
 <descriptiveNote>
 <p>Together with the Minister of
 Education, has the task of management
 and supervision over the General
 Education.</p>
 </descriptiveNote>
</cpfRelation>
<resourceRelation
resourceRelationType="creatorOf" id="UA013">
 <relationEntry>Department of Romance
 Languages records</relationEntry>
 <objectXMLWrap>
 <ead>
```

```
<archdesc level="collection">
 <did>
 <unittitle>Department of Romance
 Languages records</unittitle>
 <unitid>UA013</unitid>
 </did>
</archdesc>
</ead>
</objectXMLWrap>
</resourceRelation>
```

## <relations> **Relations** (Table of Contents)

<b>Summary:</b>	A wrapper element for grouping one or more specific relations, each of them expressed by <cpfRelation>, <resourceRelation>, or <functionRelation>.	
<b>May contain:</b>	cpfRelation, functionRelation, resourceRelation	
<b>May occur within:</b>	cpfDescription	
<b>Attributes:</b>	xml:base	Optional
	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional
<b>Description and Usage:</b>	A wrapper element that groups together one or more relation elements, each of which encodes a specific relationship. CPF entities may have relationships with other corporate bodies, persons or families, which may be expressed using <cpfRelation>; functions, which may be expressed using <functionRelation>; or resources such as archival collections, bibliographic resources, or artifacts, which may be expressed using <resourceRelation>.	
<b>Occurrence:</b>	Optional, Non-repeatable	
<b>References:</b>	The general concept of providing connections from archival authority records to other related resources is stated in ISAAR(CPF) 6.0: "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."	
<b>Example:</b>	<pre>&lt;relations&gt;   &lt;cpfRelation&gt;[...]&lt;/cpfRelation&gt;   &lt;functionRelation&gt;[...]&lt;/functionRelation&gt;   &lt;resourceRelation&gt;[...]&lt;/resourceRelation&gt; &lt;/relations&gt;</pre>	

**<resourceRelation> Resource Relation** (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** An element for encoding a relation between a resource and the CPF entity.

**May contain:** date, dateRange, dateSet, descriptiveNote, objectBinWrap, objectXMLWrap, placeEntry, relationEntry

**May occur within:** relations

<b>Attributes:</b>	lastDateTimeVerified	Optional
	resourceRelationType	Optional
	xlink:actuate	Optional
	xlink:arcrole	Optional
	xlink:href	Optional
	xlink:role	Optional
	xlink:show	Optional
	xlink:title	Optional
	xlink:type	Required (if any XLINK attributes used)
	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional

**Description and Usage:** The <resourceRelation> element contains the description of a resource related to the described entity. Use <objectXMLWrap> to incorporate XML elements from any XML namespaces or <objectBinWrap> for base64-encoded binary data. A <relationEntry> element is provided for a textual description of the related resource.

Use the <date>, <dateRange>, or <dateSet> elements for specifying the time period of the relationship and the <placeEntry> element for relevant location information. A <descriptiveNote> element may be included for a more detailed specifications or explanations of the relationship.

The @resourceRelationType attribute is used to specify the nature of the relationship between the resource and the entity described in the EAC-CPF instance.

**Occurrence:** Optional, Repeatable

**References:** ISAAR (CPF) 6

**Example:**

```
<resourceRelation
 resourceRelationType="creatorOf">
 <objectXMLWrap>
 <ead xmlns:xsi="http://
 www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
 xsi:schemaLocation="urn:isbn:1-931666-22-9
 http://www.loc.gov/ead/ead.xsd">
```

```

<eadheader>
 <eadid identifier="e4012531"
 mainagencycode="GB-0066"></eadid>
 <filedesc>
 <titlestmt>
 <titleproper></titleproper>
 </titlestmt>
 </filedesc>
</eadheader>
<archdesc level="file">
 <did>
 <unitid repositorycode="GB-0066">E
 40/12531</unitid>
 <unittitle>Attached seal, Andrew
 Noel</unittitle>
 <unitdate>1551-1552</unitdate>
 <physdesc>
 <genreform
 type="materialType">Seals</genreform>
 </physdesc>
 </did>
</archdesc>
</ead>
</objectXMLWrap>
</resourceRelation>
<resourceRelation
resourceRelationType="creatorOf" id="UA013">
 <relationEntry>Department of Romance
 Languages records</relationEntry>
 <objectXMLWrap>
 <ead xmlns:xsi="http://
 www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
 xsi:schemaLocation="urn:isbn:1-931666-22-9
 http://www.loc.gov/ead/ead.xsd">
 <archdesc level="collection">
 <did>
 <unittitle>Department of Romance
 Languages records</unittitle>
 <unitid>UA013</unitid>
 </did>
 </archdesc>
 </ead>
 </objectXMLWrap>
</resourceRelation>

```



## <rightsDeclaration> Rights Declaration (revised in 2010 Revised) (Table of Contents)

<b>Summary:</b>	An optional child element of <control> that indicates a standard rights statement associated with the EAC-CPF instance.	
<b>May contain:</b>	abbr, citation, descriptiveNote	
<b>May occur within:</b>	control	
<b>Attributes:</b>	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional
	localType	Optional
<b>Description and Usage:</b>	<p>Use &lt;rightsDeclaration&gt; to provide structured information about the usage rights of the EAC-CPF instance. &lt;rightsDeclaration&gt; should only be used to reference shared published licenses, such as Creative Commons, RightsStatements.org, and published locally-defined licenses.</p> <p>&lt;abbr&gt; may be used to provide the abbreviated name for the rights statement. The value of &lt;abbr&gt; should align with the rights statements referenced by &lt;citation&gt; and &lt;descriptiveNote&gt;.</p> <p>&lt;citation&gt; must be used to provide a machine-readable reference to a license statement (for example, a dereferenceable URI).</p> <p>&lt;descriptiveNote&gt; may be used to provide a human-readable description of the license statement.</p>	
<b>Occurrence:</b>	Optional, Repeatable	
<b>Example:</b>	<pre>&lt;rightsDeclaration&gt;   &lt;abbr languageCode="eng"&gt;CCO&lt;/abbr&gt;   &lt;citation href="https://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/"&gt;&lt;/citation&gt;   &lt;descriptiveNote&gt;CCO 1.0 Universal (CCO 1.0)&lt;/descriptiveNote&gt; &lt;/rightsDeclaration&gt;</pre>	

## <script> Script (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** The specification of a particular script used in the EAC-CPF instance or in the creative work of the CPF entity being described.

**May contain:** [text]

**May occur within:** languageDeclaration, languageUsed

<b>Attributes:</b>	scriptCode	Required
	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional

**Description and Usage:** A required element within <languageDeclaration> that gives the main script in which the EAC-CPF instance is written.

A required element within <languageUsed> that gives the main script used by the CPF entity being described in his/her creative or productive work.

The content of the @scriptCode attribute must be given in the form of a valid code from ISO 15924.

**Occurrence:** Mandatory, Non-repeatable

**References:** ISAAR (CPF) 5.4.7

**Examples:**

```
<languageDeclaration>
 <language
 languageCode="eng">English</language>
 <script scriptCode="Latn">Latin</script>
</languageDeclaration>
<languagesUsed>
 <languageUsed>
 <language languageCode="gre">Greek, Modern
 (1453-)</language>
 <script scriptCode="Grek">Greek</script>
 </languageUsed>
 <languageUsed>
 <language languageCode="gre">Greek, Modern
 (1453-)</language>
 <script scriptCode="Grek">Greek</script>
 </languageUsed>
</languagesUsed>
```

**<setComponent> Set Component** (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** A wrapper element within <alternativeSet> that contains the EAC-CPF encoding for one entire authority record, thereby permitting the bundling of authority records from multiple authority systems within a single <cpfDescription>.

**May contain:** componentEntry, descriptiveNote, objectBinWrap, objectXMLWrap

**May occur within:** alternativeSet

<b>Attributes:</b>	lastDateTimeVerified	Optional
	xlink:actuate	Optional
	xlink:arcrole	Optional
	xlink:href	Optional
	xlink:role	Optional
	xlink:show	Optional
	xlink:title	Optional
	xlink:type	Required (if any XLINK attributes used)
	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional

**Description and Usage:** <setComponent> provides a wrapper to contain an entire authority record, so that multiple records for the same identity from separate authority systems or in different languages, may be combined together within a single EAC-CPF instance. The mandatory <componentEntry> element encodes the link to the authority record in the external authority system. An optional <descriptiveNote> may be used for a textual note providing further information about the record referenced in <setComponent>.

**Occurrence:** Mandatory, Repeatable

**Example:**

```
<alternativeSet>
 <setComponent xlink:href="http://
 authorities.loc.gov" xlink:type="simple">
 <componentEntry>Bright Sparcs
 Record</componentEntry>
 </setComponent>
 <setComponent xlink:href="http://nla.gov.au/
 anbd.aut-an35335937" xlink:type="simple">
 <componentEntry>NLA
 record.</componentEntry>
 </setComponent>
</alternativeSet>
```

## <source> Source (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** A source used for the establishment of the description of the CPF entity in the EAC-CPF instance.

**May contain:** descriptiveNote, objectBinWrap, objectXMLWrap, sourceEntry

**May occur within:** sources

<b>Attributes:</b>	lastDateTimeVerified	Optional
	xlink:actuate	Optional
	xlink:arcrole	Optional
	xlink:href	Optional
	xlink:role	Optional
	xlink:show	Optional
	xlink:title	Optional
	xlink:type	Required (if any XLINK attributes used)
	xml:id	Optional

**Description and Usage:** An element for identifying a particular source of evidence used in describing the CPF entity. A record for the source must be included in either <objectXMLWrap> or <objectBinWrap>; or as a textual description in the <sourceEntry> element. Use the optional <descriptiveNote> for any additional notes about the source. A <source> in this context should not be confused with the <citation> element which is used in a number of descriptive elements to point to a resource that provides descriptive data which is not otherwise given in the EAC-CPF instance.

A link to the source may be made using the XML Linking Language (Xlink) attributes (consult the specification at <http://www.w3.org/TR/xlink/>) and the last date and time that the source was verified can be given in the @lastDateTimeVerified attribute.

**Occurrence:** Mandatory, Repeatable

**References:** ISAAR (CPF) 5.4.8

**Examples:**

```

<sources>
 <source>
 <sourceEntry>HMC, Principal Family and
 Estate Collections: Family Names L-W,
 1999</sourceEntry>
 </source>
 <source>
 <sourceEntry>HMC, Complete Peerage,
 1936</sourceEntry>
 </source>
</sources>

```

```
 </source>
 </sources>
<sources>
 <source>
 <sourceEntry>Union Lists of Artist Names,
 The Getty Research Institute</sourceEntry>
 </source>
 <source>
 <sourceEntry>Cultural Objects Name
 Authority Online, The Getty Research
 Institute</sourceEntry>
 </source>
</sources>
```

## <sourceEntry> Source Entry (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** A textual identification, such as a title, for a particular source of evidence used to establish the description of the CPF entity in the EAC-CPF instance.

**May contain:** [text]

**May occur within:** source

**Attributes:**

scriptCode	Optional
transliteration	Optional
xml:id	Optional
xml:lang	Optional

**Description and Usage:** The <sourceEntry> element may be used within the <source> element to identify a source used in the construction of the EAC-CPF instance directly rather than using other content in <objectBinWrap> or <objectXMLWrap>. The <sourceEntry> element generally contains free text.

**Occurrence:** Optional, Repeatable (revised in 2010 Revised)

**References:** ISAAR (CPF) 5.4.8

**Examples:**

```
<sources>
 <source>
 <sourceEntry>Cape Breton Development
 Corporation fonds</sourceEntry>
 <sourceEntry>Fonds de la Société de
 développement du Cap-Breton</sourceEntry>
 </source>
 <source>
 <sourceEntry>Royal Commission on Coal
 fonds</sourceEntry>
 <sourceEntry>Fonds de la Commission royale
 d'enquête sur la houille</sourceEntry>
 </source>
</sources>
<sources>
 <source>
 <sourceEntry>Union Lists of Artist Names,
 The Getty Research Institute</sourceEntry>
 </source>
 <source>
 <sourceEntry>Cultural Objects Name
 Authority Online, The Getty Research
 Institute</sourceEntry>
 </source>
</sources>
```

**<sources> Sources** (Table of Contents)

<b>Summary:</b>	A grouping element to record of the sources used for the description of the CPF entity in the EAC-CPF instance.	
<b>May contain:</b>	source	
<b>May occur within:</b>	control	
<b>Attributes:</b>	xml:base	Optional
	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional
<b>Description and Usage:</b>	A grouping element within <control> used to group one or more sources consulted in creating the description of the CPF entity in the EAC-CPF instance.	
<b>Occurrence:</b>	Optional, Non-repeatable	
<b>References:</b>	ISAAR (CPF) 5.4.8	
<b>Examples:</b>	<pre> &lt;sources&gt;   &lt;source&gt;     &lt;sourceEntry&gt;HMC, Principal Family and       Estate Collections: Family Names L-W,       1999&lt;/sourceEntry&gt;   &lt;/source&gt;   &lt;source&gt;     &lt;sourceEntry&gt;HMC, Complete Peerage,       1936&lt;/sourceEntry&gt;   &lt;/source&gt; &lt;/sources&gt; &lt;sources&gt;   &lt;source&gt;     &lt;sourceEntry&gt;Union Lists of Artist Names,       The Getty Research Institute&lt;/sourceEntry&gt;   &lt;/source&gt;   &lt;source&gt;     &lt;sourceEntry&gt;Cultural Objects Name       Authority Online, The Getty Research       Institute&lt;/sourceEntry&gt;   &lt;/source&gt; &lt;/sources&gt; </pre>	

## <span> Span (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** Specifies the beginning and the end of a span of text.

**May contain:** [text]

**May occur within:** abstract, citation, item, p

**Attributes:**

localType	Optional
style	Optional
xml:id	Optional
xml:lang	Optional

**Description and Usage:** A formatting element for distinguishing words or phrases that are intentionally stressed or emphasized for linguistic effect or identifying some qualities of the words or phrases. Use the @style attribute to affect an arbitrary stylistic difference. Use the @localType attribute to assign other characteristics.

**Occurrence:** Optional, Repeatable

**Example:**

```
<biogHist>
 <p>Robert Carlton Brown (1886-1959) was a
 writer, editor, publisher, and traveler.
 From 1908 to 1917, he wrote poetry and prose
 for numerous magazines and newspapers in New
 York City, publishing two pulp novels,
 What
 Happened to Mary
 and
 The
 Remarkable Adventures of Christopher
 Poe
 (1913), and one volume of poetry,
 My
 Marjonary
 (1916).</p>
 <p>During 1918, he traveled extensively
 in Mexico and Central America, writing for
 the U.S. Committee of Public Information in
 Santiago de Chile. In 1919, he moved with
 his wife, Rose Brown, to Rio de Janeiro,
 where they founded
 Brazilian
 American
 , a weekly magazine that ran until 1929.
 With Brown's mother, Cora, the Browns also
 established magazines in Mexico City and
 London:
 Mexican
 American
 (1924-1929) and
 British
 American
```



(1926-1929).</p>  
</biogHist>

## <structureOrGenealogy> Structure or Genealogy (Table of Contents)

<b>Summary:</b>	A description of the internal administrative structure(s) of a corporate body or the genealogy of a family.	
<b>May contain:</b>	citation, list, outline, p	
<b>May occur within:</b>	description	
<b>Attributes:</b>	localType	Optional
	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional
<b>Description and Usage:</b>	<p>&lt;structureOrGenealogy&gt; encodes information within the description area, information expressing the internal administrative structure(s) of a corporate body and the dates of any changes to that structure that are significant to understanding the way that corporate body conducted affairs (such as dated organization charts), or the genealogy of a family (such as a family tree) in a way that demonstrates the interrelationships of its members with relevant dates.</p> <p>The optional &lt;list&gt; and &lt;outline&gt; elements are used to accommodate greater complexity in expressing or representing the structure(s) or genealogy being described. &lt;citation&gt; may be used to provide a link to external documents like organizational charts and family trees. A simpler discursive expression of the structure(s) or genealogy may be encoded as one or more &lt;p&gt; elements.</p> <p>Genealogical and administrative structure information may alternatively be described in discursive form in the &lt;biogHist&gt; element (ISAAR (CPF) 5.2.2 History) and/or with &lt;cpfRelation&gt; elements (ISAAR (CPF) 5.3). The &lt;structureOrGenealogy&gt; element should be used whenever separate semantic processing of information about structures or genealogies is required.</p>	
<b>Occurrence:</b>	Optional, Repeatable	
<b>References:</b>	ISAAR (CPF) 5.2.7	
<b>Examples:</b>	<pre>&lt;structureOrGenealogy&gt;   &lt;p&gt;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.</pre>	

The fourth Viscount Campden (1641-1689, created Earl of Gainsborough, 1682) married Elizabeth Wriothesley, 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 Gainborough'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.</p>

</structureOrGenealogy>

<structureOrGenealogy>

<p>The organogram of the <span style="font-style:italic">Ministry of Culture and Tourism</span> before its incorporation with the Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs, was the following:</p>

<outline>

<level localType="first">

<item>Minister of Culture and Tourism</item>

</level>

<level localType="second">

<item>Deputy Minister of Culture and Tourism</item>

</level>

<level localType="third">

<item>General Secretary of Tourism</item>

</level>

<level localType="third">

<item>General Secretary of Sports</item>

</level>

<level localType="third">

<item>General Secretary of Culture</item>

</level>

<level localType="third">

```
 <item>General Secretary for Culture and
 Tourism Infrastructure</item>
 </level>
</outline>
</structureOrGenealogy>
```

**<term> Term** (Table of Contents)

<b>Summary:</b>	A generic element used to encode a descriptive term in accordance with local descriptive rules.	
<b>May contain:</b>	[text]	
<b>May occur within:</b>	function, legalStatus, localControl, localDescription, mandate, occupation, place	
<b>Attributes:</b>	lastDateTimeVerified	Optional
	scriptCode	Optional
	transliteration	Optional
	vocabularySource	Optional
	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional
<b>Description and Usage:</b>	A generic element used to encode a descriptive term in accordance with local descriptive rules. The local authority – thesaurus or local controlled vocabulary – should be declared in the <localTypeDeclaration> element within the <control> section.	
<b>Occurrence:</b>	Optional, Non-repeatable	
<b>Examples:</b>	<pre> &lt;function&gt;   &lt;term&gt;Estate ownership&lt;/term&gt;   &lt;descriptiveNote&gt;     &lt;p&gt;Social, political, and cultural role     typical of 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).&lt;/p&gt;   &lt;/descriptiveNote&gt; &lt;/function&gt; &lt;function&gt;   &lt;term vocabularySource="AGIFT"&gt;Education and   training&lt;/term&gt; &lt;/function&gt; &lt;localControl localType="detailLevel"&gt;   &lt;term&gt;minimal&lt;/term&gt; &lt;/localControl&gt; &lt;legalStatus&gt;   &lt;term scriptCode="Latn"&gt;Organismo de la   Administracion Central del Estado&lt;/term&gt;   &lt;date standardDate="1769"&gt;1769&lt;/date&gt; &lt;/legalStatus&gt; </pre>	

```
<mandate>
 <term
 lastDateTimeVerified="2012-07-12T12:13:25">Minnesota.
 Executive Session Laws 1919 c49</term>
 <dateRange>
 <fromDate
 standardDate="1919">1919</fromDate>
 <toDate standardDate="1925">1925</toDate>
 </dateRange>
 <descriptiveNote>
 <p>Board created in 1919 to receive and
 examine applications for bonuses from
 Minnesota soldiers.</p>
 </descriptiveNote>
</mandate>
<occupation>
 <term>Teacher</term>
</occupation>
```

## <toDate> To Date (Table of Contents)

<b>Summary:</b>	The ending date in a date range.	
<b>May contain:</b>	[text]	
<b>May occur within:</b>	dateRange	
<b>Attributes:</b>	localType	Optional(revised in 2010 Revised)
	notAfter	Optional
	notBefore	Optional
	standardDate	Optional
	xml:id	Optional
	xml:lang	Optional
<b>Description and Usage:</b>	May contain actual or approximate dates expressed as a month, day, or year in any format. A standard numerical form of the date (YYYYMMDD, etc.) can be specified with the @standardDate attribute. The @notBefore and @notAfter attributes may be used to indicate uncertainty. If the <toDate> is not known, it may be omitted.	
<b>Occurrence:</b>	Optional (revised in 2010 Revised), Non-repeatable	
<b>Example:</b>	<pre>&lt;existDates&gt;   &lt;dateRange&gt;     &lt;fromDate       standardDate="1868"&gt;1868&lt;/fromDate&gt;     &lt;toDate standardDate="1936"&gt;1936&lt;/toDate&gt;   &lt;/dateRange&gt; &lt;/existDates&gt;</pre>	

## <useDates> Date of Use (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** The dates when the name or names were used for or by the CPF entity being described.

**May contain:** date, dateRange, dateSet

**May occur within:** nameEntry, nameEntryParallel

**Attributes:** xml:id Optional  
xml:lang Optional

**Description and Usage:** Within <nameEntry>, <useDates> provides the dates during which the name was used for or by the CPF entity. For parallel names (e.g., official forms of the name in different languages and/or scripts, transliterated forms of the name), <useDates> may occur in <nameEntryParallel> rather than in the individual <nameEntry> elements contained in <nameEntryParallel>.

**Occurrence:** Optional, Non-repeatable

**References:** ISAAR (CPF) 5.1.2 and 5.1.3

**Examples:**

```
<nameEntry>
 <part>Brown, Bob</part>
 <useDates>
 <dateRange>
 <fromDate
 standardDate="1886">1886</fromDate>
 <toDate
 standardDate="1959">1959</toDate>
 </dateRange>
 </useDates>
 <authorizedForm>AACR2</authorizedForm>
</nameEntry>
<nameEntryParallel>
 <useDates>
 <fromDate
 standardDate="1976">1976</fromDate>
 <toDate standardDate="1993">1993</toDate>
 </useDates>
 <part>UNESCO. Division des droits de
 l'homme et de la paix</part>
 <part>UNESCO. Division of Human Rights and
 Peace</part>
</nameEntryParallel>
```



# Attributes

## **@accuracy Accuracy** (Table of Contents)

- Summary:** The accuracy specification for a place statement.
- Description and Usage:** Within the <placeEntry> element, this attribute allows for an accuracy specification.
- Data Type:** string

## **@altitude Altitude** (Table of Contents)

- Summary:** The altitude or elevation of the geographic place.
- Description and Usage:** The @altitude may occur on <placeEntry> (revised in 2010 Revised). The value of the attribute is the altitude or elevation of the geographic place named. @altitude should be used in conjunction with @longitude and @latitude.
- Data Type:** NMTOKEN

## **@countryCode Country Code** (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** Two letter ISO 3166-1 standard code representing a country.

**Description and Usage:** The @countryCode may occur on <placeEntry> or <address>. The @countryCode attribute may be used to provide the ISO 3166-1 standard code designating a country. The values are to be taken from the list of ISO 3166-1 Codes for the Representation of Names of Countries, which can be downloaded from the website of ISO 3166 Maintenance Agency [http://www.iso.org/iso/country\\_codes/iso\\_3166\\_code\\_lists.htm](http://www.iso.org/iso/country_codes/iso_3166_code_lists.htm)

**Data Type:** ISO 3166-1 Codes for the Representation of Names of Countries, column A2.

## **@cpfRelationType Corporate Body, Person, or Family Relation Type** (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** The type of relation that the corporate body, person, or family has to the entity being described.

**Description and Usage:** The @cpfRelationType may occur on <cpfRelation>. The value designates the type of relation that a corporate body, person, or family has to the entity being described in the EAC-CPF instance. If the nature of the relation is more specific than one of the values given below, the Xlink attributes can be used in addition to @cpfRelationType.

**Data Type:** "identity" or "hierarchical" or "hierarchical-parent" or "hierarchical-child" or "temporal" or "temporal-earlier" or "temporal-later" or "family" or "associative"

## **@functionRelationType Function Relation Type** (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** The type of relation that the entity being described has to the related function.

**Description and Usage:** The @functionRelationType may occur on <functionRelation>. The value designates the type of relation that the entity being described has to the related function. If the type of relation is more specific than one of the values given below, Xlink attributes may be used in addition to @functionRelationType.

**Data Type:** "controls" or "owns" or "performs"

## **@identityType Identity Type** (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** Indicates whether the identity is given or acquired. May be useful for processing when multiple identities are described in the same instance.

**Description and Usage:** The @identityType may occur on <identity>. Though optional, it is recommended that it be used when multiple identities are described in the same EAC-CPF instance using <multipleIdentities>. It will enable processors to distinguish between the description of a person and one or more personae.

**Data Type:** "given" or "acquired"

## **@languageCode Language Code** (Table of Contents)

- Summary:** Three-letter ISO 639-2 language code. Must occur on <language>.
- Description and Usage:** The @languageCode must occur on <language>. The Language Code is used to provide the ISO 639-2 standard code representing the language of the EAC-CPF instance. The values are to be taken from the list of ISO 639-2 Codes for the representation of Names of Languages, which can be downloaded from the website of the Library of Congress which is the registration agency of the standard (<http://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/langhome.html>).
- Data Type:** ISO 639-2 Codes for the Representation of Names of Languages



## **@lastDateTimeVerified Last Date and Time Verified**

(Table of Contents)

- Summary:** Last date or date and time the linked resource was verified.
- Description and Usage:** The @lastDateTimeVerified may occur on <citation>, <cpfRelation>, <functionRelation>, <resourceRelation>, <setComponent>, or <term>. The value of the attribute provides the last date or last date and time when a related (or linked) object was verified. Verification may include link resolution as well as verification of the version of the linked object.
- Data Type:** Union of the XML Schema Datatypes date, gYear, gYearMonth, and dateTime. The following are all valid patterns: 2009-12-31, 2009, 2009-12, 2009-12-31T23:59:59.

## **@latitude Latitude** (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** The geographic latitude of the place.

**Description and Usage:** The @latitude may occur on <placeEntry>. The value of the attribute is the geographic latitude of the place named. @latitude should be used in conjunction with @longitude and @altitude.

**Data Type:** NMTOKEN

## **@localType Local Type** (Table of Contents)

- Summary:** Used to make the semantics of the element more specific or to provide semantic specificity to elements that are semantically weak. Value should be an absolute URI.
- Description and Usage:** The @localType is broadly available on many descriptive and a few control elements. It is intended to provide a means to narrow the semantics of some elements or provide semantics for elements that are primarily structural or that are semantically weak. The value of the @localType must conform to W3C Schema Part 2: Datatypes, anyURI. To facilitate exchange of EAC-CPF instances, it is highly recommend that the URI be absolute and resolvable to a local resource that describes the semantic scope and use of the value.
- Data Type:** anyURI

## **@longitude Longitude** (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** The longitude of the place.

**Description and Usage:** The @longitude may occur on <placeEntry> (revised in 2010 Revised). The value of the attribute is the geographic longitude of the place named. @longitude should be used in conjunction with @latitude and @altitude.

**Data Type:** NMTOKEN

## **@notAfter Not After** (Table of Contents)

- Summary:** The latest date possible for an uncertain date.
- Description and Usage:** The @notAfter may occur on <date>, <fromDate>, and <toDate>. For uncertain dates, used in conjunction with @standardDate, the value of @notAfter is the latest date possible. See also @notBefore.
- Data Type:** Union of the XML Schema Datatypes date, gYear, and gYearMonth. The following are all valid patterns: 2009-12-31, 2009, 2009-12.

## **@notBefore Not Before** (Table of Contents)

- Summary:** The earliest date possible for an uncertain date.
- Description and Usage:** The @notBefore may occur on <date>, <fromDate>, and <toDate>. For uncertain dates, used in conjunction with @standardDate, the value of @notBefore is the earliest date possible. See also @notAfter.
- Data Type:** Union of the XML Schema Datatypes date, gYear, and gYearMonth. The following are all valid patterns: 2009-12-31, 2009, 2009-12.

## **@resourceRelationType Resource Relation Type** (Table of Contents)

- Summary:** The type of relation of entity being described to the resource.
- Description and Usage:** The @resourceRelationType may occur on <resourceRelation>. The value designates the type of relation that the entity described in the EAC-CPF instance has to the resource. If the nature of the relation is more specific than one of the available values, the Xlink attributes may be used in addition to @resourceRelationType.
- Data Type:** "creatorOf" or "subjectOf" or "other"

## **@scriptCode Script Code** (Table of Contents)

- Summary:** The ISO 15924 four-letter code for the writing script used.
- Description and Usage:** A standard four-letter code for the writing script used with a given language. The @scriptCode attribute is required for the <script> element, and is available on other elements where language designations may be used.
- Data Type:** ISO 15924 Code for the Representation of Names and Scripts



## **@standardDate Standard Date** (Table of Contents)

- Summary:** The date represented in a standard form for computer processing.
- Description and Usage:** The @standardDate may occur on <date>, <fromDate>, and <toDate>. The value of @standardDate provides a standard form of the date expressed in <date>, <fromDate>, or <toDate> that can be used in computer processing, such as searching.
- Data Type:** Union of the XML Schema Datatypes date, gYear, and gYearMonth. The following are all valid patterns:  
2009-12-31, 2009, 2009-12.

## **@standardDateTime Standard Date and Time** (Table of Contents)

- Summary:** The date or date and time represented in a standard form for computer processing.
- Description and Usage:** The @standardDateTime may occur on <eventDateTime>. The value of @standardDateTime provides a standard form of the date or date and time expressed in the <eventDateTime> that can be used in computer processing. For example, using both the value in <eventType> and @standardDateTime, all EAC-CPF instances "revised" on a particular date can be identified.
- Data Type:** Union of the XML Schema Datatypes date, gYear, gYearMonth, and dateTime. The following are all valid patterns: 2009-12-31, 2009, 2009-12, 2009-12-31T23:59:59.

## @style Style (Table of Contents)

- Summary:** Used to specify a rendering style for string. It is recommended that the value conforms to W3C CSS.
- Description and Usage:** The @style may occur on <span>. In a limited number of contexts that accommodate discursive description, <span> with @style may be used to identify an arbitrary string that is intended to be rendered in a specific style. It is highly recommended that the value of @style be expressed as a W3C CSS style to facilitate interoperability.
- Data Type:** string

## **@transliteration Transliteration** (Table of Contents)

- Summary:** A value designating the transliteration scheme used in representing converting one script into another script.
- Description and Usage:** The conventions or rules that prescribe a method for converting one script into another script.
- Data Type:** NMTOKEN

## **@vocabularySource Source of Vocabulary** (Table of Contents)

- Summary:** A value designating the source of the vocabulary from which terms are derived.
- Description and Usage:** The controlled vocabulary used to derive terms for the <term>, <placeEntry>, and <placeRole> elements. Controlled vocabularies should be declared in the <conventionDeclaration> element within <control>.
- Data Type:** anyURI

## **@xlink:actuate Xlink: Actuate** (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** Used to signal intended behavior with respect to whether the remote resource link is resolved when the containing resource is rendered, or when the user requests the resource.

**Description and Usage:** The @xlink:actuate should be used with the @xlink:show to indicate intended behavior. The @xlink:actuate is used to signal intended behavior with respect to when the remote resource is to appear. The values indicate whether the resource is to appear automatically when the containing resource is rendered ("onLoad"), or only after the user requests the resource ("onRequest"). "None" or "other" are also valid values.

**Data Type:** "onLoad" or "onRequest" or "other" or "none"

## **@xlink:arcrole Xlink: Arc role** (Table of Contents)

- Summary:** URI defining the purpose of the link.
- Description and Usage:** An absolute URI that describes the nature of the relation between the entity being described in the EAC-CPF instance and a remote resource (<cpfRelation>, <resourceRelation>, or <functionRelation>) or the nature of the relation between the EAC-CPF instance description (or component of description) and the remote resource (<citation>, <setComponent>, and <source>). The value of the attribute should indicate the direction of the relation. It is recommended that the direction of the relation be from local resource to remote resource.
- Data Type:** string

## **@xlink:href Xlink: HREF** (Table of Contents)

- Summary:** Contains a URI, possibly relative, pointing to the related resource
- Description and Usage:** The address for a remote resource. The @xlink:href takes the form of a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI). While it is permissible to use a relative URI, and an absolute URI is recommended.
- Data Type:** anyURI



## **@xlink:role Xlink: Role** (Table of Contents)

- Summary:** Identifies the type or nature of the remote resource with an absolute URI.
- Description and Usage:** Identifies the type or nature of the remote resource with an absolute URI.
- Data Type:** string

## **@xlink:show Xlink: Show** (Table of Contents)

- Summary:** Used to signal intended behavior with respect to where the remote resource is to appear when the link is resolved.
- Description and Usage:** The @xlink:show should be used with the @xlink:actuate to indicate intended behavior. The @xlink:show is used to signal intended behavior with respect to where the remote resource is to appear when the link is resolved. The values indicate whether the resource is to appear embedded at the point of the link ("embed"), replace the resource in which it appears ("replace"), or in a new window ("new"). "None" or "other" are also valid values.
- Data Type:** "embed" or "new" or "replace" or "none" or "other"

**@xlink:title Xlink: Title** (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** Information that may be used as a viewable caption for the remote resource.

**Description and Usage:** Information that serves as a viewable caption that indicates the name or type of the linked remote source.

**Data Type:** string

## **@xlink:type Xlink: Type** (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** A fixed value that identifies an XLINK compliant element of a particular type.

**Description and Usage:** A fixed value that identifies an XLINK compliant element of a particular type. Only one XLINK type is used in EAC-CPF, "simple." While the attribute is optional in instances validated against the W3C Schema version of EAC-CPF, the Relax NG version of EAC-CPF requires it. To support exchange of EAC-CPF instances, it is recommended that the @xlink:type be present in the instance whenever any of the other XLINK attributes are used.

**Data Type:** Fixed value: "simple"

## **@xml:base XML Base** (Table of Contents)

**Summary:** Used to specify a base URI other than the base URI of the EAC-CPF instance.

**Description and Usage:** @xml:base is used to specify the base URI other than the base URI of the EAC-CPF instance, for the purpose of resolving any relative URIs used with elements that contain one or more descendants that use an attribute of type anyURI. @xml:base makes it possible to declare an absolute base URI to facilitate the use of relative URIs on the descendants.

**Data Type:** NMTOKEN

## **@xml:id XML Identifier** (Table of Contents)

<b>Summary:</b>	A unique identifier available on most elements that can be used to name specific elements in the EAC-CPF instance.
<b>Description and Usage:</b>	An identifier used to name the element so that it can be referred to, or referenced from, somewhere else. Each @xml:id within a document must have a unique value. The @xml:id attribute regularizes the naming of the element and thus facilitates building links between it and other resources. For example, the @xml:id may be used to uniquely identify two or more <cpfDescription> within <multipleIdentities>. Uniquely identifying or distinguishing two or more <cpfDescription> may be essential or useful in maintenance environments when relating resources, functions, or corporate bodies, persons, or families to one among two or more identities represented in one EAC-CPF instance.
<b>Data Type:</b>	NMTOKEN

## **@xml:lang XML Language** (Table of Contents)

- Summary:** Two-letter language code from the IANA registry as dictated by the W3C specification.
- Description and Usage:** The @xml:lang may occur on any element intended to contain natural language content whenever information about the language of the content of this element and its children are needed. @xml:lang should be used when the language of the element differs from the Language Code declared in the @languageCode attribute on the element <language> within the <control> element. The values in the list are taken from the IANA Registry (<http://www.iana.org/assignments/language-subtag-registry>). The use of the IANA Registry code for languages in this context is outlined in the W3C specification. The syntax is specified at: <http://www.w3.org/International/articles/language-tags/>.
- Data Type:** IANA Registry for language codes.

# Appendix :

## ISAAR(CPF) Crosswalk

ISAAR (CPF)	EAC-CPF
5.1 Identity area	<identity>
5.1.1 Type of entity	<entityType>
5.1.2 Authorized form(s) of name	<nameEntry> or <nameEntryParallel> with <authorizedForm>
5.1.3 Parallel forms of name	<nameEntryParallel>
5.1.4 Standardized forms of name according to other rules	<nameEntry> or <nameEntryParallel> with <authorizedForm>
5.1.5 Other forms of name	<nameEntry> or <nameEntryParallel> with <alternativeForm>
5.1.6 Identifiers for corporate bodies	<entityId>
5.2 Description area	<description>
5.2.1 Dates of existence	<existDates>
5.2.2 History	<biogHist>
5.2.3 Places	<place> or <places>
5.2.4 Legal status	<legalStatus> or <legalStatuses>
5.2.5 Functions, occupations and activities	<function> or <functions>, <occupation> or <occupations>
5.2.6 Mandates/Sources of authority	<mandate> or <mandates>
5.2.7 Internal structures/Genealogy	<structureOrGenealogy>
5.2.8 General context	<generalContext>
5.3 Relationships area	<cpfRelation>
5.3.1 Names/Identifiers of related corporate bodies, persons or families	<cpfRelation>/<objectXMLWrap> or <objectBinWrap> or <relationEntry>
5.3.2 Category of relationship	<cpfRelation cpfRelationType="[value]">
5.3.3 Description of relationship	<cpfRelation>/<objectXMLWrap> or <objectBinWrap> or <relationEntry>
5.3.4 Dates of the relationship	<cpfRelation>/<date> or <dateRange> or <dateSet>
5.4 Control area	<control>
5.4.1 Authority record identifier	<recordId>
5.4.2 Institution identifiers	<maintenanceAgency>/<agencyCode> and/or <agencyName>
5.4.3 Rules and/or conventions	<conventionDeclaration>
5.4.4 Status	<maintenanceStatus> and <publicationStatus>
5.4.5 Level of detail	<localControl>
5.4.6 Dates of creation, revision or deletion	<maintenanceEvent>/<eventDateTime>
5.4.7 Languages and scripts	<languageDeclaration>
5.4.8 Sources	<sources>



5.4.9 Maintenance notes	<maintenanceEvent>/<agent>, <agentType>, <eventDescription> and <eventType> <resourceRelation>
6. Relating corporate bodies, persons, and families to archival materials and other resources	
6.1 Identifiers and titles of related resources	<resourceRelation>/<objectXMLWrap> or <objectBinWrap> or <relationEntry>
6.2 Types of related resources	<resourceRelation xlink:role="[value]">
6.3 Nature of relationships	<resourceRelation resourceRelationType="[value]">
6.4 Dates of related resources and/or relationships	<resourceRelation>/<date> or <dateRange> or <dateSet>

