Relational Citation Style Handbook
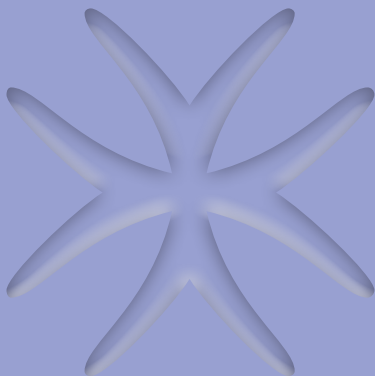
All knowledge is communally generated. Here's how we can acknowledge it. The *Relational Citation Style* handbook teaches how to cite co-authored, oral, and transmitted knowledge, and allows us to trace information along its lineage.

ABOUT THE SYSTEM

The *Relational Citation Style* (RCS) recognizes that knowledge is generated and circulated through conversation, community, and networks of care—often instead of publication. RCS treats oral transmission and collaborative thinking as legitimate and valuable scholarly sources that should be properly credited and traced along its lineage.

Relational Citation Style Handbook

V1.0

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Preface

ABOUT THE SYSTEM

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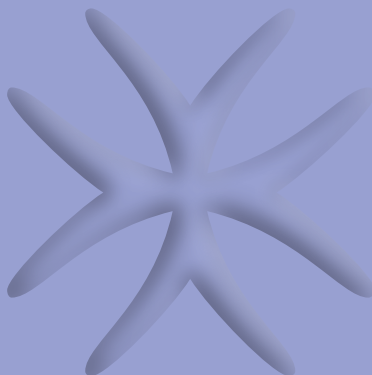
BELIEFS

1. All knowledge is communally generated
2. We should be able to cite co-created knowledge through dialogue
3. Transparent transmission of information (path that information has traveled is informative)
4. Locality is important → temporal + spatial context shapes how knowledge is made and transmitted.

GOALS

1. Minimize disruption to reading flow
2. Maintain rigorous attribution
3. Distinguish between subjective vs objective information (footnotes vs sources cited)

PART 1

Getting Started

Levels of Citation

RCS uses three levels of citation to balance reading flow with rigorous attribution:

IN-TEXT CITATION

Symbol and number appears in your writing as superscript. Minimal disruption to reading flow.

FOOTNOTES

Subjective, contextual. What the reader needs to know *in this moment*. Human-readable, conversational. Can be brief or detailed depending on context.

SOURCES CITED

Objective, complete archival record. Full names, exact dates, precise locations. Everything that is needed for verification.

ORGANIZING YOUR SOURCES CITED

See page 22 to see details on how to organize the sources cited page.

In academic settings, citation practices often privilege published knowledge over oral transmission.➔←[1] This hierarchy creates what some scholars call "citational politics."✳[2]—a system that determines which voices are considered legitimate and which remain invisible.✳[3]

Yet within design communities, knowledge circulates primarily through conversation. Thesis processes, critique methodology, even unwritten rules about gallery etiquette—these are learned through participation, not publication.◇[4]

➔←**1** Chat with Faith over drinks

✳**2** Sara Ahmed, *Living a Feminist Life*

✳**3** Multiple chats with Faith Kim and Thea Chowon, typically at Trinity Brewhouse

◇**4** RISD GD MFA community, 2025-2026

SOURCES CITED

➔← DIRECT CONVERSATIONS

Faith Kim, p.c. at Trinity Bellhouse, Providence, RI. November 12, 2025. Casual post-crit discussion regarding citation practices and hierarchy in academic knowledge production.

[continues with remaining citation types]

Types of Citations

While all other citation styles such as MLA, APA, Chicago, and more are made for citing published materials, RCS focuses on citing information that's built from the sharing of knowledge through unpublished dialogue.

9 TYPES

RCS recognizes nine types of citations, organized around two fundamental questions:

1. Is the information published or unpublished?

2. What is your relationship to the information?

CREDIBILITY VS TRUST

Some citations are verifiable—anyone can look them up and check your work. That is information that is published in some capacity. Others are trust-based—the reader must trust your account of what was said.

This isn't a hierarchy of value. Trust-based citations are not "lesser"—they're simply different. They require transparency about transmission chains and honest verification attempts. How many life lessons have you learned from the page of a book?

UNPUBLISHED

Oral transmission and conversations

YOU WERE THERE

Direct Conversation

→← ^direct

Ex. Deb told me about her experience

SOMEONE TOLD YOU

Secondary Transmission

→»← ^second

Ex. Faith told me that Eden told her about his experience

COMMUNITY KNOWS IT

Common Knowledge

◇ ^common

Ex. Everyone in class knows this unspoken expectation

WITH MULTIPLE PEOPLE

Co-authored Knowledge
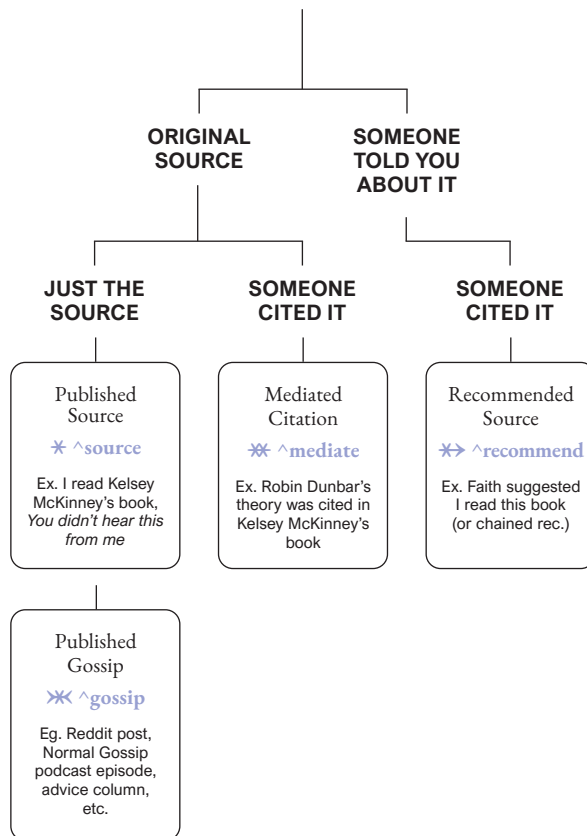
✳ ^co-author

Ex. Faith, Eden, Thea and I came up with this idea in a conversation

SOURCE ANONYMOUS / HIDDEN

Unknown Source

-→ ^unknown

Ex. I Can't remember where I got this from

Ex. Someone who wants to remain anonymous told me

PUBLISHED

Documented Sources

ORIGINAL SOURCE

SOMEONE TOLD YOU ABOUT IT

JUST THE SOURCE

Published Source

✳ ^source

Ex. I read Kelsey McKinney's book, *You didn't hear this from me*

Published Gossip

»✳ ^gossip

Eg. Reddit post, Normal Gossip podcast episode, advice column, etc.

SOMEONE CITED IT

Mediated Citation

✳← ^mediate

Ex. Robin Dunbar's theory was cited in Kelsey McKinney's book

SOMEONE CITED IT

Recommended Source

✳→ ^recommend

Ex. Faith suggested I read this book (or chained rec.)

Symbolic Notation

RCS uses symbolic notation as a method as a non-invasive citation method. Similar to Chicago's style of footnotes, superscript text is used to link a citation to it's footnote or margin note on the same page. Each symbol is paired with a number, to indicate both the type of citation that it is, and where you can find additional information on it.

For each citation type, an easy shortcut is provided for writing and typesetting.

CITATION STYLE	TYPE THIS	GET THIS
Direct Conversation	^direct	→←
Secondary Transmission	^second	→»←
Unknown Source	^unknown	--→
Co-authored Knowledge	^co-author	✳
Common Knowledge	^common	◆
Published Sources	^source	✳
Recommended Source	^recommend	✳→
Published Gossip	^gossip	»✳←
Mediated Citation	^mediate	✳✳

For in-text use: Use the caret (^) symbol

For footnotes: Use the asterisk (*) symbol

How to Use

The Relational Citation Style uses simple keyboard shortcuts to insert citation symbols while you write. The system automatically adjusts symbol size based on context—superscript for in-text citations, regular size for footnotes.

IN-TEXT CITATIONS (SUPERSCRIPT)

If you type: ^**direct**   You will get: ➻

FOOTNOTES

If you type: *****direct**   You will get: ➻

The caret (^) gives you superscript for in-text use. The asterisk (*) gives you regular size for footnotes.

SETTING UP YOUR DOCUMENT

1. Download and install RCS Garamond (available at relationalcitationstyle.org)

2. Start writing. The font's OpenType features are enabled by default in most software—no settings to adjust.

3. Type shortcuts as you write. Add numbers after symbols for footnote references.

PART 2

Citation Formats

A

Information

B

Unpublished Knowledge

C

Published Sources

D

Example Spread

Organizing your Sources Cited

RCS Sources Cited are organized by symbol type, then alphabetically within each group. Organizing by the type of citation allows the methodology to be visible at a glance, with a quick preview of all the types of research & quantities of those throughout the document.

STRUCTURE

Group citations by symbol type in this order:

→←	Direct Conversations
⇒←	Secondary Transmission
-→	Unknown Sources
✳	Co-authored Knowledge
◇	Common Knowledge
✴	Published Source
↦	Recommended Source
⋇	Mediated Citation
�	Published Gossip

Within each group, alphabetize by the first appearing first name in the citation.

EXAMPLE SPREAD
Sources Cited

SOURCES CITED

→← DIRECT CONVERSATIONS

Eden Opher, p.c through phone call. April 3, 2025. Discussion of camp counselor methodology.

Faith Kim, p.c. at Trinity Brewhouse, Providence, RI. November 12, 2025. Casual post-crit discussion regarding citation practices.

⇉← SECONDARY TRANSMISSION

Thea Chowon. Experience regarding studio politics relayed by Faith Kim. Coffee Exchange, Providence, RI. November 15, 2025. [Thea unverified]

✳ CO-AUTHORED KNOWLEDGE

Deborah Khodanovich, Eden Opher, and Faith Kim. Collaborative dialogue on citation practices and gossip networks. Trinity Brewhouse, Providence, RI. November 12, 2025. Concept initially articulated by Faith, developed collectively.

◇ COMMON KNOWLEDGE

Collective knowledge within RISD MFA 2024 Graphic Design community regarding thesis processes and scheduling norms. Multiple sources over time. Providence, RI.

✳ PUBLISHED SOURCES

Joy Xiang. *Gossip*. C Magazine, no. 154, 2023. https://cmagazine.com/articles/editorial-gossip

✳→ RECOMMENDED SOURCES

Chris Kraus. *I Love Dick.* Semiotext(e). 1997 Rec. by Avrie Allen, p.c. through text, October 10, 2025 regarding gossip as knowledge production.

✶ PUBLISHED GOSSIP

Anonymous. *Wedding Drama.* Normal Gossip, Season 3, Episode 12, May 2024

✶ MEDIATED CITATIONS

Robin Dunbar. *Grooming, Gossip, and the Evolution of Language*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1996. Cited in Kelsey, McKinney. *You didn't hear this from me*. New York: Atria Books, 2024, p. 34.

When organizing between sections, follow alphabetical by first name order.

The more details the better. The focus is to document how knowledge actually travels and builds.

For anonymous information, alphabetize by title or community group name.

Abbreviations

Abbreviations are optional for Sources Cited to save space. Footnotes should remain spelled out for readability, but as they are subjective, do not require detailed accounts and can be written as felt relevant.

COMMON ABBREVIATIONS:

p.c.	Personal conversation
collab.	Collaborative dialogue
rec. by	Recommended by
gos.	Gossip or secondary transmission

2B

Unpublished Knowledge

Direct Conversation

WHEN TO USE:

You participated in the conversation where knowledge was created or shared.

IN-TEXT:

Recent research suggests gossip functions as a form of safety network.✈←1

FOOTNOTE:

✈←**1** Faith Kim, conversation at Trinity, Nov 2025

SOURCES CITED:

Faith Kim, p.c. at Trinity Brewhouse, Providence, RI. November 12, 2025. Casual post-crit meet-up, discussion regarding Robin Dunbar's theories of language evolution.

Order of Elements:

1. Name of person

2. "personal conversation" or abbreviation "p.c."

3. Location / correspondance type

4. Date of correspondance

5. Context/topic (optional but recommended)

Secondary Transmission

WHEN TO USE:

Someone told you about another person's experience/knowledge.

IN-TEXT:

Eden's experience at summer camp⇥⇤2 demonstrates how conflict resolution happens informally.

FOOTNOTE:

⇥⇤2 Eden Opher's experience, relayed by Faith Kim, Nov 2025

SOURCES CITED:

Eden Opher, experience regarding conflict resolution at Camp Gesher, relayed by Faith Kim. Trinity Brewhouse, Providence, RI. November 12, 2025. [Eden Opher unverified as of Nov 2025]

If later verified:

Eden Opher, experience related by Faith Kim, p.c. on November 12, 2025. Confirmed with Eden Opher, email correspondence, December 8, 2025.

Order of Elements:

1. Original source's name

2. "experience/information related by [intermediary]"

3. Communication Type

4. Location / correspondance type

5. Date of correspondance

6. Verification status

Unknown Source

WHEN TO USE:

1. You remember the information but not the source.

2. The knowledge chain is 2+ degrees long and/or unclear.

3. The source wishes to remain anonymous or does not want to be cited.

IN-TEXT:

Certain galleries prioritize institutional connections.⁻ᐳ³

Certain galleries prioritize institutional connections,⁻ᐳ³ and some faculty members have unofficial influence over exhibition opportunities.⁻ᐳ⁴

FOOTNOTE:

-ᐳ**3** Anonymous, Providence design community, circa Fall 2024.

-ᐳ**4** Unknown origin, Providence design community. Related by Faith Kim, circa Fall 2024.

SOURCES CITED:

Anonymous. Information regarding gallery selection processes in Providence design community. Approximate timeframe: Fall 2024.

Unknown origin. Information regarding gallery selection processes in Providence design community. Related by Faith Kim. Approximate timeframe: Fall 2024.

Order of Elements:

1. "Anonymous" or "Unknown origin"

2. Idea being communicated

3. Context the idea is circulating in

4. "Related by [intermediary]"

5. "Approximate timeframe: [date]"

Co-authored Knowledge

WHEN TO USE:

An idea emerged from group dialogue.

IN-TEXT:

Citation acts as as a web rather than a chain.✳4

FOOTNOTE:

✳**4** Collaborative conversation: Faith, Eden, Thea, and author, Nov 2025

SOURCES CITED:

Faith Kim, Eden Opher, Thea Chowon, and Deborah Khodanovich. Collaborative dialogue on citation practices and gossip networks. Trinity Brewhouse, Providence, RI. November 12, 2025. Drinks following Thursday critique. Concept initially articulated by Kim, developed collectively. Group consensus on attribution.

Order of Elements:

1. Names of all participants (alphabetical)

2. "Collaborative dialogue on [topic]"

3. Location and date

4. Context

5. Attribution note

Common Knowledge

WHEN TO USE:

Information that circulates widely in a community, and/or unspoken collective agreement.

IN-TEXT:

Thursday afternoons are bad for scheduling meetings in the design program.◇5

FOOTNOTE:

◇5 Common knowledge within RISD Graphic Design MFA, 2025—2026

SOURCES CITED:

Collective knowledge within RISD MFA Graphic Design community regarding scheduling norms and work patterns. Multiple sources over time. Providence, RI. Academic year 2024-2025. [Community consensus]

Key Characteristics:

- No single origin point
- Multiple people will confirm
- Transmitted through observation + occasional correction
- Violating it reveals you're an outsider
- Often unwritten but strongly enforced

2C

Published Sources

Published Sources Adapter

RCS is designed to work with existing citation styles. You can use whatever style your field requires (MLA, Chicago, APA), then add RCS relational information when relevant.

Alternatively, you can follow the similar formats as the unpublished knowledge materials.

THE RULE:

Standard bibliographic citation + RCS context.

STANDARD CITATION:

McKinney, Kelsey. *Normal Gossip*. New York: Atria Books, 2024.

+ *RCS context:*
Recommended by Faith Kim, p.c., November 2025.

SOURCES CITED:

McKinney, Kelsey. *Normal Gossip*. New York: Atria Books, 2022. Rec. by Faith Kim, p.c., Trinity Brewhouse, Providence, RI, November 12, 2025, regarding gossip as knowledge production.

Published Sources

WHEN TO USE:

Any published work (book, article, film, website, etc.)

IN-TEXT:

Normal Gossip podcast demonstrates how listeners use gossip to process ethical dilemmas.*6

FOOTNOTE:

✳**6** Kelsey McKinney, *Normal Gossip*, rec. by Faith.

SOURCES CITED
(follow your field's style):

Chicago format:
McKinney, Kelsey. *Normal Gossip*. New York: Atria Books, 2024.

MLA format:
McKinney, Kelsey. *Normal Gossip*. Atria Books, 2024.

APA format:
McKinney, K. (2024). *Normal gossip*. Atria Books.

with RCS context:

Any of the above formats + rec. by Faith Kim, p.c., Trinity Brewhouse, Providence, RI, November 12, 2025.

Published Gossip

WHEN TO USE:

Gossip that's been published or posted somewhere—transmitted knowledge that's now documented. Often anonymous.

Examples:

- Podcast episodes (Normal Gossip, etc.)

- Reddit posts (r/AmITheAsshole, etc.)

- Advice Columns (Dear Abby, etc.)

- Anonymous submissions to platforms

IN-TEXT:

Workplace gossip revealed systemic issues.⌘7

FOOTNOTE:

⌘7 Anonymous Reddit post, r/relationships, March 2024

SOURCES CITED:

Anonymous. "Is it wrong that I gossiped about my boss?" Reddit, r/relationships, March 15, 2024. https://reddit.com/r/relationships/[post-id]. Accessed November 20, 2025.

Key Difference from Published Sources:

Published gossip prioritizes the submitter/original gossiper, not just the publisher. Note anonymization and platform.

Recommended Source

WHEN TO USE:

Someone recommended a published work to you, and that recommendation is relevant.

IN-TEXT:

Normal Gossip demonstrates how gossip functions as ethical reasoning.✖➤⁸

FOOTNOTE:

✖➤**8** Kelsey McKinney, *Normal Gossip*, rec. by Faith Kim

SOURCES CITED:

McKinney, Kelsey. *Normal Gossip*. New York: Atria Books, 2024. Recommended by Faith Kim, personal conversation, Trinity Brewhouse, Providence, RI, November 12, 2025, regarding gossip as knowledge production.

Why this Matters:

Recommendations are how most knowledge actually travels. This documents the network.

Mediated Citation

WHEN TO USE:

You're citing something that was cited within a published document. Regardless of whether or not you have read the original—you're citing it through someone else's work.

Distinction from Secondary Transmission:

- The intermediary is a published work

- The original source is usually published/findable

- You can verify what the intermediary said

IN-TEXT:

Dunbar's theory suggests gossip is why humans evolved language.�9

FOOTNOTE:

✖ 9 Robin Dunbar, cited in Kelsey McKinney, *Normal Gossip*, 2024, p. 34

SOURCES CITED:

Dunbar, Robin. *Grooming, Gossip, and the Evolution of Language*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1996. Cited in McKinney, Kelsey. Normal Gossip. New York: Atria Books, 2022, p. 34.

BEST PRACTICE:

Try to access the original source when possible because reading within it's original context matters. However it is valuable to cite the chain of knowledge and the original location of the information should be cited as well.

2D

Example Spread

EXAMPLE SPREAD
Showing in-text & footnote relationship

Graphic design is often obsessed with the public.[*1] The desire to be seen, to be heard, to have our work reach the broadest audience possible—these are goals deeply ingrained in the discipline.[◇2] But why? This thesis challenges us to abandon this fixation, proposing instead that graphic design should concern itself with the private—the intimate, the local, the unseen.

This is where gossip comes in. Gossip is the language of the invisible, a form of knowledge-sharing[⇥⇤3], production, and preservation that has historically been dismissed as frivolous and immoral—particularly when associated with women. Yet gossip is community. Gossip is information dissemination. Gossip is survival. Before the internet, before mass media, before centralized knowledge institutions, gossip was how people understood the world around them.[⇢4] It was how we knew what plants were safe to eat, who could be trusted, what dangers lurked in the shadows.[※5] It was how women, in particular, shared wisdom, organized, and built networks of care.

My work, here at RISD and beyond, has always been surrounded by the understanding that everything that I am does not exist without others in relationship to me.[*6] It takes an audience to activate an artwork, it takes a community to activate its values, it takes many, many people working collaboratively to create new knowledge. I often wonder what the criteria for new knowledge is. When we think of knowledge production in academic spaces we are often thinking about scientifically researched methods with peer reviews by other qualified professors and researchers.[⇥⇤7] But gossip is knowledge that is created from the co-authorship of women's spaces, 'peer reviewed' by those in our communities,[*8] passed down information, critical thinking as a group space, a form of knowledge production absent from the rules and dictations of capitalism. This is what my body of work aims to understand. How do we create space for the more informal publications of knowledge, and how do we use gossip as a methodology for that making?[⇥⇤9]

[*1]   Ruben Pater, *Caps Lock*

[◇2]   Often discussed within graphic design spaces

[⇥⇤3]   Many conversations with gossip hype-man Ali Qadeer

[⇢4]   Can't remember where this came from, but it's a belief I've had for a while

[※5]   Robin Dunbar mentioned in *You didn't hear this from me* by Kelsey McKinney

[*6]   This belief came out of many conversations in Anne West's seminar class, built with and along my peers.

[⇥⇤7]   Citation expert Meredith Barrett

[*8]   Silvia Federici, *Witches, Witch-Hunting, and Women Between the Lines*

[⇥⇤9]   Many conversations with my secondary advisor, Anther Kiley

Corrections

WHEN INFORMATION CHANGES:

- Someone corrects you after publication

- You verify secondary transmission and it was wrong

- The source asks you to remove/modify

IN FOOTNOTES:

↠↞**1** [CORRECTED] Eden's experience, originally relayed by Faith Kim (Nov 2025), corrected by Eden via email (Dec 2025).

IN SOURCES CITED:

[CORRECTED] Opher, Eden. Experience regarding conflict resolution, originally related by Faith Kim, November 12, 2025. Correction issued by Opher via email correspondence, December 8, 2025. Original account inaccurate regarding timeline.

IF SOMEONE ASKS TO BE REMOVED:

[Citation removed at source's request, December 2025]

OR IF PARTIAL REMOVAL:

Faith Kim, p.c. with author, November 12, 2025. [Specific details removed at source's request, December 2025. General topic discussion of citation practices retained with permission.]

WHY THIS MATTERS:

Corrections show the living, evolving nature of oral knowledge. They build trust rather than undermining it.

Corrections also allow for us to take responsibility in our citation practices and ensure each knowledge provider is treated with kindness and dignity.

Cross-Referencing

WHEN YOU'VE CITED THE SAME SOURCE MULTIPLE TIMES:

First Mention (full):

→←**1** Faith Kim, personal conversation with author, Trinity Brewhouse, Providence, RI, November 12, 2025

Subsequent Mentions (shortened):

→←**5** Faith, see note 1

IF CITING MULTIPLE CONVERSATIONS WITH SAME PERSON:

Footnotes:

→←**1** Faith Kim, p.c. at Trinity, Nov 12

...

→←**8** Faith Kim, p.c. at Coffee Exchange, Nov 20

...

→←**12** Faith Kim, phone call, Dec 3

In Sources Cited:

Faith Kim, Personal conversations with in Providence, RI.

> November 12, 2025 (Trinity Brewhouse, post-crit discussion regarding citation practices);

> November 20, 2025 (Coffee Exchange, methodology discussion);

> December 3, 2025 (phone call, thesis feedback).

Ethos of Care

RCS is built on principles of generous citation—treating sources with dignity and building networks of trust.

CORE PRINCIPLES:

- *Consent first*. Always ask permission before citing someone's words or experiences. If they say no, respect that boundary.

- *Context matters*. Provide enough detail that the source would recognize their contribution. Citation should honour, not just document.

- *Verify when possible*. Make reasonable attempts to confirm transmitted information. Mark what you couldn't verify.

- *Protect when necessary*. Use anonymization when information could cause harm.

- *Correct when wrong*. Update citations if information proves inaccurate. Corrections build trust.

- *Build trust.* Remember you're creating networks of accountability, not just documentation. How you cite will shape relationships.

Acknowledgments

This citation system was developed as part of a larger body of work for my MFA thesis at Rhode Island School of Design, which examines how knowledge circulates through informal networks—gossip, conversation, and collaborative thinking. My research asks: what happens when we recognize oral transmission as a legitimate method for knowledge production? When we recognize that most of what we know comes from someone telling us, not from reading it alone?

Relational Citation Style emerged from these questions. It's both a practical tool and a theoretical intervention, a way to make visible the networks of care, conversation, and community that traditional citation erases.

This system would not exist without the many peers and faculty I've spoken with during my studies.

Thank you to Anne West whose seminar class allowed me the room to build on and understand my obsession with gossip and it's potentials as a methodology. To all my peers in this class who generously provided their thoughts and feedback to one another's thinking. To Meredith Barrett for your class visit and lecture on citation styles.

Thank you to Anther Kiley and Bethany Johns for your fruitful class critiques and support in the production of this project. Kelsey Elder for your genius in Glyphs and making the technical aspects of this system come to life. Ali S. Qadeer for your never-ending wisdom and support in all things gossip. Kathleen Sleboda for your vast knowledge on information systems.

Thank you to Faith Kim and Thea Kim, for answering every single time I asked "does this look good?"

To everyone I've merely cross-pathed with, who's sent me resources and videos and articles, who uttered the words "this made me think of you and gossip."

And to Sophie Haeuber, who's master's work made us think, "wouldn't it be great if we could cite our friends?" You're why this exists.

An Ode to EB Garamond

The typeface used both in this book and as the original source for the citation style is EB Garamond. In an excerpt from it's original publication through Github, the authors write, "Claude Garamont's designs go open source. This project aims at providing a free version of the Garamond types, based on the Designs of the Berner specimen from 1592."✱[1]

The revival was originally designed by Georg Mayr-Duffner who released it under the Open Font License in 2011. As Georg was never able to complete the remaining weights, it was then taken on by Octavio Pardo through Google in 2018. Inherently a collaborative project, worked across many years, with people in different countries enitrely, and existing for the purposes of remaining free and open-source, this academic font was perfect in the use of this publication, allowing me both to modify and design with the entire font-system.

Garamond's legibility and long-lived popularity has made it a classic and beloved choice for academic papers, as an elegant yet human-feeling font.

✱**1** Georg Duffner and Octavio Pardo. *EB Garamond* GitHub repository, 2011-2024. https://github.com/georgd/EB-Garamond

COLOPHON

Typefaces:

RCS Garamond by Deborah Khodanovich made using EB Garamond by Georg Duffner and Octavio Pardo with addition of custom glyphs and OpenType relational ligatures (rlig).

Arial Nova by Monotype Design Office, made from Arial originally by Patricia Saunders and Robin Nicholas.

Design:

System & book designed by Deborah Khodanovich, with writing support from claude.ai

Production:

Interiors printed on Omnilux Opaque Digital 20lb paper.
Exteriors printed on Canson Mi-Teintes® 160gsm paper.
3.75" x 6", 76 pages, saddle-stitched.
Letterpressed covers by Deborah Khodanovich at the RISD GD Type Shop.

Templates & Updates:
relationalcitationstyle.org

Questions, corrections, or feedback:
dkhodanovich@gmail.com

❧ ☙

Version 1.0, December 2025.

[*1] Though I originally wanted to have this book anti-copyright, the CC BY-SA 4.0 license (a.k.a. Copyleft) forces any future interpretation of this work to remain under an open-source copyright.
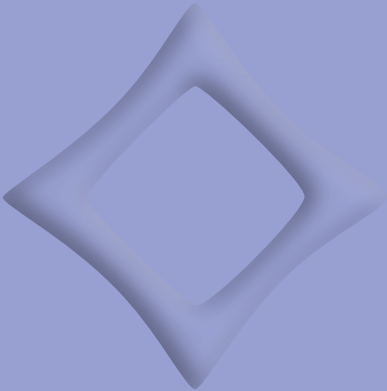
CITATION LEGEND

In-text prefix:
Caret (^) symbol

Footnotes prefix:
Asterisk (*) symbol

CITATION TYPE	TYPE THIS	GET THIS
Direct Conversation	^direct	⤜⤛
Secondary Transmission	^second	⤜⤜⤛
Unknown Source	^unknown	⤏
Co-authored Knowledge	^co-author	✳
Common Knowledge	^common	◇
Published Sources	^source	✳
Recommended Source	^recommend	⤜⤜⤜
Published Gossip	^gossip	⤜✳
Mediated Citation	^mediate	⤜⤜✳