

Tower of Babel, Lieven de Cruyl (draftsman, ca. 1640-1720), Coenraet Decker (etcher, 1651-ca. 1685), Athanasius Kircher (author, 1602-1680), in Athanasii Kircheri e Soc. Jesu Turris Babel, published: Amsterdam, 1679. Getty Research Library (Los Angeles, California), 85-B16716-pl.[2]


## Why <br> vocabularies? <br> stained glass pot-metal glass <br> rose window Catherine wheel <br> lancets <br> Medieval Gothic <br> tracery <br> bar tracery <br> 

- Our goal for many years has been to enhance access to visual arts and material culture information for research, education, and discovery
- Users don't always know what a person, place, or thing is called
- Even knowledgeable users or catalogers may use different terms for same person, place, or thing
- Vocabularies gather related terms together to improve access to art and art history information


## How are vocabularies used?

- Used as sources of standard terminology for use in description, cataloging, and documentation
- Used as "assistants" in online search engines creating a semantic "road map" that shows links and paths between concepts and terms
- Used as knowledge bases

apodyteria apodyterium gymnasteria gymnasterium

Scope Note: Dressing rooms in ancient Greek and Roman baths and palaestrae.


## What is a controlled vocabulary?

- An organized arrangement of words and phrases that are used to index content and/or to retrieve content through navigation or a search
- It is typically a vocabulary that includes preferred terms and has a limited scope or describes a specific domain


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## What is a controlled vocabulary?

## - There are several types of controlled vocabularies, including the following:

- Subject heading list
- Controlled list
- Synonym ring list
- Taxonomy
- Thesaurus

Getty Vocabularies are thesauri

- Subject heading list: uniform words or phrases assigned to books and articles (or other materials) to describe the subject or topic and to group them with materials having similar subjects
- usually in alphabetical order
- precoordination of terminology is a characteristic of subject headings)

Cat family (Mammals)--Literary collections Cat Sacred - Ancient Egypt



## Types of vocabularies

- Authority file: A set of established names or headings and crossreferences to the preferred form from variant or alternate forms. The Library of Congress name authority file is a well-known authority file.
- Vocabulary types are not mutually exclusive. E.g., a given vocabulary can be an authority file and a thesaurus.
- Building local authorities is recommended by CDWA and CCO.


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## Types of vocabularies

- Controlled list: A simple list of terms used to control terminology
- In a well-constructed controlled list: "each term must be unique; " terms should all be members of same class; - terms should not be overlapping in meaning; " terms should be equal in granularity/specificity; - and terms should be arranged alphabetically or in another logical order



```
anteaters armadillos bats bears cats cows deer dogs elephants goldfish
``` horses ostriches pandas pigs zebras




\section*{Types of vocabularies}
- Alphanumeric classification scheme:

Controlled codes (letters or numbers, or both letters and numbers) that represent concepts, headings, or textual correlates
- They generally have an implied taxonomy that can be surmised from the codes
- The Dewey Decimal System and ICONCLASS are examples

\section*{Vocabulary: ICONCLASS \\ http://www.iconclass.nl/}
- ICONCLASS is an alphanumeric classification scheme with textual correlates designed for the iconography of art
- Primarily religious and mythological themes in Western art
- Alphanumeric scheme allows arrangement as a taxonomy

9 Classical Mythology and Ancient History
...... 94 the Greek heroic legends (I)
.......... 94L (story of) Hercules (Heracles)

...................94L1 early life, prime youth of Hercules
.94L2 love-affairs of Hercules
94L3 most important deeds of Hercules: the Twelve Labours





How does Chenhall Nomenclature differ from the AAT?
- Users should use both
- For art and architecture, the AAT has much, much better and deeper coverage. Nomenclature is more generalist with shallow coverage of more things, and has headings in addition to terms
- Only overlap between Nomenclature and AAT is in Objects Facet
- Much of Nomenclature is out of scope (e.g., medical and surgical equipment, because AAT focuses on art)
- AAT is thesaurus, Nomenclature not a full-blown thesaurus, but has preferred and use for terms

How does Chenhall Nomenclature differ from the AAT?
- Nomenclature includes some compound terms (headings) that AAT users construct for themselves
- AAT has incorporated all of Nomenclature that is within scope for the AAT, relatively high degree of overlap
- Nomenclature has no scope notes/definitions, except for broadest levels, AAT has scope notes
- Nomenclature has no qualifiers, AAT does
- Nomenclature has fewer UF terms than AAT
- Nomenclature has all upper case, all inverted, vs. AAT lower case and natural order terms


\section*{Tools related to or utilizing vocabularies}

\section*{Ontology}
- Ontologies are used in the semantic web, artificial intelligence, software engineering, and information architecture as a form of knowledge representation about a particular domain of knowledge.
- Defining relationships is key, they use vocabularies

- Ontology: Formal, machine-readable specifications of a conceptual model
- Concepts, properties, relationships, functions, constraints, and axioms are all explicitly defined
- Not a controlled vocabulary, but uses one or more controlled vocabularies for a defined domain and expresses the vocabulary in a representative language that has a grammar for using vocabulary terms to express something meaningful
- Ontologies generally divide their world into the following areas: individuals, classes, attributes, relations, and events
- The grammar of the ontology links these areas together by formal constraints that determine how the vocabulary terms or phrases may be used together
- Ontology: Formal, machine-readable specifications of a conceptual model
- An ontology is used to make queries and assertions
- Ontologies have some characteristics in common with faceted taxonomies and thesauri
- but the ontology will use strict semantic relationships among terms and attributes with the goal of creating knowledge representation, whereas thesauri in the art domain provide tools for
 cataloging and retrieval

Tools related to or utilizing vocabularies

\section*{Folksonomy}
- Neologism referring to an assemblage of concepts, which are represented by terms and names (called tags) that are compiled through social tagging.
- Social tagging refers to the decentralized practice and method by which individuals and groups create, manage, and share tags (terms, names, etc.) to annotate and categorize digital resources in an online "social" environment.

- Folksonomy: Assemblage of concepts that are represented by terms and names (called tags) that are compiled through social tagging
- Not a controlled vocabulary, but could use vocabularies; used for retrieval
- Social tagging = decentralized practice where individuals and groups create, manage, and share tags (terms, names, etc.) to annotate digital resources in an online "social" environment
- Typically without hierarchical structure, typically have no preferred term for a concept, and may not even cluster synonyms
- By definition not applied to indexing by professional indexers, generally characterized by non-standard, idiosyncratic tagging





http://www.getty.edu/research/conducting_research/vocabularies/

\section*{Getty Vocabularies}
- Compiled and maintained by the Vocabulary Program
\(>\) Art \(\mathcal{E}\) Architecture Thesaurus \({ }^{\circledR}\) (AAT)
> 34,000 'records'; 131,000 terms
Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names \({ }^{\circledR}\)
(TGN)
912,000 'records'; 1,106,000 names
Union List of Artist Names \({ }^{\circledR}\) (ULAN)
\(>120,000\) 'records'; 293,000 names
- Focus on Visual Arts and Architecture
- Are compiled resources (not comprehensive)
- Will grow by 10s of thousands, millions, with contributions
- May be licensed (collection management systems, others)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Heme} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
- The compiled vocabularies are copyrighted by the Getty \\
- They are licensed to institutions and businesses \\
- They are implemented in The Museum System (TMS) and other information systems at the Getty and in the broader art information community \\
- Each of the vocabularies can also be accessed on line
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Scholarly Activitie \\
About the \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular}} &  & \\
\hline & Search the Find Term: Note & \\
\hline &  & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
- The AAT, ULAN, and TGN were begun in the mid-1980s
- To meet the needs of the art museum, visual resources, archives, and art library communities for authoritative vocabularies to aid in the indexing and retrieval of art information
- Each was conceived and constructed differently, with the AAT originally located in Williamstown, Massachusetts

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- Each was conceived and constructed differently, with the AAT originally located in Williamstown, Massachusetts
- The three vocabularies were united under one roof, with a common data structure, editorial system, and set of editorial rules beginning in 1995
- The history, scope, and detailed information about the data in each of the vocabularies may be found at About the AAT, About the ULAN, and About the TGN - A fourth Getty vocabulary, the Cultural Objects Name Authority (CONA), is being planned for initial release to the user community in 2010

\section*{The Getty Research Institute}

Heavy use for an art resource, illustrates how valued the Vocabularies are in the user community
Our Mission

Operating as a unit with the GRI Digital Resource Management department (formerly known as the Getty Standards Program), the Getty Vocabulary Program creates controlled vocabularies that contain terms, names, and other information about people, places, things, and concepts relating to art, architecture, and material culture.
- The Getty vocabularies are by far the most heavily used electronic resource produced by the GRI.
- They are the most frequently accessed resources on the Research subsite of getty.edu, and consistently among the top 5 resources on the entire Getty Web site. Hundreds of licenses for the full data sets have been negotiated with a variety of organizations and vendors.
- The Getty vocabularies are used by various audiences
- by catalogers or indexers who are describing works of art, archival materials, visual surrogates, or bibliographic materials
- by researchers
- by systems implementers creating search tools to enhance end-user access to online resources

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- by systems implementers creating search tools to enhance end-user access to online resources
- There are over 200 licenses for the vocabularies, which may each represent a large number of users of a vendor's system
- In addition, the online Web presentation of the vocabularies typically supports around 180,000 sessions by users each month
- Making the Getty vocabularies online resource at the Getty Re the most heavily accessed at th

Heavy use for an art resource, illustrates how valued the Vocabularies are in the user community


- Getty vocabulary terms and associated information are valued as authoritative because they are derived from published sources and represent current research and usage in the art history community.

- The vocabulary program publishes extensive editorial manuals online. We also make frequent presentations and conduct training workshops at the Getty and at conferences throughout the year.
- The Getty vocabularies are compiled in large part from contributions from the user community, including various Getty projects and qualified outside institutions.
Institutions may make contributions in bulk in our prescribed XML format or via an online form.
Bulk contributions can range from a few thousand to several million records.

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- Institutions may make contributions in bulk in our prescribed XML format or via an online form.
- Bulk contributions can range from a few thousand to several million records.
- Thanks to our contribution program, in essence we have many "adjunct Vocabulary Program Editors," with expertise in a variety of areas
- Individual contributions are made one at a time, amounting to dozens or hundreds per month; even though the number is relatively small, this method of contributing is critical for the core user institutions that do not have the resources to submit bulk contributions.
- Contributions to our vocabularies are vetted, managed, edited, augmented, merged with existing data, placed into hierarchies and other relationships, and published by the Getty Vocabulary Program.
- Licensed files are released annually; the data on the Web site is refreshed every month.

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- Licensed files are released annually; the data on the Web site is refreshed every month.
- The systems in place to allow this work were built and are maintained by a dedicated group from the Getty Information Technology Services (ITS), who worked on user requirements and testing in close cooperation with the Vocabulary Program.
- Systems to edit data, add data, load data; to publish data; reports for work flow, quality control, and publication; to allow contributions via online and XML.
- We work closely with various cataloging projects all over the Getty and with ITS.
- Members of our staff are co-editors of the Categories for the Description of Works of Art (CDWA) and Cataloging Cultural Objects (CCO), which are standards and editorial rules for cataloging art and architecture, and CDWA Lite, which is a standard for the exchange of art information.
http://www.getty.edu/research/conducting_research/standards/cdwa Categories for the Description of Works of Art CDWA

http://www.getty.edu/research/conducting_research/standards/cdwa Categories for the Description of Works of Art

http://www.getty.edu/research/conducting_research/standards/cdwa Cateaories for the Descrintion of Works of Art

Related Works
Current Location
Copyright/
Restrictions
Ownership/
Collecting His
Exhibition/Loan
Exhistory
Cataloging History
Related Visual
Documentation
Decumentation
Related Textual References +

\section*{-CDWA}
includes
discussion
and brief
cataloging
rules for
elements
-Elements
for authority information

GENERAL DISCUSSION

The creator and date of creation are core. This category focuses on the action or activity of creation, design, or manufacture. A work of art or architecture may be the product of a number of processes, and the creator responsible for each contribution should be recorded. Information about creation is necessary to identify the work and to distinguish it from other works. Knowing the creators and the date and place of creation provides researchers with crucial understanding of the context and meaning of the work.

\section*{Multiple creators and dates}

Multiple individuals may be responsible for the creation of a work, and they may have played different roles. Include all pertinent creators. It is important to distinguish the artist or architect had secondary roles in making the work, such as master printers, technicians, publishers, or architectural engineers. If two or more artists assumed a joined identity to create a work, the assumed identity should be recorded as creator (e.g., Beggarstaff Brothers). If a work is the joint product of a firm, factory, studio, or company, such as Artimede, the corporate body should be identified as the creator. If there is are multiple dates or a range of dates associated with the creation, indicate this.

Groups of works
For groups, it is important to list all artists who contributed to the creation of the items in the group, and all dates associated with their creation.

\section*{Uncertainty}

Indicate uncertainty and ambiguity as necessary. Sources may reflect disputes about the attribution or dates for a particular work. When multiple suggestions have been made, the preferred attribution and dates of creation should be the ones accepted by the repository of the work. Other attributions or dates have scholarly interest, however, and should be recorded also.

Unknown creator or unknown date
Values for creator and date must be supplied, even when the information is uncertain. In the CDWA, an unknown creator differs from an anonymous creator. An anonymous creator refers to the situation where the oeuvre and general time and place of activity of the artist have been established, but his or her name is simply unknown (e.g., Master of the Aachen Madonna). An unknown creator refers to a situation where the oeuvre or hand of the artist is not established zoeegraphic place that produced the work rather than a name (e Florentine or unknown

http://www.getty.edu/research/conducting_research/standards/cdwa Cateqories for the Description of Works of Art


http://www.getty.edu/research/conducting_research/standards/cdwa/cdwalite.html Categories for the Description of Works of Art

http://www.getty.edu/research/conducting_research/vocabularies/

\section*{Getty Vocabularies}

\section*{Resources:}
> Information about AAT, TGN, ULAN: implementers should follow the guidelines here
http://www.getty.edu/research/conducting_research/vocabularies/aat/about.html http://www.getty.edu/research/conducting_research/vocabularies/tgn/about.html http://www.getty.edu/research/conducting_research/vocabularies/ulan/about.html
> Data dictionaries for the licensed files:
http://www.getty.edu/research/conducting_research/vocabularies/download.html.
> Editorial Manuals:
http://www.getty.edu/research/conducting_research/vocabularies/editorial_guidelines. html
\(>\) Information about licensing: to learn about fees and conditions, send an email to vocab@getty.edu, subject = licensing
> Information about contributions: send your name, institutional affiliation, scope of proposed vocabulary contributions to vocab@getty.edu, subject = contributions
http://www.getty.edu/research/conducting_research/vocabularies/

\section*{Getty Vocabularies}

\section*{Target audience:}
> Three Getty vocabularies are intended to provide terminology and other information for indexing and retrieving data related to objects, artists, concepts, and places important to various disciplines that specialize in art, architecture and material culture
> Primary users of the Getty vocabularies include museums, art libraries, archives, visual resource collection catalogers, bibliographic projects concerned with art, researchers in art and art history, and the information specialists who are dealing with the needs of these users. In addition, a significant number of users of the Getty vocabularies are students or members of the general public
http://www.getty.edu/research/conducting_research/vocabularies/

\section*{Getty Vocabularies}

\section*{Language:}
\(>\) Most fields in AAT, TGN, and ULAN records are written in American English
> However, vocabularies are structured as multi-lingual thesauri; names/terms may be expressed in many languages
\(>\) All Names are written in the Roman alphabet
\(>\) Where names have been transliterated from other alphabets, the transliteration using the appropriate ISO standard for that language will be flagged as the preferred name for that language whenever possible

\section*{Diacritics:}
\(>\) Names and other fields contain dozens of different diacritics, expressed as codes (e.g., \$00) in the data files
\(>\) Mapped to Unicode, moving to Unicode in data soon
> implementers should translate codes into the proper diacritical mark for end-users
http://www.getty.edu/research/conducting_research/vocabularies/

\section*{Getty Vocabularies}

Accessing the vocabularies:
> Catalogers and indexers who use the vocabularies typically access them in two ways:
\(>\) By using them as implemented in a collection management system (either purchased off-the-shelf through a vendor or custom-built for their local requirements), or
\(\Rightarrow\) By using the online databases on the Getty Web site
\(>\) Databases made available on the Web site are intended to support limited research and cataloging efforts. Companies and institutions interested in regular or extensive use of the Getty vocabularies should explore licensing options by contacting the Getty Vocabulary Program at vocab@getty.edu
> Implementers who wish to provide vocabularies to end-users or use them in search engines may license the vocabularies in any of three formats: XML, relational tables, or MARC (soon only XML); licensed files include no user interface

\section*{http://www.getty.edu/research/conducting_research/vocabularies/}

\section*{Getty Vocabularies}

\section*{Comprehensiveness and updates:}
\(>\) Getty Vocabularies are compiled resources; are not comprehensive
\(>\) They grow through contributions from qualified professionals
\(>\) Information in the vocabularies is compiled by the Getty Vocabulary Program in collaboration with many institutions. Institutions interested in contributing may contact us at vocab@getty.edu
\(>\) Selected institutions that catalog works of art, architecture, cultural objects, or their visual surrogates are eligible to contribute
\(>\) Contributors must follow the editorial rules and contribute data in the prescribed XML format or via the online Web form
\(>\) Implementers should allow for updates, given that the vocabularies grow and change over time
\(>\) New versions are released in licensed files annually and on the Web site every month






\section*{More Detail: Data in the \\ Getty Vocabularies}

\section*{Elements of a UI.AN record} names
Gaudí, Antoni
Note: The Focus of each vocabulary record is a concept - not a "term"

Gaudí y Cornet, Antonio Cornet, Antoni Gauí
Gaudí i Cornet, Antoni
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
\hline Ra \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
,


\section*{SCOPE OF ULAN}

New additions to ULAN must be within scope
- Scope is from Antiquity to the present
- Identified individuals or groups of individuals working together (corporate bodies)
- Involved in the conception or production of visual arts and architecture
- May include artists, architects, craftsmen, as well as people and corporate bodies closely related to artists, including rulers, prominent patrons, museums and other repositories of art
- Artist: Person/group involved in the design or production of the VISUAL ARTS that are of the type collected by art museums
- Although the objects themselves may actually be held by an ethnographic, anthropological, or other museum, or owned by a private collector
- Performance artists are included (but not persons involved in the performing arts)
- Architect:

Person/group involved in the design or creation of structures that are made by human beings, are large enough for human beings to enter
- Structures are of practical use, are relatively stable and permanent, considered to have aesthetic value, were designed by professionals, and constructed with skilled labor

\section*{SCOPE OF ULAN}
- In addition to individual artists and architects
- Occasionally ULAN includes records for rulers and other patrons
- Only prominent rulers and patrons (e.g., Emperor Hadrian or Lorenzo de'Medici)
- must be universally important to other users
- patrons who had a role in the creative process
- local donors and sitters go in your local authority, not ULAN
- Corporate Bodies may be included
- Group of people working together as an entity (not necessarily legally incorporated)
- E.g., architectural firms, photographic studios, and other groups of artists working together
- Museums and other repositories of art works (not building names)
- (building names will go in future CONA)

\section*{REQUIRED FIELDS FOR ULAN}
- preferred name
- variant names: display form of the name
- source(s) for the names
- display biography
- role(s)
- nationality(ies)
- sex
- birth date
- death date
- hierarchical position for corporate bodies

\section*{What is a name in ULAN?}
- Names, appellations, and designations used to identify the person or corporate body
" Full name, historical names, official name, names in various languages
- May include honorifics or titles
- MUST be equivalents: Refer to the same person or corporate body
" If an anonymous hand is "probably" the same as a named artist, these are two separate records and linked through Associative Relationships
```

ExAMPLES OF NAMES

```


\section*{Preferred Names}
- In each record, one name must be flagged "preferred"
" "Preferred" name is the name most commonly used in the literature
- Chosen from authoritative scholarly sources and general reference works
- Generally vernacular; but English (when there is an English equivalent, e.g., corporate bodies)
- Transliterated into Roman alphabet where necessary
- Please include VARIANT NAMES as well


\section*{NAMES IN ULAN}

\section*{NAMES:}

Wren, Christopher (preferred, index, LC) Christopher Wren (display)
Wren, Sir Christopher
- Prefer the inverted form of the name most commonly used in standard, authoritative, scholarly publications in American English
- Is typically not the fullest form of the name
- Typically does not include titles, honorifics, Mrs., Sir, etc.


\section*{MODERN WESTERN NAMES}

NAMES:
Meier, Richard (preferred, index, LC)
Richard Meier (display)
Meier, Richard Alan
\(>\) inverted order is preferred name
> where appropriate
> name \#2 is the Display Name, natural order
> first, last, and middle names
\(>\) are not parsed in separate fields


\section*{MODERN WESTERN NAMES}

\section*{NAMES:}

Meier, Richard (preferred, index, LC) Richard Meier (display) Meier, Richard Alan
- For the inverted form of names, order is: last name, comma, first name followed by middle napes or initials (if any) (e.g., Sullivan, Louis H
- Indicate the preferred, display, indexing, LC name, official name, other flags are included


\section*{LC AUTHORITY RECORDS}

LC Control Number: n 79018152
HEADING: Moore, Henry, 1898-1986 00000967 cz a2200253n 450 0014213247
00520060504162806.0

008790305 n| acannaabn |a aaa
010 |an 79018152 |zn 79018153
035 |a (DLC)n 79018152

\(\qquad\) |a DLC |c DLC |d DLC |d DLC-R |d DLC
100 1_|a Moore, Henry, |d 1898-1986
400 1_|w/naa |a Moore, Henry Spencer, |d 1898 -

\section*{ULAN names}

Moore, Henry (preferred, index, LC)
Henry Moore (display) Moore, Henry Spencer
- Generally the ULAN preferred name is the same as the name in the LC authorized heading
- Name is flagged, and LC control number is in ULAN page field

\section*{PSEUDONYMS, PARENTHETICAL NAMES}

\section*{NAMES:}

Le Corbusier (preferred, display, LC)
Corbusier, Le
Corbu
Charles Edouard Jeanneret Jeanneret, Charles Edouard Jeanneret, Charles-\$00Edouard Jeanneret-Gris, Charles-Edouard Jeanneret, Charles-Edouard
- Preferred name may be a pseudonym or nickname
- Do not include parenthetical names in one field
- Include other names as variant names in separate fields


\section*{PSEUDONYMS, PARENTHETICAL NAMES}

\section*{NAMES:}

Le Corbusier (preferred, display, LC)
Corbusier, Le
Corbu
Charles Edouard Jeanneret Jeanneret, Charles Edouard Jeanneret, Charles-\$00Edouard Jeanneret-Gris, Charles-Edouard Jeanneret, Charles-Edouard



\section*{Elder, younger, etc.}

\section*{NAMES:}

Brueghel, Jan, the elder (preferred, index)
Jan Brueghel the Elder (displ
Bruegel, Jan (LC)
Brueghel, Jan, le jeune
Brueghel, Jan, I
Brueghel, Jan


Preferred name: For members of same family that have same name, distinguish between the people by including the younger, the elder, J r., or Sr., applied strictiy according to the Rules
- Preferred name: "I", "II" are generally for members of a family with the same name, but not parent-child
- Other languages included as variant names (e.g., le jeune)



\section*{VARIOUS TRANSLITERATIONS, DIACRITICS}
- variant transliterations provide access
- diacritics recorded in codeextended ASCII (e.g., \$07)
- Moving to Unicode in 2010

\section*{Names:}

Shishkin, Ivan (preferred, index, LC)
Ivan Shishkin (display)
Shishkin, Ivan Ivanovich
Shiskin, IvanIfanovitch
Siškin, Ivan Ivanovič

- published misspellings provide access


\section*{LANGUAGES}

\section*{NAMES:}

Giambologna (preferred, display, Italian-P)
Bologna, Giovanni (Italian)
Giovanni Bologna (Italian)
Giovanni da Bologna (Italian)
Bologne, Jean de (French)
Jean de Bologne (French)
Boulogne, Jean (French)
Gian Bologna (Italian)
names in various
languages, flagged when applicable



\section*{Anonymous Artist}

ID: 500055339
… Spitz Master (French illuminator, active ca. 1415Names:

Spitz Master (preferred, display, V) Master of the Spitz Hours (V)
Nationalities:
French (preferred)
Roles:
artist (preferred)
painter
illuminator
Gender: male illumınator
Events:
active: ca. 1415-1425
List/Hierarchical Position:
界 .... Person
界 ........ Spitz Master
Biographies:
(French illuminator, active o
(illuminator) ..... [GRLPSC]
- "Anonymous" artist = appellations are devised by scholars or museums
- when the hand (style), and oeuvre (works) are identified, approximate dates known, but the name of the artist is unknown
- For constructed names (i.e., for anonymous creators), preferred name uses English for descriptive words in the name (e.g., "Master")

Sources and Contributors:

- We are adding a sub-hierarchy of unknown artists to ULAN
- Used to index the "artist" field when the person is not named and an anonymous personality (with established oeuvre) has not been identified

Other information may be attached to names
Name: Le Corbusier
- unique ID for name

Term ID: 1500074565
Display Date: pseudonym adopted in 1920
Start Date: 1920 End Date: 9999
- Dates when the name was or is still used

Contributors: AVERY Preferred, BHA Preferred, CCA Preferred, CENSUS Preferred, FDA Preferred, GRLPSC, VP Preferred Sources:
Bénézit, Dictionnaire des Peintres (1976) CCA Authority File (1980-)
Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects (1982)
RILA/BHA (1975-2000)
```

- Sources and contributors for

``` the name


\section*{BIOGRAPHY}
- Display biography
- Nationality, culture, ethnicity
- Dates of birth and death
- Roles
- Male or female
- Places of birth and death
- Important events (locus and dates of activity)



\section*{DISPLAY BIOGRAPHY, INDEXED}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{display biography: Indian painter, active ca. 1595-1655} \\
\hline NATIONALITY: Indian & \\
\hline Mughal & - Display vs. Indexing \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
ROLES: \\
artist painter miniaturist
\end{tabular} & - In other cases, display includes expressions of uncertainty and nuance \\
\hline
\end{tabular} portraitist

BIRTH DATE: 1575
DEATH DATE: 1675

\section*{EVENTS, LOCUS OF ACTIVITY}


\section*{Associative relationships}
- person may be related to another person
- person may be related to a corporate body
- corporate bodies may be related to each other
- relationship is reciprocal
- only significant relationships are recorded
- only direct relationships
- student/teacher is included
- "influenced by" usually is not

\section*{Associative relationships}
- <general>
e.g., possibly identified with, distinguished from
-<person to person - teaching/ learning>
e.g., student of, teacher of, apprentice of, master of, fellow student of
- <person to person / person to firm - patronage>
e.g., patron of, client of, court artist to, employee of, appointed by
- <person to person - professional collaboration>
e.g., colleague of, associate of, collaborated with, assistant of, partner of
-<person to firm/ group - professional collaboration>
e.g., partner in, member of, partner of, school of
-<firm/group to firm/group>
e.g., successor of, predecessor of
-<person to person - family relationships>
e.g., sibling of, child of, parent of, grandparent of, nephew of, uncle of, aunt of, spouse of, godparent of
"<person to person - personal relationship>
e.g., friend of
-<person to institution - professional/ administrative>
e.g., founder of, founded by, director of, publisher of, president of, student at, performed with



\section*{DESCRIPTIVE NOTE}

\section*{DESCRIPTIVE NOTE:}

Riza, son of 'Ali Asghar, was a leading artist under the Safavid shah Abbas I (reigned 1588-1629). He is noted primarily for having created portraits and genre scenes. The various names for this artist and the attributions of paintings in his oeuvre are somewhat uncertain, since his signatures and contemporary documentary references to him are ambiguouc Mnat crholare agree that the artist, Aqa Riza, who is named by Safavid ct same person as Riza in the court of Abbas (thus, "Abassi") artist's style changed significantly at mid-life. Others belie different artists with similar names are responsible for the attributed to Riza. His early paintings display a fine, almos linear style with mainly primary colors; the palette of his is darker and earthier, and the lines are coarser and heavier. born in Kashan and he probably died in Esfahan.

Topics may include:
- disputed issues or ambiguity regarding names or facts
- facts regarding the life of a person or founding and dissolution of a corporate body
- brief explanation of with whom the artist studied
- characteristics of the style of the artist or firm (only if you are an art historian or otherwise experienced in writing about style)
- description of the artist's stylistic development (only if you are an art historian or otherwise experienced in writing about style)

-Freer Gallery of Art and Arthur M. Sackley Gallery: National
Museum or Asian Ant, Smithsonian (Wastington, DC, USA) Museum of Asian Art, Smithsonian (Washington, DC, USA)
-ID:LTS 1995.2 .78 , ca. 1600; image: \(\odot\) Smithsonian

\section*{SOURCES}

Prefer the most authoritative, up-to-date source available. Sources of information in the ULAN record may include the following:
```

(1) Standard general reference sources
o Grove, Thieme-Becker, Bénézit
o LC Name Authority Headings
o text books
o general biographical dictionaries
(2) Other official sources
o repository publications, including catalogues and official Web
sites
o general encyclopedia and dictionaries
o authoritative Web sites other than museum sites (e.g.,
university sites)
(3 Other sources
o inscriptions on art objects, coins, or other artifacts
o journal articles, newspaper articles
o archives, historical documents, and other original sources
authority records of contributors' databases

```

\section*{Elements of a TGN record}

- Linked to the record for the place are names, the place's parent or position in the hierarchy, other relationships, geographic coordinates, notes, sources for the data, and place types, which are terms describing the role of the place (e.g., inhabited place and state capital).


\section*{SCOPE OF TGN}

New places in TGN must be within scope
- TGN places include political entities and physical features
- Scope is global, some extraterrestrial
- Includes all current continents and nations
- Historical places, including nations and empires
- Prehistory to the present
- Real places, not mythical
- May include formerly inhabited places, historical places with unknown exact locations "lost settlement"
- Focus on places important to art and material culture

\section*{REQUIRED FIELDS FOR TGN}
- preferred name
- variant names, as stated in Rules
- source(s) for the names
- place type(s) (e.g., inhabited place)
- hierarchical position

\section*{What is a name in TGN}
- Names, appellations, and designations used to identify a place
- Current, historical, official, local usage
- May include a "core" name and descriptive designation (e.g., Mount Etna or Mississippi River)
- MUST be equivalents, referring to the same place
- If archaeological site is near but not on site of the modern town, these are two separate records, not two names in the same record

\section*{EXAMPLES OF PLACE NAMES}
Firenze
Florence
Fiorenza
Tel Hazor
Tel Hazor
Tel-Hazor
Big Apple
City of Brotherly Love
Michigan, Lake
Florentine
- vernacular names
- variant names in other languages (English)
- historical names
- transliterations
- variations in spelling, diacritics, punctuation, or capitalization
- nicknames
- translations
- inversions (physical features)
- adjectival forms

\section*{PREFERRED NAMES}
- One name flagged "preferred"
- "Preferred" name is the name most commonly used
- Generally vernacular; but English for continents, oceans, historical entities, etc.
- Chosen from authoritative scholarly sources and general reference works in American English
- Include English variant if there is one, flag it
- May have been transliterated into Roman alphabet by your source where necessary
- Please include VARIANT NAMES as well

\section*{Mississippi River \\ Mississippi \\ Mississippi, fleuve \\ Fiume del Missisipi \\ Fleuve Mississippim Chicagua \\ Chucagua \\ La Grande Riviere Malabanchia Malabouchia Masciccipi Meact-Chassipi}

EQUIVALENCE RELATIONSHIPS
- one name is required
- many records have multiple names


\section*{NAMES IN TGN}

Firenze (preferred, vernacular, Italian-preferred)
Florence (English-preferred)
Florencia (Spanish-preferred)
Florenz (German-preferred)
Fiorenza (historical) Medieval
Florentia (historical, Latin) name of Roman colony on N bank of Arno
Florentine (adjectival, English)
- All names MUST refer to the same place (e.g., lost sites)
- Record names in mixed case (not all caps)
- Generally only 2 to 4, not more than 15 names (obscure archival names not mandatory or desirable, but published names are desired)


\section*{NAMES IN TGN}

Firenze (preferred, vernacular, Italian-preferred)
Florence (English-preferred)
Florencia (Spanish-preferred)
Florenz German-preferred)
Fiorenzl (historical) Medieval
Florentia (historical, Latin) name of Roman colony on N bank of Arno
Florentine (adjectival, English)
- Preffer the vernacular form commonly used in standard a/thoritative sources in English language
- Include the preferred English form as well when it differs from vernacular
- generally only for famous places and large places (nations, mountain ranges)


\section*{MULTIPLE VERNACULAR NAMES}

Strasbourg (preferred, vernacular, French-preferred)
Strassburg (vernacular, German-preferred)
Straßburg (vernacular, German-preferred)
Strossburi (vernacular, Alsatian-preferred) Estrasburgo (other, Spanish-preferred)
Strateburgum (historical, Medieval Latin)
Argentoratum (historical, Ancient Latin)
- multiple vernacular languages
- important to record all
- prefer the one used in standard sources that also prefer the vernacular (e.g., atlas, gazetteer, NIMA)


\section*{TRANSLITERATIONS, DIACRITICS}

Tōkyō (preferred, vernacular)
Tokyo (preferred, English-preferred)
Tokio (hiskrical, English) obsolete spelling
Edo (historicalduring Tokugawa Shogunate begining 1603
Yeddo
(historical)
Yedo (historical)


\section*{Processing diacritics}
\begin{tabular}{l} 
T'ainan (preferred, \(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{V}, \mathrm{N})\) \\
Tai-nan \((\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{V}, \mathrm{N})\) \\
T'ai-nan \((\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{V}, \mathrm{N})\) \\
T'ai-nan-shih \((\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{V}, \mathrm{N})\) \\
Tainanshi \((\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{V}, \mathrm{N})\) \\
Tainanshih \((\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{V}, \mathrm{N})\) \\
Dainan \((\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{N})\) \\
T'ai-wan \((\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{V}, \mathrm{N})\) \\
T'ai-yüan \((\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{V}, \mathrm{N})\) \\
Ta-yüan \((\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{V}, \mathrm{N})\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
- Transliterated into the Roman alphabet
- Generally using a transliterated source
- ISO standards provide the preferred transliteration protocol
T'ai-nan-shih (C , V,N)
Tainanshi ( \(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{V}, \mathrm{N}\) )
Tainanshih (C ,V,N)
Dainan (H,O,N)
T'ai-wan (H,V,N)
T'ai-yüan (H,V,N)
Ta-yüan (H,V,N)


\section*{Processing diacritics}

T＇ainan（preferred，C ，V，N）
Tai－nan（C，V，N）
T＇ai－nan（C ，V，N）
T＇ai－nan－shih（ \(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{V}, \mathrm{N}\) ）
Tainanshi（C，V，N）
Tainanshih（C，V，N）
Dainan（ \(\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{N}\) ）

T＇ai－wan（H，V，N）
T＇ai－yüan（H，V，N）
Ta－yüan（H ，V，N）


International Organization for Standardization ISO 7098：1991 Information and documentation Information and document
－Romanization of Chinese
－Currently diacritics are stored as codes， which are translated into diacritic characters for displays
－e．g．，\(\$ 00 e=" e\)＂with an acute accent
－they translated into Unicode 台南市


\section*{DISPLAY NAME，INDEXING NAME}

Naples（Napoli province，Campania，Italy，Europe）
Napoli
（vernacular praferred）
Naples（English－preferred）
Napoli province（display name）

```

- Flag "display
name" = special
name flagged for
horizontal displays
or "headings"
-where simple
name is confusing

```



\section*{NAMES AND DATE}

Siena (vernacular, preferred) used since 13th century (start: 1200, end: 9999) Sienna (English) obsolete spelling (start: 1500, end: 1900) Senae (historical) medieval (start: 800, end: 1500) Sanna (historical)
Saena Julia (historical) Roman (start: -100, end: 300) Sena Julia (historical)
names may be current or historical
-names may have display dates - years delimiting span

Sena (historical) Etruscan (start: -800, end: -100)



> - Choosing the parent
> - To add a new record, TGN requires that you name the correct administrative division within the nation where the place should be positioned
> - Consult the Rules and precedent for other places in that nation
> - If you cannot determine the correct administrative subdivision, use the narrowest level known (e.g., state or nation, if you do not know the county)

\section*{LEVELS BELOW INHABITED PLACE}
```

- hierarchy generally descends to level of inhabited place
- neighborhoods are included for largest cities

```

\section*{World}

North and Central America (cr
United States (nation)


California (state)

\section*{San Francisco (inhabited place)}

Chinatown (neighborhood) Ingleside (neighborhood) Mission (neighborhood) Nob Hill (neighborhood)
North Beach (neighborhood)


Washerwomans Bay (former physical feature)

\section*{HISTORICAL AND FORMER PLACES}



\section*{DATES FOR HIERARCHY}

Hierarchical Position:


\section*{facet)}
pe (continent)
plian Peninsula (peninsula)
Etralia (former group of nations/states/cities) (H)
. Orvieto (inhabited place) (H) as Velzna, one of the major cities of the Etruscanteds destroyed in 264 BCE



\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
General region, \\
Middle East
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
World
\(\qquad\) (continent) \\
! Antarctica......(continent) \\
플 \(\qquad\) (continent)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline [7001526] & Central Asia..(region (general) \\
\hline Middle East (region (general)) & \begin{tabular}{l}
Eurasia \(\qquad\) (region (general \\
: Europe \(\qquad\) (continent)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Note - Extensive area, including nations of SW Asia \& NE Africa; term formerly used to also & Middle East (region, general) \\
\hline include Afghanistan, Pakistan, India \& Burma; & …North and Central America \\
\hline term "Near East" is used to refer to the same & ㅇ.\% Oceania..........(continent) \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
to mean a larger area. \(\square\) \\
Expodita Maps
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline Names: & - no \\
\hline Middle East (C,O) & consistently \\
\hline Le Moyen-Orient (C,O & \\
\hline Oriente Médio (C,O) & - currently ha \\
\hline El Medio Oriente (C,O MED ERRANEANSE: & no \\
\hline Vorderasien (C,O) & hierarchical \\
\hline Near East (C,O) & \\
\hline Proche-Orient (C,O) & \\
\hline  & Q. Peaul Getty Trust; Patricia Hapring 2009 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{l} 
PLACE TYPES \\
\(\quad\) for Indianapolis, Indiana \\
inhabited place ... founded in 1821 \\
\(\quad\) Start: 1821 End: 9999 \\
city \\
state capital ... since 1825 Start: 1825 end:9999 \\
manufacturing center \\
transportation center \\
sporting center ... especially noted for \\
Indianapolis 500 automobile race, since 191 \\
Start: 1911 End: 9999 \\
financial center \\
agricul - May have dates with place type \\
- Dates of habitation are most important \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{ASSOCIATIVE RELATIONSHIP IN TGN O., Paul Getyty Tust paricial Harpring 2009} \\
\hline Hazor & Cel Hazor \\
\hline - There may be associative relationships between places - deserted settlement may be related to modern town - date for relationship &  \\
\hline  & \begin{tabular}{l}
for a deserted settlement in Israel DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: \\
Located over Huleh Valley, near the modern town Hazor; for centuries it was one of most important cities of Canaan, in control of rich agricultural area and vital trade and military route; according to the Bible, site of victory of Joshua and other battles of Israelites.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Associative Relationship examples}
[for the Ancient Mesopotamian kingdom, Assyria, which is distinct from the Roman Province of the same name]
Relationship Type: distinguished from
Palatad Dlara. Accuria (Raman Emnira) (nravinca)
[in the record for the lost settlement of Sharuhen]
Relationship Type: possibly identified as
Related Place: Tel el-Far'ah (As Suwayd\$01a', Syria)
(nocartad cattlomont)
[for Kings county, New York, USA]
Relationship Type: coextensive with
Related Place: Brooklyn (New York, New York, USA)
(harounh)
[for ancient Persia]
Relationship Type: predecessor of
Related Place: Iran (nation)

\section*{Associative Relationship examples \\ - Dates for Relationships}
```

Relationship Type: capital of
Related Place: Flavia Caesariensis (Britannia Inferior,
Roman Republic and Empire) (province)
Display Date: from the early 4th century CE
Start Date: }296\mathrm{ End Date: }90

```
[for Florence, Italy]
Relationship Type: ally of
Related Place: Orvieto (Terni province, Umbria, Italy)
(inhabited place)
Display Date: Guelf allies during the 13th and 14th centuries
Start Date: 1250 End Date: 1400

\section*{COORDINATES}
- Expressed in degrees, minutes, and seconds
- Translated into decimal degrees
- Represent a point at the center of a place, or the source of linear features (e.g., rivers)
- Elevation
- Bounding coordinates


\section*{COORDINATES}

- Elevation Feet Elevation Meters (Note: Add only feet OR meters, not both)

Click to add bounding coordinates
© J. Paul Getty Trust; Patricia Harpring \(2009 \quad\) in/g?DocF=indexlla/tito.html> [Accessed 24 April 1998].
- Recording a single point
- Usually adequate for smaller places
- Point = source of linear features
- Marginally helpful for center of areas (may record point AND bounding box)

Latitude: 2000 N, Longitude: 07700 E
map from http:///www.uni-karlsruhe.de/~uk4u/indiamap.html


\section*{Descriptive Note}

For Gaul (historical region)
Note: Refers to the region inhabited by the ancient Gauls, comprising modern-day France and parts of Belgium, western Germany, and northern Italy. It was a powerful ancient country. Inhabited from ca. 600 BCE by Celtic Galli. French Gaul (the area of Gaul that is modern France) was later divided by Rome into four provinces: Narbonensis, Aquitania to the west and south of the Loire, Lugdunensis in central France between the Loire and the Seine, and Belgica in the north and east.

> Topics may include the following:

- disputed issues, sovereignty, or ambiguity regarding the names or critical facts about the place
- possible confusion of the place due to its name being a homograph for a nearby place
- physical description
- description of its location (do NOT repeat the hierarchy information, but you may mention physical features, etc.)
- the first habitation of the place
- its political history, in chronological order
- its importance relative to other places or to the history of art and architecture
- for modern nations, include the languages spoken
- population may be included for inhabited places, provided you cite the date of your source

\section*{SOURCES}
- Required to list sources.
- For preferred name, prefer the most authoritative, up-to-date sources available. Sources of information in the TGN record may include the following in this order of preference:

\section*{Elements of an AAT record}
```

- Linked to each concept
record are terms, related
concepts, a parent (that is,
a position in the hierarchy),
sources for the data, and
notes

```

\section*{Elements of an AAT record}


\section*{SCOPE OF AAT}

\section*{- Scope is from prehistory to the present \\ - No geographic limitations}
- Terms for concepts, activities, and objects discussed within the literature of the fields of art, architecture, decorative arts, archaeology, material culture, art conservation, archival materials, or related topics

Must fit into the hierarchies already established in the AAT
- Concepts identified by terms excluding proper names
- thus it can be described as containing information about generic concepts (as opposed to proper nouns or names)

\section*{SCOPE OF AAT}

\section*{Outside the scope of AAT:}
- Geographic names (see TGN)
- Personal names (for artists, see ULAN)
- Corporate names
- Iconographic themes (see ICONCLASS)
- Titles of works of art or names of buildings (CONA)
- Brand names

\section*{REQUIRED FIELDS FOR AAT}
- preferred term
- variant terms: alternate descriptor (singular/plural)
- sources for the terms
- scope note
- source(s) for the scope note

\section*{WHAT IS A TERM IN AAT?}
- A word or phrase denoting a discrete concept in the context of a particular subject
- Must be used consistently in multiple sources to always refer to exactly the same concept
- It is not the same thing as a "heading," which may concatenate multiple "terms" together in a string
- Terms may be combined to create headings where necessary for local use

\section*{WHAT IS A TERM}
- AAT term represents a single concept
- Gothic
- cathedral
- stained glass
- rose windows
- flying buttresses
- naves
- Each of the above terms represents a concept applicable to this group of photographs
- Gothic cathedral is NOT a term. It comprises two terms.


\section*{EXAMPLES OF TERMS}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{rhyta} & plural \\
\hline & \begin{tabular}{l}
singular \\
American English
\end{tabular} \\
\hline color proofs & British English \\
\hline colour proofs & other languages \\
\hline stilleven & synonyms that haver
various etymologi \\
\hline gilding & roots \\
\hline & noun for \\
\hline gilded & other forms \\
\hline g cornices & speech \\
\hline cornices, raking & inverted \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Preferred TERMS}
" One term flagged "preferred"
" "Preferred" term is the term most commonly used in American English published sources
- Chosen from current scholarly literature and standard, general reference works
- Generally American English (including loan words)
- Please include variant terms as well
- Include British English if needed; other languages, must have been transliterated into Roman alphabet in your source
- Each language has one Descriptor.

\section*{EQUIVALENCE RELATIONSHIP}

\section*{column kraters} column krater column craters column-kraters Corinthian craters Corinthian kraters kraters, column
- one term is required
- many records have multiple terms


\section*{TERMS IN AAT}
lantern slides (preferred, descriptor) lantern slide (alternate descriptor) lantern slide transparencies (used for) magic lantern slides (used for) slide, lantern (used for) slides, lantern (used for)
-Multiple terms must refer to the same concept = true synonymity, NOT near synonymity
- One flagged as "preferred" for the record
- Prefer the term most commonly used in standard, authoritative, scholarly publications in American English - Flag the descriptor(s)

\section*{TERMS IN AAT}
lantern slides (preferred, descriptor)
lantern slide (alternate descriptor)
lantern slide transparencies (used for) magic lantern slides (used for) slide, lantern (used for) slides, lantern (used for)

HOUNS: For objects, preferred term is a plural noun, flagged descriptor
statues, hôtels (town houses), triptychs, headdresses
- For objects, the second term should be the singular noun, flagged alternate descriptor
Synonyms may be added (flagged used for)
- Include inverted forms of descriptors
- Generally 2-3 terms, no more than 10

\section*{Compound Terms}

Do not make a compound term composed of a noun phrase containing an adjective that designates material, style, attribute, or technique. Doing so would mean that these adjectives would recur in infinite combinations throughout the AAT.
[examples of what are NOT allowed as compound terms]

Baroque + churches
Baroque + painting
stone + walls
Baroque + sculpture
stone + churches
stone + steps
lantern slides comprises two words. Is it a 'term'?

\section*{Compound TERMS}
- Multiword or compound terms must be capable of being arranged in a genus-species relationship within the existing AAT hierarchies
- Each term must represent a single concept or unit of thought
- A compound term typically has a focus word and one or more modifiers
[examples of valid single and multiword terms in the AAT]
domes stained glass
watercolor High Gothic
onion dome art historians
flying buttresses Felis domesticus
- A quick test: If either of the components of a compound term - when separate - expresses concepts that are different than when they are part of a compound term, bind them together in a compound term.
- If components of a compound term express the same meaning whether they are individual terms or part of a compound term, do NOT make a compound term.


\section*{TERMS IN AAT}
purpleheart (preferred, descriptor) peltogyne (wood) purpleheart wood purplewood violetwood amaranth (purpleheart)
- Terms generally in lower case, except scientific terms, styles, other terms capitalized based on warrant
- Angevin Gothic, Brussels lace, Tudor roses


\section*{QUALIFIERS FOR HOMOGRAPHS}
drums (column components)
Cylinders of stone that form the shaft of a column.
drums (membranophones)
Membranophones with a resonating cavity covered at one or both ends by a membrane which is sounded by striking, rubbing, or plucking.
drums (walls)
The vertical walls, circular or polygonal in plan, that carries a dome.
- Homographs are spelled the same, disregarding capitalization and punctuation
- I nclude a qualifier if the term is a homograph for another term in the AAT
- Or if it is a homograph for another common term in standard language

\section*{QUALIFIERS FOR HOMOGRAPHS}

\section*{drums (column components) (preferred, descriptor)} drum (column component) (alternate descriptor)
- Plural qualifier for plural nouns, singular qualifier for singular nouns
- Qualifier generally in English
- Consult the Rules for devising a qualifier
- Use words from broader context, preferred term, or another distinguishing term when necessary, per Rules
- Include qualifier for preferred or any other term in the record
- In Editor Note, alert Vocab editors to add qualifier to existing term if necessary


\section*{QUALIFIERS FOR TERMS IN OTHER LANGUAGES}
milagros (ex-votos) (preferred, descriptor) milagro (ex-voto) (alternate descriptor)

- Plural qualifier for plural nouns, singular qualifier for singular nouns
- Qualifier generally in English
- Consult the Rules for devising a qualifier

\section*{QUALIFIERS FOR HOMOGRAPHS}


\section*{TERMS IN AAT}
- Prefer a technical term for the generic material or object, not a brand name
■"Super Glue"? No.
"cyanoacrylate"? Yes.
- No proper names
- No brand names

\section*{cyanoacrylate, \(n\).}

A chemical compound containing the substituted acrylate group \(\mathrm{CH} \cdot \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{CN}) \cdot \mathrm{COO}-\); any of various exceptionally strong adhesives based on such a compound.

\section*{TERMS IN AAT}
diffusion transfer prints (preferred, descriptor) diffusion transfer print (alternate descriptor) instant camera photographs (used for)
instant photographs (used for) instant prints (used for)
Polaroids (used for)
- Prefer scholarly or technical vs. popular
- diffusion transfer prints vs. instant prints
- Brand name now in common usage



\section*{TERMS IN AAT}

Felis domesticus (species) (preferred, descriptor, scientific name) domestic cats (alternate descriptor, common name)
domestic cat (used for) house cats (used for)
- Flag scientific and common name (be sure they are synonyms!!)
■ Flag neologisms, jargon, official terms

\section*{BRITISH ENGLISH DESCRIPTOR}
color proof (preferred, descriptor, American English-P) color proof (alternate descriptor, American Enalish colour proofs (descriptor, British English-P colour proof (alternate ortish English)
flat proofs (used for) proofs, color (used for)
- Include plural, singular, American English, British English
- Required to include British English descriptor is included, if it is different from the American English descriptor




\section*{VARIOUS TRANSLITERATIONS}

Chokwe (preferred, descriptor)
Ciokwe (used for)
Cokwe (used for)
Jokwe (used for)
Kiokwe (used for)
Tuchokwe (used for)
Badjok (used for)
Bajokwe (used for)
Batshioko (used for)
Kioko (used for)
Quioco (used for)
- include variant transliterations


\section*{ChOOSING THE PARENT}
- Under the most logical broader term
- Under the most specific parent possible
- Be consistent with the precedent of other records in the same or similar sections of the hierarchies
- With the descriptor of the concept record in mind, determine if this concept is a type of, kind of, example of, or manifestation of the proposed parent concept
- Make sure that each subset of narrower terms clustered under a broader term is independent and mutually exclusive in meaning. Occasionally meanings may overlap among siblings, but avoid this when possible

\section*{ChOOSING THE PARENT}
-Hint: To find the correct parent for your new term, look up a term in the AAT that you think is related to or similar to the term you want to add. See where that term is positioned, and then determine if your term will logically fit under that parent too, based on other terms under that parent and the Scope Note of the parent
- Be sure that the genus/species logic holds true upwards through all levels of the hierarchy above the concept

\section*{FACETS}
- Facets are the top level of the AAT structure
- AAT is not organized by subject matter or discipline
■ "Hierarchies" are arranged within the seven facets
■ Conceptually organized in a scheme that proceeds from abstract concepts to concrete, physical artifacts

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Information Forms Hierarchy ...<document genres> .......<document genres by function>
\(\qquad\) .records
\(\qquad\) ...................accession records
\(\qquad\) administrative records
\(\qquad\) architectural records
\(\qquad\) bidding documents
\(\qquad\) census records
\(\qquad\) financial records
\(\qquad\) legal documents
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\) legal instruments affidavits
\(\qquad\) agreements
\(\qquad\) articles of incorporation
\(\qquad\) bonds (legal records)
\(\qquad\) certificates of incorporation} & GUIDE TERMS \\
\hline  & \(-h^{\text {hier }}\)
usin
\(<\) fo & hies are organized guide terms, e.g., or function> \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


[in the record for piers (supporting elements) Relationship Type: distinguished from
- Examples of relationship types Related Concept: columns (architectural elements) Relationship Type: distinguished from Related Concept: posts
[in the record for cave architecture]
Relationship Type: meaning/usage overlaps with Related Concept: rock-cut architecture
[in the record for carving (process) ] Relationship Type: causative/resulting concept(s) is Related Concept: carvings (visual works)
[in the record for hachas (ceremonial axes)] Relationship Type: locational context/setting is Related Concept: ball courts (Mesoamerican)


\section*{SCOPE NOTE \\ For Art Nouveau \\ Note: Refers generally to the style of painting, architecture, and the decorative and applied arts that flourished in Europe and the United States from about 1890 to 1910. The style is characterized by an emphasis on fluid, undulating, or serpentine lines or contours based on organic forms and the use of modern materials such as iron and glass. \\ Topics may include the following: \\ - the usage of the descriptor, alternate descriptors, and used for terms in the record \\ - the meaning and context of the descriptor and other terms in the record \\ - distinguishing between terms that are in different records and have overlapping meanings or that may otherwise be confused by users \\ }

\section*{SOURCES FOR THE AAT RECORD}

Sources of information in the AAT record may include the following:
(1) Standard general reference sources
-major authoritative dictionaries of the English language, including Webster's, Random House, American Heritage, and the Oxford English Dictionary (for the OED, be aware that words may be spelled differently in American English)
-encyclopedia
-dictionaries in languages other than English
-LC term Authority Headings
(2) Other authoritative sources
-other authoritative thesauri and controlled vocabularies
-textbooks, such as Gardner and Janson
(3) Other material on pertinent topics
-books, journal articles, and newspaper articles
-archives, historical documents, and other original sources (for historical terms only)
(4) Other sources
-databases of contributors
-articles or databases on museum or university Web sites
© J. Paul Getty Trust; Patricia Harpring 2009

- CONA will include records for built works and movable works (paintings, etc., also architectural sculpture, fresco) - Much needed in the visual resources and other art communities

CONA Architectural Work
Names/Titles:
Hagia Sophia Type: preferred Church of the Holy Wisdom
Ayasofya Language: Turkish
Agia Sofia
Agia Sophia
Sancta Sophia Language: Latin
Current Location: Istanbul (Marmara region, Turkey) Location type: geographic
Display Creator: architects: Anthemios of Tralles (Byzantine architect and mathematician in Asia Minor, ca. 474ca. 534) and I sidoros of Meletus, the Elder (Byzantine architect and engineer in Asia Minor, active mid-6th century)
Related People/Corporate Bodies:
Anthemios of Tralles Role: architect
Isidoros of Miletus Role: architect



- Initial data available from GCI, BHA, Avery Index, Provenance Index
- User community is enthusiastic re. contributing
- Hope to introduce initial data in 2011

\section*{Names/Titles:}

Great Wave at Kanagawa Type: preferred In the Hollow of a Wave off the Coast at Kanagawa Type: alternate La Vague Language: French Die große Welle Language: German
Current Location: Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, New York, USA) Location type: corporate body
Repository ID: JP1847
Display Creator: Katsushika Hokusai
(Japanese, 1760-1849); published by Nishimura Eijudo (Japanese, 19th century)
Related People/Corporate Bodies:
Hokusai, Katsushika Role: printmaker
Nishimura Eijudo Role: publisher

\section*{CONA Movable Work}
in 2011


- The current three Getty vocabularies have the same core data model.
- The same model would work for CONA.


- The Getty vocabularies are compiled in large part from contributions from the user community, including various Getty projects and qualified outside institutions
- Thanks to our contribution program, in essence we have many "adjunct Vocabulary Program Editors," with expertise in a variety of areas



\section*{Contributors to Vocabularies}
- New terms come from Getty projects

- The thesauri grow and change over time

\section*{Contributors to Vocabularies}
- New terms come from Getty projects
- and authorized outside contributors
- Current contributors include museums, libraries, archives, bibliographic and documentation projects


\section*{Contributors to Vocabularies}
- Vocabulary Program conducts training workshops at the Getty and conferences
- Small staff means contributors’ should be trained
- Social, but controlled, so that the result remains authoritative

\section*{CONTRIBUTING TO THE} Getty VocabuLaries:
Entering new records via the online contribution forms

Part 1

Patricia Harpring, Manazing Editor
To contribute: vocabegetty,edu
Getty Vocabulary Program
June 2007

- Contributions are planned through the next several years
- For current development plans, see our "News" online (with editorial guidelines)

\section*{Recent Editorial Work and Data Loading in the Getty Vocabularies}

\section*{revised 16 June 2009}
(most recent entries are at the top of each section)

General News for AAT, TGN, and ULAN
- Vocabulary Program reorganization

In the ongoing reorganization at the Getty Research Institute, the Vocabulary Program is now under the Collection Management and Description Division (David Farneth, Head). Other GRI departments in this division are General Collection Cataloging, Special Collections Cataloging, Digital Services, the Registrar's Office, Institutional Records and Archives, and Conservation and Preservation. The Vocabulary Program will also work with Art History Documentation (Murtha Baca, Head) to foster foreign-language translations of the vocabularies, maintain national and international partnerships, and oversee licensing and marketing. Vocabulary Program staff include Patricia Harpring (Managing Editor), Antonio Beecroft (Editor), Robin Johnson (Editor), and Jon Ward (Editor). Ming Chen, formerly an editor, is in the process of transferring to another department at the Getty.
- Contributions: Contributions via our online contribution form continue every month. Bigger contributions are loaded in bulk. We seek the continued support of the user community in acquiring contributions. Read about contributions at http://www.getty.edu/research/conducting_research/vocabularies/contribute.html. If your institution would like to contribute, please write to vocab@getty.edu.
- Online data: Note that the Web data in the "browsers" continues to be updated monthly, on or near the first of each month. Usage averages around 180,000 queries per month.
- Annual releases: The 2009 releases of data files for AAT, ULAN, and TGN are now
- The systems in place to allow this work were built and are maintained by a dedicated group from the Getty Information Technology Services (ITS)
- Worked on user requirements and testing in close cooperation with the Vocabulary Program



\section*{Technical solutions}
- The Getty Vocabulary Program, together Getty Information Technology Services (ITS), is developing a set of Web services APIs (application programming interfaces) to enable access to the most up-to-date version of the Getty vocabulary data in real time.
- The APIs are in Beta testing during 2009.

- Four editors work full-time on processing contributions
- Currently have over 120,000 records in processing phase
- Will be over \(5,000,000\) at end of the year

Vocab Editing Quotas
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
\hline Task & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Records \\
per day
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
Creation of difficult new \\
records
\end{tabular} & 10 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
Extensive Scope/Descriptive \\
Notes, filling in existing \\
records
\end{tabular} & \(10-15\) \\
\hline Moderate filling in of records & \(20-25\) \\
\hline Straightforward data cleanup & \(70-80\) \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
Moderately detailed data \\
cleanup
\end{tabular} & \(35-45\) \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
Merging and moving \\
candidates into publishable \\
hierarchy
\end{tabular} & \(90-100\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
- Priority is to process online contributions Set priorities for bulk loaded records (e.g., Avery)
- Editors have quotas, but greatest number possible is 10 to 100 records per week, depending upon the amount of research required for the particular task
- Every year spend 2 months preparing data for the annual licensed files release

\section*{What do we do?}






Preferred name / term changes

\section*{What do we do?}



\section*{Login page}

Go to: http://vocabcontrib.getty.edu/login.aspx

- Notice tells you how to acquire user name and password
- Tells you that your contributions must follow our editorial rules
- Your contributions become permanent part of the Vocabulary
- Your institution is cited as the contributor of terms/names
- The vocabulary is the intellectual property of the Getty
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Cairo....... Emplehporefred} \\
\hline Names published with contributors initials and published sources &  \\
\hline ro & (0) \\
\hline & aceessed 1 \\
\hline & Websiers coographical ioctiona \\
\hline & \\
\hline Kairo & ma \\
\hline Al Kahira & \\
\hline Contributors & \\
\hline & Rand MCNally Atas \\
\hline & \\
\hline &  \\
\hline
\end{tabular}




\section*{Pending Candidates PDF A report generated monthly, PDF listing the candidates extant as of the date posted ( 29 J anuary 2009, in the example below); refreshed every month.}

```

29 January 2007
AAT Candidate Report
HIER: Root
Editor: ALL
Edited Date: Start: 1-Jan-1980 12:00:01 End: 28-Jan-2007 23:59:59
Alpha Range: A to ZZ
temp,parent/Candidates, Top of AAT)
ID:300198671 Cand/stat: C/C Contr1butors: VP
Beni M'tir carpets
(North African rugs by geographic origin or style, rugs-candidates, temp.parent/Candidates, Top
of AAT)

```
Beni Saddene carpets
    (Moroccan rugs that need warrant, rugs needing warrant, rugs-candidates,
    temp.parent/Candidates, TopNof AAT)
    ID: 300197538
                            Cand/ntat: C/C
                                    Contributors: VP

The name of the candidate hierarchy "level" may give a clue as to why this is "candidate," not published. For example, in the AAT "in development" means this is a new hierarchy; "accumulating warrant" means more examples of usage are required.



\section*{Multilingual AAT terms:}
- We have received a complete translation of the AAT in Spanish from Centro de Documentación de Bienes Patrimoniales, Chile. The data will be loaded and integrated beginning in August or September 2009.
- A Chinese translation is underway by the National Digital Archives Program, Taiwan.
- A German translation is being undertaken by the Institut für Museumsforschung in Berlin.
- The Rijksbureau voor Kunsthistorische Documentatie is scheduled to deliver a full Dutch translation of the AAT later in 2009. They are also hoping to begin contributing new terms to the AAT this year.
- We are in the process of integrating around 3,000 Italian object type terms from ICCD, Rome, which were contributed several years ago.
- The full set of 3,000 French terms from CHIN has been fully integrated.

\section*{Quality Control}

\section*{Automatic construction of vocab? No.}
- users require exact synonyms and relationships, close is not good enough
- much merging and constructing hierarchies is done by hand, in order to ensure accuracy and correct placement within the logic of the thesaurus
- some automatic merging of exact matches is possible based on strict criteria

\section*{Sources of the Vocabularies}
- Vocabulary Program: Getty vocabulary editors edit and add new terminology
- Sources include standard general published sources, text books, scholarly articles, museum records, etc.
Hardcopy sources Online sources




\section*{Major Users of Vocabularies}

\section*{-In collections management systems domes}
- Available as licensed files

Relational Tables
-XML
-MARC
- over 200 licenses
- released annually
"Online "browsers"
htp:://www.getty.edu/research/conducting research/vocabularies/
- 180,000 queries per month - released monthly

\section*{Users and Partners}
```

- Getty projects and others
- Information Professionals
-Museums
-Visual resource specialists
-Librarians
-Archivists
- Academics
-Art history
"Architectural history
"Archaeology
-History
- Systems implementers,
vendors, Vocabulary providers

```


\section*{Users and Partners}
- OCLC
- State Museums of Berlin/I nstitute for Museum Studies
- Centro de Documentación de Bienes Patrimoniales, Chile
- CHIN, ICCD
- European Union MILE Project (Metadata Image Library Exploitation)
- Systems vendors
- VRA, ALA
- NISO, ISO
- Grove, Marburger Index, Freer, and TELDAP in Taiwan
\begin{tabular}{|l|}
\hline-\begin{tabular}{l} 
Getty is a partner with many \\
institutions in the field of art \\
information and retrieval
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
 WILLOUGHBY
多 Princeton University risimiciam INDIANA UnIVERSITY
 NISO ( NARA \({ }^{m}\) T3.1. Watson Research Certer C C CANEGIF MUSUM OF ART DEF ENSE School of Computing University of Glamorgan (4) -






\section*{Why do we need local authorities?}
- Local authorities provide terms not found in published authorities (e.g. unpublished terms, non-expert terms, "wrong" terms, local terms)
- Local authorities remind cataloguers of policies regarding local usage of terms.
- Local authorities cluster together all the variant names for terms, and identify the terms that are preferred and used by the particular institution.
- Local authorities can provide non-expert, "non-scientific" or simply collection-specific broader terms to assist end-users




\section*{Personal and Corporate Name Authority}


\section*{Personal and Corporate Name Authority}
-Personal and Corporate Name Authority penard
-Record Type [controlled]: person
**Names
-Gentileschi, Artemisia (preferred, inverted)
- Artemisia Gentileschi (preferred, natural order)
-Gentileschi, Artemesia
-Schiattesi, Artemesia
-Lomi, Artemisia
-*Display Biography: Italian painter, 1593-1652 or 1653
**Nationalities [controlled]
- Italian
-Roman
**Birth Date [controlled]: 1593
*Life Roles [controlled]
-painter
-draftsman
-Gender [controlled]: female
-Place of Birth [link]: Rome (Lazio, Italy)
Place of Death [link]: Naples (Campania, Italy)
-Places and Dates of Activity [link]
-Florence
-Rome (t) Populated by ULAN

- London (Englan

Relationship Type [controlled]: child
[link to Related Person]: Gentileschi, Or -Relationship Type [controlled]: stud
- [link to Related Person]: Tassi, Agostino
- With an authority, you need enter the information once, link works
\(\rightarrow\) Power of the variant names, other information

\section*{Work Record}
- Record Type [cont.]: item • Class [cont.]: manuscripts
*Work Type [link to Concept Authority]: illumination
- *Title: Barefoot Youth
- *Creator Display: Riza (Persian, ca. 15651635)
*-Role [cont.]: illuminator
-[link to Person/Corp. Authority]: Riza -End: 1610
- *Subject [link
- *Current Locc and Arthur M of Asian Art, USA) •ID:LT
- Creation Loco province, Iran)
- *Measuremen inches) [contr height •Value
- *Material /Te and gold on p -watercolor
- Inscriptions:
- Description:

image: © Smithsonian Institution, 2009
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Work Record \\
- Record Type [cont.]: item • Class [cont.]: manuscripts \\
*Work Type [link to Concept Authority]: illumination \\
- *Title: Barefoot Youth \\
- *Creator Display: Riza (Persian, ca. 156 1635) \\
-[link to Person/Corp. Authority]: Riza \\
- *Creation Date ca. 1600 [cont.]: • Start: 1590 \\
End: 1610 \\
- *Subject [link \\
- *Current Loç and Arthur M. of Asian Art, USA) \(\cdot\) ID:LT \\
- Creation Loca province, Iran) \\
- *Measuremen inches) [contr height •Value \\
- *Material /Ted and gold on p . -watercolor \\
- Inscriptions: \\
- Description: F
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
-Personal and Corporate Name Authority Record \\
-Record Type [controlled]: person \\
-*Names: \\
- Riza (preferred) \\
© 2009 J. Paul Getty Trust \\
- Reza \\
- Riza-yi 'Abbasi \\
- Aqa Riza Kashani \\
-*Display Biography: Persian court artist, ca. 1565-1635 \\
-*Nationalities [controlled]: - Persian \\
-*[cont.]Birth Date : 1560 * Death Date : 1635 \\
-*Life Roles [cont.]: • painter • court artist \\
-Place of Birth [link]: Kashan (Esfahan province, Iran) \\
-Place of Death [link]: Esfahan (Esfahan province, Iran) \\
-Place of Activity [link]: Mashhad (Khorasan, Iran) \\
-Related People: \\
-Relationship Type [controlled]: parent of \\
\(\bullet\)-llink to Related Person]: Muhammad Shafi' (Persian painter, active ca. 1628-1674) \\
-Note: Riza, son of 'Ali Ass \\
Safavid shah Abbas I (reigne portraits and genre scenes. \\
Authority linked to attributions of paintings in his appropriate fields in his signatures and contempo ambiguous. a work record \\
-*Source [link]: \\
- Union List of Artist Names (1988- ).
\end{tabular} \\
\hline & image: © Smithsonian Institution, 2009. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
-Work Record \\
-Record Type: component Class: architecture \\
-*Work Type: dome \\
-*Title: Dome of Saint Peter's \\
-*Creator Display: designed by Michelangelo Buonarroti (Florentine, 1475-1564), design revised by Giacomo della Porta (Italian, born 1532 or 1533; died 1602) \\
-*Role: architect \\
- [link to Authority]: Buonarroti, Michelangelo \\
-*Role: architect Extent: revisions to design \\
- [link]: Porta, Giacomo dellu \\
-*Role: architect Extent: revisions to design \\
- [link]: Fontana, Domenico \\
-*Creation Date: designed mid-1550s, constructed late 16th century \\
-*Subject: dome
\end{tabular}} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Personal and Corporate \(N\) -Record Type [controlled]: pers \\
-*Names: \\
- Buonarroti, Michelang \\
- Michelangelo Buonarrot \\
- Michelagnolo di Lodovio \\
- Michael Angelo Buonar \\
- Michelange Bonaroti \\
Multiple links to the authority for repeating fields \\
-*Display Biography: Italian sculptor, painter, and architect, 1475-1564
\end{tabular} \\
\hline & \begin{tabular}{l}
-Record Type [controlled]: person \\
-*Names: \\
- Porta, Giacomo della \\
- Giacomo della Porta \\
- Della Porta, Giacomo \\
-*Display Biography: Italian architect and sculptor, born 1532 or 1533 , died 1602 or 1604
\end{tabular} \\
\hline & \begin{tabular}{l}
-Record Type [controlled]: person \\
-*Names: \\
- Fontana, Domenico \\
- Domenico Fontana \\
-*Display Biography: Italian architect, 1543-1607
\end{tabular} \\
\hline & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}




\section*{Geographic Place Authority}
- Geographic places in this authority include administrative entities and physical features

Names (preferred, alternates, and variants) (required)
Place Type (required)
Broader Context (required)
Sources (required)
Record Type
Coordinates
Dates
Related Places
Note
-Geographic Place Authority Record -Record Type [controlled]: administrative entity -*Names:
- Karnak (preferred)
- Al-Karnak
- El Kharnâk
-Display Broader Context: Qina governorate, Egypt -*Hierarchical Position [link]:
- Africa (continent)
- ........ Egypt (nation)
- ............ Upper Egypt (region)
................ Qina (governorate) Karnak (inhabited place)
e Type [controlled]:
inhabited place
dinates [controlled]:
Lat: 254300 N degrees minutes
- Long: 0323900 E degrees minutes
- (Lat: 25.7167 decimal degrees)
- (Long: 32.6500 decimal degrees) Village on E bank of the Nile in Upper with Luxor, Karnak is on the site of ancient Thebes; location of temple of Amen, considered one of the finest examples of early New Kingdom religious architecture; also has many Middle Kingdom remains
-*Sources [link to Source Records]:
- Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names (1988-)
- NIMA, GEOnet Names Server (2000-)





\section*{Subject Authority}
- Contains iconographical terminology, including proper names of literary, mythological, or religious characters or themes, historical events and themes
-Subject Authority Record -*Subject Names:
- Xibalbá (preferred)
- Place of Fear
- Underworld
-*Hierarchical Position [link]: -Maya iconography
-......legends from the Popol Vuh .. Xibalbá
-*Related Keywords [cont.]: •underworld -demons •Hero Twins • Vucub-Camé (demon) - Hun-Camé (demon) -Note: In the creation myth of the highland a, the underground realm
Record Type
Subject Names (preferred, alternates, and variants) (required)
Subject Names (preferred, alternates, and
Broader Context (required, if applicable)
Related Keywords (required, if applicable)
Note
Dates
Related Subjects (required, if applicable)
Related Geographic Places
Related Persons or Corporate Bodies
Related Concepts
Relationship Type
Sources (required)
á was ruled by the demon amé and Vukub-Camé. It was place accessed by a steep path. The Hero Twins, Hun-Vukub-Hunapú, were lured to ball game challenge, but cked and slaughtered. e twins were avenged by Hunns, Hunapú and Xbalanqué. \(7 k s]\) : orld Mythology (1981) Page:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Work Record \\
-Record Type [controlled]: item - Class [controlled]: Precolombian art \\
"*Work Type [link]: vessel \\
**Title: Vessel with Mythological Scene \\
**Creator Display: unknown Maya * Role [cont]] : artist • [link]: unknown Maya \\
**Creation Date: 8th century [cont.]: • Start: 0700 • End: 0799 \\
-*Subject display: Scene in the realm of the Lords of Death, with Baby Jaguar and a skeleton \\
[link to authorities]: •Xibalbá (Maya \\
iconography) :underworld :skeleton •death \(\cdot \mathrm{ax}\) \\
-altar •celebration \\
**Current Location [link]: \\
USA) ID: 1978.412.206 \\
-Creation Location [link]: \\
**Measurements: height: \\
[contr. - Value: 14 \\
**Materials and Techniqu \\
- Description: Straight-sic comprising complex scer "codex-style" painting de where a dancing figure \(h\) monster-head altar lies B dancing, a skeletal death interpreted as depicting e "Note Source [link]: Metr February 2009)
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
-Subject Authority Record \\
-*SUDject Names: \\
- Xibalbá (preferred) \\
- Place of Fear \\
- Underworld \\
-*Hierarchical Position [link]: \\
-Maya iconography \\
-......legends from the Popol Vuh \\
-.......... Xibalbá \\
-*Related Keywords [cont.]: •underworld \\
-demons •Hero Twins •Vucub-Camé \\
(demon) • Hun-Camé (demon) \\
-Note: In the creation myth of the highland Quiché Maya, the underground realm called Xibalbá was ruled by the demon kings Hun-Camé and Vukub-Camé. It was a dangerous place accessed by a steep and difficult path. The Hero Twins, HunHunapú and Vukub-Hunapú, were lured to Xibalbá by a ball game challenge, but were then tricked and slaughtered. \\
However, the twins were avenged by Hun- \\
Hunapú's sons, Hunapú and Xbalanqué. \\
- *Sord > Includes terms for \\
-Laro iconographic subjects
\end{tabular} \\
\hline & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Work Record \\
-Record Type [controlled]: item - Class [controlled]: Asian art \\
-*Work Type [link]: statue \\
-*Title: Shiva as Lord of Dance (Nataraja) \\
"*Creator Display: unknown Indian * Role [cont.] : artist • [link]: unknown Indian \\
**Creation Date: Chola period (880-1279), ca. 11th century [cont.]: • Start: 975 •End: 1125 \\
- *Subject display: Shiva as Lord of the Dance with a Flaming Body Halo \\
[link to authorities]: -Shiva •Nataraja \\
© J. Paul Getty Trust; Patricia Harpring 2009
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
-Subject Authority Record \\
-Record Type [controlled]: person (fictional) \\
-*Names: \\
Shiva (preferred) \\
- Siva \\
- Siwa \\
- Sambhu \\
-Sankara \\
-Pasupati \\
- Mahesa \\
-Mahadeva \\
-Auspicious One \\
-Display Broader Context: Hindu god \\
-*Hierarchical Position [link] \\
- Hindu Iconography \\
- ........ Hindu gods \\
- ............ Shiva \\
-*Related Keywords [ink\}: \\
- androgynous destroyer \\
- dancer restorer \\
Patricia Harpring, Getty Vocabulary Program \\
- mendicant ascetic \\
- yogin sensuality \\
- herdsman avenger \\
- Note: One of the primary deities of Hinduism. He is the paramount lord of the Shaivite sects of India. Shiva means "Auspicious One" in Sanskrit. He is one of the most complex gods of India, embodying contradictory qualities: both the destroyer and the restorer, the great ascetic and the symbol of sensuality, the benevolent herdsman of souls and the wrathful avenger. He is usually depicted as a graceful
male. In painting, he is typically white or ash-colored with a blue neck, hair male. In painting, he is typically white or ash-colored with a blue neck, hair He mav have three pves and a darland of skulls_He mavchave two and the Ganges.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}



\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline > A single element may be linked to multiple authorities & \begin{tabular}{l}
-Personal \& Corporate Name Authority Record \\
-Record Type[cont.]: person \\
-*Names \\
-Pinceloup de la Grange, Magdaleine \\
(prefferred, inverted) \\
- Magdaleine Pinceloup de la Grange
\end{tabular} \\
\hline *Tork Iype IIInk]: pa & \begin{tabular}{l}
(preferred, natural order) \\
-Parseval, Magdaleine
\end{tabular} \\
\hline -*TTitle: Magdaleine Pi1 & -Pinceloup de la Grange, Madaleine \\
\hline -*Creator Display: Jea painter, ca. 1715-1783) & \begin{tabular}{l}
-*Display Biography: French aristocrat, 18th century \\
-*Nationalty [cont.]: French
\end{tabular} \\
\hline * Role [cont.]: painter & -*[cont.] Birth Date *: 1700 * Death Date *: 1799 \\
\hline Baptiste & -*Life Roles [cont.]: aristocrat \\
\hline -*Creation Date: 1747 [cont.]: Start: 1747 -
End: 1747 & -Place of Activity [link]: Orléans (France) - Related Person \\
\hline *Subjects: [link to Personal/Corp. Name & -Relationship Type [cont.]: spouse of \\
\hline Authority] & -[link to Person/Corp.]: Charles-François Pinceloup de la Grange \\
\hline - Pinceloup de la Grange, Magdaleine & -*Sources [link]: J. Paul Getty Museum (online) \\
\hline (French aristocrat, 18th century) & \\
\hline [link to Concept Authority]: 'portrait & \\
\hline - domestic cat (animal) & \\
\hline -*Current Location [link]: J. Paul Getty Museum & \\
\hline (Los Angeles, California, USA) ID: 84.PA.664 & \\
\hline -*Measurements: \(65 \times 54 \mathrm{~cm}(255 / 8 \times 21\) 3/8 & \\
\hline inches) & \\
\hline [rontrollorl - Value 65 IInit: cm Type: height & \\
\hline Q. Paul Gety Tust; Patricia Harpring 2009 idth &  \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
> A single element may be linked to multiple authorities \\
**Work Type [link]: pa \\
-*Title: Magdaleine Pi \\
- *Creator Display: Jea painter, ca. 1715-1783) \\
* Role [cont.]: painter
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
-Personal \& Corporate Name Authority Record \\
-Record Type[cont.]: person \\
-*Names \\
-Pinceloup de la Grange, Magdaleine (prefferred, inverted) \\
- Magdaleine Pinceloup de la Grange (preferred, natural order) \\
-Parseval, Magdaleine \\
-Pinceloup de la Grange, Madaleine \\
-*Display Biography: French aristocrat, 18th century \\
-*Nationalty [cont.]: French
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Baptiste \\
-*Creation Date: 1747 [cont.]: Start: 1747 • \\
End: 1747
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
-Concept Authority Record \\
-Record Type [cont.]: concept \\
-*Terms
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
*Subjects: [link to Personal/Corp. Name Authority] \\
- Pinceloup de la Grange, Magdaleine \\
(French aristocrat, 18th centory)
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
-domestic cat (preferred, common name) \\
-Felis domesticus (preferred, species name) \\
-domestic cats \\
-Felis catus
\end{tabular} \\
\hline [link to Concept Authorib]: 'portrait & \begin{tabular}{l}
-house cat \\
-*Hierarchical Position [link]
\end{tabular} \\
\hline - domestic cat (animal) & - Animal Kingdom \\
\hline -*Current Location [link]: J. Paul Getty Museum & \begin{tabular}{l}
-.......Vertebrates (phylum) \\
-............Mammalia (class)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline (Los Angeles, California, USA) ID: 84.PA. 664 & -.................... Carnivora (order) \\
\hline •*Measurements: \(65 \times 54 \mathrm{~cm}(255 / 8 \times 213 / 8\)
inches) & -....................... Felidae (family) Felis domestic \\
\hline  & -*Note: Domesticated member of the genus Felis, first \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Local Classification Authority:}

Aerospace (NASA Thesaurus)
Agriculture and Subsistence
Animal Equipment
Architecture (AAT)
Armour and Weapons (AAT)
Biology (LOC)
<Anatomy
\(\ll\) Nervous system
<<<Brain
<Aquatic biology
Information Forms (AAT)
\(\qquad\) <document genres>

Populate local authority with published vocabularies
\(\qquad\) ...............copies (document genres)
...............literature(writinoc)


Fatherless Children of France.ine
\(\qquad\) childr writings Food Preparation - Source of terminology should be noted (e.g, AAT, NASA)



Vocabularies used in applications other than cataloging works


\section*{- Note that ULAN includes many of the PI variants Includes around 40 variants for Jan Breughel the Elder}

Brueghel, Jan, the elder (preferred, index,
Jan Brueghel the Elder (display, \(\vee\) )
Bruegel, Jan (V)
Brueghel the Elder, Jan (V)
Breughel, Jan, the elder ( \(v\) )
Brueghel, Jan, I (V)
Brueghel, Jan (V)
Jan Brueghel (V)
Bruegel, Jan, the Elder (V)
Breugel, Jan, the elder (V)
Bruegel, Jan der Ältere de Velours ( V )
Jan Breugel den Ouden (V)
Brucoli, Jan, il vecchio (V)
Jan Brugolo il Vecchio (V)
Breughel, Jan (V)
Breugel, Jan (V)
Breughal, Jan (V)
Breughell, Jan (V)
Jan Brughel (V)
Jan Brueghel (V)
Old Breughel (V)
Broeghel, Jan (V)
Breughi, Jan (V)
Briaghell, Jan (V)
Brucolo, Jan (V)
Jean Breugle (V)
Giovan Breughel (V)
Giovanni di Brucolo ( V )
Velvet Breughel ( V )
Breughel de Velours (V)
Breughill de Velours (V)
Brueghel, Jan Velvet (V)
Johann Velvet Breughel ( \(V\) )
Flower Breughel (V)
Fluwelen Breugel (V)
Paradise Breughel (V)
Bruguel Paesista (V)
Brugo Novecchio (V)
Jan I Brueghel (V)
Velvet Brueghel (V)
Breugel, Jan I (V)
Breugel, Velvet (V)
Brueghel, Jan I (V)
Breughel, Jan I (V)
Breughel, Velvet Brueghel ( V )
Bruegel, Jan I (V)
Giovanni Breughel (
Bruegel, Jan I (V)
Bruegel, Velvet Brueghel (V)


\section*{Applying vocabularies}
- There is no prescribed method of using the vocabularies
- Must make local decision
- Factors to consider
- specificity
- exhaustivity
- pre- vs. post-coordination

Pre-coordination: Combination of individual concepts into compound or complex terms at the point of data storage

Post-coordination: Combination of individual concepts into compound or complex terms at the point of retrieval
- Which will your local system or authorities allow?
- What is your local methodology?

Separate fields allow retrieval of basilicas that have style Romanesque

Title: La Madeleine Work Types: - basilica - church Styles: - Romanesque - Gothic
- Cretion Date: original church wancivilt

Creation Date: original church wascuult
after fire of 1120 , choir was rebuilt after 1200
- Current Location: Vézelay (Burgundy, France)
- Vocabulary separates unique concepts to make it more powerful and more versatile
- "Romanesque basilica" is a compound concept





\section*{Search: red AND silk}
postcoordination

Title: Opus Anglicanum, Chasuble
Creator: unknown English
Creation Date: 1330-1350
Materials:
silk
red
wool
black
metallic
thread
velvet
embroidering
Location: Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York
- Cannot
distinguish
between red
silk and black
wool because
the color is
not joined to
the fiber
- However, this
may be
adequate for
local retrieval
needs


\section*{Specificity}
\(\rightarrow\) How precise are your indexing terms? - "temples" or "wats"
*"photographs" or "daguerreotypes"
\(\rightarrow\) Collection size
\(\rightarrow\) Collection focus
- Expertise of cataloguers
- Expertise of users
```

+Record Type [controlled]: item
+Class [controlled]: sculpture - European art
**Work Type [link]: - statue - bust
**Title: Bust of Jacob van Reygersberg
**Creator Display: Rombout Verhulst (Flemish
1624-1698)
**-Role [link]: sculptor -[link]: Verhulst, Rombout
**Creation Date: }167
[controlled]: - Start: 1671 • End: }167
**Subject [links]: - portrait - Jacob van Reygers
(Dutch aristocrat, 1625-1675) • commemoration
**Current Location [link]: J. Paul Getty Museum
Angeles, California, USA) -ID:78.DE.65
**Measurements: }63\mathrm{ cm (height) (24 7/8 inches)

- [controlled]: "Value: }63\mathrm{ Unit: cm Type: height
**Materials and Techniques: marble with exten:
drillwork
+Material [links]: • marble
Technique [links]: - carving • drillwork
@ J. Paul Getty Trust; Patricia Harpring 2009

```


Hierarchy
<paint by composition or origin water-base paint tempera casein paint egg-oil tempera egg tempera gunin tempera oil tempera

\section*{- There are} various types of tempera tempera" more accurately describes the medium

\section*{Scope Note for egg tempera:}

Tempera paint using egg as its vehicle, traditionally the yolk only, in other cases, the whole egg.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Visual Works Hierarchy & How specific? \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
..........<photographs \\
technique, process
\end{tabular} & 0 \% \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{..........photographic prints} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{..................<photographic prints by process>}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{.............................hyalotypes}} \\
\hline ........................aristotypes & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{....chromogenic color prints} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{........................collodion transfers} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\(\frac{\text {......cyanotvnes }}{\text { gelatin silver prints }}\)} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{pigment prints platinum prints} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{salted paper prints silver-dye bleach prints}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline ....direct positives &  \\
\hline
\end{tabular}





\section*{Index or retrieve with "parents"?}
- The broader context is critical; link to it, or insert it into the work record
- But also use vocabulary for retrieval

Title : Bamana Headdresses
Creator: Bamana peonles
Work Type: chi wara (headdresses)
Medium: wood, iron, tiber
Creation Date: 20th cen.
Measurements: heights: 55.2 cm and 59.1 cm

Current Location: National Museum of African Art, gift of Dr. Ernst Anspach and museum purchase
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Costume Hierarchy
...<accessories worn on the head> .headgear headdresses chi wara .commodec (headdresses) .cornets (headdresses)
.......................crowns (headdresses) .coronets (crowns)
.English hoods
...............hennins
...............poloi pschents .tiaras


\section*{Exhaustivity}
- How many aspects of a work do you catalog? How many terms do you assign to a work?
- Time limitations
- Focus of the collection


How to apply vocabularies to various catalog levels
- Extent of indexing may be governed by internal factors
- Priority may be to gain initial control of material
- Project may be indexed in phases
- Set goals and quotas, quality control


Phase 1 = group
Phase \(2=\) box
Phase 3 = item

\section*{Indexing a group of objects}

- Should vocabulary reflect all items in the group at a specific level?
- Or broad indexing, with specific terms linked to items?

Record Type: aroun WokTypes: preliminary drawings presentation drawings working drawings sections elevations plans
Title: Group: Drawings for Fallin Water (Kaufman House). Dar Run, Pennsylvanta
reator: Frank Lloyd Wright nk]: Wright, Frank Lloyd Role: hitect
reation Date: 1936-1937
escription: Wright designed the

Record Type [controlled]: item -American works
*Work Type [link]: • manuscr
*Title: Declaration of Indeper
*Creator Display: Thomas Jefferson (Ame
*.Roles [link]: :author •[link]: Jefferso
*Creation Date: 1776
End: 1776
*Subject [links]: • textual work • independe
- social contract - Continental Congress
-colonies -England \(\cdot\) United States
-separation - dissolution
Culture [link]: American
*Current Location [link]: National Archives and Record Administr: (Washington, DC, USA) •ID: unavailable
*Measurements: \(75.56 \times 62.23 \mathrm{~cm}(293 / 4 \times 241 / 2\) inches) [controlled]: •Value: 75.56 Unit: cm Type: height | •Value: Unit: cm Type: width
*Materials and Techniques: ink on parchment Material [links]: •ink "parchment
Inscriptions: text reads: In CONGRESS, 1776. / The unanimous Declaration of th thirtoon initon Ctates of America / WHENVIII

Abstracting and indexing
- When indexing a work that is primarily text
- Index what text is about - not only what is on the page



> - Index historical name? Or modern counterpart?
> - e.g., Flanders or Belgium?
- If the historical entity is not the same place, concept, person, etc. as the modern counterpart
- Then the two names/terms should be in separate authority records
- Thus you should link to the correct historical entity
- E.g., historical Flanders did no \(\dagger\) have the same boundaries as modern Belgium; they are NOT equivalents in a thesaurus

\section*{World}

Europe (continent)
\(\therefore\) Bulgaria (nation)
\(\therefore\) Belarus (nation)
\(\therefore\) Belgium (nation)
* Czech Republic (nation)
\(\therefore\) Denmark (nation)
\(\therefore\) Germany (nation)
\(\therefore\) Snain (nation)
Flanders (historic region)
Aalst (inhabited place) [ \(N\)
Antwerp (inhabited plac Bruges (inhabited place) Brussels (inhabited plac Gent (inhabited place)[N Leuven (inhabited place)

\section*{Use historical names?}

Class: sculpture
Work Type: sculpture, votive figures
Title : Ploughman of Arretium
Measurements: 7 1/4 in. length
Material: bronze
Creator: unknown Etruscan
[link] unknown Etruscan Role: sculptor Creation pote: otheontur, RCE
Creation Location: Arretium
Style. Ltuvenn.
Subject: ploughman, oxen, labor, afterlife, ceremonies
Description: This figure was found one
of the many sanctuaries from Etruscan
Arretium, and was probably a votive
offering. The subject reflects a natural
preoccupation of the inhabitants of
Arretium, which was an outpost of Chius
in a fertile farming region.
Current Location: Archaeological Museum
(Florence, Italy)
Paul Getty Trust; Patricia Harpring 2009

In this case, ancient and modern towns are equivalents
- Your system may not allow you cannot to link to the ancient town name, but only to the record as a whole - If so, you can index with the modern name and refer to the ancient name in a note

Location Authority
Arezzo (preferred, Italian-Pref)
Arretium (historical, Ancient Latin)

\title{
Implementing Vocabularies for Retrieval
}

\footnotetext{
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}





\section*{Interoperability}
- Interoperability in the context of controlled vocabularies refers to the ability of two or more vocabularies and their systems or components of their systems to exchange and use each other's information.
- Used in retrieval and also by indexers who need multiple, but related, vocabularies
- Mapping terms from two vocabularies is challenging
- meaning of terms, structure, context, synonymity, authoritativeness, pre- and post-coordination, and other issues must be resolved
- Some mapping may be done by data mining and algorithms, but human mediation is also necessary for success


\section*{Displaying names/terms}

Names:

Schiavone, Andrea (preferred, index, V, Italian-P) Andrea Schiavone (display, V)
Medulič, Andrija (V, Serbo-Croatian)
Meldolla, Andrea (V)
Andrea Meldolla (V)
Meldola, Andrea (V)
Andrea Schiavone veneziano (V)
André Schiavon (V)
Andrea Esclabon (V)
Andrea Schiavoni (V)
Schavione, Andrea (V)
Andrea Shiavoni (V)
Schiavoni, Andrea (V)

- Be sure it is clear which name/term is preferred.
- Arrange terms in logical order, where appropriate (e.g., most \(\dagger\) commonly used at the top)
```

Palladian windows--[country or state]--[city]
Public Note
Large windows characteristic of neoclassic styles, divided by columns or piers resembling
pilasters, into three lights, the middle one of which is usually wider than the others, and is
sometimes arched.
History Note
Changed 1/1993 from non-postable term (Use VENETIAN WINDOWS).
Used For
Diocletian windows
Tripartite windows
Venetian windows
Broader Term
Windows

```
Hierarchy
<<< (3)Architectural \& site components
\(\ll\) (2) Architectural elements
<(1)Windows

Source: Thesaurus for Graphic Materials I Subject Terms (TGM I) [15]

> Thesaurus jargon such as "used for" or "UF" will be unfriendly for a general audience


\section*{How to disambiguate homographs}
1. \(\square\) Irums (walls)
(<walls by location or context>, walls, ... Components) [300001313]
2. 「 界 drums (column components)
(<shaft components>, <shafts and shaft components>, ... Components) [3000017
3. Г I drums (membranophones)
(membranophones, <sound devices by acoustical characteristics>, ... Furnishings a [300041729]
- For AAT, use the qualifier, if any
- Place qualifier in parentheses
- Also add parrent string as necessary
- Use unique numeric IDs to disambiguate in your database


\section*{How to disambiguate homographs}
1. \(\square\) : Pajou, Augustin
(French sculptor and draftsman, 1730-1809) [500015509]
Augustin Pajou
Augustin Pajou le Père
2. \(\square\) : Pajou, Augustin Desire
(French artist, 1800-1878) [500056917]
Augustin Desier Pajou
3. ■ N. Pajou, Jacques Augustin
(French painter, 1766-1828) [500028425]
Jacques Augustin Pajou
Pajou, Jacques Augustin Catherine
- In UILAN, use preferred name with preferred biographay
- Show all names that meet criteria of the search
- Given that the sculpture dates from 1760, user knows
that the artist must be Pajou père
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\section*{1. How to disambiguate homographs}

Alexandria Stalicellorum Alexandria Statiellorum
2. \(\square\) II Alexandria \(\qquad\) (inhabited place)
(World, Africa, Egypt, Urban, Al-Iskandariyah governorate) [7001188]
Vernacular: Al-Iskandariyah
Alexandria Ad Aegyptum
Alexandria Aegypti
3. \(\square\). Alexandria ........... (inhabited place)
(World, Africa, South Africa, Eastern Cape, Province of) [1092814]
4. \(\square\) II Alexandria
(deserted settlement)
(World, Asia, Pakistan, Baluchistān) [6000172]
5. ■ II Alexandria .......... (inhabited place)
(Worl In TGN, use the parent string and place type
Alex (Worl
( Here parents display in descending order to
7. Г 思 Alexa allow intelligent sorting on parent string
- May display in ascending order for more natural display in other contexts

\section*{How to disambiguate homographs}

Alexandria (Asia, Pakistan, Baluchistan)......(deserted settlement)

Alexandria (Baluchistan, Pakistan) (deserted settlement)


> - Parrent string in reverse order allows indexing by continent, nation
> - In natural order is easier to read

Accommodate requirements of horizontal vs. hierarchical displays. E.g., "display name" for parent string
- special name flagged for horizontal displays
- where simple name is confusing
- in a heading


Galana (Coast Province, Kenya, Africa) river


\section*{BRTITSH MUSDUM \\ MATERIALS THESAURUS}
\(\underline{\mathbf{A}}, \underline{\mathbf{B}}, \underline{\mathbf{C}}, \underline{\mathbf{D}}, \underline{\mathbf{E}}, \underline{\mathbf{E}}, \underline{\mathbf{G}}, \underline{\mathbf{H}}, \underline{\mathbf{I}}, \underline{\mathbf{J}}, \underline{\mathbf{K}}, \underline{\mathbf{L}}, \underline{\mathbf{M}}, \underline{\mathbf{N}}, \underline{\mathbf{O}}, \underline{\mathbf{P}}, \underline{\mathbf{Q}}, \underline{\mathbf{R}}, \underline{\mathbf{S}}, \underline{\mathbf{T}}, \underline{\mathbf{U}}, \underline{\mathbf{Y}}, \underline{\mathbf{W}}, \mathbf{X}, \underline{\mathbf{Y}}, \underline{\mathbf{Z}} \underline{\text { ■ntroduction] }}\)
ABACA FIBRE

RT PALM FIBRE
BT FIBRE

ABALONE SHELL
BT HALIOTIS SHELL

ABODIE BARK NP
PT CAMWOOD BARK
© J. Paul Getty Trust; Patricia Harpring 2009
- Flat hierarchical view is hard for non-expert to interpret ("RT", "BT", "PT", etc.)
- Flat view does not work well with a large thesaurus


\section*{Display when record has multiple logical parents}

Hierarchical Position:


\section*{Additional Parents:}

Objects Facet
.... Furnishings and Equipment
........ Weapons and Ammunition
............ weapons edged weapons
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
ceremonial swords
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\section*{- How to search by name / term?}
- full name string, exact
- full name string, normalized
- truncation
- key words
- Boolean operators

\section*{Access by all equivalent names/terms}


\section*{- Tools such as Soundex and other phonetic algorithms do not work well with names and most AAT terms, because all languages (not only one language may be represented in the vocabularies \\ - Therefore, specialized normalization and searching algorithms are advised for vocabularies}

Soundex: a phonetic algorithm for indexing names by sound based on English pronunciation. Names with the same pronunciation are encoded to the same representation so that they can be matched despite minor differences in spelling.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline FULL NAME STRING & w results can differ \\
\hline EXAMPLES & KEY WORDS \\
\hline Rancho San Diego & EXAMPLES \\
\hline River Thames & Thames \\
\hline ISSUES & Diego \\
\hline Can yield accurate & Sena \\
\hline retrieval, important for & ISSUES \\
\hline large data sets \& for finding errors & Allows retrieval when exact format of multiple word names is unknown (e.g., \\
\hline Queries fail due to no exact match (e.g., Thames & Thames, or River Thames, or Thames, River) \\
\hline or Thames, River) & Causes problems for compound \\
\hline Query on normalized name increases hits (e.g., & words if full name query is not also an option (e.g., Rancho Sandiego vs. San \\
\hline Rancho Sandiego); remove case, spaces, punctuation, diacritics & \begin{tabular}{l}
Diego, Rancho) \\
Most effective with Boolean operators an option, otherwise results list may be
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{TRUNCATION \\ EXAMPLES \\ Edinburg* \\ Pyeitawinzu Myanm* Nain' \\ *angqiao \\ ISSUES \\ Wild card allows retrieval when exact spelling is unknown \\ Left-hand truncation is very helpful, but impractical with large data sets ©Wild card may be applied to full name string and to key words}

How results can differ
BOOLEAN OPERATORS EXAMPLE: full name
Bay of Biscay OR Biscay, Bay of EXAMPLES: key words
(Castillo OR Rancho) AND Diego Monte AND Oliv* ISSUES
Allows best retrieval, most control by user
©May be applied to full name string and to key words
©Naïve user may not understand logic of formula (AND \& OR, parantheses)
Place name may be homograph of operator, e.g. "Or"

\title{
How results can differ
}

\section*{STOP LIST \\ EXAMPLES \\ West \\ Lake \\ al \\ ISSUES}

Not the same as general database (e.g., not articles \& prepositions) Should be allowed with Boolean operators, or results will be too limited ©Need way to allow queries on names composed only of stop words (e.g., town called "Lake")

\author{
ABBREVIATIONS EXAMPLES \\ St. Louis W Lafayette Mt Everest Moskovskaya Ob ISSUES \\ Map to full word allows best retrieval, but difficult for vernaculars Often affects place types in names, directional indicators
}
- Allow postcoordination in retrieroal
- E.g., Romanesque AND basilica
- Ideally, retrieval tool looks first for exact match on term
- Then looks for either of the "key words"
- Built Work Name: La Madeleine
- Location: Vézelay (Burgundy, France)
- Built Work Type: basilica, church
- Style: Romanesque, Gothic
- Date of Execution: original church was rebuilt after fire of 1120 , choir was rebuilt after 1200



\section*{Key Words and Boolean}
- Names in natural or inverted order (pivot using the comma)
- Retrieval by keywords or normalized strings
- Automatic "anding" or "oring" not successful because it brings back too many results
1. \(\square\) 思 Ghunayjah, Jabal al \(\qquad\) (mountain) (World, Africa, Egypt, Desert, Shamāl Sinnā') [7024974]

Possible queries from users:
Ghunayjah, Jabal al-
Ghunayjah
Jabal AND Ghunayjah
Jabal Alghunayjah
"Keyword" table created for matching:
ghunayjah
jabal
al
ghunayjahjabalal
jabalalghunayjah
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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Normalizing diacritics Possible & Possible queries from users: Amazônica \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
- Accommodating diacritics \\
- in query \\
- in data (Unicode, other codes) \\
- if display of non-Latin 1 not possible
\end{tabular}} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ica } \\
& \text { ica }
\end{aligned}
\]
ca \\
\hline & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Oriente .......... (region) \\
(World, South America, Ecuador) [7024091] \\
Región Amazónica \\
Ecuador Amazónico \\
Grande Região Norte ........... (region) \\
(World, South America, Brazil) [7023444] \\
Amazônica Brasileira \\
Variant Amazônica, Região \\
Amazon Basin .........(basin) \\
(World, South America) [7024123] \\
Hoya Amazónica \\
Bacia Amazônica
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l} 
"Keyword" table is \\
normalized, omitting \\
diacritics: \\
amazonica \\
amazonica \\
\hline TGN data base: \\
Amaz\$00onica \\
Amaz\$03onica \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
- Other criteria for search:
- Browsing hierarchies
- TGN: Place type, broader context (nation or continent), [coordinates]

- Other criteria for search:
- Browsing hierarchies
- ULAN: Nationality, Role, [dates]

- Other criteria for search:
- Browsing hierarchies
- AAT: Scope note text

```

