

DEVELOPING AUTHORITY FILES FOR ART INFORMATION: CCO, CDWA, AND THE CONA MODEL

Patricia Harpring
Managing Editor, Getty Vocabulary Program
Workshop: Expanded Version

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/training.html

To see these slides and additional slides in an extended version, go presentation at the URL above

- ⊙ **Table of Contents (for extended version)**
 - ⊙ **Starting Together: What Is a Vocabulary? 3**
 - ⊙ **Types of Controlled Vocabularies6**
 - ⊙ **Types of Content in Controlled Vocabularies ... 19**
 - ⊙ **....Introducing CONA ... 22**
 - ⊙ **....Person and Corporate Name Authority ... 30**
 - ⊙ **....Geographic Name Authority ... 33**
 - ⊙ **....Generic Concept Authority ... 36**
 - ⊙ **....Iconographic Subject Authority ... 39**
 - ⊙ **Building Local Authorities ... 48**
 - ⊙ **Editorial Issues ... 57**
 - ⊙ **....Editorial Rules ... 64**
 - ⊙ **How to Choose Names or Terms ... 67**
 - ⊙ **Sources for the Vocabulary ... 111**
 - ⊙ **How to Build a Hierarchy and Classify ... 131**
 - ⊙ **How to Select Related Concepts ... 144**
 - ⊙ **How to Write a Scope Note or Descriptive Note ... 151**
 - ⊙ **Exercises ... 156**

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

- Materials in this workshop are largely derived from this book
- **Introduction to Controlled Vocabularies**
- The published book is available online and in hard copy

Introduction to Controlled Vocabularies: Terminology for Art, Architecture, and Other Cultural Works
Patricia Harpring
Murtha Baca, Series Editor

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

- Also compliant with briefer discussions and rules in CCO (*Cataloging Cultural Objects*) and CDWA (*Categories for the Description of Works of Art*)

http://www.getty.edu/research/publications/electronic_publications/cdwa/

Categories for the Description of Works of Art

1. Object/Work

DEFINITION
An identification of the type and number of works of art or architecture.

SUBCATEGORIES

- 1.1. Catalog Level **Core**
- 1.2. Object/Work Type **Core**
- 1.3. Object/Work Type Date
 - 1.3.1. Earliest Date
 - 1.3.2. Latest Date
- 1.4. Components/Parts
 - 1.4.1. Components Quantity
 - 1.4.2. Components Type
- 1.5. Remarks
- 1.6. Citations
 - 1.6.1. Page

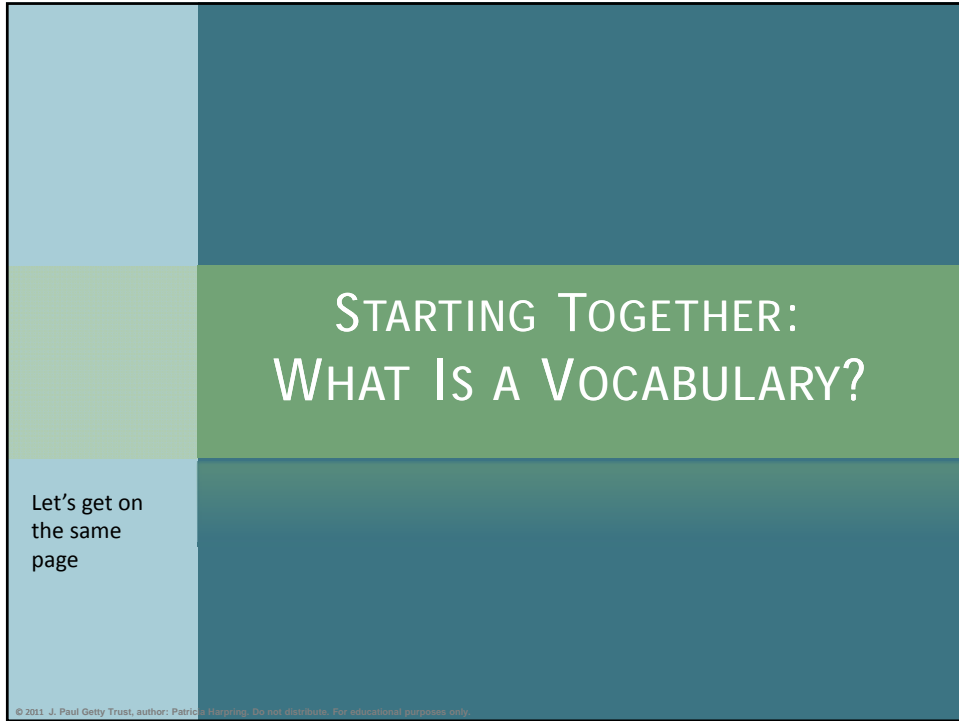
■ Examples

GENERAL DISCUSSION
This category identifies the logical form of works of art or architecture, and is used, where possible to find works of a particular type.

Works of art or architecture may be considered in a number of ways:

Cataloging Cultural Objects: A Guide to Describing Cultural Works and Their Images [Paperback]
Murtha Baca (Author), Patricia Harpring (Author), Elisa Lanzi (Author), Linda McRae (Author), Ann Whiteside (Author)


© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



STARTING TOGETHER: WHAT IS A VOCABULARY?

Let's get on
the same
page

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.




What Are Controlled Vocabularies?

- A controlled vocabulary is an organized arrangement of words and phrases used to index content and/or to retrieve content through browsing or searching
- Typically includes preferred and variant terms and has a defined scope or describes a specific domain

Purpose of Controlled Vocabularies

- To organize information and to provide terminology to catalog and retrieve information
- To capture the richness of variant terms
- To promote consistency in preferred terms and the assignment of the same terms to similar content

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.




What Are Controlled Vocabularies?

- A controlled vocabulary is an organized arrangement of words and phrases used to index content and/or to retrieve content through browsing or searching
- Typically includes preferred and variant terms and has a defined scope or describes a specific domain

Purpose of Controlled Vocabularies

- At the indexing phase = because without them catalogers will not consistently use the same term to refer to the same person, place, or thing
- In retrieval process = various end users may use different synonyms or more generic terms to refer to a given concept
- End users are often not specialists, may not know the correct term

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



What Are Controlled Vocabularies?

- A controlled vocabulary is an organized arrangement of words and phrases used to index content and/or to retrieve content through browsing or searching
- Typically includes preferred and variant terms and has a defined scope or describes a specific domain


Purpose of Controlled Vocabularies

- To gather together variant terms and synonyms for concepts
- To link concepts in a logical order or sort them into categories

Are a rose window and a Catherine wheel the same thing? How is pot-metal glass related to the more general term stained glass?

The links and relationships in a controlled vocabulary ensure that these connections are defined and maintained, for both cataloging and retrieval


© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



Controlled Vocabularies vs. Controlled Format

- **Controlled vocabularies** are organized sets of controlled terminology values (often with other information as well)
- **Controlled format** refers to rules concerning the allowable data types and formatting of information
- Fields may have controlled format in addition to being linked to controlled vocabulary
- Or the controlled format may exist in the absence of any finite controlled list of acceptable values

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.




Controlled Vocabularies vs. Controlled Format

Controlled format

- May govern the expression of Unicode or other characters in either a free-text field or in a field that is linked to a controlled vocabulary
- Also for recording measurements, geographic coordinates, and other information in fields where numbers or codes are used
- Restrictions may be placed on the field in order to regulate the number of digits allowed, the expression of decimals and negative numbers, and so on, ideally in compliance with ISO, NISO, or another appropriate standard where possible

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

 **Controlled Vocabularies vs. Controlled Format**

Which fields here are controlled format, which use controlled vocabulary?

Materials/Techniques Description: egg-tempera paint with tooled gold-leaf halos on panel
Role: medium **Material Name:** egg tempera | gold leaf
Role: support **Material Name:** wood panel
Technique Name: painting | gold tooling


Dimensions Description: comprises 10 panels; overall: 280 x 215 x 17 cm (110 1/4 x 84 5/8 x 6 3/4)
Extent: components
Value: 10 **Type:** count
Value: 280 **Unit:** cm **Type:** height
Value: 215 **Unit:** cm **Type:** width
Value: 17 **Unit:** cm **Type:** depth

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

TYPES OF CONTROLLED VOCABULARIES

You may use various types of vocabularies

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.




Types of Controlled Vocabularies

- Most controlled vocabularies in art indexing are structured vocabularies
- Structured vocabulary = emphasizes relationships

Relationships in General

- *Relationship* refers to state of connectedness or association between two things in a database—in this case, fields or tables in a database for a controlled vocabulary
- Between equivalents (synonyms)
- Other relationships = hierarchical or associative (links that organize concepts and provide context)
- *Note:* types of vocabularies are not always mutually exclusive; for example, a single vocabulary can be both a thesaurus and an authority

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



Types of Controlled Vocabularies

The most common types of controlled vocabularies used for art and architecture

- subject heading lists
- simple controlled lists
- synonym ring lists
- taxonomies
- thesauri

- Many of the definitions in *Introduction to Controlled Vocabularies* are based on the discussions in *ANSI/NISO Z39.19-2005: Guidelines for the Construction, Format, and Management of Monolingual Controlled Vocabularies* and the related international standard, *ISO 2788:1986: Documentation—Guidelines for the Establishment and Development of Monolingual Thesauri*.

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Subject Heading Lists

Uniform words or phrases intended to be assigned to books, articles, or other documents in order to describe the subject or topic of the texts and to group them with texts having similar subjects

Examples:
Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH)
 Bicycle racing--United States
Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)
 Embryonic and Fetal Development

- Typically arranged in alphabetical order, with cross-references between the preferred and other nonpreferred headings
- Differ from other vocabularies = precoordination of terminology = combine several unique concepts together in a string

Medieval bronze vessels

- Combines a period, a material, and a work type in one heading

How many here use LC Subject Headings to catalog art objects or images of art objects?

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Other Headings

- Other types of headings or labels may be used to uniquely identify or disambiguate one vocabulary entry from another
- *E.g., name of a creator may be listed with a short biographical string to form a heading or label for display in a work record*

Pierre Koenig (American architect, 1925-2004)

name

display biography

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Subject Edit - Term: Case Study House No. 21, S:700000090, P:700000001

Subject ID: 700000090 Review: **New VP** Merged: Not Merged Publish: Not Published
 Parent: 700000001 Record: Built Work Candidate: Non Candidate

Label: Case Study House No. 21 (house; architect: Pierre Koenig (American architect, 1925-2004); 1956-1958; renovated 1998)

the middle class. Case Study No. 21 was considered by the architect to be his masterpiece. It is a minimalist classic Modern design in an open-plan steel-and-glass structure. The glass-walled house is surrounded by five reflecting pools. It comprises two

Titles/Names											
#	P	H	V	Terms/Names	Display Dt	Start Dt	End Dt	Term ID	Disp Nm	AACR2 Flag	Other
1	P	C	U	Case Study House No. 21				1000000209	N/A	N/A	artist's
2	V	C	U	Bailey House				1000000210	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	V	C	U	CSH #21				1000000211	N/A	N/A	N/A

WorkType/Class/Level **Creator Display** Related Person/Corp Creation Date Location Physical Characteristics

architect: Pierre Koenig (American architect, 1925-2004)

Examples of headings in object record

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Controlled Lists

A controlled list is a simple list of terms used to control terminology

A well-constructed controlled list, the following is true:

- each term is unique
- terms are not overlapping in meaning
- terms are all members of the same class (i.e., having the same level of rank in a classification system)
- terms are equal in granularity or specificity
- terms are arranged alphabetically or in another logical order

- Also called *flat term lists* or *pick lists*, referring to the typical method of their implementation in an information system
- Should be derived from **larger published standard vocabularies** if appropriate
- Usually **designed for a very specific database** or situation and may not have utility outside that context
- They are best employed in certain fields of a database **where a short list of values is appropriate** and where terms are unlikely to have synonyms or ancillary information

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Controlled Lists

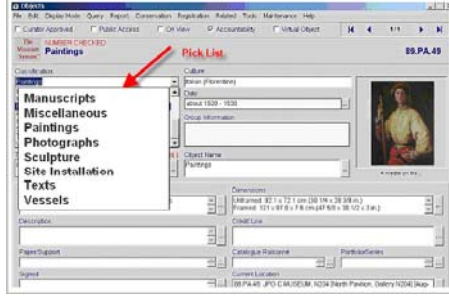
Pick Lists

Lead users to a small set of choices of terms for a given field

Often implemented as drop-down lists

Example of a pick list from The Museum System (TMS) application for the J. Paul Getty Museum

architecture	manuscripts
armor	miscellaneous
books	paintings
coins	photographs
decorative arts	sculpture
drawings	site installation
implements	texts
jewelry	vessels



- From the end-user perspective, such short lists may be easier to navigate than more complex lists, particularly for nonspecialist users

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Controlled Lists

Pick Lists

In cataloging systems, advantage of such lists = cataloger or indexer has only short list of terms from which to choose

Thus ensuring more consistency and reducing the likelihood of error

- Dozens of areas of a work record may be better suited for a short controlled list rather than a more complex controlled vocabulary
 - Classification field, Title Type (e.g., *artist's, descriptive, inscribed, etc.*), Title Language (e.g., *English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, etc.*), or Title Preference (e.g., *preferred, alternate*)
- **Disadvantages** are that it limits choices to user, if used in retrieval would not allow retrieval by synonyms and related terms

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Synonym Ring Lists

- Simple set of terms considered equivalent for the purpose of retrieval
 - Equivalence relationships in most controlled vocabularies should be made only between terms and names that have genuine synonymy or identical meanings
 - Synonym rings are different

```

graph TD
    clouds --> cumulus
    cumulus --> nimbus
    nimbus --> storm_cloud[storm cloud]
    storm_cloud --> overcast
    overcast --> cloud
    cloud --> cloudy
    cloudy --> clouds
    
```

- Even though classified as controlled vocabularies, usually used in retrieval rather than indexing
- Specifically to broaden retrieval (query expansion): may contain near-synonyms that have similar or related meanings rather than only terms with true synonymy

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Synonym Ring Lists

- Typically occur as sets of flat lists
- Used behind the scenes of an electronic information system; catalogers do not use synonym rings for indexing
- Most useful for providing access to content that is represented in texts and other instances of natural, uncontrolled language

```

graph TD
    clouds --> cumulus
    cumulus --> nimbus
    nimbus --> storm_cloud[storm cloud]
    storm_cloud --> overcast
    overcast --> cloud
    cloud --> cloudy
    cloudy --> clouds
    
```

- Successful synonym rings are best constructed manually by subject matter experts who are also familiar with the specific content of the information system, user expectations, and likely searches

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Authority Files

Set of established names or headings and cross-references to the preferred form from variant or alternate forms

E.g., LCNAF—the Library of Congress/NACO (Name Authority Cooperative Program) Authority File—an authority widely used in libraries in North America

Common types of authority files are name authority files and subject heading authority files

- However, any listing of terms, names, or headings that distinguishes between a preferred term, name, or heading and alternate or variant names may be used as an authority
- Almost any type of controlled vocabulary—with the exception of a synonym ring list—may be used as an authority
- Getty vocabularies are non-authoritarian authorities; preferred term is flagged, but users may use any term in the record if they wish

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Authority Files


```

LC Control Number: n 79003969
HEADING: Moses, Grandma, 1860-1961
000 00578cz a2200193n 450
001 1418836
005 19910703055707.6
008 790117n| acannaab |a aaa
010 __ |a n 79003969
035 __ |a (DLC)n 79003969
040 __ |a DLC |c DLC |d DLC-R
100 10 |a Moses, |c Grandma, |d 1860-1961
400 00 |a Grandma Moses, |d 1860-1961
400 10 |w nna |a Moses, Anna Mary Robertson, |d 1860-1961
400 10 |a Mőzesu, |c Guramma, |d 1860-1961
670 __ |a Her Grandma Moses ... 1946
670 __ |a Her Guramma Mőzesu ten, 1990: |b t.p. (Grandma Moses)
952 __ |a RETRO
953 __ |a xx00 |b zz00

```

- *Authority control* refers as much to the methodology as to a particular controlled vocabulary
- If a controlled vocabulary is accepted by a given community as authoritative, and if it is used in order to provide consistency in data, it is being used as an authority

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.




Taxonomies

A taxonomy = orderly classification for a defined domain
 Comprises controlled vocabulary terms (generally only preferred terms) organized into hierarchical structure
 Each term in a taxonomy has one or more parents

- o [Flavobacterium](#) [LinkOut](#) Click on organism name to go to organism page
 - [Flavobacterium algicola](#) [LinkOut](#)
 - [Flavobacterium anhuiense](#) [LinkOut](#)
 - [Flavobacterium antarcticum](#) [LinkOut](#)
 - [Flavobacterium aquatile](#) [LinkOut](#)
 - [Flavobacterium aquidurensis](#) [LinkOut](#)
 - [Flavobacterium arcticum](#)
 - [Flavobacterium banpakuense](#)
 - o [Flavobacterium branchiophilum](#) [LinkOut](#)
 - [Flavobacterium branchiophilum FL-15](#)
 - [Flavobacterium ceti](#) [LinkOut](#)
 - [Flavobacterium cheniae](#) [LinkOut](#)
 - [Flavobacterium chungangense](#) [LinkOut](#)
 - [Flavobacterium columnare](#) [LinkOut](#)
 - [Flavobacterium croceum](#) [LinkOut](#)
 - [Flavobacterium cucumis](#) [LinkOut](#)
 - [Flavobacterium daejeonense](#) [LinkOut](#)
 - [Flavobacterium defluvii](#) [LinkOut](#)
 - [Flavobacterium degerlachei](#) [LinkOut](#)

- May be different types of parent/child relationships, such as whole/part, genus/ species, or instance relationships; all children of a given parent share the same type of relationship
- A taxonomy may differ from a **thesaurus** in that it generally has shallower hierarchies and a less complicated structure
- For example, it often has no equivalent (synonyms or variant terms) or related terms (associative relationships)

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



Taxonomies

Scientific classifications of animals and plants are well-known examples of taxonomies

- o [Flavobacterium](#) [LinkOut](#) Click on organism name to go to organism page
 - [Flavobacterium algicola](#) [LinkOut](#)
 - [Flavobacterium anhuiense](#) [LinkOut](#)
 - [Flavobacterium antarcticum](#) [LinkOut](#)
 - [Flavobacterium aquatile](#) [LinkOut](#)
 - [Flavobacterium aquidurensis](#) [LinkOut](#)
 - [Flavobacterium arcticum](#)
 - [Flavobacterium banpakuense](#)
 - o [Flavobacterium branchiophilum](#) [LinkOut](#)
 - [Flavobacterium branchiophilum FL-15](#)
 - [Flavobacterium ceti](#) [LinkOut](#)
 - [Flavobacterium cheniae](#) [LinkOut](#)
 - [Flavobacterium chungangense](#) [LinkOut](#)
 - [Flavobacterium columnare](#) [LinkOut](#)
 - [Flavobacterium croceum](#) [LinkOut](#)
 - [Flavobacterium cucumis](#) [LinkOut](#)
 - [Flavobacterium daejeonense](#) [LinkOut](#)
 - [Flavobacterium defluvii](#) [LinkOut](#)
 - [Flavobacterium degerlachei](#) [LinkOut](#)

- E.g., display of data from the U.S. National Center for Biotechnology Information illustrating the taxonomic placement of genus *Flavobacterium* with narrower contexts (species)
- In common usage, the term *taxonomy* may also refer to any classification or placement of terms or headings into categories, particularly a controlled vocabulary used as a navigation structure for a Web site

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Alphanumeric Classification Schemes

Controlled codes (letters or numbers, or both letters and numbers) that represent concepts or headings

Generally have an implied taxonomy that can be surmised from the codes

Dewey	LC	General Subject
000, 040, 080	AC	General Collections
010, 020, 090	Z	Library Science
030	AE	Encyclopedias
050	AP	Periodicals
060	AS	Academies, Societies
070	PN	Literature (Gen.)
100	B-BJ	Philosophy (Gen.)
110-120	BD	Speculative Philosophy
130, 150	BF	Psychology
140, 180, 190	B	Philosophy (Gen.)
160	BC	Logic
170	BJ	Ethics
200, 210, 290	BL	Religions, Mythology
220	BS	The Bible
230	BT	Doctrinal Theology
240, 250	BV	Practical Theology
260, 270	BR	Christianity
280	BX	Christian Denominations
300	H	Soc. Sci. (General)

Dewey	LC	General Subject
570	GN, QH	Anthropology, Nat. Hist.
580	QK	Botany
590	QL	Zoology
600	T-TX	Technology
610	R	Medicine (General)
620	TA	Engineering
630	S, HD	Agriculture, Land Use
640	TX	Home Economics
650	HF	Commerce
660	TP	Chemical Technology
670, 680	TS, HD	Manufactures
690	TH	Building Construction
700	N	Visual arts
710	SB	Plant culture
720	NA	Architecture
730	NB	Sculpture
740	NC	Drawing, Design
750	ND	Painting

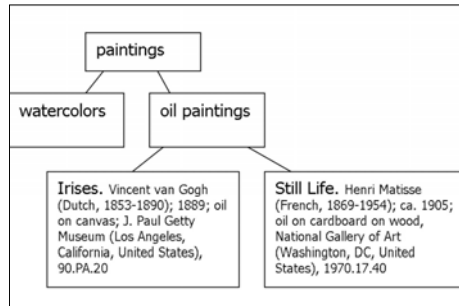
Dewey Decimal Classification and Library of Congress Classification systems

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Ontologies

Formal, machine-readable specification of a conceptual model in which concepts, properties, relationships, functions, constraints, and axioms are all explicitly defined

Not a controlled vocabulary, but uses one or more controlled vocabularies and expresses the vocabulary in a representative language that has a grammar for using vocabulary terms to express relationships



- Ontologies generally divide the realm of knowledge that they represent into the following areas: **individuals, classes, attributes, relations, and events**

A detail of a sample ontology for Vincent van Gogh's *Irises* and Henri Matisse's *Still Life*, illustrating how the works are part of a subset of oil paintings under the category paintings

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Ontologies

Have some characteristics in common with faceted taxonomies and thesauri, but ontologies use strict semantic relationships among terms and attributes with the goal of knowledge representation in machine-readable form, whereas thesauri provide tools for cataloging and retrieval

- Ontologies used in the Semantic Web, artificial intelligence, software engineering, and information architecture as a form of knowledge representation in electronic form about a particular domain of knowledge

A detail of a sample ontology for Vincent van Gogh's *Irisis* and Henri Matisse's *Still Life*, illustrating how the works are part of a subset of oil paintings under the category paintings

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Folksonomies

An assemblage of concepts represented by terms and names (called tags) that are compiled through social tagging; became prominent ca. 2004

Social tagging is the decentralized practice of individuals and groups create, manage, and share tags (terms, names, etc.) to annotate and categorize digital resources in an online social environment

animals **jesus** lion shore **chair** scale noah war elephant still life. fashion candles architecture clay bomb eastern state penitentiary dragon mythology water rescue george washington twenties swatches rabbit grace kelly panorama medieval period teahouse oriental rug readymade classical modern pen painting candlesticks window soldiers knife goddess drawing bull black and white wood paneling eagle whistler deities chair utamaro durer oriental tournaments teaching combat couture picture surgery fireplace music 19th century white philosophy vase wedding tribal abstract pop art phonograph mary sword dessert seashells merry-go-round african american **surrealism** eating utensils optical illusion tomb ukiyo-e sketch folk costume double portrait poetry **cubism** waves stone japonisme toy jug birds period room **impressionist** third eye zebra helmet dog post-impressionist skeleton sculpture hindu **deity** jainism fire money portrait wine dress coffee transportation contemporary bench hare chinese calendar rifle trees vacation lord shiva angel tea cross jail wharton esherick children landscape costume designer time **bird** ornamental kitchen **buddhism** ark prison horse gown insect storm polar bear snake mythological character geisha tomb funerary stone birds lions helen rose ceramics beach impressionism boxer virgin mary blue pole arms japanese post modern doorway **flowers** coat of arms side table cyclist biblical characters ink pet bones tree love battle butterfly arctic lotus throne guns hindu god dutch tiles gospel brooding sewing knight mushroom cloud biblical stories glasses transparent vintage furniture wood foot book native americans 1950s funerary writing taoism beth karle baroque storage contemplating **light** seasons drinking mug bible woodblock print 20th century

- Not necessarily collaborative, because the effort is typically not organized, not working together and standardization and common vocabulary are not employed

Tag cloud, Philadelphia Museum of Art

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Folksonomies

Do not typically have hierarchical structure or preferred terms for concepts, and they may not even cluster synonyms

Not considered authoritative because they are typically not compiled by experts

- But can be useful in situations where controlled tagging is not possible: also can provide additional access points not included in more formal vocabularies
- Potential for enhanced retrieval by linking terms and names from folksonomies to more rigorously structured controlled vocabularies

animals **jesus** lion shore **chair** scale noah war elephant still life fashion candles architecture clay bomb eastern state penitentiary dragon mythology water rescue george washington twenties swatches rabbit grace kelly panorama medieval period teahouse oriental rug readymade classical modern pen painting candlesticks window soldiers knife goddess drawing bull black and white wood paneling eagle whistler deities chair utamaro durer oriental tournaments teaching combat couture picture surgery fireplace music 19th century white philosophy vase wedding tribal abstract pop art phonograph mary sword dessert seashells merry-go-round african american **surrealism** eating utensils optical illusion tomb ukiyo-e sketch folk costume double portrait poetry **cubism** waves stone japonisme toy jug birds period room **impressionist** third eye zebra helmet dog post-impressionist skeleton sculpture hindu **deity** jainism fire money portrait wine dress coffee transportation contemporary bench hare chinese calendar rifle trees vacation lord shiva angel tea cross jail wharton esherick children landscape costume designer time **bird** ornamental kitchen **buddhism** ark prison horse gown insect storm polar bear snake mythological character geisha tomb funerary stone birds lions helen rose ceramics beach impressionism boxer virgin mary blue pole arms japanese post modern doorway **flowers** coat of arms side table cyclist biblical characters ink pet bones tree love battle butterfly arctic lotus throne guns hindu god dutch tiles gospel brooding sewing knight mushroom cloud biblical stories glasses transparent vintage furniture wood foot book native americans 1950s funerary writing taoism beth karle baroque storage contemplating **light** seasons drinking mug bible woodblock print 20th century

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Thesauri

- **Thesaurus: A semantic network of unique concepts**
- **Thesauri may be monolingual or multilingual**
- **Thesauri may have the following three relationships:**
 - **Equivalence Relationships**
 - **Hierarchical Relationships**
 - **Associative Relationships**

stirrup cups
coaching glasses
hunting glasses

associative

sturzbechers
Sturzbecher
stortebechers

Objects Facet *hierarchical*

.... Furnishings and Equipment
..... Containers
..... <culinary containers>
..... <vessels for serving / consuming food>

distinguished from

equivalence

rhyta
rhyton
rhytons
rhea
rheon
rheons
ritón

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Thesauri

Combine the characteristics of synonym ring lists and taxonomies, together with additional features

May also include additional peripheral or explanatory information about a concept, including a definition (or scope note), bibliographic citations, and so on

More complex than a simple list, synonym ring list, or simple taxonomy

stirrup cups
coaching glasses
hunting glasses

sturzbechers
Sturzbecher
stortebekers

Objects Facet *hierarchical*

.... Furnishings and Equipment

..... Containers

..... <culinary containers>

..... <vessels for serving / consuming food>

distinguished from

rhyta *equivalence*

rhyton

rhytons

rhea

rheon

rheons

ritón

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Thesauri

Thesauri employ the versatile and powerful vocabulary control generally recommended for use as authorities in databases relating to art and cultural heritage

Thesauri that contain art terminology include the Getty vocabularies, Chenhall's Nomenclature, and the TGM

stirrup cups
coaching glasses
hunting glasses

sturzbechers
Sturzbecher
stortebekers

Objects Facet *hierarchical*

.... Furnishings and Equipment

..... Containers

..... <culinary containers>

..... <vessels for serving / consuming food>

distinguished from

rhyta *equivalence*

rhyton

rhytons

rhea

rheon

rheons

ritón

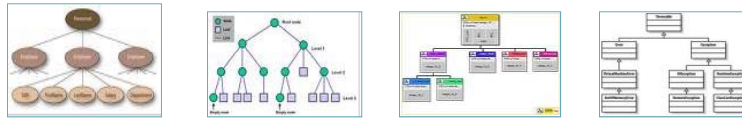
© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Using Multiple Vocabularies

Catalogers of art information require multiple vocabularies because no single vocabulary provides the full set of terminology needed to catalog or index a given set of cultural heritage data

A combination of vocabularies is necessary for indexing

- Separate vocabularies may be required for retrieval; ideally, retrieval vocabularies are based on indexing vocabularies but may be optimized and applied differently for this purpose



© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.


What Is Linked Data?

Method of publishing structured data so that it can be interlinked and become more useful

Builds upon standard Web technologies such as HTTP and URIs, but rather than using them to serve web pages for human readers, it extends them to share information in a way that can be read automatically by computers

This enables data from different sources to be connected and queried

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

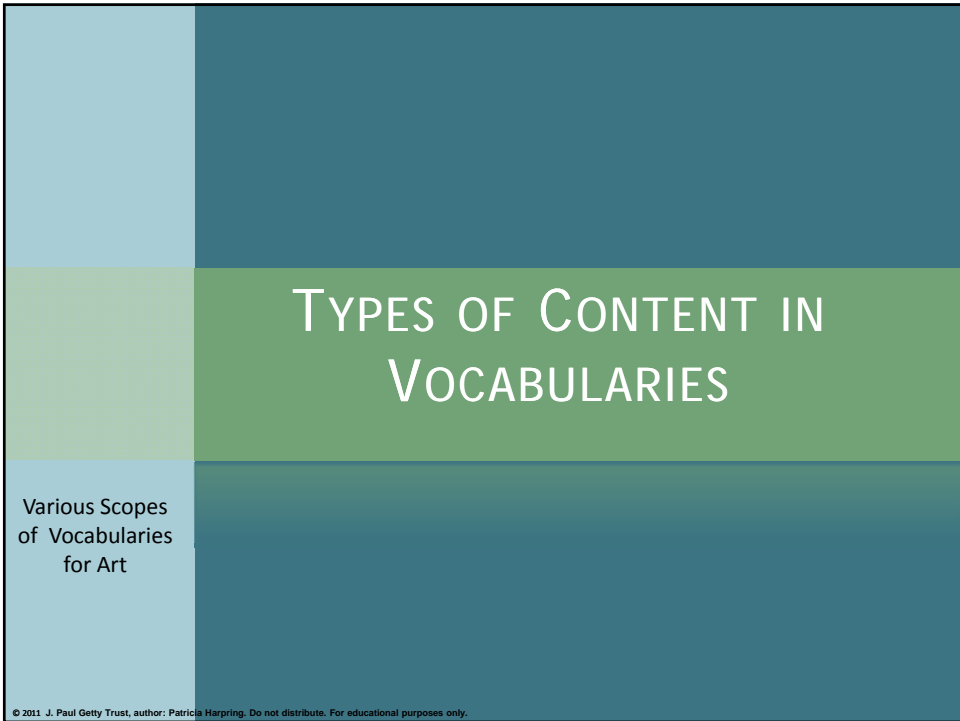


What Is Linked Data?

Getty Vocabularies as Linked Data

- ⦿ Unique IDs identify records and terms
- ⦿ Semantic links (e.g. hierarchical, equivalence, associative relationships, links to sources, etc.) are already embedded in vocabulary data
- ⦿ Vocabularies' XML schemas are more complex, but map well to SKOS (Simple Knowledge Organization System), used for linked data
- ⦿ Input and requirements specs for SKOS for Getty vocabularies is being developed with input from the user communities (e.g. ARTstor, CIDOC/LIDO working group, et al.) will be crucial (LIDO = Lightweight Information Describing Objects, an XML harvesting schema, incorporating CDWA-Lite and other schemas)


© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Murtha Baca. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



TYPES OF CONTENT IN VOCABULARIES

Various Scopes of Vocabularies for Art

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.




VOCABULARIES FOR ART

- ⊙ As described in CDWA and CCO
 - ⊙ Personal and Corporate Name authority
 - ⊙ Geographic Place authority
 - ⊙ Generic Concept authority
 - ⊙ Iconography authority

*“Type” of vocabulary referring to
a.) form or structure of the vocabulary or
b.) the scope of the content*

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



VOCABULARIES FOR ART

- ⊙ As described in CDWA and CCO
 - ⊙ Personal and Corporate Name authority
 - ⊙ Geographic Place authority
 - ⊙ Generic Concept authority
 - ⊙ Iconography authority


*Models of these types of vocabularies corresponding
to CDWA/CCO standards are AAT, TGN, ULAN, and the
Iconography Authority module of CONA*

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Vocabularies for Art


- *classification terms:*
Antiquities
- *object names:*
Panathenaic amphora
storage vessels
- *personal names:*
Painter of the Wedding Procession (Greek vase painter, active ca. 360s BCE)
Nikodemus (Attic potter, active ca. 362 BCE)
- *material / technique names:*
terracotta
turning
sintering
vase painting
- *geographic names:*
Athens (Periféreia Protevoúsis, Greece)
- *corporate names:*
Getty Villa Malibu, J. Paul Getty Museum
(Los Angeles, California, United States)
- *subject terms:*
religion and mythology
Nike crowning the victor

Example of vocabularies used in art record







© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

<http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/index.html>



THE GETTY VOCABULARIES

- 
• **Art & Architecture Thesaurus® (AAT)**
 • 34,878 'records'; 245,531 terms
- 
• **Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names® (TGN)**
 • 992,307 'records'; 1,711,115 names
- 
• **Union List of Artist Names® (ULAN)**
 • 202,718 'records'; 638,903 names
- 
• **Cultural Objects Name Authority™ (CONA)**
 • *under development; available for contributions in 2011*

- All four focus on the visual arts and architecture
- Grow through contributions from the user community
- Compiled, maintained, distributed by the **Getty Vocabulary Program**, a unit of the Getty Research Institute (GRI) in Los Angeles

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

<http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/index.html>



THE GETTY VOCABULARIES



- AAT terms = generic concepts

- (e.g., *watercolors, amphora*)



- TGN names = administrative, physical places

- (e.g., *Los Angeles, Ottoman Empire, Bavarian Alps*)



- ULAN = person, corporate body names

- (e.g., *Christopher Wren, Altobelli & Molins*)



- CONA = titles/names of art and architecture

- (e.g., *Mona Lisa, Empire State Building*)

- One main characteristic making the vocabularies useful as authorities is that each vocabulary record is identified by a unique, persistent numeric ID
- Meaning if a record changes or is merged, the original ID remains

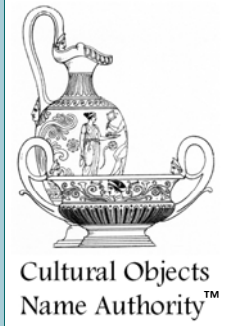
© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

INTRODUCING CONA

BTW,
What is
CONA?

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

What is CONA?



In development:

- Structure same as other three Getty vocabularies, AAT, ULAN, and TGN (ISO compliant)
- Contains information about built works and movable works (e.g., paintings, drawings, sculptures, prints, furniture, etc.)
- Compliant with CDWA and CCO
- Contributions will be accepted in late 2011 or 2012
- Editorial manuals, fields are available online
- *NOTE: All system screen shots in this presentation are from the CONA internal editorial system, NOT available to the public, not published*

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

What Is CONA?

- The Cultural Object Name Authority™ (CONA) is a new Getty vocabulary currently under development. It is scheduled for introduction to the contributor community in 2011.
- CONA will join the other three Getty vocabularies, the Art & Architecture Thesaurus® (AAT), the Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names® (TGN), and the Union List of Artist Names® (ULAN), as a tool for cataloging and retrieval of art information.
- CONA will contain titles, current location, and other core information for cultural works.
- The scope of CONA will include architecture and movable works such as paintings, sculpture, prints, drawings, manuscripts, photographs, ceramics, textiles, furniture, and archaeological artifacts.

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

What Is CONA?

Scope: CONA includes authority records for cultural works: architecture and *movable works*

- The focus of CONA is works cataloged in scholarly literature, museum collections, visual resources collections, archives, libraries, and indexing projects with a primary emphasis on art, architecture, or archaeology
- The coverage is global, from prehistory through the present
- Names or titles may be current, historical, and in various languages

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

What Is CONA?

Built works:

- For CONA, built works include structures or parts of structures that are the result of conscious construction, are of practical use, are relatively stable and permanent, and are of a size and scale appropriate for—but not limited to—habitable buildings
- Models and miniature buildings are not built works (they are movable works)
- Most built works in CONA are manifestations of the built environment that is typically classified as fine art, meaning it is generally considered to have aesthetic value, was designed by an architect (whether or not his or her name is known), and constructed with skilled labor

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

What Is CONA?

Movable works:

- For CONA, movable works include the visual arts that are of the type collected by art museums and special collections
- Note that the objects themselves may actually be held by an ethnographic, anthropological, or other museum, or owned by a private collector
- e.g., paintings, sculpture, prints, drawings, manuscripts, photographs, ceramics, textiles, furniture, and other visual media such as frescoes and architectural sculpture, performance art, archaeological artifacts, and various functional objects that are from the realm of material culture and of the type collected by museums

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



Elements of a CONA record



titles/names

Irises
 Les Iris
 Piante di iris
 Die Irisse
 Irysy
 Irissen

creator

Vincent van Gogh
 (Dutch, 1853-1890)

date

1889

work type
 painting

style

Post Impressionist

subject

botanical
 nature
 irises
 regeneration
 soil

work

800123

materials

oil on canvas, applied
 with brush and palette
 knife

measurements

71 x 93 cm (28 x 36 5/8
 inches)

notes

This work was painted when the artist was recuperating from a severe attack of mental illness; it depicts the garden at the asylum at Saint Rémy...

sources

J. Paul Getty Museum. Handbook of the Collections. Los Angeles: J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003.

current location


Paul Getty Museum (Los Angeles, California, United States)

creation location


Saint Rémy de Provence (Provence Alpes Côte d'Azur, France)

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

image: c. j. paul getty museum




Elements of a CONA record



work
700000141

<p>titles/names</p> <p>Hagia Sophia Holy Wisdom Ayasofya Agia Sofia Agia Sophia Haghia Sophia Sancta Sophia Sancta Sapiaentia Saint Sophia Αγία Σοφία</p>	<p>creators</p> <p>Anthemios of Tralles and Isidoros of Meletus, the Elder</p>	<p>work types</p> <p>church mosque museum</p>
<p>notes</p> <p>Nothing remains of the earlier two basilicas on this site: a 4th-century church and a 5th-century one built by Constantius...</p>	<p>materials</p> <p>original structure dated from 4th century CE; present structure built 532-537 CE; rebuilt in 12th century</p>	<p>date</p> <p>present structure built 532-537 CE; rebuilt in 12th century</p>
<p>sources</p> <p>Fletcher, History of Architecture (1987) Maistone, Hagia Sophia: Architecture Structure and Liturgy (1997)</p>	<p>measurements</p> <p>central dome: diameter 31 meters (102 feet); height 56 meters (184 feet)</p>	<p>subject</p> <p>architecture Holy Wisdom</p>
<p>current location</p> <p>Istanbul (Marmara region, Turkey)</p>		
<p>latitude/longitude</p>		

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



Required elements

Defaults are set for missing data, e.g., unknown artist, measurements are unavailable, etc.

Work Type

Title
Creator
Creation Date
Current Location
Materials
Measurements
Subject

CONA Record

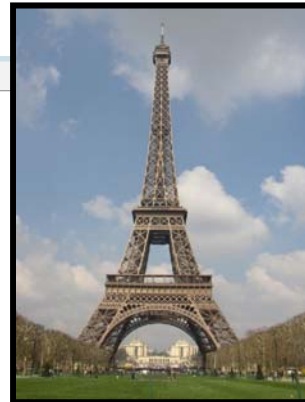
CONA ID: 700000082
Catalog Level: item
Work Type: design drawing
Title: Design for the Addition of Porticoes on the North and South Fronts of the President's House
Creator: Benjamin H. Latrobe (British, 1764-1820)
Creation Date: 1807
Current Location: Library of Congress (Washington, DC)
Materials: ink and watercolor on paper
Measurements: 39.12 x 50.8 cm (15 3/8 x 20 inches)
Subject: architecture
 White House (Washington, DC)
Descriptive Note: Latrobe worked with President Jefferson to

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only. se. image :RCC

CONA Equivalence Relationships

Titles/Names:

- Eiffel Tower
Preference: preferred
- Tour Eiffel
Preference: alternate
- Torre Eiffel
Preference: alternate
- Eiffelturm
Preference: alternate
- Three-Hundred-Meter Tower
Preference: alternate *Title Type:* former



Titles and alternate titles to refer to same work

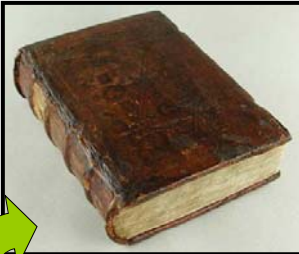
© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Image: Encyclopedia Britannica online

CONA Hierarchical Relationships

Catalog Level: component
Class: prints and drawings
Work Type: engraving
Title: Spring Flowers in a Chinese Vase
Creator: Maria Sibylla Merian (German, 1647-1717)

Relationship Type:
broader context
Related Work: New Book of Flowers.
 Nuremburg: 1680.
Relationship Number:
 volume 3 plate 2



Record for the print is linked to separate record for the book as a whole



© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

images: Natural History Museum (London, England)

CONA Hierarchical Relationships

Whole/part relationships for groups, subgroups, items

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only. images: Library of Congress (Washington, DC), bookbinding.co.uk

CONA Hierarchical Relationships

Christ Presented to the People

- State 1
- State 2
- State 3
- State 4
- State 5
- State 6
- State 7
- State 8

▪ Whole/Part Records for multiples

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

CONA Associative Relationships

Relationships are reciprocal

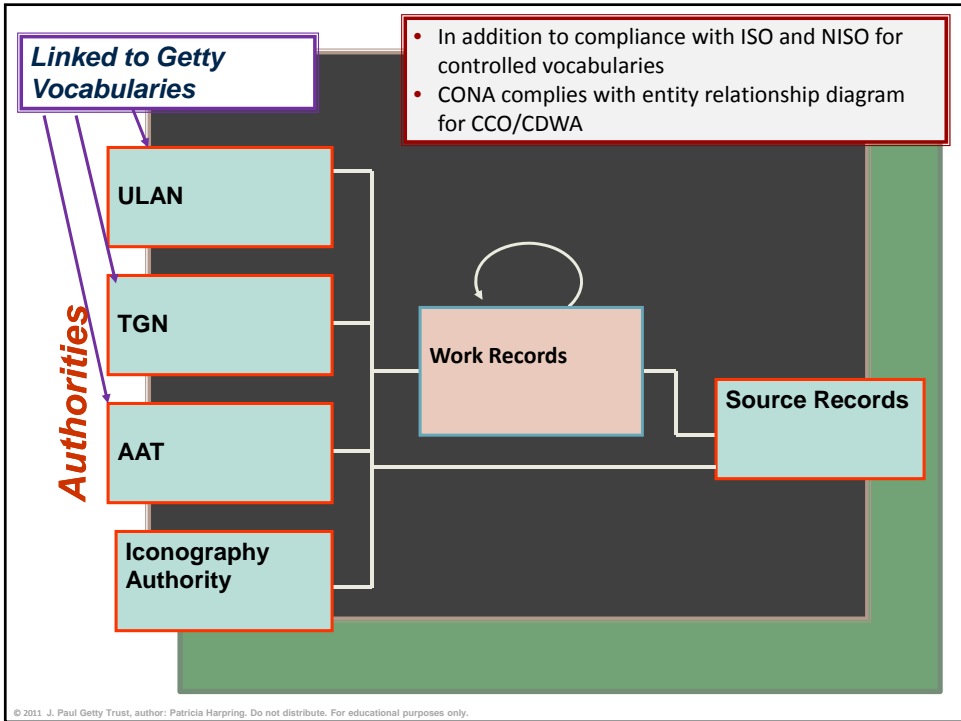
study for

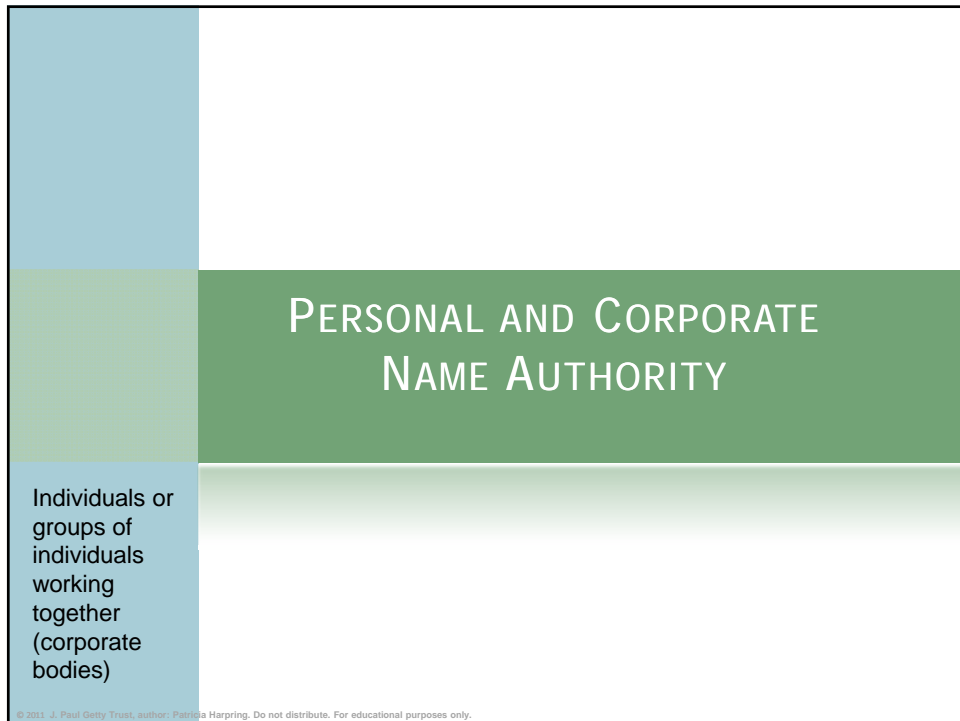
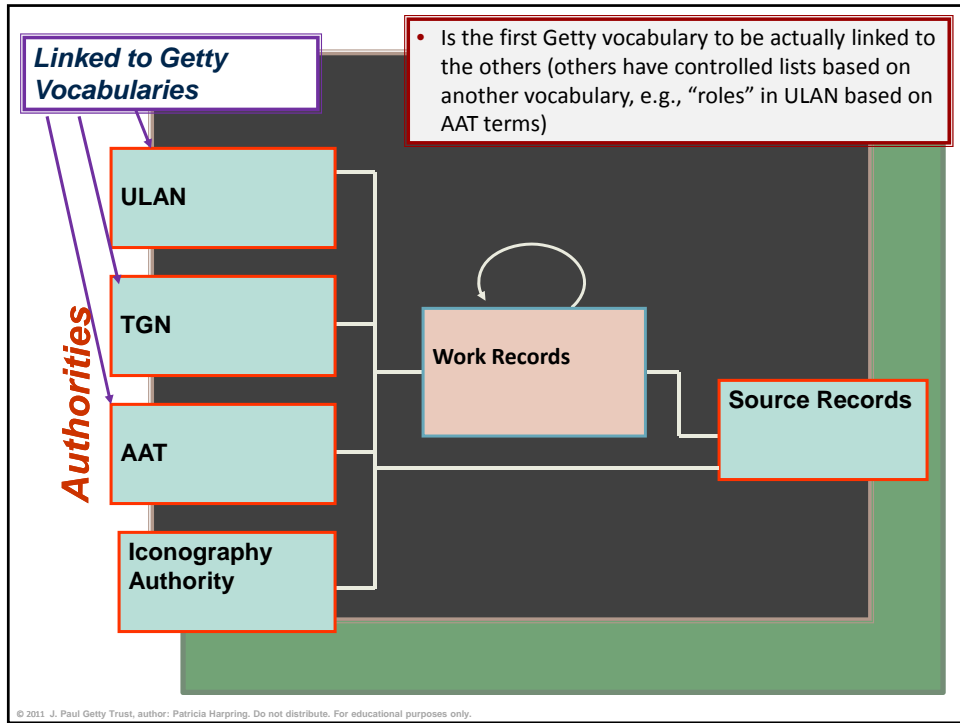
study is

Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres; Study for the Dress and the Hands of Madame Moitessier, 1851; graphite on tracing paper, squared in black chalk; 13 15/16 x 6 5/8 inches; J. Paul Getty Museum (Los Angeles, California); 91.GG.79


Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres; Madame Moitessier, 1851; Samuel H. Kress Collection, National Gallery of Art (Washington, DC); 1946.7.18

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.





Elements of a ULAN record




names

Shitao
 Daoji
 Yuanji
 Tao-chi
 Shih-t'ao
 Zhu, Ruoji
 Dadizi
 Kuguaheshang
 石涛
 釋道
 Qingxianglaoren

artist

500014514


- *The Focus of each vocabulary record is a concept - not a "term"*
- Conceptual record identified by unique numeric ID
- Linked to each artist record are names, related artists, sources for the data, and notes



Daoji. Winding Stream. Leaf 5 from "Album for Liu Shitou (Liu Lang). Qing dynasty, dated 1703. Ink and color on paper. Museum of Fine Arts (Boston, Massachusetts). Accession number: 48.11.5.

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Elements of a ULAN record



names

Shitao
 Daoji
 Yuanji
 Tao-chi
 Shih-t'ao
 Zhu, Ruoji
 Dadizi
 Kuguaheshang
 石涛
 釋道
 Qingxianglaoren

life dates

Birth: 1642
 Death: 1707

roles

artist
 painter
 calligrapher

geographic location

Guilin (Guangxi, China)
 Yangzhou (Jiangsu, China)

nationalities

Chinese
 Qing


related people

collaborated with Wang Yuanqi

note: Most commonly referred to as Daoji or Shitao in modern Western sources, although he himself preferred the name Yuanji. He was a descendant of the Ming dynasty (1368–1644) imperial Zhu family. In 1645, fleeing from invading Manchu troops, he fled to Buddhist monastic life in Quanzhou, Guangxi Province. Many of the sobriquets Daoji adopted sprang from his connection with Buddhism.

sources

Library of Congress Name Authority Headings (2002-)
 Grove Art Online (2008-)
 Cheng, Shitao 1642-1707: La Saveur (1998)
 Hay, Shitao: Painting and Modernity (2001)



Daoji. Winding Stream. Leaf 5 from "Album for Liu Shitou (Liu Lang). Qing dynasty, dated 1703. Ink and color on paper. Museum of Fine Arts (Boston, Massachusetts). Accession number: 48.11.5.

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

SCOPE OF ULAN

- ⊙ Individuals or groups of individuals working together (corporate bodies) (*this component of scope is common to any similar authority*)
- ⊙ From Antiquity to the present
- ⊙ Anonymous masters and Unknown artists = appellations referring to the culture that created the work (e.g., *unknown Aztec*)
- ⊙ 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
- ⊙ Sitters and other subjects of works of art to control CONA terminology

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

PERSONAL AND CORPORATE NAME AUTHORITY FIELDS TO INCLUDE

- ⊙ Unique identifier
- ⊙ Names
- ⊙ Sources
- ⊙ Birth and Death Dates
- ⊙ Nationality
- ⊙ Life Roles

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



PERSONAL AND CORPORATE NAME AUTHORITY

Full list of elements in CDWA

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 28.1. Person Authority Record Type ▪ 28.2. Person/Corporate Body Name Core <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 28.2.1. Preference ▪ 28.2.2. Name Type ▪ 28.2.3. Name Qualifier ▪ 28.2.4. Name Language ▪ 28.2.5. Historical Flag ▪ 28.2.6. Display Name Flag ▪ 28.2.7. Other Name Flags ▪ 28.2.8. Name Source Core <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 28.2.8.1. Page ▪ 28.2.9. Name Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 28.2.9.1. Earliest Date ▪ 28.2.9.2. Latest Date ▪ 28.3. Display Biography Core ▪ 28.4. Birth Date Core ▪ 28.5. Death Date Core ▪ 28.6. Birth Place ▪ 28.7. Death Place ▪ 28.8. Person Nationality/Culture/Race Core <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 28.8.1. Preference ▪ 28.8.2. Nationality/Culture Type ▪ 28.9. Gender 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 28.10. Life Roles Core <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 28.10.1. Preference ▪ 28.10.2. Role Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 28.10.2.1. Earliest Date ▪ 28.10.2.2. Latest Date ▪ 28.11. Person/Corporate Body Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 28.11.1. Event Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 28.11.1.1. Earliest Date ▪ 28.11.1.2. Latest Date ▪ 28.11.2. Event Place ▪ 28.12. Related Person/Corporate Body <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 28.12.1. Person Relationship Type ▪ 28.12.2. Person Relationship Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 28.12.2.1. Earliest Date ▪ 28.12.2.2. Latest Date ▪ 28.13. Person/Corporate Body Broader Context <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 28.13.1. Broader Context Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 28.13.1.1. Earliest Date ▪ 28.13.1.2. Latest Date ▪ 28.14. Person/Corporate Body Label/Identification ▪ 28.15. Person/Corporate Body Descriptive Note <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 28.15.1. Note Source <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 28.15.1.1. Page
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------





© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

GEOGRAPHIC NAME AUTHORITY

Administrative and physical places; historical and current

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

ELEMENTS OF A TGN RECORD

place
7004333

names

Munich
München
Monaco
Munichen

parent place

Germany
Bavaria
Oberbayern

place types

inhabited place
state capital

coordinates

48 08 N, 011 35 E

dates

founded near an older
settlement in 1157

note

Capital of Bavaria and the third-largest city in Germany; is situated on both sides of the Isar River, north of the Alps. Henry the Lion, duke of Bavaria, established it in 1157 as a mint and market for Benedictine monks from Tegernsee ...

sources

Baedekers: München (1955); Cambridge Italian Dictionary (1962); Canby, Historic Places (1984); Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer (1961); Enciclopedia Europea (1978); Times Atlas of the World (1992); USBGN: Foreign Gazetteers; Webster's Geographical Dictionary (1988)

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only. image © Max & Frank Brand, http://www.munich.com/en/

SCOPE OF TGN

- 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

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

GEOGRAPHIC PLACE NAME AUTHORITY FIELDS TO INCLUDE

- ⊙ Unique identifier
- ⊙ Names
- ⊙ Sources
- ⊙ Place Types
- ⊙ Broader Context

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

GEOGRAPHIC PLACE NAME AUTHORITY Full list of elements in CDWA

- 29.1. Place Authority Record Type
- 29.2. Place Name **Core**
 - 29.2.1. Preference
 - 29.2.2. Name Type
 - 29.2.3. Name Qualifier
 - 29.2.4. Name Language
 - 29.2.5. Historical Flag
 - 29.2.6. Display Name Flag
 - 29.2.7. Other Name Flags
 - 29.2.8. Name Source **Core**
 - 29.2.8.1. Page
 - 29.2.9. Name Date
 - 29.2.9.1. Earliest Date
 - 29.2.9.2. Latest Date
- 29.3. Geographic Coordinates
- 29.4. Place Types **Core**
 - 29.4.1. Preference
 - 29.4.2. Place Type Date
 - 29.4.2.1. Earliest Date
 - 29.4.2.2. Latest Date

- 29.5. Related Places
 - 29.5.1. Place Relationship Type
 - 29.5.2. Place Relationship Date
 - 29.5.2.1. Earliest Date
 - 29.5.2.2. Latest Date
- 29.6. Place Broader Context **Core**
 - 29.6.1. Broader Context Date
 - 29.6.1.1. Earliest Date
 - 29.6.1.2. Latest Date
- 29.7. Place/Location Label/Identification
- 29.8. Place/Location Descriptive Note
 - 29.8.1. Note Source
 - 29.8.1.1. Page
- 29.9. Remarks
- 29.10. Citations
 - 29.10.1. Page
- 29.11. Place Authority Record ID




© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

GENERIC CONCEPT AUTHORITY

**Terms not
proper
names**

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

ELEMENTS OF AN AAT RECORD

concept

300011329

names/terms

travertine
travertine marble
travertine stone
roachstone
lapis tiburtinus

parent concept

Materials Hierarchy
.....limestone
.....sinter
.....travertine

sources

Sturgis, Dictionary of Architecture and Building (1902); Roberts, Construction Industry Thesaurus (1976); Brady and Clauser, Materials Handbook (1977); Dictionary of Geological Terms (1984); Oxford English Dictionary (1989); Encyclopaedia Britannica (1973)

related concepts

tufa
onyx marble

scope note

A dense, crystalline or microcrystalline limestone that was formed by the evaporation of river or spring waters. It is named after Tivoli (*Tibur* in Latin)...

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only. Images from getty.edu

SCOPE OF AAT

- ⊙ **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
- ⊙ **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)
- ⊙ Must fit into the hierarchies already established in the AAT

Associated Concepts	Physical Attributes	Styles and Periods	Agents	Activities	Materials	Objects
---------------------	---------------------	--------------------	--------	------------	-----------	---------


© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

SCOPE OF AAT

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


© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



GENERIC CONCEPT AUTHORITY FIELDS TO INCLUDE

- ⊙ Unique identifier
- ⊙ Names
- ⊙ Sources
- ⊙ Broader Context
- ⊙ Scope Note

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



GENERIC CONCEPT AUTHORITY Full list of elements in CDWA

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 30.1. Concept Authority Record Type ▪ 30.2. Generic Concept Term Core <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 30.2.1. Preference ▪ 30.2.2. Term Type ▪ 30.2.3. Term Qualifier ▪ 30.2.4. Term Language ▪ 30.2.5. Historical Flag ▪ 30.2.6. Display Term Flag ▪ 30.2.7. Other Term Flags ▪ 30.2.8. Term Source Core <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 30.2.8.1. Page ▪ 30.2.9. Term Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 30.2.9.1. Earliest Date ▪ 30.2.9.2. Latest Date 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 30.3. Related Generic Concepts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 30.3.1. Concept Relationship Type ▪ 30.3.2. Concept Relationship Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 30.3.2.1. Earliest Date ▪ 30.3.2.2. Latest Date ▪ 30.4. Concept Broader Context Core <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 30.4.1. Broader Context Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 30.4.1.1. Earliest Date ▪ 30.4.1.2. Latest Date ▪ 30.5. Generic Concept Label/Identification ▪ 30.6. Concept Scope Note Core <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 30.6.1. Note Source Core <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 30.6.1.1. Page ▪ 30.7. Remarks ▪ 30.8. Citations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 30.8.1. Page ▪ 30.9. Concept Authority Record ID
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------


© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

ICONOGRAPHIC SUBJECT
AUTHORITY

Subjects not included in other three vocabularies

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

ELEMENTS OF CONA IA



CONA IA

names

- Adoration of the Magi
- Adoration of the Three Kings
- Adoration of the Wise Men
- Adorazione dei Magi
- Anbetung der Könige
- Adoración de los Reyes Magos
- Adoration des mages

parent concept

- Religion/Mythology
- ...Christian iconography
-New Testament

iconograph
-ical
subject
1000083

other relationships

- magi
- kings
- gifts
- worship
- Epiphany

type


- religion/
- mythology

related iconography

- Gaspar
- Melchior
- Balthasar
- Jesus Christ
- Blessed Virgin Mary
- Saint Joseph

note

Episode in the Life of Christ in which the three magi travel from the East, following a star, to worship the newborn ...



sources

Ferguson, Signs and Symbols in Christian Art (1966); Grabar, Christian Iconography: Study of Its Origins (1981); Harpring, Bartolo di Fredi (1993); New Catholic Encyclopedia [online] (2003-); Iconclass 2100 Brower (2009-)

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

SUBJECTS FROM THE CONA ICONOGRAPHY AUTHORITY

- The CONA Iconography Authority (IA), contains names/terms and other information for iconography and other subject terminology not contained in the other linked vocabularies
- The IA includes proper names for events, religion/mythology, fictional characters, named animals, themes from literature, and fictional places
 - E.g., mythological and fictional places and characters (e.g., *Zeus*), the names of specific events, (e.g., the *American Civil War*), or iconographic themes (e.g., the *Adoration of the Magi*)

Per CDWA/CCO, subjects that are real people or corporate bodies, real geographic places, or generic terms are controlled by the other three authorities.

© 2011, J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

The screenshot shows a hierarchical tree structure of the CONA Iconography Authority. The root is 'Iconography Root (1000000)'. Major branches include 'Literature (1000003)', 'Miscellaneous Characters (1000004)', 'Miscellaneous Fictional Places (1000005)', 'Miscellaneous Named Animals (1000006)', 'Named Events (1000001)', and 'Religion/Mythology (1000002)'. The 'Named Events (1000001)' branch is expanded to show sub-categories like 'American history (1000029)', 'Ancient Greek history (1000067)', and 'Vietnam War (1000043)'. A red-bordered box highlights the following text:

- CONA Iconography Authority is a thesaurus in structure
- Includes equivalence, hierarchical, and associative relationships
- Links to AAT, ULAN, TGN, CONA work records

© 2011, J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

ICONOGRAPHIC SUBJECT AUTHORITY FIELDS TO INCLUDE

- ⊙ Unique identifier
- ⊙ Names
- ⊙ Sources
- ⊙ Broader Context

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

ICONOGRAPHIC SUBJECT AUTHORITY Full list of elements in CDWA

- 31.1. Subject Authority Record Type
- 31.2. Subject Name **Core**
 - 31.2.1. Preference
 - 31.2.2. Name Type
 - 31.2.3. Name Qualifier
 - 31.2.4. Name Language
 - 31.2.5. Historical Flag
 - 31.2.6. Display Name Flag
 - 31.2.7. Other Name Flags
 - 31.2.8. Name Source **Core**
 - 31.2.8.1. Page
 - 31.2.9. Name Date
 - 31.2.9.1. Earliest Date
 - 31.2.9.2. Latest Date
- 31.3. Subject Date
 - 31.3.1. Earliest Date
 - 31.3.2. Latest Date
- 31.4. Subject Roles/Attributes
 - 31.4.1. Preference
 - 31.4.2. Role Date
 - 31.4.2.1. Earliest Date
 - 31.4.2.2. Latest Date

- 31.5. Related Subject
 - 31.5.1. Subject Relationship Type
 - 31.5.2. Subject Relationship Date
 - 31.5.2.1. Earliest Date
 - 31.5.2.2. Latest Date
- 31.6. Subject Broader Context **Core**
 - 31.6.1. Broader Context Date
 - 31.6.1.1. Earliest Date
 - 31.6.1.2. Latest Date
- 31.7. Related Place/Location
 - 31.7.1. Place Relationship Type
- 31.8. Related Person/Corporate Body
 - 31.8.1 Person Relationship Type
- 31.9. Related Generic Concept
 - 31.9.1. Concept Relationship Type
- 31.10. Subject Label/Identification
- 31.11. Subject Descriptive Note
 - 31.11.1. Note Source
 - 31.11.1.1. Page
- 31.12. Remarks
- 31.13. Citations
 - 31.13.1. Page

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

ICONOGRAPHIC SUBJECT AUTHORITY

- The Iconographic Subject authority controls terminology for the subject that is NOT controlled by the other three authorities (*the event name in example below*)
- The depicted subject area of a work record should be linked to the Iconographic Subject Authority, Personal and Corporate Name Authority, Geographic Place Authority, and the Generic Concept Authority



Subject:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ portraits ▪ Battle of Antietam (American Civil War) ▪ United States Army ▪ president ▪ war ▪ Allan Pinkerton (American detective, 1819-1884) ▪ John McClelland (American Union General, 1812-1900) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ history & legend ▪ Sharpsburg (Maryland, USA) ▪ tent ▪ army camp ▪ stovepipe hat ▪ campstool ▪ soldier ▪ officer ▪ Abraham Lincoln (American president, 1809-1865) |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

WHAT IS SUBJECT?

- The subject matter of a work of art (sometimes referred to as its content)
- is the narrative, iconic, or non-objective meaning conveyed by a figurative or an abstract composition.
- It is what is depicted in and by a work of art.
- It also covers the function of an object or architecture that otherwise has no narrative content.

- In CCO and CDWA it is broadly defined
- “Core” information
- For *all* objects, even those that have no “subject” in the traditional sense

WHAT IS SUBJECT?

Quick overview

You are probably accustomed to thinking of subject in these ways:

- Representational, narrative
 - Tells a story
- Representational, not a story
 - Portraits, landscapes, still lifes, genre scenes, architectural drawings, allegories

But these may also be "subject":

- Nonrepresentational
 - Abstract
 - Decoration
 - Function
 - Implied themes or attributes

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

General Subject

advertising & commercial	allegory	animal
apparel	architecture	botanical
cartographic	ceremonial object	cityscape
didactic & propaganda	funerary art	genre
history & legend	human figure	interior architecture
landscape	literary theme	machine
military	mixed motif	nonrepresentational art
object (utilitarian)	performance	portrait
religion and mythology	seascape	still life

- Choose appropriate general subjects
- In addition, add terms to describe subject as specifically as possible

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Level of Subject Indexing

◎ Three levels of analysis

(“indexing type” in CONA) ← Of-ness

◎ Objective **description** ← About-ness

◎ **Identification** of named subject

◎ **Interpretation** of the meaning or theme

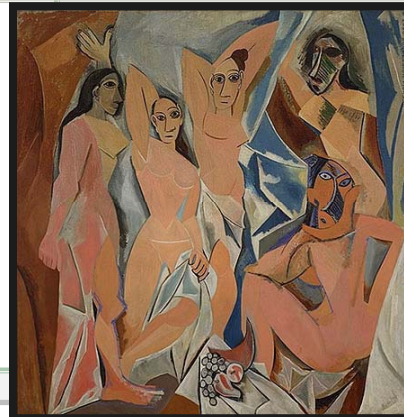
Loosely based on method prescribed by Erwin Panofsky

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

■ Description
■ Identification
■ Interpretation

■ Indexing type may be used as a systematic method for analysis, even if the three levels are not labeled

* *Subject*
human figures
women
nudes
fruit
mask
African
Iberian
Carrer d'Avinyó (Barcelona, Spain)
brothel
prostitution



© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Image © Museum of Modern Art, 2011



habentia duplitem intellectu. alia idem De pellicano.

Sicut dauid in psalmo cantelino primo. Sicut factu in pellicano no solitudinis phyllo

Description
Identification
Interpretation

Issue: But if you do not label identification and interpretation, how can you distinguish a portrayal of the "Resurrection" from this allegory for the "Resurrection"?


Subject:

- animal
- religion and mythology
- literary theme
- pelican
- blood
- feeding
- Hugh of Fouilloy, *De Avibus*
- Psalm 102:6
- Holy Eucharist
- Resurrection of Christ

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Bust of Jacob van Reygersberg
 Rombout Verhulst; 1671; marble; height: 24 3/4 inches; J. Paul Getty Museum (Los Angeles, California); 84.SA.743

- Subjects that are historical people (vs. fictional) are controlled by ULAN



General Subject

#	P	General Depicted	Indexing Type	Subject Extent
1	P	portrait		
2	N	human figure(s)		

Specific Subject


#	P	Depicted Label	CONA ID	ULAN ID
1	P	Jacob van Reygersberg (Dutch noble and patron, 162		500329592
2	P	commemoration (event) (events, Events, Activities & Events)		30024449
3	N	human males (<people by gender>, people, People, A		300025928

- Issue: Scope of ULAN is artists, architectural firms, repositories
- Facet for non-artists has been added in ULAN, to record patrons and sitters, etc.

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Boy Viewing Mount Fuji

Katsushika Hokusai, (Japanese, 1760-1849); 1839, Edo period; ink and color on silk; height: 127.0 width: 69.2 cm; Freer Sackler Museums, Smithsonian Institution; Washington (DC); Gift of Charles Lang Freer; F1898.110



General Subject

#	P	General Depicted	Indexing Type
1	P	landscape	

Depicted Label **CONA ID** **ULAN ID** **TGN ID**


Fuji, Mount (Ch\$01ubu, Nihon, Asia, World, Top of the			1107685
2 N	Kanagawa (Yokohama, Kanagawa-ken, Kanto, Nihon		1004844

• Physical features (e.g., mountains) and administrative places (e.g., cities, empires) are controlled by TGN

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

General Subject

#	P	General Depicted	Indexing Type
1	P	botanical	



Specific Subject

#	P	Depicted Label	AAT ID
1	P	Nature (<philosophical concepts>, Associated Co	300179372
2	N	Iris (genus) (Iridaceae, Asparagales, Angiosperma	300343602
3	N	regeneration (events, Events, Activities, Facet)	300343606

AAT record

#	P	H	V	Terms/Names
1	P	C	U	Nature
2	V	C	U	natuur
3	V	C	U	natura
4	V	C	U	naturaleza

• Terms in other languages and hierarchy of "Nature" in the AAT may be used to retrieve van Gogh's Irises in CONA

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Iconography Id: 1000085 Iconography Parent: 1000065
 Iconography Type: Religion/Mythology
 Descriptive Note: The bodhisattva of infinite compassion and mercy, possibly the He supremely exemplifies the bodhisattva's resolve to postpone his own enlightenment to help every being on earth achieve emancipation.

**unique ID of record
type
descriptive note
date for subject**

Type	Name
# D	Avalokiteshvara
UF	Guanyin
UF	观音菩萨
UF	Kannon

Qualifier	Iconography Name Id
	000191
	000192
	000194
	000193

**names
multiple languages
qualifier
unique ID of name
languages
source**

Chinese (transliterated) Encyclopedia Britannica Online (2002-)
 English

**links to sources
to AAT, TGN, ULAN, CONA IA**

sources Associative Rels AAT Rels Place Rels Person/Corp Rels

Rel Type	Label	AAT ID
role/attribute	bodhisattva (<Buddhist doctrinal concepts>, <doctrinal co	300264360
role/attribute	Buddhist doctrinal concepts (<doctrinal concepts>, <religi	300264529

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Subjects from other sources

- ⊙ CONA allows references to other sources of subject, such as Iconclass or LC subject headings
- ⊙ For contributors who are already using these sources for subject indexing
- ⊙ These references are in the Depicted Subject of the Work record

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Iconclass

Depicted Subject	Outside Iconography	Culture/Style	Other Displays	Events	Subject Contribs/Sources	Notes	Media	Add Subject Fields
Outside Iconography Term		Outside Iconography Code		P	Source			
Hercules		94L		N	Iconclass 2100 Browser (2009-)			

LC subject headings

Depicted Subject	Outside Iconography	Culture/Style	Other Displays	Events	Subject Contribs/Sources	Notes	Media	Add Subject Fields
Outside Iconography Term		Outside Iconography Code		P	Source			
Little Bighorn, Battle of the, 1876		sh 85077676			[online] (2009-)			

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

	BUILDING LOCAL AUTHORITIES
But don't reinvent the wheel	

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Local Authorities

When designing a system for your local needs, may decide to use local authorities:

Local authorities may provide terms not found in published authorities, including local terms that are out of scope for published vocabularies, nonexpert terms

A common way of creating local authorities is through derivation (also called *modeling*) based on a published vocabulary

An appropriate controlled vocabulary is selected as a model for developing controlled terminology for local use, so that the local terms will be interoperable with it



- Local authority file is often compiled from terminology from one or more published standard controlled vocabularies

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Constructing a Vocabulary or Authority


- Constructing a rich and complex controlled vocabulary or authority is a time-consuming and labor-intensive process
- Benefits are worth the cost, because the resulting vocabulary helps to ensure consistency in indexing and facilitates successful retrieval
- Saves labor, because catalogers do not have to repeatedly record the same information
- **As much as possible, use standard controlled vocabularies rather than building new ones unnecessarily**

General Criteria for the Vocabulary

Where you must build new vocabularies, determine intended compliance with standards, construction methods, plans for maintenance, desired structure, types of relationships, display formats, and policies regarding compound terms, true synonymy, and types of acceptable warrant

First step in resolving these issues is to determine the purpose, scope, and audience of the vocabulary

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



Scope of the Vocabulary


No vocabulary can contain all terminology. Boundaries for the vocabulary should be set, and the realm of knowledge encompassed should be precisely defined.

Will it have a broad scope but shallow depth? Or will it have narrow or specific scope, but deep depth?

An example of the latter is the AAT, for which the scope is limited to art and architecture, but the depth of hierarchies within this realm may be very extensive

- If the vocabulary is complex, facets and other divisions should be established in order to divide the terms in a logical and consistent way
- Vocabulary may grow and change over time, requiring additional divisions within the hierarchies
- Levels of granularity and specificity that will be needed by the users of the vocabulary should be carefully considered

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



Use Established Standards


When populating the authority, use established authoritative standards and vocabulary resources for models, rules, and values

Avoid duplication of effort and to allow future interoperability: developers of a new vocabulary should attempt to incorporate existing authoritative standards and vocabularies

When possible, the vocabulary should be populated with terminology from existing controlled vocabularies, such as the Getty vocabularies and the Library of Congress Authorities, rather than inventing terms from scratch

- The unique numeric or alphanumeric identifiers of incorporated records should be included so that information may be exchanged with others and updates from the original vocabulary sources may be received
- E.g., AAT subject_ID = **300011973** for *birch (wood)*

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



Use Established Standards


Standard, published sources for terms or names and other information should be used when it is necessary to make new vocabulary records

Sources for information in the authority record should be systematically cited

If the name or term does not exist in a published source, it should be constructed according to CDWA, CCO, the Editorial Guidelines of the Getty Vocabulary Program, AACR2, or other appropriate rules

Among synonyms, one of the terms or names should be flagged as the preferred term/name and chosen according to established rules and standards

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.




Maintaining the Vocabulary

Terminology for art and material culture changes over time; vocabularies must be living, growing tools.

What methodology will be used for keeping up with changing terminology?

- If it is possible to contribute terminology to a published vocabulary (such as the Getty vocabularies or the Library of Congress Authorities), a plan and methodology should be developed to submit new terms and to keep your vocabulary in synch with the standard vocabularies
- Contributing to a common resource allows an institution and others in the academic or professional community to effectively share terminology, thus avoiding redundant efforts and enhancing interoperability
- **Linked data:** Use Web Services or another means of keeping your terms in synch with the master files

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



Purpose of the Vocabulary

What is the purpose and intended audience of the new vocabulary or local authority?

Vocabularies and authorities are typically used for cataloging, retrieval, or navigation

In an ideal situation, separate—although closely related—vocabularies are used for cataloging and for retrieval

Vocabulary for cataloging

- expert terminology
- designed to encourage the greatest possible consistency among catalogers by limiting choices of terminology according to the scope of the collection and the focus of the field being indexed


Vocabulary for retrieval

- typically broader in scope
- contains more nonexpert terminology

Vocabulary for navigation or browsing on a Web site

- very simple
- aimed at the nonexpert audience rather than at specialists
- typically not used for cataloging or retrieval beyond navigation

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.




Which Fields Should Be Controlled?

System for cataloging art and cultural heritage objects requires certain fields that allow data to be formatted for display to end users

- Display information may be free text or concatenated from controlled data, depending upon the requirements of a given field
- For many other fields, it is necessary to use controlled vocabulary for indexing
- A general guideline is that any information required as a variable in a retrieval query should be indexed in controlled fields to allow efficient retrieval
- Indexing is done using standard vocabulary, local vocabulary, controlled list, or controlled format

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



Structure of the Authority

Local authorities should be compliant with ISO and NISO standards for thesauri


Should be structured as hierarchical, relational databases, as recommended and discussed in CDWA and CCO

As examples use existing vocabulary data models such as those used for the Getty vocabularies

Standards recommend the use of a **relational database** because of the complexity of cultural information and the importance of linking to authority records

Relational database provides a logical organization of interrelated information (e.g., data about works and images, authority files, and so on) that is managed and stored in a single information system

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



Structure of the Authority

Establish the entity-relationship model and data structure

After the scope is defined, the relationships between various types of data should be established

- Which data needs to have controlled terminology?
- Which elements must be a text field?
- Where multiple values may exist for a field, which fields must be grouped together?
- How are various types of information otherwise related?
- What technology will be used?
- How will authority files, lists, and other controlled vocabularies be integrated into the rest of the system?

Answers depend upon local needs and resources

If an institution is tied to a particular software, a vocabulary that operates within the parameters of that software may have to be designed, and compromises relative to the standards should be made as necessary

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Unique IDs in the Authority

Referencing unique numeric identifiers is a common way to express relationships in an information system

Subject Edit - Term:rhyta, S:300198841, P:300194567

Subject ID: 300198841 **Review:** In Process **Merged:** Merged **Publish:** Published
Parent: 300194567 **Record:** Concept **Candidate:** Non Candidate
Label: rhyta (drinking vessels, vessels for serving and consuming food, containers for serving and consuming food, cu


#	P	H	V	Terms/Names	Display Dt	Start Dt	End Dt	Term ID
1	P	C	U	rhyta				1000198841
2	V	C	U	rhyton				1000297235
3	V	C	U	rhytons				1000316909
4	V	C	U	rhea				1000272716

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.


Data Model and Rules

The following basic issues related to the data model, minimum records, editorial rules, and other topics should be resolved before beginning work on a new vocabulary

- Logical focus of the record
- Controlled fields vs. free-text fields
- Minimum information



© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



Logical Focus of the Record


Establish the logical focus of each vocabulary record

If only a small number of terms are needed for an application, perhaps all terminology may be included in a single vocabulary, distinguishing broad types with facets

For medium-sized and large vocabularies, generally more efficient to create separate vocabularies for different types of data

- A primary criterion for judging when to make separate vocabularies or a single vocabulary is to consider how similar the data is for various records
- For example, a vocabulary for people's names requires information that is quite different from information about geographic names: people have biographies and very shallow hierarchies (if any), while geographic places have coordinates and a position in an administrative hierarchy. Based on these differences, it is more efficient to create separate vocabularies for people and geographic places

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



Controlled Fields vs. Free-Text Fields


Accommodate both controlled fields and free-text fields

Controlled fields contain data values drawn from controlled terms and are formatted to allow for successful retrieval

Free-text fields communicate nuance, uncertainty, and ambiguity to end users.

- The primary function of an indexed field is to facilitate end-user access
- Access is improved when controlled terms are used to populate database fields
- Fields in one controlled vocabulary may be controlled by terms in another controlled vocabulary; for example, the place names in a personal name vocabulary may be controlled by a geographic place name vocabulary
- Consistency is less important for a free-text field than for a controlled field, but it is still desirable
- Although free-text fields by definition contain uncontrolled terminology, the use of terminology that is consistent with the terms in controlled fields is recommended for the sake of clarity
- Using a consistent style, grammar, and sentence structure is also recommended.

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



Controlled Fields vs. Free-Text Fields


It is often necessary to allow fuzziness in the expression of information that at the same time must be retrievable via terminology from a controlled vocabulary; in certain key areas of a work record, this is accomplished by including separate display and indexing fields for the same information

Most effective way to express the nuances of such information is to use natural language in a display field and to index the same information separately, using controlled vocabulary

Creator Description: Vincent van Gogh (Dutch, 1853–1890)
Role: painter **Identity:** Gogh, Vincent van

Creator Description: Marco Ricci (Venetian, 1676–1730), figures by Sebastiano Ricci (Venetian, 1659–1734)
Role: painter **Extent:** landscape | architecture
Identity: Ricci, Marco
Role: painter **Extent:** figures **Identity:** Ricci, Sebastiano

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



Minimum Information

Establish the minimum required information for each record by determining which information in the data model is required and which is optional

Consult standards and published vocabularies


Data that is needed in order to use and display the vocabulary must be decided upon and supplied for every record

E.g., preferred terms and hierarchical placement is required for every record

- Other data may be desirable but not required
- Strategy may be adopted for data to be supplied incrementally over time
- E.g., developers of the vocabulary could work in phases, beginning with a set of minimal records and then, at a later date, filling out and supplementing the records

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

	<h1>EDITORIAL ISSUES</h1>
<p>For consistency and authoritative-ness</p>	
<small>© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.</small>	

	<h2>Rules for Constructing a Vocabulary</h2> <p>Devise consistent editorial rules for the establishment of warrant, choice of terms, placement in the hierarchy, and writing of scope notes and other data</p> <p>Where possible, existing rules should be consulted, including the Editorial Guidelines of the Getty vocabularies, the CCO and CDWA chapters on authorities, AACR2, or other standard guidelines</p> <h3>Documentation</h3> <p>Vocabulary creators should provide user documentation for the controlled vocabulary, explaining the scope, development process, structure, basic rules for construction, and how to use the vocabulary.</p> <p>Separate documentation may be desirable for vocabulary creators, indexers, and searchers</p>
<small>© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.</small>	

Editorial Rules

Identify and adopt appropriate editorial rules for building the vocabulary to ensure consistent data

If an existing set of standard rules must be altered due to local requirements, the local rules should be thoroughly documented



- Once the rules are in place, they should be applied consistently and without fail
- To avoid altering established rules on a case-by-case basis when existing rules do not work in a given situation, a system should be in place whereby an authorized individual or team may update the rules and distribute the revisions to all users of the vocabulary

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Characteristics of Displays

Designing a good display is critical; willingness and ability to use the vocabulary are dependent upon how well users can understand and find terms

Several types of possible displays, ranging from simple alphabetical listings to complex graphical displays

Often desirable to provide multiple views of the vocabulary, including hierarchical displays, full record displays, and search results displays

Various methods of display, typography, capitalization, sorting, and arrangement of the data on the page or screen can be used to make terms easy to find and understand

Usability and accessibility standards should be applied rigorously to all controlled vocabulary display designs

User interface design should take into consideration accessibility issues for people with disabilities, which is a growing area of research and standardization

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Characteristics of Displays

Many issues regarding display are discussed in CCO, CDWA, and in greater detail in Introduction to Controlled Vocabularies and the Getty vocabularies' Editorial Manuals

Among the critical issues regarding display:

Format of Display	Permuted Lists and Inverted Forms
Display Independent of DB Design	Displaying Homographs
Notation vs. Indentation	Sorting and Alphabetizing Terms
alternative Hierarchical Displays	Diacritics in Sorting
Display of Polyhierarchy	Display of Diacritics
Sorting of Siblings	Search Results Displays
Classification Notation or Line	Headings or Labels
Number	Ascending or Descending Parents
Faceted Displays and Guide Terms	Displaying Search Results
Full Record Display	Pick Lists
Displaying Equivalents	

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Characteristics of Displays

Format of Display

Controlled vocabularies may be delivered in print or electronic formats

Display Independent of Database Design

As far as possible, display or technical constraints should not drive the database design

Allowing local display issues or the limitations of a particular computer system to drive how a database is designed or how information is inputted may offer short-term solutions to some problems but will make it more difficult to migrate and share vocabulary data in the long term

When vocabularies are used in an application for indexing or retrieval, the application must deal with issues surrounding how to gain access to the vocabulary data itself, how to display vocabulary data, and how to apply vocabulary data in a query across target resources

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Displaying Hierarchies

Thesauri, taxonomies, and any vocabularies with established relationships between records should include a hierarchical display that illustrates the relationships

How to represent the relationships, whether through notation codes, indentation, or other graphical displays

Notations vs. Indentation

Flat display often used in printed publications = the hierarchical relationships of thesauri indicated with relationship notations, such as BT (broader term), NT (narrower term), and UF (used for term)

Indentation is more user-friendly for non-expert

bobbin lace
BT lace
NT Antwerp lace
NT Brussels lace
NT Chantilly lace
NT duchesse lace

```

graph TD
    A[lace (needlework)] --- B[bobbin lace]
    A --- C[Antwerp lace]
    B --- D[Brussels lace (bobbin lace)]
    B --- E[Angleterre lace]
    B --- F[Chantilly lace]
    B --- G[duchesse lace]
    B --- H[Lille lace]
    B --- I[Torchon lace]
    B --- J[Valenciennes]
        
```

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Displaying Hierarchies

Displaying hierarchies brings up many issues
See *Introduction to Controlled Vocabularies* for complete discussion

Alternative Hierarchical Displays

Algorithms may be established to allow display of the hierarchy by different languages or by other alternative displays

Display of Polyhierarchy

If a record has multiple parents, and if that record also has children, the children must display with the parent in all hierarchical views

Sorting of Siblings

Siblings in hierarchical displays are generally arranged alphabetically; may also be arranged chronologically or in another logical order

Classification Notation or Line Number

In a tree structure, each term may be assigned a classification notation or line number, often built from the top down

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Displaying Hierarchies

Displaying hierarchies brings up many issues
See *Introduction to Controlled Vocabularies* for complete discussion

Faceted Displays and Guide Terms

The display of records may be organized according to the broad categories or facets. Facets may have a further hierarchical arrangement as well so that narrower facets are arranged within broader categories

Top of the AAT hierarchies

Styles and Periods Facet

Styles and Periods

<styles and periods by region>

<The Americas>

<American regions>

Central American

Caribbean

North American

South American

Pre-Columbian

Guide terms (node labels) are used to group both narrower and related terms into categories; distinguish guide terms from postable terms by placing them in angled brackets

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Other Display Issues

Full Record Display

Full record displays (also called term detail displays) include complete details for each record, including equivalence, associative, and hierarchical relationships as well as scope notes, sources, and other related information


Displaying Equivalence and Associative Relationships

Relationships between terms in a record (equivalence relationships) and between records (associative relationships, or nonhierarchical relationships) should be clearly designated to users. It should be obvious to the user which terms are descriptors, as distinguished from alternate descriptors and other variant terms (called used for terms)

Permuted Lists and Inverted Forms

Some controlled vocabularies include an auxiliary permuted or rotated list that gives access to every word in all the terms

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.




Other Display Issues

Displaying Homographs
Homographs are terms or names that are spelled alike but have different meanings. Homographs must be distinguished in displays, typically by qualifiers in parentheses

Sorting and Alphabetizing Terms
Terms consisting of alphabetic characters may be sorted word-by-word or letter-by-letter. Word-by-word sorting is familiar to users from alphabetized telephone directories. In word-by-word sorting, a space is significant (it is also called nothing before something filing); it keeps together terms that begin with the same word

<i>word-by-word sorting:</i>	<i>letter-by-letter sorting:</i>
book catalogs	bookbinding
book cloth (textile material)	bookcases
book cupboards	book catalogs
bookbinding	book cloth (textile material)
bookcases	book cupboards
bookends	bookends

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.




Other Display Issues

Diacritics in Sorting
A typical database requires implementers to identify one—and only one—language for the data; the system applies pre-established sorting algorithms based on that language. However, the vocabularies discussed in this book include terms and names in many languages. Since it is impossible to create a sorting rule that recognizes diacritics while still obeying rules of alphabetization for all languages, and since most Web users are accustomed to seeing terms and names sorted by standard ASCII characters without special weighting of diacritics, normalized diacritics should be used for sorting.

Display of Diacritics
The display of diacritics may necessarily differ in systems for creators and for end users of vocabularies. Full diacritics or diacritical codes should display in the system used by creators of vocabularies and indexers. Adoption of Unicode is eliminating many earlier problems.

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.




Other Display Issues

Search Results Displays
Results of search queries should display both the terms that met the criteria of the search and an indication of the hierarchy and other context of the terms

Headings or Labels
Headings or labels are used in search results displays and in other displays where a brief listing of the vocabulary record is required. The heading or label is a short display that identifies the vocabulary concept, combining the term or name with additional information. Ideally, the information is recorded in separate fields and concatenated with the name or term for heading displays

Ascending or Descending Order of Parents
Ascending order refers to the display of hierarchical entities in a heading from smallest to largest, familiar to users in the U.S. from mailing addresses. Descending order refers to the display of hierarchical entities in a heading from largest to smallest. This display may be familiar to users from back-of-book indexes

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



Other Display Issues

Displaying the User's Search Term
The results list should clearly demonstrate to the user why the results were returned. The users' search string may not necessarily match the preferred term; regardless, the term that made the match should be included in the results

Pick Lists
Some electronic implementations of controlled vocabularies use pick lists as a way to lead users to a small set of choices of terms for a given field

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Basics of creating authoritative information

EDITORIAL RULES

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Editorial Rules


What do editorial rules comprise?

- list of which fields are required
- how to choose a preferred term for each record
- which variant terms to include
- required parameters for choosing hierarchical positions for new records and how to construct new branches of the hierarchies
- how to establish other relationships between terms and records
- format and syntax used to fill in each field
- language allowed for each field (is the data in English only or multilingual?)
- character sets
- authorized sources for each field
- decision trees regarding how to choose which information is preferred when sources disagree

Ideally, the rules should include many examples illustrating how to enter the data and make decisions

References to a computer system should be as generic as possible in the editorial rules, so that they do not have to be entirely rewritten when new systems are adopted over time


© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



Editorial Rules

- Avoid plagiarism
 - Do not copy texts from published sources verbatim!
 - Read, analyze, and rephrase the material
 - Do not jump to conclusions or state more than is discussed in your sources
 - It is required to cite the published sources of names and the information in notes, include the page number
 - Sources may be linked directly to each Name and to the Descriptive Note

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



Editorial Rules

Display vs. Indexing

- Display fields in free text allow for expression of uncertainty and nuance
- and Indexing fields using controlled vocabulary to allow good access to the information
 - When information is uncertain, record the information with an indication of uncertainty or approximation in a Descriptive Note, Display Biography, or Display Date field (e.g., "ca." or "probably")
 - For important information in the note or display field, index it using appropriate indexing fields and estimating data for retrieval


© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Imprecise Information

For vocabularies covering art and cultural heritage, must allow for the expression of multiple possibilities and the flagging of information as possibly or probably

Vocabularies may track such uncertain or ambiguous information in several ways, often all used together in one vocabulary

- Ambiguous information accommodated via repeatable fields to allow indexing of multiple possible values (e.g., multiple possible nationalities or loci of activity for an artist, El Greco was a Greek artist who worked in Spain)




© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Imprecise Information

For vocabularies covering art and cultural heritage, must allow for the expression of multiple possibilities and the flagging of information as possibly or probably

Vocabularies may track such uncertain or ambiguous information in several ways, often all used together in one vocabulary

- Where uncertainty or variability may exist in the hierarchical context, polyhierarchical links allow multiple parents to be recorded
 - Note fields may be used throughout the record to allow expression and explanation of ambiguity
 - (e.g., artist's life dates for display may be *born ca. 532 BCE, died before 490 BCE*
 - then be indexed as *birth date:–542, death date:–490*, with rules provided for estimating uncertain life spans



© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

HOW TO CHOOSE
TERMS OR NAMES

**Equivalence
Relationships**

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Relationships in Controlled Vocabularies

The three primary relationships relevant to the vocabularies discussed here are

- equivalence**
- hierarchical**
- associative relationships**

Relationships in a controlled vocabulary should be reciprocal

- Reciprocal relationships are known as asymmetric when the relationship is different in one direction than it is in the reverse direction—for example, broader term/narrower term (BT/NT)
- If the relationship is the same in both directions, it is symmetric—for example, related term/related term (RT/RT). the record.

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Equivalence Relationships

Equivalence relationships are the relationships between synonymous terms or names for the same concept


A good controlled vocabulary should include terms representing different forms of speech and various languages where appropriate. Below are examples of terms in several languages that all refer to the same object type

ceramics
ceramic ware
ware, ceramic
cerámica
Keramik

Ideally, all terms that share an equivalence relationship are either true synonyms or lexical variants of the preferred term or name or another term in the record

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Equivalence Relationships



- **Synonyms** = terms referring to the same concept may exist in different forms
- multiple languages, multiple spellings, modern and historical usage

Harlem Renaissance

Negro Renaissance

New Negro Movement

Renaissance de Harlem

Renaissance, Harlem

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Equivalence Relationships

Mississippi River

Mississippi
 Mississippi, fleuve
 Fiume del Missisipi
 Fleuve Mississippim
 Chicagua
 Chucagua
 La Grande Riviere
 Malabanchia
 Malabouchia
 Masciccipi
 Meact-Chassipi

- ⊙ One name is required
- ⊙ Many records have multiple names
- ⊙ "Preferred" name is the one used most often in standard authoritative published sources



Confluence of the (left) Mississippi and Ohio rivers at Cairo, Ill.
 Image from Encyclopedia Britannica Online, Copyright Alex S. MacLean/Landslides

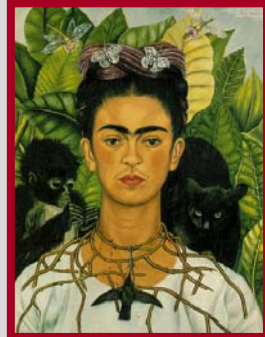
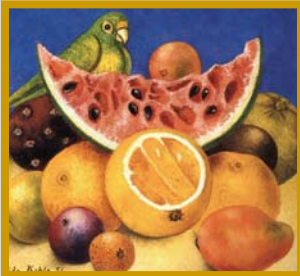
© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Equivalence Relationships

Kahlo, Frida

Frida Kahlo
 Kahlo de Rivera, Frida
 Rivera, Frida
 Kahlo y Calderon, Magdalena Carmen Frida

- ⊙ One name is required – inverted and natural order
- ⊙ Many records have multiple names
- ⊙ "Preferred" name is the one used most often in standard authoritative published sources



© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Equivalence Relationships

Niflheim
 Niflheimr
 Nivlheim
 Nylfheim
 Neiflheim
 Nibelheim
 Nebelheim
 Dunkelheim
 Dimhöljda Världen
 Monde de la brume
 House of Mists
 Terra delle nebbie

⊙ Include variant spellings and alternate names, so long as they are synonyms



© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.


Establishing Terms

Terms should be included based on how closely they represent concepts included in the vocabulary

- For persons, places, and iconography, the name must be proven to represent the person, place, or subject intended by a given vocabulary record
- For terms in a Generic Concept Authority, the terms representing a given concept should be true synonyms for the concept, established through literary warrant

Criteria in choosing terms should include the elimination of ambiguity and the control of synonyms

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.




Establishing Terms

For each term = provide descriptors, alternate descriptors, and other variant terms (used for terms) based on the principle of true synonymy

Terms that represent variant spellings, current and historical usage, various languages, and various forms of speech should be included

- The preferred term and other descriptors should be flagged
- Preferred term should be the one most commonly used in scholarly literature in the language of the catalog record
- If sources disagree on the preferred form of the name or term, the source highest in the list of prioritized preferred sources should determine which name or term to use

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.




Establishing Terms

Develop a methodology for establishing authoritative terms already in use or a means to test and validate emerging terms through usage

Literary Warrant

- Literary warrant is recommended for validating terms and distinguishing them from a word or words used in a casual sense
- To establish literary warrant, the term should be found in scholarly authoritative literature or reference sources
- Usage of the term should consistently refer to the same concept in the sources
- Use these sources to establish both descriptors and variants based on common usage

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



Establishing Terms

User Warrant
For less formal vocabularies, as in a local online retrieval system, terms may be based on user warrant, which takes into account the language of users

For such vocabularies, developers should look at searches in search and retrieval systems to help devise nonexpert paths to the more formal expert terminology and associated materials

Organizational Warrant
Organizational warrant may be another informal means of establishing vocabulary terms for local use, based on the needs and conventions of the organization for which the vocabulary is being developed

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

What Is a Term or Name in the Vocabulary?

- 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 or names may be combined to create headings where necessary for local use, but not in term “field” of the authority

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

What Is a Term or Name in the Vocabulary?

- *All names, appellations, and designations used to identify the person or corporate body, geographic place, subject, or generic concept*
 - Full name, historical names, official name, names in various languages
 - May include honorifics or titles
- **MUST be equivalents: Refer to the same entity**
 - E.g., if an anonymous hand is "probably" the same as a named artist, these are two separate records and linked through Associative Relationships

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

What Is a Term or Name in the Vocabulary?

For People and Corporate Bodies

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Kalf, Willem | ■ inversions |
| Willem Kalf | ■ natural order |
| Pei, I. M. | ■ initials |
| L\$00opez, Jos\$00e Antonio | ■ diacritics |
| Burgkmair, Hans, the elder | ■ elder, younger, titles |
| Bartolo di Fredi | ■ patronymics and place names |
| Gentile da Fabriano | ■ nicknames and pseudonyms |
| Masaccio | ■ transliterations and translations |
| Le Corbusier | ■ anonymous artists, hand is identified |
| Katshushika Hokusai | ■ corporate bodies |
| Kicking Bear | |
| Monogrammist ELA | |
| Borden Limner | |
| Adler and Sullivan | |
| Savonnerie Manufactory | |
| National Gallery of Art | |

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

What Is a Term or Name in the Vocabulary?

For Geographic Places

Firenze	▪ vernacular names
Florence	▪ variant names in other languages (English)
Fiorenza	▪ historical names
Tel Hazor	▪ transliterations
Tel <u>H</u> azor	▪ variations in spelling, diacritics, punctuation, or capitalization
Tel-Haz <u>o</u> r	▪ nicknames
Big Apple	▪ translations
City of Brotherly Love	▪ inversions (physical features)
Michigan, Lake	▪ adjectival forms
Florentine	

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

What Is a Term or Name in the Vocabulary?

For Generic Concepts

rhyta	▪ plural
rhyton	▪ singular
color proofs	▪ American English
colour proofs	▪ British English
stilleven	▪ other languages
gilding	▪ synonyms that have various etymological roots
gilded	▪ noun form
raking cornices	▪ other forms of speech
cornices, raking	▪ natural order
	▪ inverted order

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

What Is a Term or Name in the Vocabulary?

For Iconographic Subjects

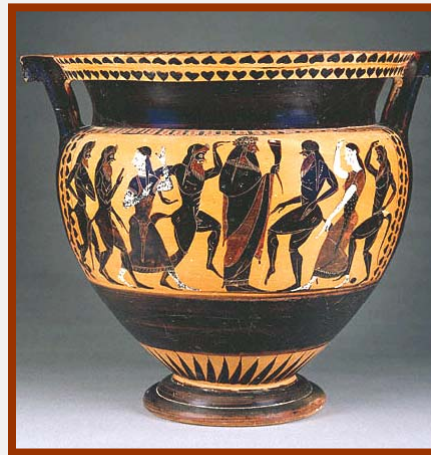
- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Adoration of the Magi | ▪ proper names |
| Adorazione dei Magi | ▪ American English |
| Hercules | ▪ other languages |
| Herakles | ▪ variant names |
| Ganesha | ▪ abbreviations |
| World War I | |
| WWI | |
| American Civil War | |
| Olouaipipilele | |
| Death and the Miser | |
| Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs | |

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

What Is a Term or Name in the Vocabulary?

- column kraters**
- column krater**
- column craters**
- column-kraters**
- Corinthian craters**
- Corinthian kraters**
- kraters, column**

- one term is required
- many records have multiple terms



© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Black-figure Column Krater, Painter of Munich 1736, ca. 520 BCE; inv.no. J. Paul Getty Museum, Villa
Krieger, J. H. J. W. van Marrewijk, *Archaeology of Antiquities*, 44, 45, 1997

What Is a Term or Name in the Vocabulary?

Firenze (*preferred, vernacular, Italian-preferred*)

Florence (*English-preferred*)

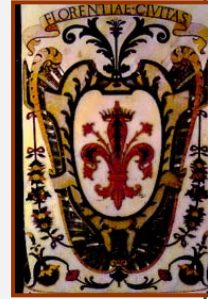
Florenzia (*Spanish-preferred*)

Florenz (*German-preferred*)

Fiorenza (*historical*)

Florentia (*historical, Latin*)

Florentine (*adjectival, English*)



- All names **MUST** refer to the same concept
- Record names in lower case or mixed case (not all caps)
- Include historical and variants, but not obscure archival names for general use; do include published names and signatures or published inscriptions

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

City of Florence, Italy. Photo: Matt Clark. Photo: Getty Images. Photo: Getty Images. Photo: Getty Images. Photo: Getty Images.

What Is a Term or Name in the Vocabulary?

Pei, I. M. (*preferred, V, index, LC*)

I. M. Pei (*V, display*)

Pei, Ieoh Ming (*V*)

Pei, Yü-Ming (*V*)

Bèi Yù Míng (*V, Chinese (transliterated Pinyin), NA, U*)

Bei, Yuming (*V*)

贝聿铭 (*V, Chinese*)



- Use the initials or abbreviations in the preferred name only when established by common usage warrant
- Include fuller name as variant name



© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

I.M. Pei, East Building, National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC, 1974-1978, image from: 60147701/istockphoto.com

What Is a Term or Name in the Vocabulary?

Brueghel, Jan, the elder (*preferred, index*)

Jan Brueghel the Elder (*display*)

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, Jr.,* or *Sr.,* applied strictly according to the Editorial 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*)**

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only. Vincent van Gogh, 1889, oil on canvas, 71 x 93 cm. Paul Getty Museum (Los Angeles, California), 90.PA.20

What Is a Term or Name in the Vocabulary?

Gogh, Vincent van (*preferred, index, LC*)

Vincent van Gogh (*display*)

**Gogh, Vincent Willem van
van Gogh, Vincent**



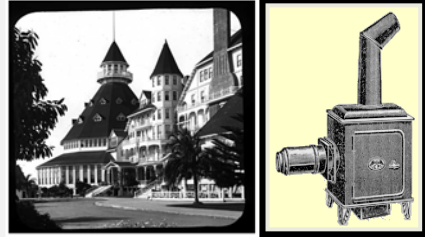
- Modern Western names, preferred name is inverted
- Include name in display order
- Division of words and capitalization of articles and prepositions (e.g., *la, del, von, van der*) depends upon common usage in standard authoritative sources, but generally not first word in last name

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only. Vincent van Gogh, 1889, oil on canvas, 71 x 93 cm. Paul Getty Museum (Los Angeles, California), 90.PA.20

What Is a Term or Name in the Vocabulary?

COMPOUND TERMS – Bound Terms

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*)



Yes. The words used together have different meaning than separately. The words are found together used as a distinct “term” in published sources.

lantern slides comprises two words. Is it a ‘term’?

© 2011, J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

What Is a Term or Name in the Vocabulary?

COMPOUND TERMS – Bound 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 component of a compound term - when separate - expresses concepts 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.

© 2011, J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

What Is a Term or Name in the Vocabulary?

- **Consult the Rules for detailed advice about creating compound terms**

** When to create a compound term

Make a compound term when one or more of the following conditions exist:

- When the meaning of the expression cannot be accurately reconstructed from the constituent independent parts, generally because the modifier or the focus term changes its meaning in the compound expression (e.g., *High Gothic*).
- When the modifier suggests a resemblance, as in a metaphor, to an unrelated thing or event (e.g., *rose windows*, *barrel organs*, *spade money*, *saddlebag houses*).
- When the modifier defines a specific shape or type of the focus term (e.g., *sleigh beds*, *basket capitals*, *window seats*, *ice houses*).
- When the modifier defines the purpose or function of the focus term, and this purpose or function gives the focus term a specific form (e.g., *prayer rugs*, *china cabinets*, *crib barns*, *measuring cups*).
- When components of a compound term are too vague to stand on their

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust

Preferred Terms

still lifes (preferred,C,U,English-P,D,U,PN)
still life (C,U,English,AD,U,SN)
still lives (C,U,English,UF,U,N)
still-lifes (C,U,English,UF,U,N)
still-life (C,U,English,UF,U,N)
bodegones (still lifes) (C,U,English,Spanish,UF,U,N)
stillevens (C,U,Dutch-P,D,U,U)
stilleven (C,U,Dutch,AD,U,PN)
nature morte (C,U,French-P,D,Italian,UF,U,N)
Stilleben (C,U,German-P,D,U,PN)
natura morta (C,U,Italian-P,D,U,PN)
naturaleza muerta (C,U,Spanish-P,D,U,PN)

- In each record, one name must be flagged “preferred”
- “Preferred” name is the name or term most commonly used in the literature
- Chosen from authoritative scholarly sources and general reference works

Preferred Terms

- Use language of users; vernacular or American English
- Transliterated into Roman alphabet where necessary
- Include variant names as well, including names in other languages
- Proper names in mixed case
- Terms generally in lower case, except scientific terms, styles, other terms capitalized based on warrant (e.g., *Angevin Gothic*, *Brussels lace*, *Tudor roses*)

still lifes (preferred,C,U,English-P,D,U,PN)
still life (C,U,English,AD,U,SN)
still lives (C,U,English,UF,U,N)
still-lifes (C,U,English,UF,U,N)
still-life (C,U,English,UF,U,N)
bodegones (still lifes) (C,U,English,Spanish,UF,U,N)
stillevens (C,U,Dutch-P,D,U,U)
stilleven (C,U,Dutch,AD,U,PN)
nature morte (C,U,French-P,D,Italian,UF,U,N)
Stilleben (C,U,German-P,D,U,PN)
natura morta (C,U,Italian-P,D,U,PN)
naturaleza muerta (C,U,Spanish-P,D,U,PN)

Preferred Terms

When multiple terms refer to the same concept, one term is flagged as a preferred term and the others are variant terms

Preferred term should be the name or term most often found in contemporary published sources in the language of the users
 In thesaurus jargon, the *preferred term* is always called a *descriptor*, and other terms may be called *alternate descriptors*, or *used for terms*.


Shiva (English-P,D) Preferred

Siva (English, UF)

Siwa (English, UF)

शिव (Sanskrit-P,D)

Śiva (Sanskrit (transliterated)-P, D)



Preferred Terms

Preferred terms should be selected to serve the needs of the majority of users, relying upon established and documented criteria

Criteria should be applied consistently throughout the controlled vocabulary, e.g., regarding language, general or specialist audience, etc.

Be consistent in capitalization, singular vs. plural (e.g., in AAT, descriptors for objects are plural (*paintings*), but materials are singular (*travertine*))


Shiva (English-P,D)

Siva (English, UF)

Siwa (English, UF)

शिव (Sanskrit-P,D)

Śiva (Sanskrit (transliterated)-P, D)



Preferred Terms

The vocabulary may flag terms or names that are preferred in various languages

Terms preferred in other languages are also descriptors; that is, one record may have multiple descriptors

Alexandria (Preferred, C,O,English-P,U,N)

Al-Iskandariyah (C,V,Arabic (transliterated)-P,U,N)

الإسكندرية (C,V,Arabic-P,U,N)

Iskindiriya (C,V)

El Iskandariya (C,V)

Alexándria (C,V,Greek (transliterated)-P,U,N)

Αλεξάνδρεια (C,V,Greek-P,U,N)

Alexandrie (C,O,French-P,U,N)

Alejadría (C,O,Spanish-P,U,N)


Alessandria (C,O,Italian-P,U,N)

Alessandria d'Egitto (C,O,Italian,U,N)

Alexandria Aegypti (H,O)

Alexandria Ad Aegyptum (H,V)

Rhakotis (H,V)




© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Preferred Terms

Each language may have a descriptor; however, only one of the descriptors should be flagged as preferred for the entire record

Ideally, any of these descriptors – or alternate descriptors and used for terms – may be chosen by end-users; that is an end-user implementation issue

Alexandria (*Preferred, C,O,English-P,U,N*)
Al-Iskandariyah (*C,V,Arabic (transliterated)-P,U,N*)
 الإسكندرية (*C,V,Arabic-P,U,N*)
Iskindiriya (*C,V*)
El Iskandariya (*C,V*)
Alexándria (*C,V,Greek (transliterated)-P,U,N*)
Αλεξάνδρεια (*C,V,Greek-P,U,N*)
Alexandrie (*C,O,French-P,U,N*)
Alejandría (*C,O,Spanish-P,U,N*)
Alessandria (*C,O,Italian-P,U,N*)
Alessandria d'Egitto (*C,O,Italian,U,N*)
Alexandria Aegypti (*H,O*)
Alexandria Ad Aegyptum (*H,V*)
Rhakotis (*H,V*)





© 2011, J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Preferred Terms

Goya, Francisco de (*preferred*)
Francisco de Goya
De Goya, Francisco
Goya, Francisco
Goya y Lucientes, Francisco José de
Goya y Lucientes, Francisco Paula José de

- Preferred name is the name most often used in publications
- Not necessarily the most complete or the official name

© 2011, J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Preferred Terms

Le Corbusier (*preferred, display, LC*)

Corbusier, Le

Corbu




Jeanneret, Charles-Édouard

Jeanneret, Charles Edouard

Jeanneret-Gris, Charles-Edouard

Jeanneret, Charles-Edouard

- Preferred name may be a pseudonym or nickname

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Preferred Terms

Le Corbusier (*preferred, display, LC*)

Corbusier, Le

Corbu

Jeanneret, Charles-Édouard




Jeanneret, Charles Edouard

Jeanneret-Gris, Charles-Edouard


Jeanneret, Charles-Edouard

- Do not include parenthetical names in one field
- Include other names as variant names in separate fields

~~**Le Corbusier (Charles-Édouard Jeanneret)**~~

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



Synonyms

Synonyms may include names or terms of different linguistic origin, dialectical variants, names in different languages, and scientific and common terms for the same concept


Synonyms are names or terms for which meanings and usage are identical or nearly identical in a wide range of contexts

True synonyms are relatively rare in natural language

In many cases, different terms or names may be interchangeable in some circumstances, but they should not necessarily be combined as synonyms in a single vocabulary record

Likewise, names for persons, places, events, and so on, may be used interchangeably in certain contexts, but their meanings may actually differ

© 2011, J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



Synonyms

Various factors must be considered when designating synonyms, including how nuance of meaning may differ and how usage may vary due to professional versus amateur contexts, historical versus current meanings, and neutral versus pejorative connotations

The creator of the vocabulary must determine whether or not the names or terms should be included in the same record or in separate records that are linked via associative relationships because they represent related concepts but are not identical in meaning and usage

elevators	Ancestral Puebloan	Le Corbusier
lifts	Ancestral Pueblo	Jeanneret, Charles Édouard
	Anasazi	Jeanneret-Gris, Charles Édouard
	Basketmaker-Pueblo	
	Moqui	

© 2011, J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Synonyms

London plane wood (wood) (preferred,C,U,English-P,D,U,N)

London planetree (wood) (C,U,English,UF,U,U)

hybrid plane (wood) (C,U,English,UF,U,U)

lacewood (C,U,English,UF,U,N)

English sycamore (wood) (C,U,English,UF,U,U)

- Terms must have true synonymy
- *If the variant term is not of the same etymological origin, be especially careful*



© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Synonyms

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)
- Common name may actually be broader – may refer to multiple scientific terms, may require separate record



© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/illustration/1000000000

Synonyms

Pius IV, Pope (preferred,U,index)
 Pope Pius IV (U,display)
 Medici, Gian Angelo de' (U)
 Medici, Giovanni Angelo de' (V)



- These names are very different, but they refer to the same person at different points in his life
- Ideally, end user may choose any name – not always the preferred name – to use in a given circumstance



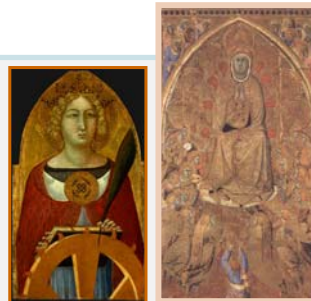
© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only. Image: Wikimedia Commons, 2011 image: Wikimedia Commons, St. Paul's Cathedral, London image: Creative Commons

Synonyms

- Include spelling variations, former names (e.g., appellations used when the artist was anonymous)
- E.g., True name now known, formerly works attributed to two anonymous masters

Bulgarini, Bartolomeo

Bartolomeo Bolgarini
 Bartolomeo Bolghini
 Bartolomeo Bulgarini
 Bartolommeo Bulgarini da Siena
 Maestro d'Ovile
 Master of the Ovile Madonna
 Ovile Master
 Lorenzetti, Ugolino
 Ugolino Lorenzetti



© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only. Assumption of the Virgin, Pinacoteca Nazionale, Siena image from: Carl, Enzo, Sienese Painting, Harper & Row, 1983; The St. Catherine of Alexandria, National Gallery of Art, Washington DC, 1943.4.29 image from nga.gov

Synonyms

But do NOT include names/terms in same record unless it is generally agreed in scholarly sources that they are the same person. If uncertain, link as Related People

▪ **Master of Moulins (painter, probably Netherlandish, active ca. 1480-**

Note: Painter of South Netherlandish origin active in France. The Master of Moulins is possibly identified as Jean Hey. He is named after the triptych of the Virgin and Child Adored by Angels with Saints and Donors in Moulins Cathedral. Many of the works attributed to the Master of Moulins can be associated with members of the Bourbon court at Moulins, and he may have been their court painter. Given the poor survival rate of French 15th-century panels, a surprising number of works can be attributed to him and his workshop. His works combine the daring color and compositional ideas of van der Goes with the looser technique and Italianate motifs fashionable in France at the time.

Names:
 Master of Moulins (preferred,V,display)
 Maître de Moulins (V)
 Master of the Bourbons (V)

Related People or Corporate Bodies:

possibly identified with ... Hey, Jean
 (Netherlandish painter, active ca. 1480-ca. 1504)

possibly identified with ... Hey, Jean
 (Netherlandish painter, active ca.1480-ca.1504, active in France) [500012005]
 possibly identified with Prévost, Jean
 (French glass painter and glazier, died 1503 or 1504) [500122083]

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Synonyms

Skidmore, Owings & Merrill
 (preferred,V,display,LC)
Skidmore, Owings and Merrill (V)
SOM (V)
Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, LLP (V)
Owings & Merrill (V)

- When firms change names, are these the same entity or separate ones?
- Check editorial rules; based on whether firm is contemporary or historical, current firms' preferences
- If separate, link through Associative Relationships



© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

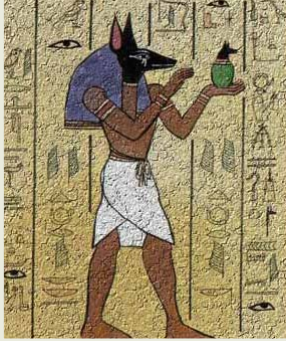
Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, Sears Tower, 1971, Chicago, Illinois, image from: Janko.com.com

Synonyms

Hierakonpolis, Egypt


Kawm Al-Ahmar (preferred)
 Kom al Ahmar
Hierakonpolis (historic, site name)
... meaning "City of the Hawk"

Hieraconpolis (historic)
 Nekhen (historic)
 Nekhab (historic)



- Are all settlements at the same coordinates the same place, even though separated by time? For inhabited places, yes.
- If boundaries are the same for nations, etc., yes. Otherwise, not.
- Site name
 - Use when the modern name for the place is not the same name used by scholars to refer to the ancient site

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



Lexical Variants

Although they are grouped with synonyms for practical purposes, lexical variants technically differ from synonyms in that synonyms are different terms for the same concept, while lexical variants are different word forms for the same expression

mice
mouse


Lexical variants may result from spelling differences, grammatical variation, and abbreviations

watercolor
water color
watercolour
water-colour
color, water

Terms in inverted and natural order, plurals and singulars, and the use of punctuation may create lexical variants. In a controlled vocabulary, such terms should be linked via an equivalence relationship

Romania
ROM

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.




Lexical Variants

For the preferred term or descriptor, and for other terms as necessary, include both the natural order form of the term for display, and the inverted form (if any) to be used in indexes

bigleaf maple (wood) (preferred,C,U,English-P,D,U,N)
maple, bigleaf (wood) (C,U,English,UF,U,N)
big-leaf maple (wood) (C,U,English,UF,U,N)
broadleaved maple (wood) (C,U,English,UF,U,N)

Wren, Christopher (preferred,V,index,LC)
Christopher Wren (V,display)
Wren, Christopher, Sir (V)

- Whether the inverted form is the preferred term or a variant will depend upon the type of vocabulary
- E.g., the preferred term for generic concepts generally should not be inverted, but the names of people are typically inverted; refer to Editorial Rules for guidance on this issue



Lexical Variants

Certain lexical variants could be flagged as alternate descriptors (AD), meaning that the AD and the descriptor (D) are equally preferred for indexing

E.g., for objects, animals, and other concepts expressed as singular and plural nouns, the plural may be the descriptor, while the singular would be the alternate descriptor

In other cases, the past participle or an adjectival form may be an alternate descriptor

baluster columns (D)
baluster column (AD)

laminating (D)
laminated (AD)

mathematics (D)
mathematical (AD)



© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Lexical Variants

embroidering (*preferred, descriptor*)
embroidered (*alternate descriptor*)
embroidery (process) (*used for*)

Past participle *embroidered* is included in the record for the process embroidering (needleworking (process

- Alternate descriptor is past participle for processes, techniques, functions, and activities
 - **scumbling** ALT scumbled
 - **cataloging** ALT cataloged

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Historical Name Changes

Political and social changes can cause a proliferation of terms or names that refer to the same concept

E.g., term used to refer to the ethnic group of mixed Bushman-Hamite descent with some Bantu admixture, now found principally in South Africa and Namibia, was previously Hottentot

That term now has derogatory overtones, so the term KhoiKhoi is preferred; however, a vocabulary such as the AAT would still link both terms as equivalents so that retrieval is thorough

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Historical Name Changes

Names of people and places also change through history:

- when a title is bestowed or a woman marries
- when a town changes names

Determining when names are equivalents and when they instead refer to different entities is not always clear

For example, modern Egypt is not the same nation as ancient Egypt—neither in terms of borders nor of administration—therefore the names may be homographs, but not necessarily equivalents

Kolkata (preferred,C,V)

Calcutta (C,V)

কলকাতা (C,V)

Kalkutta (C,V)

Kalikata (C,V)

Kalikātā (C,V)

Fort William (H,V)

- E.g., officially preferred spelling was changed in 1999

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Historical Name Changes

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**)

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

- names may be current or historical
- names may have display dates
- years delimiting span



© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Historical Name Changes

Ancestral Puebloan (*preferred, descriptor*)
Ancestral Pueblo (*used for*)
Anasazi (*used for*)
Basketmaker-Pueblo (*used for*)
Hisatsinom (*used for*)
Moki (Pre-Columbian Pueblo style) (*used for*)
Moqui (*used for*)

- Usage changes
- Prefer culturally sensitive vs. derogatory
 e.g., *Ancestral Puebloan* is now preferred by Native Americans, and in most common usage
- But include all variant or alternate terms to provide access



© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Historical Name Changes

Airy, Anna (*preferred,V,index*)
Anna Airy (*V,display*)
Pocock, Mrs. Geoffrey Buckingham (*V*)

- Include married names, other such name changes for people or places



© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Differences in Language

Vocabularies may be monolingual or multilingual

The AAT, TGN, ULAN, and CONA are monolingual vocabularies with multilingual terms and scope notes; they are not fully multilingual because other fields are expressed in English

Having multilingual terms allows for retrieval and the primary displays in multiple languages

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Differences in Language

- Regional and linguistic differences in terminology are among the most common factors influencing variation among terms that refer to the same concept in monolingual vocabularies

English barns (preferred,C,U,English-P,D,U,PN)

English barn (C,U,English,AD,U,SN)

barns, English (C,U,English,UF,U,N)

3-bay barns (C,U,English,UF,U,N)

three-bay barns (C,U,English,UF,U,N)



Connecticut barns (C,U,English,UF,U,N)

New England barns (C,U,English,UF,U,N)

Yankee barns (C,U,English,UF,U,N)

Battle of Bull Run, First (preferred,C,U,English-P,D,U,PN)

Battle of Manassas, First (English, UF, U,PN)

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Differences in Language

- Generic terms and iconographical subject terms are usually expressed with different words in different languages

copper (metal) (preferred,C,U,LC,English-P,D,U,N)

Cu (C,U,A,English,UF,U,N)

koper (C,U,Dutch-P,D,U,N)

cuivre (metal) (C,U,French-P,D,U,N)

Kupfer (C,U,German-P,D,U,N)

rame (C,U,Italian-P,D,U,N)

cuprum (C,U,Latin-P,D,U,N)

cobre (C,U,Spanish-P,D,Portuguese-P,D,U,N)

koppar (C,U,Swedish-P,D,U,N)



- Forming equivalents is not just a matter of providing literal translations
- **Translated terms must have exactly the same meaning**

Differences in Language

Most often, proper names are the same in multiple languages

But in certain cases names are different in different languages

Giambologna (preferred, English-P,Italian-P,V,display,LC)

Giovanni da Bologna (V,Italian,NA,U)

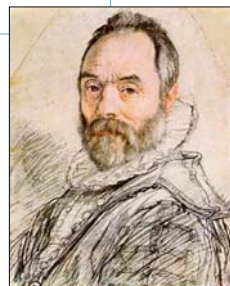
Bologna, Giovanni da (V,Italian,NA,U)

Bologna, Giovanni (Italian,NA,U)

Gian Bologna (V,Italian,NA,U)

Bologne, Jean de (V,French-P,NA,U)

- E.g., Artist born in French-speaking Flanders, worked in Italy



Differences in Language

Most often, proper names are the same in multiple languages

But in certain cases names are different in different languages

German museum, Berlin, founded in 1873 in its current configuration

Ethnological Museum (preferred,C,V,English-P)

Ethnologisches Museum (C,German-P)

Musée ethnologique (C,French-P)

Museu Etnológico (Portuguese-P)

Ethnographische Sammlung (H,German)

Ethnographic Collection (H,English)

Cabinet of Art and Rarities (H,English)

Kunst- und Raritätenkabinett (H,German)



- Language is more of an issue with corporate bodies than people
- since corporate body names are often translated in published sources (while people's names only rarely are)

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Differences in Language

Most often, proper names are the same in multiple languages

But in certain cases names are different in different languages

Aignay-le-Duc (preferred, English-P,French-P,Spanish-P, C,V)

Aniacum (Historical,O)

Atanacum (Historical,O)

London (preferred,English-P,C,V)

Londres (C,O,French-P,Spanish-P,U,N)

Londra (C,O,Italian-P,U,N)

Lundenwic (H,V)

Londinium (H,V)

- Names of places are generally the same in multiple languages
- Famous places and nations typically have different names or different spellings in different languages

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Differences in Language

Names of in languages using non-Roman alphabet

Beijing (preferred,C,V,Chinese (transliterated Pinyin)-P,U,N)

Peking (C,V,Chinese (transliterated Wade-Giles)-P,U,N)

北京 (C,V,Chinese,U)

Pékin (C,V)

Pei-Ching (C,V)

Pei-p'ing (C,V)

Peiching (C,O)

Pekin (C,O)

Pechino (C,O)

Peiping (C,V)

Ch'i (H,V)

Khanbalik (H,O)

Cambaluc (H,O)

- Additional variations occur when names are transliterated by different methods into the Roman alphabet



© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Differences in Language

guilloche (preferred,C,U,English-P,D,Dutch-P,D,Spanish,UF)

guilloché (English-UF,French-P)

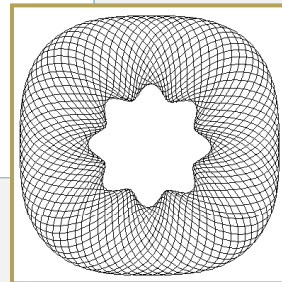
Guilloche (German-P)

water pattern (C,U,English,UF)

water-pattern (C,U,English,UF)

guilloque (C,U,Spanish-P,D)

- Names and terms that are similar or identical except for the use of diacritics, punctuation, or capitalization should typically be included as variant names

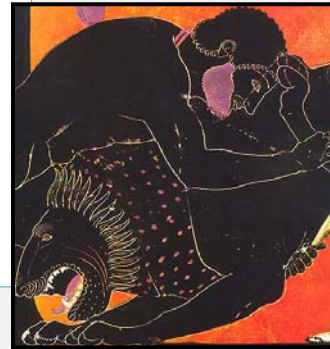


© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Differences in Language

- Nemean lion** (*English-P*)
- leone nemeo** (*Italian-P*)
- Λέων της Νεμέας** (*Greek-P*)
- Léōn tēs Neméas** (*Greek (transliterated)-P*)
- Leo Nemaeus** (*Latin-P*)
- león de Nemea** (*Spanish-P*)
- Nemeïsche leeuw** (*Dutch-P*)
- Nemäische Löwe** (*German-P*)
- 中文** (*Chinese-P*)
- 日本語** (*Japanese-P*)
- Немейский лев** (*Russian-P*)

Capitalization, etc. should respect rules of the language, as found in published sources



© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Detail from Attic black-figure vase, about 520 BC. British Museum, London.

Types of Possible Matches in translating vocabularies



When translating, recommendation is that terms must be exact equivalents, true synonyms for the source language

- stirrup cups (*preferred, English-P*)
- stirrup cup (*English*)
- stirrup-cups (*English-*)
- coaching glasses (*English*)
- hunting glasses (*English*)

mapping to AAT

- Steigbügelbecher (*German-P*)
- Steigbügeltrunk (*German*)



© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Types of Possible Matches in translating vocabularies

Exact equivalence: The most desirable match involves terms in each language that are identical, or nearly identical, in meaning and scope of usage in each language.

Inexact and partial equivalences: *In cases where a suitable preferred term with the exact meaning and usage of the original term is not available in the second language, terms are sometimes linked as equivalents when they have only inexact or partial matches in scope and meaning.*

Single-to-multiple term equivalence: *If there is no match in scope and meaning between terms, sometimes a concept in one vocabulary is matched to multiple descriptors in the second language.*

Non-equivalence: *Sometimes there is no exact match, no term in the second language has partial or inexact equivalence, and there is no combination of descriptors in the second language that would approximate a match.*

NOTE: Only Exact Equivalence is allowed in the AAT

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Loan Words

A "loan term" is a foreign word or phrase that is routinely used instead of a translation of the term into the native language

- Terms borrowed from other languages that have become naturalized in English
 - lits à la duchesse
 - mihrabs
 - sotto in su
 - Schnitzaltars
 - Rathäuser
- May be preferred in English and also preferred in the other language

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Loan Words

- In the absence of an exact match between terms in different languages when translating, fill a gap in one language with a loan term from the other



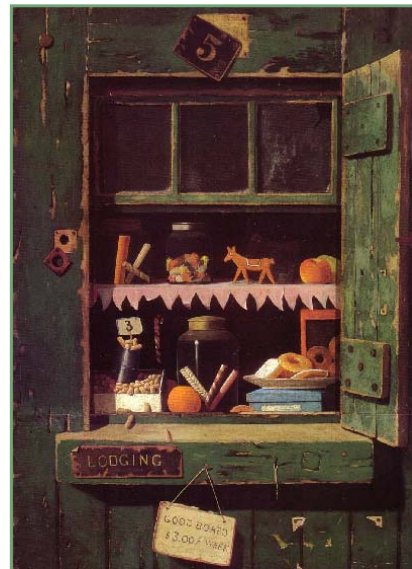
bi (ceremonial objects) (*Chinese (transliterated Pinyin)-P, English-P*)
 pi (*Chinese (transliterated Wade-Giles)-P*)
 幣 (*Chinese (traditional)-P*)

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Loan Words

trompe-l'oeil
 (*preferred, C,U,D, English-P, French-P*)
 trompe l'oeil
 (*C,U,UF, English*)

- **Do not coin a new term** by translating from the other language
- E.g., do not invent a translated English *deceive-the-eye* for the French *trompe-l'oeil*
- All descriptors should have warrant from multiple authorized sources
- Do not coin D, AD, or UF
- You may coin Guide Terms



John Frederick Peto, The Poor Man's Store: 1885. Oil on canvas and panel/wood. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Gift of Maxim Karolik for the M. and M. Karolik Collection of American Paintings, 1815–1865, 1962, 35 1/2 x 25 5/8 in. (90.2 x 65.1 cm)

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Loan Words

- Terms are borrowed with varying degrees of retention of the original spelling
- Plural in English is often Anglicized
- Initial capital in other language may be lowercase in English
- Diacritics can be omitted



Schnitzaltars (*preferred, C,U,D, English-P*)
 Schnitzaltar (*C,U,AD, English, German*)
 Schnitzaltäre (*C,U,UF, German-P*)

© 2011, J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Loan Words

trousseaux (*preferred, C,U,D, English-P, French-P*)
 trousseau (*C,U,AD, English, French*)
 trousseaus (*C,U,UF, English*)

- Most loan words in English Anglicize the plural
- Some use the plural of the original language



© 2011, J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Near Synonyms

Although it is generally advisable to link only true synonyms and lexical variants as equivalents, in some vocabularies the equivalence relationship may also include near synonyms and generic postings in order to broaden retrieval or cut down on the labor involved in building a vocabulary

Near synonyms, also known as *quasi-synonyms*, are terms with meanings that are regarded as different, but the terms are treated as equivalents in the controlled vocabulary to broaden retrieval

In other cases, antonyms—for example, *smoothness* and *roughness*—may be linked via the equivalence relationship in a vocabulary

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Near Synonyms

ice cream



gelato



E.g., Both are frozen desserts made from dairy products, but ice cream is usually made with cream, and gelato is usually made with milk and has less air incorporated than ice cream

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Near Synonyms


The phrase *generic posting* refers to the practice of putting terms with broader and narrower contexts together in the same record

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

- E.g., if *egg tempera* were linked as an equivalent to *tempera*, this would be a generic posting because egg tempera is a type of tempera

D tempera
UF egg tempera
UF oil tempera

- In a vocabulary striving for more precise relationships, these terms should be linked with appropriate **hierarchal relationships** or associative relationships rather than as equivalents



© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Misspellings: Search Engine Issue or Indexed in the Data?


Should you include misspellings in your vocabulary?

O'Keeffe, Georgia (preferred,V,index,LC)
Georgia O'Keeffe (V,display)
Stieglitz, Georgia O'Keeffe (V)
O'Keeffe, Georgia Totto (V)
Stieglitz, Mrs. Alfred (V)
Stieglitz, Alfred, Mrs. (V) in use 1924-1946
O'Keefe, Georgia (V) common misspelling

- Include **only published misspellings**
- Do not include misspellings that you anticipate end-users may use; **accommodating end-user errors is a search engine issue** – do not clutter the vocabulary with such terms
- At the same time, keep in mind that historical spellings are not “misspellings”; it is only relatively recently that “correct” spellings were the norm

Bartolo di Fredi (preferred,V,display)
Bartalo di Fredi (V)
Bartalus magistri Fredi (V)
Bartholus magistri Fredi (V) one form of his signature
Bartolus Magistri Fredi de Senis (V)

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



Homographs

A **homograph** is a term that is spelled identically to another term but has a different meaning

Words can be homographs whether or not they are pronounced alike


Homonyms have different meanings and unrelated origins (e.g., *skate* (glide on ice) and *skate* (the fish),

Polysemes are usually have shared origin but multiple meanings (e.g., *mouth* (of a river) and *mouth* (of an animal)).

Homophones are terms that are pronounced the same but spelled differently (e.g., *bow* and *bough*)

Controlled vocabularies generally need not concern themselves with labeling homophones.

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.





Homographs and Qualifiers


Note that a controlled vocabulary is constructed differently from a dictionary

In a dictionary, homographs are listed under a single heading, with several definitions


- E.g., in a dictionary, drum would be listed as a noun, with several definitions under a single entry
- In a controlled vocabulary, each homographic term is in a separate record

 **drums (walls)**
(<walls by location or context>, walls, ... Components (Hierarchy Name)) [300001313]

 **drums (column components)**
(<shaft components>, <shafts and shaft components>, ... Components (Hierarchy Name)) [300001733]

 **drums (membranophones)**
(membranophones, <sound devices by acoustical characteristics>, ... Furnishings and Equipment (Hierarchy Name)) [300041729]

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



Homographs and Qualifiers

Controlled vocabularies must distinguish between homographs. One way to do this is to add a qualifier


A qualifier consists of one or more words used with the terms to make the specific meaning of each unambiguous, as seen in the examples below

drums (column components)
drums (membranophones)
drums (walls)

- Qualifiers should be distinguished from the term itself in displays
- Traditionally, parentheses are used
- In order to make construction of and use of the vocabulary more versatile, it is useful to place the qualifier in a separate field in the database rather than in the same field as the term itself

Term: **Qualifier:**

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



Homographs and Qualifiers

If a term is a homograph to another term in the vocabulary, at least one qualifier is necessary

- However, best to add a qualifier for both terms for clarity
- Homographs and their qualifiers may occur not only with descriptors but also with alternate descriptors and used for terms
- In addition, if a term is a homograph for another common term in standard language, even if the second term is not in the vocabulary, it is useful to add a qualifier for clarity

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Homographs and Qualifiers

Qualifiers used only to disambiguate homographs

Not to represent a compound concept, define a term, or establish a term's hierarchical context (*although it may do so coincidentally because these characteristics may be what distinguish a term from its homograph*)

To make a bound compound concept, construct a descriptor rather than using a qualifier (e.g., phonograph record, not record (phonograph))

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



Homographs and Qualifiers

keys (hardware)

keys (sound device components)

keys (texts)

- Homographs are spelled the same, disregarding capitalization and punctuation
- Include 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
- Qualifier is recorded in separate field from term; displayed w/parens in publication

London Key Map Symbols			
	Motorway		Postal District Boundary
	Primary Route		Main Railway Station
	A Road		Other Railway Station
	W Road		London Underground Station
	Other Road		Docklands Light Rail Station
	Toll		Bus/Coach Station
	Street Market		Car Park

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Homographs and Qualifiers

How to Choose a Qualifier for a Term

keys (hardware)

keys (sound device components)

keys (texts)

- Qualifiers are usually derived from a word or words in the parent; UFs may use descriptor as qualifier
- May combine both parent-derived and descriptor-derived in same record
- If this does not sufficiently disambiguate, create a qualifier from scratch



© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Homographs and Qualifiers

How to Choose a Qualifier for a Term

Qualifiers should be as brief as possible, ideally consisting of one or two words

In most cases, a word or words from a broader context of the term should be used as the qualifier (e.g., stained glass (*material*), where stained glass is a hierarchical descendant of *materials*)

- Qualifiers for all homographs should clearly disambiguate the terms in displays. For example, stained glass (material) and stained glass (visual works) distinguish the material from the artworks made from the material
- If words taken from the broader context do not sufficiently disambiguate between homographs, use words that describe another significant distinguishing characteristic



© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Homographs and Qualifiers

How to Choose a Qualifier for a Term

- Qualifiers should be standardized as much as possible within a controlled vocabulary

E.g., *films* and *motion pictures* should not both be used as qualifiers because *films* is a used for term for motion pictures

- When possible, the qualifier should have the same grammatical form as the term, as with the nouns and gerunds below

Term: trailers *Qualifier:* motion pictures

Term: trailers *Qualifier:* vehicles

Term: forging *Qualifier:* copying

Term: forging *Qualifier:* metal forming

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Homographs and Qualifiers

chiffoniers (sideboards) (preferred English-P)

chiffonier (sideboard) (C,U,English)

(trincherero) (Spanish-AD)

(buffet) (French-AD)


chiffonnières (zijtafels) (C,U,Dutch-P)

chiffonnière (zijtafel) (C,U,Dutch)



- Qualifiers are in the language of the term, if possible
- Structure of the vocabulary should allow one term to have multiple qualifiers associated with one term that represents multiple languages

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



Other Ways to Disambiguate Names

Headings and labels

Qualifiers are used frequently in controlled vocabularies containing terminology for object types, generic concepts, etc.

For other vocabularies, such as personal name and geographic name vocabularies, data from various fields may be concatenated with the name or term to disambiguate entries

Headings and labels may be used not only to disambiguate homographs but also to provide context for terms and names when displayed in any horizontal string

Johnson, John (English architect, 1754–1814)

Springfield (inhabited place) (Tuolumne county, California, United States)

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Other Ways to Disambiguate Names

Homographs with labels to form a heading in results display

Johnson, John
(British draftsman and engraver, died ca. 1797) [500007991]

Johnson, John
(English architect, 1754-1814) [500008543]

Johnson, John
(American photographer, died 1871) [500099783]

Johnson, John
(British printer, 1882-1956) [500101358]

- **Johnson, John (English architect, 1754–1814)**
- **Springfield (inhabited place) (Tuolumne county, California, United States)**

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Other Ways to Disambiguate Names

- In a hierarchical display
- [Top of the ULAN list / hierarchy](#)
 - [Corporate Body](#) (ULAN facet)
 - ➔ [National Museums in Berlin](#) (German federation of museums in Berlin)
 - [Art Library](#) (German art library, Berlin, founded in 1867)
 - [Museum of Photography](#) (German art museum, Berlin, founded in current configuration in 2004)
 - [Helmut Newton Foundation - Museum for Photography](#) (German art collection, Berlin, founded 2003)
 - [Bode Museum](#) (German art collection, Berlin, dating to 19th century)
 - [Collection of Classical Antiquities](#) (German museum, Berlin, founded in 1698)
 - [Egyptian Museum](#) (German museum, Berlin, founded in 1828)
 - [Ethnological Museum](#) (German museum, Berlin, founded in 1873 in its current configuration)
 - [Friedrich Christian Flick Collection](#) (German art collection, Berlin, contemporary)
 - [Friedrichswerdersche Kirche collection](#) (German art collection, Berlin, dating to 19th century)
 - [Gemäldegalerie](#) (German art collection, Berlin, dating to 19th century)
 - [Hamburger Bahnhof - Museum für Gegenwart](#) (German art collection, Berlin, in current configuration since 1996)
 - [Museum Berggruen](#) (German art museum, Berlin, founded in 2000)
 - [Museum for Pre- and Early History](#) (German museum, Berlin)

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Other Ways to Disambiguate Names

- Geographic places in a results list
13. [Springdale](#) (inhabited place)
(World, North and Central America, United States, Ohio, Hamilton county) [2081988]
Springfield
 14. [Springfield](#) (inhabited place)
(World, Africa, South Africa, Province of Northern Cape) [1093651]
 15. [Springfield](#) (inhabited place)
(World, Europe, United Kingdom, England, Essex) [7026328]
 16. [Springfield](#) (inhabited place)
(World, North and Central America, Canada, Nova Scotia) [1014512]
 17. [Springfield](#) (inhabited place)
(World, North and Central America, Canada, Ontario) [1015128]
 18. [Springfield](#) (inhabited place)
(World, North and Central America, United States, Alabama, Clarke county) [2005356]
 19. [Springfield](#) (inhabited place)
(World, North and Central America, United States, Alabama, Elmore county) [2687993]
 20. [Springfield](#) (inhabited place)
(World, North and Central America, United States, Alabama, Lauderdale county) [2005354]

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Other Ways to Disambiguate Names

Napoli (**Napoli province**, Campania, Italia, Europe)

- Napoli** (vernacular preferred)
- Naples (English-preferred)
- Napoli province** (display name)

- Flag "display name" = special name flagged for horizontal displays or "headings"
- Where simple name is confusing
- (**Display name** may also be the natural order form of a name, if the preferred name is inverted)



© 2011, J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

SOURCES FOR THE VOCABULARY

Authoritative sources and minimum warrant

© 2011, J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Sources

- For preferred term or name, prefer the most authoritative, up-to-date sources available

1. Standard general reference sources

- major authoritative encyclopedia, dictionaries

2. Other authoritative sources

- other authoritative thesauri and controlled vocabularies, such as LC Authorized Headings
- textbooks, such as Gardner and Janson

3. Other material on specialized and 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
- museum or university Web sites

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Sources

How many sources are required?

- A name for person, place, or iconographical subject requires at least one good piece of warrant
- Each descriptor in a generic concept authority requires a minimum of three sources, or "literary warrant," to establish common usage
- One of the three sources for descriptors can be a cataloging institution's database
- At least one good source for UFs
- Other information in the record must also come from published authoritative sources

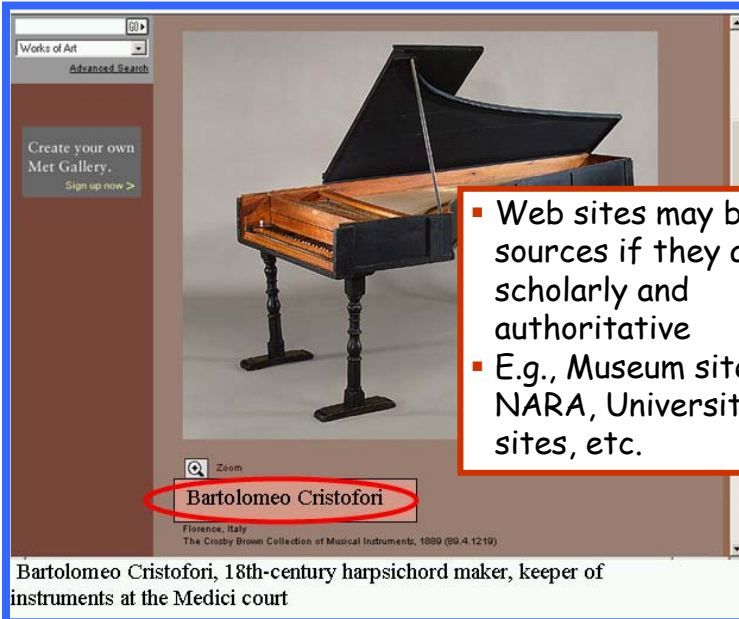
© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Establishing Warrant

- Must be enough warrant to be able to define the term or name and distinguish it from other terms and names
- **Published evidence must establish form and spelling for a particular meaning**
- Usage is dictated by scholars and practitioners
- Source should be in American English sources; use other sources in pertinent language for names or terms in additional languages

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Establishing Warrant



The screenshot shows a museum website interface. On the left, there is a sidebar with a search bar, a 'Works of Art' dropdown menu, and an 'Advanced Search' link. Below that is a 'Create your own Met Gallery' section with a 'Sign up now >' link. The main content area features a photograph of a black harpsichord with its lid open. Below the photo is a 'Zoom' button and a caption: 'Bartolomeo Cristofori' (circled in red), 'Florence, Italy', and 'The Crosby Brown Collection of Musical Instruments, 1989 (99.4.1219)'. A text box at the bottom of the screenshot reads: 'Bartolomeo Cristofori, 18th-century harpsichord maker, keeper of instruments at the Medici court'.

- Web sites may be sources if they are scholarly and authoritative
- E.g., Museum sites, NARA, University sites, etc.

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES ARCHIVES.GOV

Archives.gov Home Subject Index Contact Us FAQs Español

Research

Research Format Guide to the Still Picture Branch Holdings

RESEARCH AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

- Main Page
- Getting Started
- What's New?
- Visit Us Nationwide
- Online Research Tools and Aids
- New Accessions
- Order Copies
- Hire a Researcher
- Contact Us

OPEN-REQUESTED RECORDS

- Genealogy
- Veterans' Service Records
- State Department and Diplomacy
- World War II

Print Page E-mail Page Bookmark Page

Guide to the Holdings of the Still Picture Branch of the National Archives and Records Administration

Compiled by Barbara Lewis Burger

Table of Contents

- Introduction
- Illustrations
- Organization of the Guide and Scope of the Entries
- Part I. Federal Records
- Part II. Donated Materials
- Index

Introduction

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) is the permanently valuable non-current records of the Federal Government. These archival

SLIDES - refers to positive transparencies in cardboard mounts - 2"x2" in size.

LANTERN SLIDES - refers to positive transparencies made or mounted on glass - usually 3 1/4"x4" in size.

ART, WORKS OF ART - General terms. When specific art techniques are known, they are indicated.

© 2011 Paul Getty Trust, author. All rights reserved. For educational purposes only.

- Web sites may be sources if they are scholarly and authoritative
- E.g., Museum sites, NARA, University sites, etc.

Establishing Warrant

Grove Art online

Musical instruments, §1(ii): Western, 16th century to mid-20th

Print this page Email this page

(a) Keyboard instruments.

Because almost all keyboard instrument large cabinet or permanent case, they are kinds of decorative treatment. Of all Wes responsive to changing concepts in furni The earliest surviving stringed keyboard and spinets of the 16th century, the 'arp the first documented referenc to the pian

Bartolomeo Cristofori (1655-1731)

Europe. Be it Renaissance strapwork or varied greatly according to fashion. An ol one or more times, so dating an instrum inadvisable.

Craft techniques applied to keyboard ins include (besides fine joinery) carving, casting, inlay, marquetry, matched

- Online art encyclopedia entry, but in running text (not heading)
- Name in natural order
- Bartolomeo Cristofori

- You may infer the inverted order because it is a modern Western name
- But better to find inverted form in a source
- Consult the Rules

Establishing Warrant

Cristofori, Bartolomeo (di Francesco)

born May 4, 1655
Venice
died January 27, 1732

Italian harpsichordist and inventor, known for his work with the invention of the piano. His name refers to the amount of pressure applied to the harpsichord. Cristofori's plucking mechanism was capable of striking the strings with a hammer.

Little is known of **Cristofori's** life, and his invention was not well known in his lifetime. He moved from Padua to Florence around 1688.

Notes:

- General or specialized (e.g., Grove) encyclopedia entry, parentheses = you must interpret for ULAN = NO parentheses
- For this source, preferred name in inverted order (spelling agrees w/others)
- Variant name

Preferred name: Cristofori, Bartolomeo

Variant name: Cristofori, Bartolomeo di Francesco

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Establishing Warrant

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AUTHORITIES

Help | New Search | Search History | Headings List | Start Over

LC Control Number: nr 89005347

HEADING: Cristofori, Bartolomeo

000 00833cz a2200193n-
001 2560893
005 19890522054751.8
008 890504n] acannaab [a
010 _ |a nr 89005347
035 _ |a (DLC)nr 89005347
040 _ |a NjP |c NjP

100 10a Cristofori, Bartolomeo
400 10a Cristofori, Bartolommeo

[SR] p1980: |b container (Bartolommeo Cristofori, b. Padua 1655, d. Florence 1-27-1731; harpsichord maker and inventor of piano)

070 _ |a LC in RLIN, 5-2-89 |b (hdg: Cristofori, Bartolomeo, 1655-1732)
070 _ |a Encic. europea |b (Cristofori, Bartolomeo, 1655-1732)
070 _ |a Nuova encic. della musica Garzanti |b (Cristofori, Bartolomeo, 1655-1732)
082 |a .v.00

Notes:

- For LC, preferred name in inverted order 100 field, agrees
- Variant name 400 field, 2 ms

Establishing Warrant


Historical pianos

Musical Instruments of the World

Bartolommeo Cristofori most popular of first piano was in, Bartolommeo Cristofori, who was experimenting to produce a keyboard instrument that was more responsive to the player's touch than the harpsichord. The new instrument might have passed unnoticed but for the interest of a writer, Scipione Maffei. In an article he wrote after a visit to Cristofori's workshop was later translated into German and probably inspired Gottfried Silbermann to start making pianos. In 1760 Johannes Zumpe, one of Silbermann's pupils, took the art of piano making to England, and there developed his compact "square" piano. Developments in manufacture continued in Europe and America during the

- Specialty encyclopedia
- Running text, not separate entry

Bartolommeo Cristofori



© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Establishing Warrant

Comense (1088), permitió fundar un monasterio en el monte de San Juan, en la isla de Patmos; pero los turcos amenazaron á esta isla por lo que que huir de allí, retirándose con sus monjes á Eubea. Desempeñó un gran papel en la historia náutica del siglo xi y gobernó durante el reinado de los conventos de Látrou, cerca de Atenas. En los archivos del mencionado monasterio se conserva la bula imperatoria de Gregorio séptimo, con el título de Juan se conserva la bula imperatoria de Gregorio séptimo, con el título de rónimo, y la regla austera que se siguió en los monjes.

Bibliogr. Miklosich y Miklosich, *Monasteria graeca* (Viena, 1890, t. VI). — *Christodoule et la réforme monastique* (Paris, 1863).

CRISTOFANIA. (Etim.— *Christofanus*, adaptado del griego *Χριστοφάνης*, adaptado del griego *Χριστός* y *φάνης*.)

CRISTOFITA. f. Mineral. Var. *Christofita*. Esta palabra se aplica á una especie de mineral que se encuentra en la isla de San Juan, en el monte de San Juan, en la isla de Patmos; pero los turcos amenazaron á esta isla por lo que que huir de allí, retirándose con sus monjes á Eubea. Desempeñó un gran papel en la historia náutica del siglo xi y gobernó durante el reinado de los conventos de Látrou, cerca de Atenas. En los archivos del mencionado monasterio se conserva la bula imperatoria de Gregorio séptimo, con el título de Juan se conserva la bula imperatoria de Gregorio séptimo, con el título de rónimo, y la regla austera que se siguió en los monjes.

CRISTOFORI, CRISTOFANI o CRISTOFALI (BARTOLOMÉ)

dirigió en 1716 á Florencia donde obtuvo el cargo de conservador del Museo de Música de Fernando de Medici. En 1724 se retiró á su patria, donde falleció. Su nombre fué designado en el *Giornale dei letterati d'Italia* por el marqués Scipione Maffei, y esta descripción traducida por Köntig, que aparece en el libro de Mattheson *Crucialia* (1747).

Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada. 16:368

- Preferred for this source

Cristofori, Bartolomé (\$00e)

- Variant names for this source

Cristofani, Bartolomé
Cristofali, Bartolomé

- in ULAN ALL three are variants, not preferred (based on other sources)

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Metropolitan Museum of Art site

Enlarge
Zoom
Add to My Met Gallery

Description
Signature, Marks, and Inscriptions
Alternate Views
Note to the Reader

Signature, Marks, and Inscriptions

Marks: 1) (on hammer rail, fin ink at left of hammer rail) Restorato l'Anno 1875/ da Cesare Bonicchi/

BARTHOLOMAEUS DE CHRISTOPHORIS PATAVINUS

- Signature is a welcome variant name
- Either indirectly in published source or directly from object
 - (Do not transliterate a signature in a non-Roman alphabet unless you are an expert)
- But obscure archival reference used only once is generally not desirable (unless of particular historical interest)

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Establishing Warrant

display name = natural order
form of inverted preferred name

ULAN preferred name
indexing form of descriptor
LC preferred name

1. Cristofori, Bartolomeo (*preferred, index, LC*)
2. Bartolomeo Cristofori (*display*)
3. Cristofori, Bartolommeo
4. Cristofori, Bartolomeo di Francesco
5. Cristofori, Bartolom\$00e
6. Cristofani, Bartolom\$00e
7. Cristofali, Bartolom\$00e
8. Bartholomaeus de Christophoris Patavinus

All others are variants, arranged roughly in order of importance, i.e., frequency of use

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Establishing Warrant

Random House Unabridged Dictionary (1993)

lan' tern slide, -s, n. a slide or transparency for projection by a slide projector or magic lantern [1870-1875]

Webster's Third New International Dictionary (2002)

lantern slide, -s | *noun*: a photographic transparency adapted for projection in a slide projector

- Dictionaries: Objects in singular (preferred in AAT is plural)
- Need three sources (plural descriptor + singular alternate descriptor)
- For AAT, may use "Getty Vocabulary Program rules" as source for one or the other, if necessary (does not count as one of the three required sources); also use this source for inverted term, if necessary

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Establishing Warrant

Oxford English Dictionary Lost for Words? Find Word

lantern, n. SECOND EDITION 1989

lant, n.1

lant, n.2

lant, n.3

lant, v.

lantado, lantedo

lantana

lantanic, a.

lantcha

lantcha

lecture, -photograph, -plate -size, slide: (sense 4) lantern roof, tower, turret. **b.** objective, as **lantern-bearer, -carrier, -maker.** **c.** instrumental, as **lantern-fruited, -led, -lighted, -lit** adjs.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Laternarius*, a *lanterne bearer. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* i. v, A rush was made upon the 'Admiral Benbow', the lantern-bearer following.

- Dictionaries: Compound terms may require interpretation

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Establishing Warrant

slide : *n.* **1.** an act of moving smoothly along a surface while remaining in contact with it; **2.** a plaything consisting of a sloping chute down which children can slide; **3.** any sloping channel through which things can descend; **4.** a small flat rectangular piece of glass on which specimens can be mounted for microscopic study; **5.** a transparency mounted in a frame for viewing with a slide projector; **6.** (geology) the descent of a large mass of earth or rocks or snow etc.; **7.** (music) rapid sliding up or down the

- Dictionaries: Note that dictionaries include homographs as a single entry, with different definitions (in the AAT, these are typically separate terms)

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Establishing Warrant

Encyclopedia of Photography. International Center of Photography. 1st ed. New York: Crown, 1984.

and maintained a major position in American photography until some 20 years later

Lantern Slide

A lantern slide is a positive made or mounted on glass for projection. The term originated in the 1850s when projectors were called magic lanterns. There were several slide formats. Today black-and-white projection

Lambert	see: light units
lamination	87 ff.
Land, Edwin Herbert	754, 876
landscapes	23, 45-49, 129
Lange, Dorothea	276
Langenheim, Friedrich	102, 238
Langenheim, Wilhelm	102, 238, 242 ff.
lantern slide	34-36, 94
Larigue, Jacques-Henri	358
laser	111
	217, 310-313

- Encyclopedia entry
- Entry in an index
- Always be careful of capitalization (see text)

Grove Art Online
for all aspects of the visual arts

Article | Image Links | Illustrations | Related Articles | Article Search | Find Address

Lantern slide

Lantern slide. [Print this page](#)

See under PHOTOGRAPHY, §I.

© Oxford University Press 2006
How to cite Grove Art Online

Magic lantern
BIBLIOGRAPHY

with 'lantern shows'.

Early magic-lantern spectacles had often consisted of supernatural images, sometimes projected on to smoke or a semi-transparent screen (e.g. Robertson's *Fantasmagorie*), which satisfied a public taste for the ghoulish and macabre theatre. Gradually more sophisticated and sophisticated, at least, well developed entertainment. In addition, around this time the photographic lantern slide

around this time the photographic lantern slide (first developed

© 2011, J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

- Check index
- May have to interpret capitalization; AAT rules = lower case (with some exceptions)

- Term in running text: "lantern slide" or "photographic lantern slide"

- How to determine it is actually a term?
- Italicized words may indicate a "term" rather than just a string of words

sequential photographs of successive phases of the walk, the trot, and the gallop. When the pictures were published internationally in the popular and scientific press, they demonstrated that the positions of the animal's legs differed from those in traditional hand-drawn representations. To prove that his photographs were accurate, Muybridge projected them as *lantern slides* (transparent positive images on glass) upon a screen one after the other with a projector he had built for the purpose; the result was the world's first motion-picture presentation. This memorable event took place at the San Francisco Art Association in 1880.

© 2011, J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Establishing Warrant

em·broi·der : im-'broi-d&r : **em·broi·dered**;
em·broi·der·ing *v. tr.* 1 a : to ornament
 with needlework b : to form with
 needlework ; 2 : to elaborate on; embellish.
v. intr. 1 : to make embroidery ; 2 : to
 provide embellishments | - **em·broi·der·er**
 /-'broi-d&r-&r/ *n.*

- For processes, often *verbal nouns*, you will often have to extrapolate from dictionaries or encyclopedia

Encyclopædia Britannica

PRINT PAGE PRINT ARTICLE E-A

Comments or Suggestions?

basic implement used in sewing or **embroidering** and, in variant forms, for **knitting** and **crocheting**. The sewing needle is small, slender, rodlike, with a sharply pointed end to facilitate passing through fabric and with

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Establishing Warrant

The Library of Congress

>> Go to Library of Congress Online



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AUTHORITIES

Help New Search Search History Headings List Start Over

Previous Next

MARC Display Labelled Display

LC Control Number: sh 94005668

HEADING: Lantern slides

000 00970nz a2200241n 450

001 4861441

005 19971205150257.2

008 940804i| anannbabn |a ana

035 __ |a (DLC)sh 94005668

906 __ |t 9434 |u te04 |v 0

010 __ |a sh 94005668

040 __ |a DLC |c DLC |d DLC

053 _0 |a TR505 |c Photography

150 __ |a Lantern slides

450 __ |a Magic lantern slides

- LC Subject headings:
- Be careful because LC has "headings" NOT "terms" (e.g., *Gothic architecture*)
- Capitalization

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Establishing Warrant

Oxford Companion to Art

TEN

devoted itself principally to the temple and, since the functional requirements were very simple, aesthetic effects could become paramount. The basic temple (*cella*) was at that time a rectangular room with low-pitched roof. It might be elaborated in various ways—with a PORCH at the front, a second (often false) porch at the back, and a surrounding colonnade. To judge by siting, the three-quarter view was considered of first importance. As regards decoration and certain details of plan there were two principal systems, the Doric and the Ionic (see ORDERS OF ARCHITECTURE). For further embellishment sculpture might be added. The Doric style normally permitted free statues at the six corners of the roof (ACROTHERIA), more or less free statuary in the gables (PEDIMENTS), and high RELIEF on the METOPES. In the Ionic there might

effects of dramatic NATURALISM reminiscent of the style initiated by CARAVAGGIO. One of the earliest artists to adopt this style was Juan Fernández de NAVARRETE, known as El Mudo. The name 'tenebristi' was also used of early 17th-c. Italian painters, chiefly in Naples, who were much under the influence of Caravaggio.

TENIERS. The Flemish painter DAVID TENIERS the Elder (1582–1649) is a shadowy figure and there is no firm basis for the numerous pictures ascribed to him. His famous son, DAVID TENIERS the Younger (1610–90), is said to have been his pupil. David the Younger's early biblical pictures show the influence of his father-in-law Jan BRUEGHEL and Frans FRANCKEN II. His peasant pictures are derived from BROUWER, but he never captured Brouwer's humor or tension. David the Younger's finest paintings were made during the 1640s. They are characterized by silvery tenebrism and a TEQUITQUI STYLE. See MESTIZO.

- Entry in all caps
- Must interpret for entry to AAT

TENEBRISMO

Term in Spanish painting for an emphatic use of CHIAROSCURO to achieve

Green and Grey, Art Inst., Chicago; *Girl at Desk*, Met. Mus., New York; *A Musician*, Luxembourg

1124

Webster's unabridged, p. 2355

Main Entry: **ten·e·brism**

Pronunciation: 'te-nɛ-'brɪ-zɪm

Function: *noun*

Usage: *often capitalized*

Etymology: Latin *tenebrae* darkness

: a style of painting especially associated with the Italian painter Caravaggio and his followers in which most of the figures are engulfed in shadow but some are dramatically illuminated by a concentrated beam of light usually from an identifiable source

- **ten·e·brist** /-brɪst/ *noun or adjective, often capitalized*

- Rarely a term may be capitalized
- In this case, make a variant name in caps
 - tenebrism (preferred)
 - tenebrist (AD)
 - Tenebrism (UF)

Establishing Warrant

Material Name: borax

[field definitions](#) | [units](#) | [correct this record](#) | [print this page](#) | [print this record](#) | [edit synonym](#)

Description
 A natural product composed of hydrated [sodium borate](#). Borax is produced by the evaporation of water in shallow lakes. Borax was used by the Egyptians for mummification and by the Romans for glassmaking. In the 9th century, it was used as a flux for soldering gold in Arabia and by the 10th century, borax was being used in ceramic glazes in northern China. By the 13th century, tincal (borax) was regularly imported from Tibet to Europe for use in Venetian glass. The white powder is now mined from deposits in India, Russia, Persia, and the U.S. (California). Borax is used as a flux, cleansing agent, tanning agent, water softener, preservative, fungicide, and as an alkaline ingredient in glass, ceramics, and glazes.

Synonyms and Related Terms
 sodium borate decahydrate; sodium diborate; sodium boration; sodium tetraborate; rason; (It.)

Composition	Na2B4O7.10H2O
CAS	1303-96-4
Mohs Hardness	2.0 - 2.5
Melting Point	75
Molecular Weight	mol. wt. = 381.4
Density	1.715
Refractive Index	1.4630 (fused)
Boiling Point	320

- Be careful: source may not define synonyms as AAT does
- E.g., "synonyms and related terms" in MFA CAMEO

Material Name: tincal

[field definitions](#) | [units](#) | [correct this record](#) | [print this page](#) | [print this record](#) | [edit synonym](#)

Description
 Common name used for crude borax prior to the 1800s when chemical compound names were standardized (Schur 1985). Crude borax deposits often contain multiple borate minerals such as borax and tincalconite.

Synonyms and Related Terms
 tincar; borax; tincalconite

Additional Information
 S. Schur, "Conservation Terminology: A Review of Past & Current Nomenclature of Materials", *Technology and Conservation*, 1985.

Last updated on: 10/23/2007 9:03:08 PM

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Establishing Warrant

Princeton Encyclopedia of Classical Sites

ERYTHRAI (Ildir) → **Note diacritics: Ild\$73ir\$73i**

... (1935) 48-50. G. E. BEAN

see WEST LOKRIS

Turkey. Map 7. Site 20 km NE of Çeşme. The four islands in the gulf opposite the city were called Hippoi (Strab. 14.644). Inscriptions mention the Aleon river, noted by Pliny, but the coins of Erythrai represent a river named Axos. Actually there is only one stream in Erythrai, which flows into the gulf.

According to Pausanias (7.3.7), Erythrai was founded by Cretan settlers under the leadership of Erythros the Red, son of Rhadamanthys, and at the same time inhabited by Lycians, Carians, and Pamphylians, later reinforced by Ionian colonists under Kleopos, or Knopos (Strab. 14.633), a descendant of the Cretan king, Kodros. Erythraians were members of the Athenian oligarchy of Basilidas, who belonged to the Panionian cities, founded in the 7th century. Erythrai sent nobles to the Ionic settlement of Samos. The historian, Hippias, who lived in the 5th century, reported that Erythraians, under the leadership of Ortyges, Iros, and Amphikles and Poly...

... was described by Pausanias (7.5.4) and depicted on the coins. Herophile, the prophetic sibyl of Erythrai, enjoyed a great reputation in the ancient world, second only to the sibyl of Kyme in Italy. A building claimed to be her sanctuary was discovered at Ildir, a structure resembling a nymphaion with a number of inscriptions, including one of Herophile. This is the same as the one at Ildir. The archaeological excavations at Ildir have produced a number of bronze coins. Pausanias (Paus. 7.5.8). The small lion figurines in bronze, of the 6th century, strongly resemble the lion figurines in the Izmir Museum; they are of the same type which served as a model for the monumental archaic lion figurines in the Izmir Museum; the head of the lion recall such Samian lion figurines in the Louvre and Erythraian statue is the same. ca. 560-550 B.C. G 229; Büchchner, *RE in Asia Minor*

- Encyclopedia of historical places
- Know your source! Princeton often does NOT mean the parenthetical place is exactly the same place

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

<input type="checkbox"/>	[6]	Stereograph daguerreotype of the Laocoon.		1859
		Library Location: SPECIAL COLLECTIONS - CONTACT REFERENCE	Call Number: 2005.R.3	Status: Available
<input type="checkbox"/>	[7]	Stereograph and the lantern slide in education / by G.E. Hamilton.	Hamilton, George Earl,	1946-
		Libr. Stereograph and the lantern slide in education / by		
<input type="checkbox"/>	[8]	Victorian Britain through the magic lantern : illustrated by Lear's magical lantern slides / Steve Humphries.	Humphries, Stephen.	1989-

Scholar All articles [Recent articles](#) Results 1 - 10 of about 342 for **lantern slides photography projector**. (0.12 sec)

[The Slide Lecture, or the Work of Art" History" in the Age of Mechanical Reproduction](#)
 RS Nelson - Critical Inquiry, 2000 - JSTOR
 ... multiple **slide** projectors and thousands of **lantern slides**.41 Some ... he put it, "so that two glass **slides** could be ... M. Freitag, "Early Uses of **Photography** in the ...
 Cited by 7 - [Related Articles](#) - [Web Search](#) - [BL Direct](#)

- Titles of books or articles may be warrant
- May use library catalog, AATA entries, BHA, Google Scholar, etc.
 - cite the book/article, put "title" in the page field (see Rules)

■ Mystery of the Libyan desert glasses



Authors: Frischat G.H.¹; Heide G.¹; Müller B.²; Weeks R.A.³
Source: Physics and Chemistry of Glasses - European Journal of Glass Science and Technology Part B, Volume 42, Number 3, June 2001, pp. 179-183(5)
Publisher: Society of Glass Technology

< previous article | next article > | View Table of Contents

Abstract:
 High and low temperature and terrestrial and extraterrestrial origins have been proposed for the formation of Libyan desert glass (LDG). This paper reports results on the homogeneity of the nanometre scale and on its then with commercial SiO₂ glasses and opal, agate and flint displays a s prepared SiO₂ glasses, whereas temperature formed natural SiO₂

High and low temperature and terrestrial and extraterrestrial origins have been proposed for the formation of Libyan desert glass (LDG).

- LDG is a separate variant term.
- Do NOT put parenthetical name in the same field as *Libyan desert glass*

Smithsonian/NASA ADS Astronomy Abstract Service

- [Find Similar Abstracts \(with default settings below\)](#)
- [Full Refereed Journal Article \(PDF/Postscript\)](#)
- [Full Refereed Scanned Article \(GIF\)](#)
- [References in the article](#)
- [Citations to the Article \(2\) \(Citation History\)](#)
- [Refereed Citations to the Article](#)
- [Also-Read Articles \(Reads History\)](#)
- [Translate Abstract](#)

Title: Evidence for shock metamorphism in sandstones from the Libyan desert glass strewn field

Authors: [Morgan, J. W.](#); [Walker, Langenhorst, Falko](#)

Affiliation: AA(Windeckstrasse 6, J Mannheim, Germany), (Windeckstrasse 6, D 6 Germany), AF(Windeck 68163 Mannheim, Germ

Publication: Meteoritics & Planetary Science

Microscopic analysis of sandstones from the southern Libyan Desert Glass (LDG) strewn field reveals a sequence of progressive deformation features which shock to extreme

“Evidence for shock metamorphism in sandstones from the Libyan desert glass strewn field”

- **NOTE: For information in the Scope Note, etc., defer to the most recent authoritative source**
- **If a point is not fully agreed upon by experts, explain the controversy (e.g., shock metamorphism or impact?)**

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Sign in / create account

Your continued donations keep Wikipedia running!


Desert glass

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Desert Glass, Libyan Desert Glass (LDG), Edeowie Glass, or Great Sand Sea Glass is found in large (tens of kilometers) regions of sandy deserts in the Libyan Desert, Africa, and in South Australia.

Contents [hide]

- 1 The geologic origin
- 2 Pseudoscientific speculation
- 3 See also
- 4 References



Libyan Desert Glass

- **Wikipedia is not an authoritative source**
- **But it can be a useful source for sources**

References

1. ^ Rand Flem-Ath and Colin Wilson, *The Atlantis Blueprint*, ISBN 0-7515-3100-6

Literature

- V. de Michele (ed.): *Proceedings of the Silica 96 Meeting on Libyan Desert Glass and related desert events*, Bologna, 1997 [Contents](#)
- P.A. Clayton / L.J. Spencer: *Silica Glass from the Libyan Desert*, Vortrag vom 09.11.1933 [online](#)

External links

- [Google Scholar: "Desert Glass"](#)

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Establishing Warrant



Coin depicting the Sanctuary of Hercules, excavated in the ruins of Erythrae, Turkey

- What is preferred spelling?
- Where is the ancient site? Same as a modern town?
- What is the hierarchical parent of this place?

- Inscription on object may be a source for a variant name
- But DO NOT transliterate the Greek name unless you are an expert! ερυθραία
- Use sources with Roman alphabet.

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Establishing Warrant

Carlson, Deborah N., "The Classical Greek Shipwreck at Tektaş Burnu, Turkey," *American Journal of Archaeology*, 107/4 (2003): 63 ff.

The Classical Greek Shipwreck at Tektaş Burnu, Turkey

DEBORAH N. CARLSON

Abstract

The remains of a fifth-century B.C. shipwreck were discovered off the Aegean coast of Turkey by the Institute of Nautical Archaeology (INA) in 1996. Excavations of the wreck between 1999 and 2001 determined that the ship had been carrying a cargo of wine contained about 200 amphoras of the so-called pseudo-Samian type which have been found at various sites along the Black Sea coast but are not presently attributed to any specific site. An amphora stamp from the wreck, however, suggests that these 200 amphoras may have been produced at nearby Erythrae. The ship was also carrying lesser quantities of black pottery, and amphoras from Chios, Mende, and Samos. Remains of the ship include a pair of wooden oars—the only ones ever found in association with an ancient vessel.

INA's annual surveys for shipwrecks in Turkey. At that time, divers located a mound...

- Names often found in an article without context
- May not know the modern administrative parent
- With homographs, how do you know which place is intended?
- Spelling = Erythrae

In 1336, Erythrae came under the rule of the Turks.

© 2011 J. Paul

Establishing Warrant

Grove online

Ionia.

 Print this page

 Email this page

Ancient region covering the central part of the west coast of Asia Minor (modern Turkey) from the Bay of Izmir south to Bargyla. It included the cities of Miletos, Myous, Priene, Ephesos, Kolophon, Teos, Lebedos, **Erythrai**, Klazomenai, Phokaia and Smyrna, and the adjacent islands of Samos and Chios. Herodotos (*Histories* I.cxlv–cxlviii) and Thucydides (*History of the Peloponnesian War* I.xii) claimed that Greeks fleeing the Dorian invasion colonized the region in the 11th century BC, but excavators have discovered Late Bronze Age (13th century BC) Mycenaean objects in the area, and

- Art encyclopedia
- Name in running text, spelled with "i" = Erythrai
- Does not state modern parent

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Establishing Warrant

Encyclopedia Britannica Online:

Erythrae

Encyclopædia Britannica

Page 1 of 1

[PRINT PAGE](#) [PRINT ARTICLE](#) [E-MAIL ARTICLE](#) [CITE ARTICLE](#)

ancient Ionic city on the Mimas (now Kara Burun) peninsula in western Turkey. The original site of traditionally Cretan and later Ionian settlement is uncertain, but from the 4th century BC the city was located at modern **Ildir** where traces of the wall circuit, theatre, and citadel are visible.

Expand your Research:

[Journals And Magazines](#)
[The Web's Best Sites](#)

About 453 BC **Erythrae**, refusing to pay tribute, seceded from the Delian League. A revolution and a new government restored the

- Encyclopedia entry
- Name in article heading
- Text states that the place is the same as modern town Ildir
- Name = Ildir (Roman lowercase "i," no diacritic)

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Establishing Warrant

Canby, 1:279

ERSEKULIVAR. See NOVÉ ZÁMKY.

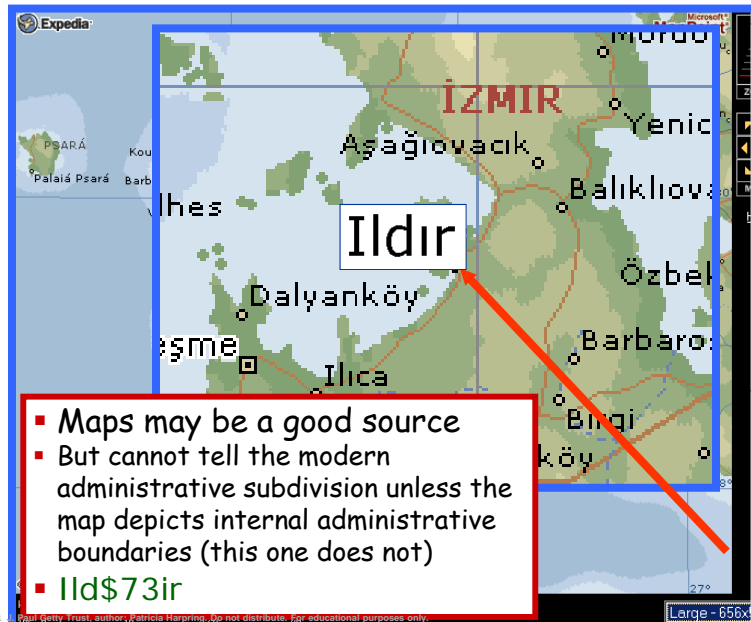
ERYTHRAE (Turkey) Ionian city of ancient LYDIA, now in Izmir province, on the Kara Burun peninsula, opposite CHIOS. It seceded from an alliance with ATHENS in 453 BC by refusing to pay tribute. This link was restored by a new government, but the city rebelled again in the Peloponnesian Wars. Liberated from Persian rule in 334 BC by Alexander the Great, it became a free city in the Roman province of ASIA after 133 BC. One of 12 important Ionian cities, it was famous for its sibyls Herophile and Athenais. It remained a wealthy city of the

ERYX [Ita
Erice] (Ita

- Encyclopedia of historical places
- Name in article heading
- Text states that the place is now in Izmir province = Parent
- NOT all caps in TGN = Erythrae

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Establishing Warrant



- Maps may be a good source
- But cannot tell the modern administrative subdivision unless the map depicts internal administrative boundaries (this one does not)
- Ildır

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Geonames Area Help

Country Code	Country Name	ADM1 Code	ADM1 Name
TU	TURKEY	35	Izmir

Variant: Ildir, Gulf of (UNI= -1078025)
 Variant: Eritra Körfezi (UNI= -1078334)
 Variant: Eritra Bay (UNI= -1068333)
 Variant: Eritra, Bay of (UNI= -1068332)

BGN Standard: Ildir
 (4) PPL 40° 41' 00" N 042° 28' 00" E TU25 KL80 TK38-10 -754263 -1078024 1993-12-18

BGN Standard: Ildır
 (4) PPL 38° 23' 02" N 026° 28' 36" E TU35 262 -1078023 2003-02-05

NGA/NIMA Site:

Once you know that Ildir is the modern site for Erythrae, use NIMA for coordinates and parent

Ild\$73ir

- Atlases and gazetteers usually have degrees, minutes, seconds for coordinates
- GIS and other sources may use decimal fractions of degrees
- Enter in correct field

38.3838889 -26.4766667

38° 23' 02" N 026° 28' 36" W

index mundi

		Latitude	Longitude	Elevation (meters)	Elevation (feet)
Ikramiye	Sakarya Ili	40.6161111	30.2691667	595	1952
Ilbeyi	Bingöl Ili	39.3666667	40.4333333	2062	6765
Ildir	Erzurum Ili	40.6833333	42.4666667	1586	5203
Ildir	Izmir Ili	38.3838889	26.4766667		
Ilecik	NA	40.5166667	39.0833333	1607	5272

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

- Atlases and gazetteers usually have degrees, minutes, seconds for coordinates
- GIS and other sources may use decimal fractions of degrees
- Click appropriate button and transcribe

COORDINATES (latitude and longitude, in degrees/minutes/seconds or decimal degrees)

degrees/minutes/seconds decimal degrees

Latitude Degree Minute

Longitude Degree Minute

Elevation Feet Elevation Meters (Note: Add only feet)

Elevation Feet

38.3838889 26.4766667

38° 23' 02" N 026° 28' 36 E

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harp... Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

The Library of Congress >> Go to Library of Congress Online Catalog

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AUTHORITIES

Help New Search Search History Headings List Start Over

SOURCE OF HEADINGS: Library of Congress Online Catalog

YOU SEARCHED: Subject Authority Headings = erythrae

SEARCH RESULTS: Displaying 1 through 25 of 25.

#	Authority	Notes
2	Erythrae.	
1	Erythrae (Ancient city)	
3	Erythraea. [from old catalog]	
4	Erythraean Sea	References
5	Erythraeus, 16th cent.	References
6	Erythraeus, Janus Nicius, 1577-1641	Authorized Heading
7	Erythraeus, Mison, 1634-1706	References

- LC subject headings and authorities may be a source
- In this case, our Erythrae is a subject heading, spelling with digraph Erythr\$70ae

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harp... Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Establishing Warrant

TGN names:

1. Ild\$73ir (*vernacular, preferred*)
2. Ildir
3. Ild\$73ir\$73i
4. Erythrae (*historical, site name*)
5. Erythr\$70ae (*historical*)
6. Erythrai (*historical*)

TGN preferred name = current name most often used

Preferred name for the ancient site


**Historical arranged below current names
In reverse chronological order, if relevant**

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

**HOW TO BUILD A
HIERARCHY AND CLASSIFY**

Hierarchical Relationships

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



Hierarchical Relationships


Hierarchical relationships are the broader and narrower (parent/child) relationships between logical records (where each record represents a concept)

- The hierarchical relationship is the primary feature that distinguishes a thesaurus or taxonomy from simple controlled lists and lists of synonym rings

Hierarchical relationships are referred to by genealogical terms such as *child, children, siblings, parent, grandparent, ancestors, descendants, etc.*

whole/part
genus/species
instance

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



Whole/Part Relationships

Whole/part relationships are typically applied to geographic locations, parts of corporate bodies, parts of the body, and other types of concepts that are not readily placed into genus/species relationships

Each child should be a part of the parent and all the other ancestors above it

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Whole/Part Relationships

- Top of the TGN hierarchy (*hierarchy root*)**
- **World (*facet*)**
- **North and Central America (*continent*)**
- **Costa Rica (*nation*)**
- **Alajuela (*province*)**
- **Cartago (*province*)**
- **Guanacaste (*province*)**
- **Heredia (*province*)**
- **Limón (*province*)**
- **Puntarenas (*province*)**
- **San José (*province*)**



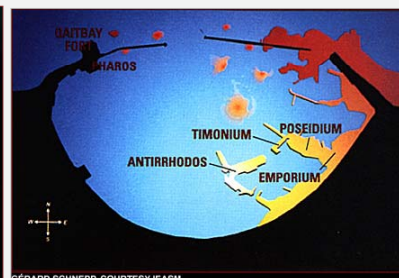
- provinces are part of the nation
- displayed with indentation
- indicated by linking each place to its "parent"

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Whole/Part Relationships

- Egypt (nation)
- Urban (region)
- Al-Iskandariyah (governorate)
- Alexandria (inhabited place)
- Antirrhodos (former island)

- Some places may no longer exist , e.g., submerged island of Alexandria, Egypt



© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Whole/Part Relationships

- Gobelins
 - Gobelins Furniture Manufactory
 - Gobelins Marquetry Studio
 - Gobelins Pietra Dura Studio
 - Gobelins Metalwork Studio
 - Gobelins Engraving Studio
 - Gobelins Silversmiths' Studio
 - Gobelins Painting Studio
 - Gobelins Sculpture Studio
 - Gobelins Tapestry Manufactory
 - Gobelins Dye Works

▪ Studios are part of larger corporate body



© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

La Chasse aux Cerfs, atelier Gobelin tpestry manufactory, based on sketches by Albert Eckhout, ca. 1699-1730; wool and silk, 326 x 580.2 cm. J. Paul Getty Museum (Los Angeles, CA), 92.000.21

Genus/Species Relationships

The genus/species, or generic relationship, is the most common relationship in thesauri and taxonomies because it is applicable to a wide range of topics

All children in a genus/species relationship should be a kind of, type of, or manifestation of the parent

(compare to instance relationship, where children are an *example of* the parent)

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Genus/Species Relationships

Placement of a child may be tested by the **all/some** argument

bronze

↑ ↓

ALL **SOME**

↑

architectural bronze

Top of the AAT hierarchies

- Materials Facet
- Materials
- materials
- <materials by composition>
- inorganic material
- metal
- <metal by composition or origin>
- nonferrous metal
- <copper and copper alloy>
- copper alloy
- bronze (metal)
- architectural bronze
- bell metal
- Corinthian bronze
- gunmetal (casting bronze)
- lead bronze
- manganese bronze [N]
- nickel bronze
- phosphor bronze
- statuary bronze


© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Genus/Species Relationships

Processes and Techniques Hierarchy
 <image-making processes and techniques>
 projection

- azimuthal projection
- azimuthal equidistant projection
- gnomonic projection
- polar projection
- stereographic projection
- central projection
- conic projection
- polyconic projection
- cylindrical projection
- Mercator projection
- equidistant projection
- parallel projection
- axonometric projection
- dimetric projection
- isometric projection
- oblique projection
- orthographic projection
- multiview projection

● Logic must hold true all the way up, through all ancestors



© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Instance Relationships

In addition to the whole/part and genus/species relationships, some vocabularies may utilize a third type of hierarchical relationship, the instance relationship

This is most commonly seen in vocabularies where proper names are organized by general categories of things or events

mountains

- Alps
- Apennines
- Rocky Mountains
- Himalayas

rivers

- Amazon River
- Colorado River
- Mississippi River
- Nile River
- Ohio River
- Thames
- Yellow River

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Instance Relationships

Top of the ULAN list / hierarchy

- Corporate Bodies (*ULAN facet*)
- Persons, Artists (*ULAN facet*)
- Unknown Artists (*ULAN facet*)
- Non-Artists (*ULAN facet*)
- Abarca de Bolea, Pedro Pablo (Spanish statesman, 1630-1700)
- Abati Olivieri, Giulia degli (Italian aristocrat, 1630-1700)
- Abbas, M. A. (Hong Kong author and critic, born 1942)
- Abd el-Maksond, Mohamed (Egyptian author, contemp.)
- Abdülmecit, Sultan of the Turks (Ottoman ruler, 1838-1861)
- Abrams, Harry N. (American publisher, collector, 1904-1992)
- Acacius, Patriarch (Greek patriarch, died 489)
- Acevedo y Zúñiga, Manuel de (Spanish patron, 1590-1640)
- Adalbert, Abbot (German abbot, 8th century)
- Adalbert, Archbishop (German archbishop, noble, ca. 1000-1072)
- Adalbert, Bishop (German bishop, died 961, from Lorraine)
- Adalbert, Prince of Prussia (German prince, 1811-1873)
- Adams, Abigail (American first lady, 1744-1818)

- Examples of instance relationships = upper facets in ULAN, and for categories of subject in CONA IA
- E.g., proper names are examples of Non-Artists (not types of, or parts of the hierarchical parent)

136

Facets and Guide Terms

Facets provide the primary subdivisions of a hierarchy, typically located directly under the root or top of the hierarchy

Subfacets, also called hierarchies, may subdivide the facets

Guide terms (types of node labels) are additional levels that collocate similar sets or classes of records (illustrated in the example below with angled brackets)

They should logically illustrate the principles of division among a set of sibling terms

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

- E.g., a logical classification of the terms under the top of the hierarchy, a facet, subfacet (hierarchy), and guide terms in angled brackets, which organize the terms by form, function, and other logical divisions

Top of the AAT hierarchies
 Objects Facet
 Visual and Verbal Communication
 Visual Works (Hierarchy Name)

..... <visual works by form>
 dioramas
 diptychs
 duein fubara
 medals
 polyptychs
 tapestries [N]
 triptychs
 <visual works by function>
 cartoons (humorous images)
 clip art
 emblems (allegorical pictures)
 masterpieces (visual works)
 models (representations)

..... <visual works by medium or technique>
 <visual works by subject type>

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Facets and Guide Terms

Visual Works Hierarchy
 ...<visual works by medium c
photographs
<photographs by form>
negatives
positives
<transparencies: ph
<photographs by form: color>
<photographs by form: format>
card photographs
boudoir midget mounts
cabinet photographs
cartes-de-visite
cameo prints
gem photographs
lantern slides
slides (photographs)

- Commonly *form, function, material, location*
- but levels vary depending upon necessity of a given hierarchy



Unidentified middle class Black New Yorker, cabinet photograph. Artist: Butler studios, 7 Bond St., Brooklyn, 5 1/2 x 4 1/8 inches, mounted on stiff gray card (6 1/2 x 4 1/4 inches), blind-stamped and printed with name and address of photo studio. N.d. (c. 1880's). Image: artnet.com.

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Facets and Guide Terms

- 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

<i>Associated Concepts</i>	<i>Physical Attributes</i>	<i>Styles and Periods</i>	<i>Agents</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Materials</i>	<i>Objects</i>
----------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------	---------------	-------------------	------------------	----------------

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Polyhierarchies

Some concepts logically belong to more than one broader context

To accommodate this situation, the data structure of a properly constructed thesaurus should allow polyhierarchical relationships

Each record exists only once in the vocabulary but may be linked to multiple parents and can thus appear in multiple hierarchical views

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Polyhierarchies

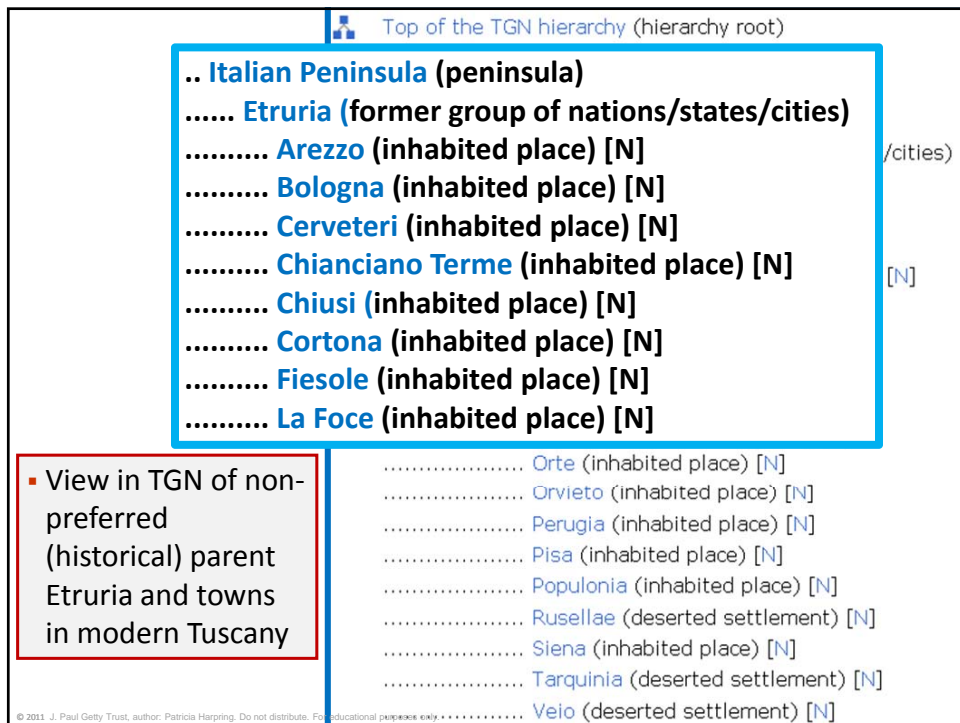
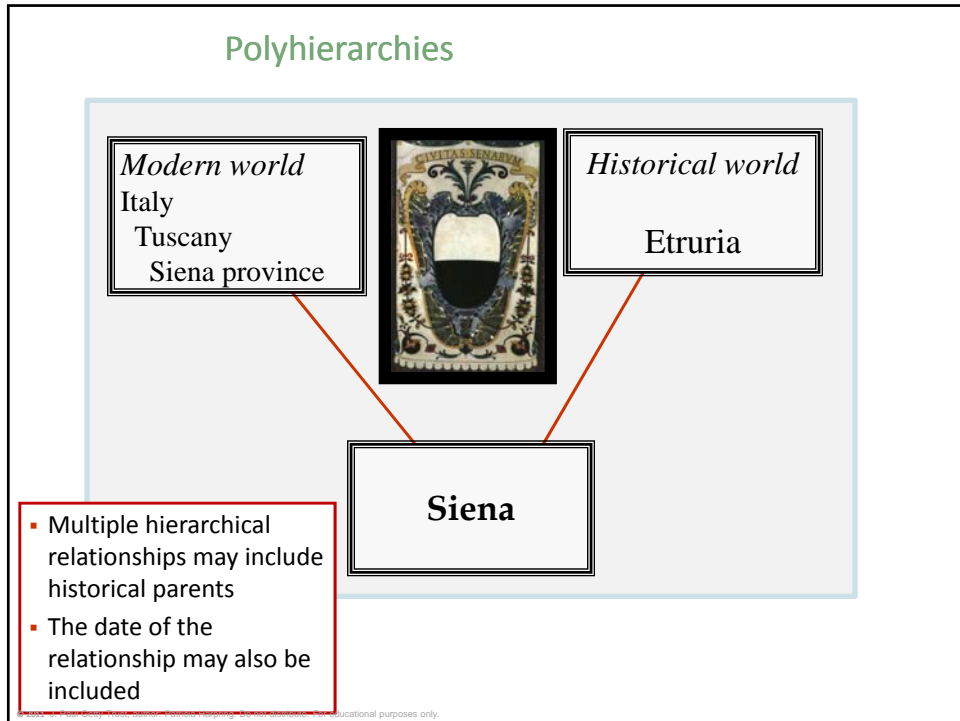
The criteria for creating polyhierarchical relationships should be explicitly established

Children should be placed under multiple parents only when they logically belong to those parents


Hierarchical Position:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ Objects Facet ▣ Furnishings and Equipment (Hierarchy Name) (G) ▣ Tools and Equipment (G) ▣ equipment (G) ▣ <equipment by process> (G) ▣ <bookbinding equipment> (G) ▣ backing hammers (G) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● E.g., AAT, a <i>backing hammer</i> should be located under the guide term ● <bookbinding equipment> ● but it also belongs under <i>hammers (tools)</i>

Additional Parents:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ Objects Facet ▣ Furnishings and Equipment (Hierarchy Name) (G) ▣ Tools and Equipment (G) ▣ equipment (G) ▣ <equipment by process> (G) ▣ <striking tools> (G) ▣ hammers (tools) (G) ▣ backing hammers (G) 	

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



Whole/Part Relationships



Views of multiple parents for *mboko* – containers by form and also ceremonial vessels

Hierarchical Position:

- Objects Facet
- Furnishings and Equipment (Hierarchy Name) (G)
- Containers (Hierarchy Name) (G)
- containers (receptacles) (G)
- <containers by form> (G)
- mboko (containers) (G)

Additional Parents

- Furnishings and Equipment (Hierarchy Name) (G)
- Containers (Hierarchy Name) (G)
- containers (receptacles) (G)
- <containers by function or context> (G)
- ceremonial containers (G)
- mboko (containers) (G)

Objects Facet

- Object Genres (Hierarchy Name) (G)
- <object genres (Guide Term)> (G)
- <object genres by function> (G)
- divination objects (G)
- mboko (containers) (G)

- ceremonial vessels
- ampullae
- bratinas [N]
- charkas [N]
- great salts [N]
- kernoi
- kero cups
- kiddush cups
- mboko (containers) [N]

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harper. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only. Divination kit, Metropolitan Museum of Art

Whole/Part Relationships


Sorting of siblings: Usually alphabetical, but chronological, spatial, or another logical order may be used

- E.g., spatial for planets in solar system, chronological for Roman periods

- Solar System (solar system)
- Sun (star)
- Mercury (planet)
- Venus (planet)
- Earth (planet)
- Mars (planet)
- Jupiter (planet)
- Saturn (planet)
- Uranus (planet)
- Neptune (planet)
- Pluto (dwarf planet)
- Ceres (dwarf planet)
- Eris (dwarf planet)
- Quaoar (planetary body)
- Sedna (planetary body)

- Imperial (Roman)
- Early Imperial
- Augustan
- Julio-Claudian
- Flavian
- Trajanic
- Hadrianic
- Antonine
- Severan
- Tetrarchic [N]
- Constantinian [N]

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harper. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.




How to Classify

Classification, here referring to positioning in a hierarchy, has two goals:

- To organize the content so that it can be found quickly
- To place the content in context so that it becomes part of a cohesive body of knowledge

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



How to Classify

How to build a hierarchy

In the beginning:

- Have a long-term perspective
- Plan for the total content – don't just design for the content you have today
- Avoid duplication
- Do as much testing as possible
- Get feedback
- Take your time; consider each classification carefully

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

How to Classify

Adding to an established hierarchy:

Choosing the parent

- To add a new record to a hierarchy, you must determine the correct level or parent under which the record will be placed
- Criteria will differ for Persons/Corporate Bodies, Geographic Places, Iconographic Subjects, and Generic Concepts
- Consult the Editorial Rules and pay strict attention to precedent for similar records in the hierarchy

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

How to Classify

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
- For whole/part relationships, the child must be a part of the parent; for instance relationships, child must be an example of
- Make sure each subset of narrower terms clustered under broader term is independent and mutually exclusive in meaning
- Occasionally meanings may overlap among siblings, but avoid this when possible

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

How to Classify

Choosing the parent

- **Hint:** E.g., in the AAT – 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
- Will your term 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

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

HOW TO SELECT RELATED CONCEPTS

Associative Relationships

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Associative Relationships

Associative relationships exist between records that are conceptually close, but where the relationship is neither equivalent nor hierarchical

The most basic type of associative relationship is simply *related to*

More specific types of associative relationships may be designated

Jean-Honoré Fragonard
(*French painter and draftsman, 1732-1806*)

Jean-Siméon Chardin (*French painter and draftsman, 1699-1779*)

Marie-Anne Fragonard
(*French painter and miniaturist, 1745-1823*)

student of

spouse of

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Types of Associative Relationships

Associative relationships may be made between records in the same hierarchy or in different hierarchies

May be relationships between overlapping siblings or other terms where the meanings are similar and the terms are occasionally (but not generally) used as synonyms

In general, terms that are mutually exclusive do not require associative relationships, particularly if they cannot be confused with one another, whether or not they share the same parent

Final Neolithic

sectores de las islas de Gran Bretaña.

Related concepts:
 meaning/usage overlaps with **Early Bronze Age**
 (Bronze Age, <three-age system>, ... Styles and Periods)
 [300019276]

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Types of Associative Relationships

There should be associative relationships between terms that are intended to be used as separate concepts but may be confused by users

ID: 7024272 Record Type: administrative

Lorraine (historical region)

Co:
 Lat: 49.00.00 N degrees minutes Lat: 49.0000 decimal degrees
 Long: 006.00.00 E degrees minutes Long: 6.0000 decimal degrees

Note: Area of northwestern Europe contained in modern Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Alsace-Lorraine (France), and northwestern Germany. The kingdom was established when the Carolingian empire split; it was divided into two duchies in 959. It was ruled by a ducal family from the 11th century. It was held permanently by France from 1766, except when it went to Germany (with Alsace) for a time after the Franco-Prussian War in 1871. See also the modern region of Lorraine, France.

Names:

Lorraine (preferred, C, V, N, English-P, French-F)	.....	named for grandson of Charlemagne, Lothair I
Lothringen (H, V, N, Germanic language)	.....	name really applies to medieval kingdom of Lorraine, later divided
Lotharingia (H, V, N)	.....	Latin for "kingdom of Lothair," named by Lothair II (died 869)
Lotharii Regnum (H, V, N, Latin-P)	.....

Hierarchical Position:

World
 Europe
 France
 Lorraine (region)

Place Type: historical region

Related geographic places:
 distinguished from Lorraine (region)
 (World, Europe, France) [7002888]

- E.g., Lorraine the current region of France may be confused with the larger historical area known by the same name

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Relationship Types

- Relationship Type is a term or phrase characterizing the relationship between the person or corporate body at hand and the linked person or corporate body
- Do not make multiple relationships between the same two entities (list only most important)
- Choose the specific suitable Relationship Type, if possible; if absolutely necessary, use the broad *related to* as a default

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Relationship Types

The types of relationships will vary from vocabulary to vocabulary, depending upon the nature of the terms and how they are intended for use in retrieval

E.g., relationships between generic terms would differ from relationships between people, which could include familial and professional relationships

Code	Focus Entity	Related Code
5000	related to	5000
5001	formerly related to	5001
5003	associated with	5003
5100	distinguished from	5100
5110	meaning/usage overlaps with	5110
5210	focus of	5211
5211	focus was	5210
5250	attribute of	5351
5251	attribute was	5250
5301	manifestation of	5302
5302	manifestation was	5301
5310	predecessor of	5311

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

When to Make Associative Relationships

Avoid making unnecessary links between related concepts

Relationships should be made only between records that are directly related, but where hierarchical and equivalent relationships are inappropriate

- If a thesaurus is bound together by too many associative relationships between entities that are only loosely or indirectly related, the value of the relationships in retrieval is lost
- Consider this question: if the end user is interested in retrieving Concept X, might he or she possibly also want to retrieve Concept Y? If not, there probably should not be an associative relationship between the two records

5001	formerly related to	5001
5003	associated with	5003
5100	distinguished from	5100
5110	meaning/usage overlaps with	5110
5210	focus of	5211
5211	focus was	5210
5250	attribute of	5351
5251	attribute was	5250
5301	manifestation of	5302
5302	manifestation was	5301
5310	predecessor of	5311

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

When to Make Associative Relationships

Associative relationships are always reciprocal

For some relationships, the relationship type is the same on both sides of the link (e.g., related to); however, for others it is different depending upon which record is the focus

Vocabulary editors must be very careful to choose the correct relationship for the focus record (i.e., the record being edited when the relationship is made) -- the teacher must be described as the teacher of his or her student, while from the student's record, the reciprocal relationship displays

5100	distinguished from	5100
5110	meaning/usage overlaps with	5110
5210	focus of	5211
5211	focus was	5210
5250	attribute of	5351
5251	attribute was	5250
5301	manifestation of	5302
5302	manifestation was	5301
5310	predecessor of	5311

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.


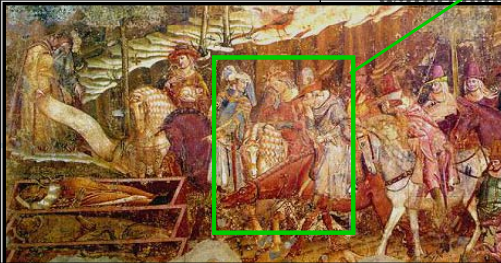
When to Make Associative Relationships

Materials

- building materials
- coating (material)
- lacquer
- plaster
- arriccio
- intonaco
- stucco
- photographic materials
- solvent

Visual Works

- drawings
- design drawings
- preliminary drawing
- sinopia
- environmental art
- mosaics
- paintings
- finger paintings
- frescoes
- watercolors

- There may be associative relationships between concepts
- mural painting (fresco) and the plasters, and drawing (sinopia) underneath

When to Make Associative Relationships

RELATIONSHIP TYPE:
members are

RELATED PERSONS:
Richard Meier
Michael Palladino
James R. Crawford
Bernhard Karpf
Reynolds Logan

Richard Meier & Partners **Architects** LLP



- "associative relationship"
- e.g., a corporate body may be related to persons

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

When to Make Associative Relationships

for Albrecht Dürer (German, 1471-1528)

Relationship Type: sibling of
Related Person: Hans Dürer

Relationship Type: student of
Related Person: Michael Wolgemut
Display Date: from 1486 through 1490
Start Date: 1486 **End Date:** 1490



- student/teacher relationships
- familial relationships if the relative is also an artist
- dates of relationship
- Start and End dates are used for searching, do not display to end user

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Albrecht Dürer: German, 1471 - 1528; Knight, Death and Devil, 1513; engraving on laid paper, sheet: 24.8 x 19 cm (9.8 x 7.5 in.); © National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC; gift of W.O. Brant Allen, 1911-12

When to Make Associative Relationships

Jorge Afonso (*Portuguese painter and court artist, born ca. 1470-1475, died before 1540*)

Master of 1515 (*Portuguese painter, active 1515*)

Relationship Type: possibly identified with
Related Person: Master of 1515 (*Portuguese painter, active 1515*)



- Use for artists who are perhaps the same person
- If scholars are not sure, do not put the names in the same record

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

When to Make Associative Relationships

for Niflheim, place in Nordic creation story

Relationship Type: actor is
Related Subject: Hel (Norse goddess)



- Associative Relationships are links to other entities in the same authority
- CONA Iconography Authority can also link to AAT, TGN, and ULAN – this is linked data in a broader sense

Relationship Dates

- There may be dates for associative relationships

[in the record for "rapiers"]

Relationship Type: **thing(s)**
needing context is

Related Concept: **cup-hilts**

Display Date: **cup-hilts were found on rapiers beginning in the 17th century**

Start Date: **1600**

End Date: **9999**




Francesco-Maria Rivalta, ca. 167-1680, Milan, steel, bequest of Carl Otto Kretschmar von Kienbusch, 1977. Image: Philadelphia Museum of Art online

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

HOW TO WRITE A SCOPE OR DESCRIPTIVE NOTE

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



Scope Note and Descriptive Note

- Describes how the term should be used within the context of the thesaurus; distinguishes between terms for other concepts
- Provides descriptive information about the concept
- Expands upon information recorded in other fields
- Differs from a definition in a dictionary or glossary in that, rather than providing all the possible meanings for a word, it identifies a single concept and explains its particular meaning
- Brief, concise, avoid bias, standard grammar rules
- Must use a source, paraphrase accurately, do not assume or guess
- Cite source, do not plagiarize

See CDWA, CCO, and Editorial Manuals for Getty vocabularies for full set of rules and examples

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Scope Notes and Descriptive Notes

- Complete sentences are recommended to unambiguously convey meaning. Follow all other grammatical rules for standard English composition
- Values may include any ASCII character. Do not use carriage returns or tabs. No special characters are allowed, including smart quotes, M-dashes, and superscripts. Diacritics must be expressed according to the Diacritical Codes
- Do not plagiarize or quote a source verbatim
- All information in the descriptive note must be derived from an authoritative source and the source must be cited in the **Note Source** field. Acceptable sources are listed in the Rules
- The note should be brief and concise. The descriptive note is intended to touch upon major relevant points; it is not a comprehensive encyclopedia entry. A minimum note may be one or two lines of text

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Scope Notes and Descriptive Notes

- Any important information in the Note must be indexed in appropriate fields as warranted
- If an issue is in dispute, be careful not to express it as a certain fact. On the other hand, be careful not to imply that a fact is unknown simply because you happen not to know it
- Avoid bias or critical judgment, both negative and positive. Express all information in a neutral tone. Do not write from a subjective or biased point of view, even if your source expresses a fact in a subjective way. Avoid expressing biased or insensitive views regarding religion, politics, or culture.
- You may mention one or two works if necessary to make a point, but avoid making a long list of an artist's works

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Scope Notes and Descriptive Notes

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.

- **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**

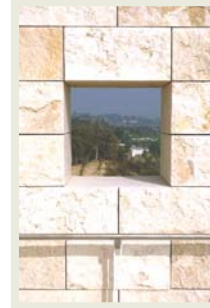
© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Scope Notes and Descriptive Notes

For travertine

Note: A dense, crystalline or microcrystalline limestone that was formed by the evaporation of river or spring waters. It is named after Tivoli, Italy ("Tibur" in Latin), where large deposits occur, and it is characterized by a light color and the ability to take a good polish. It is typically banded, due to the presence of iron compounds or other organic impurities. It is often used for walls and interior decorations in public buildings. It is distinguished from "tufa" by being harder and stronger.

- 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



© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Content adapted from the *Scope Notes and Descriptive Notes* by J. Paul Getty Trust, 2011.

Scope Notes and Descriptive Notes

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.

- **Style of the note:** Complete sentences are recommended when necessary to unambiguously convey meaning
- Follow all other grammatical rules for standard English composition
- Follow style specified in the Editorial Rules



© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Image: <http://www.getty.edu>

Scope Notes and Descriptive Notes

For Aethelwold (English calligrapher, bishop, active 963-984)

Note: Bishop of Winchester from 963 to 984. He was said to have cultivated music and various arts, and to have been a skilled penman and metalworker.

- **Brevity:** Should be brief and concise, intended to touch upon major relevant points
- Not a comprehensive encyclopedia entry.
- Minimum note may be one or two lines of text; may not be longer than 250 words

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Kierling. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Scope Notes and Descriptive Notes

For First Battle of Bull Run

Note: One of two battles fought a few miles north of the crucial railroad junction of Manassas, Virginia. The First Battle of Bull Run (called First Manassas by the South) was fought on July 21, 1861, at a very early stage of the war. Both armies were ill-prepared, but political pressures forced the Northern General Irvin McDowell to advance to a small stream named Bull Run near Manassas in northern Virginia, southwest of Washington; this was a move against the Southern city of Richmond, Virginia.

- **Index info:** Any important information in the Note

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Kierling. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

Scope Notes and Descriptive Notes

For Machupicchu (deserted settlement)

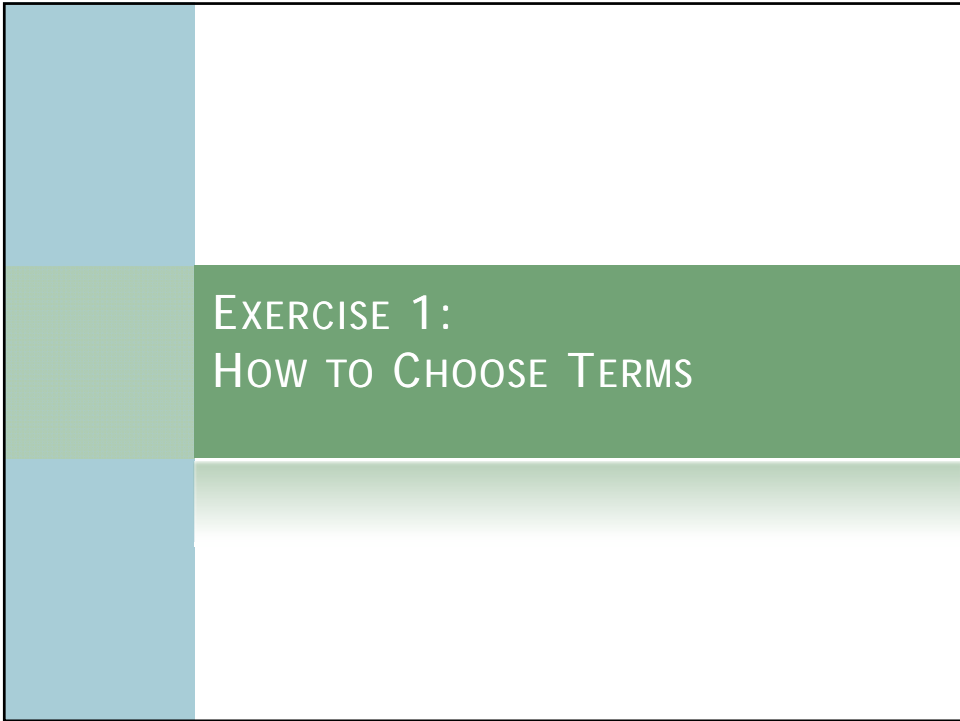
Note: Located on a high ridge between two sharp peaks, Machu Picchu (Old Peak) and Huayna Picchu (New Peak), overlook the Urubamba river valley. It was formerly believed to be Tampu Tocco, the "lost city of the Incas," but now is generally thought to have been the royal retreat of Inca emperor Pachacuti. It declined after the Spanish Conquest. The site was brought to the attention of scholars by archaeologist Hiram Bingham in 1911.

- **Index info:** Note any controversies concerning name or other issues

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpering. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.

EXERCISES

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpering. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.



EXERCISE 1: HOW TO CHOOSE TERMS

Exercise 1: Establish preferred and variant terms for a record

Scope Note: Wood of the species *Betula populifolia*, found in clusters on moist sites in northeastern North America. It is for turnery and for fuel.

- If you were developing your own local authority, your first source would be the AAT. But for the purposes of today's exercises, please use only the other sources provided.

* Sources used here may have been altered for demonstration purposes

Materials Handbook:

Encyclopedia for Managers, Technical Professionals, Purchasing and Production
 Managers, Technicians, and Supervisors
 by George S. Brady and Henry R. Clauser
 11th ed. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1977

117

BIRCH: The wood of birch trees, of which more than 15 varieties grow in the northeastern and Lake states of the United States and Canada, and other varieties in Europe and north Asia. The wood of the American birches has a yellow color; is tough, strong, hard, and close-textured; and polishes well. Birch is used in construction work for trim, and paneling, for furniture, and for turned articles such as handles. **Yellow birch**, *Betula lutea*, highly prized for furniture, is now getting scarce. **Gray birch**, *B. populifolia*, is also used for commercial purposes. It is also called **oldfield birch**. **Sweet birch**, *B. lenta* ranks next in importance. It is called **black birch**, **cherry birch**...

* Sources used here may have been altered for demonstration purposes



Main Entry: gray birch
Function: noun
Date: 1840

Merriam-Webster Dictionary

Search Dictionary



1: a small birch (*Betula populifolia*) of northeastern North America that has many lateral branches, grayish-white bark, triangular leaves, and that occurs especially in old fields reverting to woodland; also called *old field birch*. Also refers to the soft, weak wood of this tree.

2: **yellow birch**

* Sources used here may have been altered for demonstration purposes

OED | Oxford English Dictionary
The definitive record of the English language

Quick search: Find word in dictionary
Lost for Words? | Adv

View full results for 'oldfield birch' Print | Save | Email | Cite

Text size: [A](#) [A](#)

old field birch, *n.*

View as: [Outline](#) | [Full entry](#) Quotations: [Show all](#) | [Hide all](#)

Pronunciation: Brit. /,əʊl(d) fiːld 'bɜːtʃ/, U.S. /,oʊl(d) ,fild
'bɜrtʃ/

Etymology: < OLD FIELD *n.* + BIRCH *n.*

Trees or wood from the North American birch *Betula populifolia*.
Also called the **grey birch** (or **gray birch** in the U.S.). [Thesaurus »](#)
[Categories »](#)

* Sources used here may have been altered for demonstration purposes

Britannica
ACADEMIC EDITION

Science & Technology | Encyclopædia Britannica

Search Site Advanced Search

Table of Contents EDIT | SAVE | PRINT | E-MAIL | A* A

gray birch

ARTICLE from the Encyclopædia Britannica [Get involved](#) [Share](#) [Like](#)

gray birch, also spelled *grey birch*, also called *oldfield birch*, *wire birch*, or *poplar-leaved birch*, is the birch species *Betula populifolia*, a slender ornamental tree found in clusters on moist sites in northeastern North America. Rarely 12 m (40 feet) tall, it is covered almost to the ground with flexible branches that form a narrow, pyramidal crown. The thin, glossy, dark green, triangular leaves have long, thin stems that flutter in the wind. In one variety, the leaves are purplish when young.

Gray birch often is injured by ice and snow. Quick growing but short-lived, it seeds prolifically, providing burned or abandoned areas with a ground cover that protects the seedlings of more permanent trees. It is also planted as an ornamental in naturalistic landscapes. Gray birch wood is used in turnery and for fuel; see also [birch](#).

* Sources used here may have been altered for demonstration purposes


VirginiaTech
Invent the Future

Department of
Forest Resources and Environmental Conservation

gray birch [Betulaceae](#) *Betula populifolia* Marsh.  symbol: BEPO 

AKA: wire birch, poplar leaf birch. Sometimes mistakenly called “silver birch,” although that name is more correctly used for *B. papyrifera*, *American silver birch*.

Leaf: Alternate, simple, pinnately-veined, triangular with a very elongated acuminate tip, 2 to 3 inches long, doubly serrate margin, green above and paler below.

Flower: Monoecious; preformed male catkins near the end of the twig, 3/4 inch long, usually single; female upright, 1/2 inch long; appear or elongate (males) in early spring.

Fruit: Cone like, cylindrical, 3/4 inch long, deciduous at maturity, releasing tiny 2-winged nutlets. Matures in autumn, disperses over winter.

Twig: Slender, orange-brown to gray in color with warty, raised lenticels that give the twig a rough feel; buds are slender, pointed, green and brown, terminal bud is lacking.

Bark: Reddish brown with numerous lighter lenticels on very young stems, later turning gray to white and very chalky; remains smooth and generally does not peel.

Wood: Used for fuel, woodworking


Form: Small tree rarely over 30 feet tall typically with multiple trunks and a limby bole. The crown is irregular in shape with somewhat drooping slender branches.







* Sources used here may have been altered for demonstration purposes


Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

[tickets](#) [shop](#) [join](#) [give](#)

HOME
VISIT
CALENDAR
EXHIBITIONS
COLLECTIONS
ABOUT THE MFA

cameo

CAMEO Home

About CAMEO

Material Search

Browse Materials

Submit Material Information

Directory

Forbes Pigment Database

Search CAMEO

home > cameo > material search > material search results > material record

Material Name: fire birch

field definitions | units | correct this record | print this page | print this record | edit synonym list

Description

A slender deciduous tree, *Betula populifolia*, native to southeastern Ontario east to Nova Scotia, and south to Pennsylvania and New Jersey, with disjunct populations in Indiana, Virginia, and North Carolina. The fire birch produces a light yellow wood that is soft but naturally waterproof. It has been used for utensils, handles, toys, and fuel.

Synonyms and Related Terms

gray birch; gray birch; oldfield birch; Grau-Birke (Deut.); grijze berk (Ned.); bouleau gris (Fr.); abedul gris (Esp.)

* Sources used here may have been altered for demonstration purposes

NCBI Taxonomy Browser

Entrez PubMed Nucleotide Protein Genome Structure PMC

Search for gray birch as complete name lock Go Clear

Display 3 levels using filter: none

Betula populifolia

Taxonomy ID: 216989
Inherited blast name: eudicots
Rank: species
Genetic code: Translation table 1 (Standard)
Mitochondrial genetic code: Translation table 1 (Standard)
Other names:
synonym: Betula populifolia Marshall
common name: gray birch
common name: fire birch

Lineage(full)
 cellular organisms; Eukaryota; Viridiplantae; Streptophyta; Streptophytina; Embryophyta; Tracheophyta; Euphyllophyta; Spermatophyta; Magnoliophyta; eudicotyledons; core eudicotyledons; rosids; fabids; Fagales; Betulaceae; Betula

Comments and References:
 GRIN taxonomy: Name verified on date of entry into database in: USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program.

* Sources used here may have been altered for demonstration purposes

ITIS Report

Home About Data Data Access Submit Data Tools Comment

[Go to Print Version](#)

Results of: Search in every Kingdom for all containing 'gray birch'

***Betula populifolia* Marsh.**
 Taxonomic Serial No.: 19497

Download data [Download *Betula populifolia* TSN 19497](#)

Taxonomy and Nomenclature

Kingdom:	Plantae
Taxonomic Rank:	Species
Synonym(s):	
Common Name(s):	gray birch
Taxonomic Status:	
Current Standing:	accepted
Data Quality Indicators:	
Record Credibility Rating:	verified - standards met

* Sources used here may have been altered for demonstration purposes



Key to Answers for Exercise 1

Pref?	Order	Term	Language	D,AD,UF
P	1	gray birch	English	D
N	2	birch, gray	English	UF
N	3	grey birch	English	UF
N	4	oldfield birch	English	UF
N	5	old field birch	English	UF
N	6	poplar-leaved birch	English	UF
N	7	poplar leaf birch	English	UF
N	8	wire birch	English	UF
N	9	fire birch	English	UF
N	10	bouleau gris	French	D
N	11	abedul gris	Spanish	D
N	12	Grau-Birke	German	D
N	13	grijze berk	Dutch	D

Pref?	Order	Term
P	1	gray birch
N	2	birch, gray
N	3	grey birch
N	4	oldfield birch
N	5	old field birch
N	6	poplar-leaved
N	7	poplar leaf birch
N	8	wire birch
N	9	fire birch
N	10	bouleau gris
N	11	abedul gris
N	12	Grau-Birke
N	13	grijze berk

- Qualifier: If you are making records for species, which could have same names, then add qualifier "wood" to all terms, boid, madera, Holz, hout, etc. for other languages.
- Sources: May you use sources that refer to the tree when you intend to make a record for the wood? In this case, since you have three sources that refer to the wood, it is okay to use other sources referring to tree for variant names.
- The species binomial *Betula populifolia* could be a variant; but in AAT species are separate records and linked to the corresponding wood as material through Associative Relationships.
- What about "silver birch"? Best to put it with a separate record for *American silver birch*, and designate as "distinguished from" with Associative Relationships.
- Is "grey birch" a British spelling? Could be designated as language "British English," but also found in American English sources so "English."
- Order: most frequently cited terms near the top, all of one language together; maybe French (Canadian) after English, and then Spanish (common language in USA).

EXERCISE 2: HOW TO BUILD A HIERARCHY

Exercise 2: Organize the following terms into a hierarchical structure

botanical gardens	<gardens by product>	private gardens
children's gardens	giardini segreti	public gardens
Chinese gardens	hanging gardens	rock gardens
cloister gardens	healing gardens	roof gardens
community gardens	herb gardens	sculpture gardens
Dutch gardens	historic gardens	sunken gardens
flower gardens	Japanese gardens	vegetable gardens
formal gardens	jardines en miniature	walled gardens
gardener	kitchen gardens	water gardens
gardens	landscape gardens	
<gardens by form>	market gardens	
<gardens by function>	miniature gardens	
<gardens by location>	peat gardens	
<gardens by owners>	pleasure gardens	

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.




Key to Answers for Exercise 2

gardens	
.... <gardens by form>	.... <gardens by location or context>
..... Chinese gardens	..... cloister gardens
..... Dutch gardens	..... giardini segreti
..... formal gardens	..... roof gardens
..... hanging gardens	..... sunken gardens
..... Japanese gardens	.... <gardens by product>
..... landscape gardens	..... flower gardens
..... miniature gardens	..... herb gardens
..... peat gardens	..... vegetable gardens
..... rock gardens	.... <gardens by ownership>
..... walled gardens	..... community gardens
..... water gardens	..... private gardens
.... <gardens by function>	..... public gardens
..... botanical gardens	
..... children's gardens	
..... healing gardens	
..... historic gardens	
..... kitchen gardens	
..... market gardens	
..... pleasure gardens	
..... sculpture gardens	

gardens	
.... <gardens by form>	.... <gardens by location or context>
..... Chinese gardens	..... cloister gardens
..... Dutch gardens	..... giardini segreti
..... formal gardens	..... roof gardens
..... hanging gardens	..... sunken gardens
..... Japanese gardens	.... <gardens by product>
..... landscape gardens	..... flower gardens
..... miniature gardens	..... herb gardens
..... peat gardens	..... vegetable gardens
..... rock gardens	.... <gardens by ownership>
..... walled gardens	..... community gardens
..... water gardens	..... private gardens
.... <gardens by function>	..... public gardens
..... botanical gardens	
..... children's gardens	
..... healing gardens	
..... historic gardens	
..... kitchen gardens	
..... market gardens	
..... pleasure gardens	
..... sculpture gardens	

- *jardines en miniatura* is a Spanish descriptor for *miniature gardens*
- *gardener* goes in another hierarchy

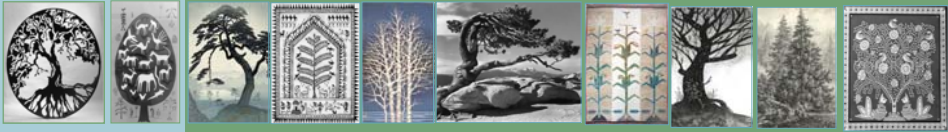


Patricia Harpring
Managing Editor
Getty Vocabulary Program

1200 Getty Center Drive
Los Angeles, CA 90049

310/440-6353
pharpring@getty.edu

Patricia Harpring © 2010 J. Paul Getty Trust. For educational purposes. Do not reproduce.



DEVELOPING AUTHORITY FILES
FOR ART INFORMATION:
CCO, CDWA,
AND THE CONA MODEL

Patricia Harpring
Managing Editor, Getty Vocabulary Program

Shorter version presented at CaVra conference, 16 & 17 June 2011

© 2011 J. Paul Getty Trust, author: Patricia Harpring. Do not distribute. For educational purposes only.