Art & Architecture Thesaurus
An In-Depth Look at the AAT
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Introduction

Names/terms
- cinnabar (English)
- cenobrium (English)
- natural vermilion (English)
- cinabre (French)
- cinabrio (Spanish)
- cinabro (Italian)
- cinábrio (Portuguese)
- zinnoberersatz (Dutch)
- Zinnobcr (German)
- tan-sha (Chinese)
- shinsha (Japanese)
- minium (cinnabar) (English)

Definition
A soft, dense, red, native ore composed of mercuric sulfide, found in deposits in veins near volcanic rocks or hot springs around the world. Cinnabar was mined in the Roman Empire for use as a pigment and for its mercury content; it has been the main source of mercury throughout the centuries. The toxic stone was also used for decoration and as a talisman in Mayan tombs, as a colorant in Chinese carved lacquerware, in ink used by high officials in the Byzantine Empire, and other applications. Cinnabar is chemically identical to synthetic red mercuric sulfide, which is called vermilion.

Related concepts
- Chinese red
- vermilion (pigment)

Sources
- MFA Conservation and Art Material Encyclopedia Online (2005+)

Persisten ID
- chinese red vermilion (pigment)

What is the AAT?
What is the AAT?

Positives
- photographic prints
- photographic prints by process
  - albumen prints
  - crystalotypes
  - hyalotypes
  - aristotypes
  - chromogenic color prints
  - collodion prints
  - cyanotypes
  - gelatin silver prints
  - palladium prints
  - pigment prints
  - carbon prints
  - gum bichromate prints
  - oil prints
  - platinum prints
  - salted paper prints
  - silver-dye bleach prints
  - stabilization prints

Positives
- photographic prints
- photographic prints by process

broader terms
- albumen prints
- crystalotypes
- hyalotypes
- aristotypes
- chromogenic color prints
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- cyanotypes
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narrower terms
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- gelatin silver prints
- palladium prints
- pigment prints
- carbon prints
- gum bichromate prints
- oil prints
- platinum prints
- salted paper prints
- silver-dye bleach prints
- stabilization prints

Photographic prints having albumen as the binder; always black-and-white, though they may be toned to a monochrome hue.

Photographic processes in which collodion is the binder. A silver halide is the light-sensitive agent, and the process may be used to produce positives (ambrotypes, tintypes) or negatives.

Blue-toned photographic prints produced by the blueprint process, not including reproductive prints of architectural or other technical drawings; for these, use "blueprints" or "blueline prints.

Photographic prints made by chromogenic color process.
**About the AAT**

- AAT is a *thesaurus* in compliance with ISO and NISO standards
- Hierarchical database; trees branch from root called *Top of the AAT hierarchies* (Subject_ID: 300000000)
- May be multiple broader contexts, AAT is *polyhierarchical*
- Also equivalence and associative relationships

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**About the AAT**

- Contains around 131,000 terms and other information about concepts
- Focus of each AAT record is a concept
- Currently around 34,000 concepts in the AAT
- Each concept's record (a conceptual record, not a database record) is also called a *subject*, is identified by a unique numeric Subject_ID
- Minimum record in AAT contains a numeric ID, a term, and a position in the hierarchy
- Terms for any concept may include the plural form of the term, singular form, natural order, inverted order, spelling variants, various forms of speech, and synonyms that have various etymological roots
- One term is flagged as the preferred term; it is a *descriptor*
**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
- Must fit into the hierarchies already established in the AAT
- **Concepts identified by terms excluding proper names**
- thus it can be described as containing information about *generic concepts* (as opposed to proper nouns or names)

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**SCOPE OF AAT**

*Outside the scope of AAT:*

- Geographic names (see TGN)
- Personal names (for artists, see ULAN)
- Corporate names
- Iconographic themes (use local authority populated with ICONCLASS and others)
- Titles of works of art or names of buildings (CONA)
- Brand names (Conservation Thesaurus)
AAT Is a Thesaurus

- 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

Equivalence relationships: The relationships between synonymous terms or names for the same concept, typically distinguishing preferred terms (descriptors) and variants

Hierarchical

Associative

Images from getty.edu, metmuseum.org, other museum sites
Hierarchical relationships: Broader and narrower (parent/child) relationships between concepts; hierarchical relationships are generally either whole/part or genus/species; may be polyhierarchical, meaning that each child may be linked to multiple parents.

Equivalence Relationships:
- stirrup cups
- coaching glasses
- hunting glasses

Associative Relationships:
- sturzbechers
- Sturzbecher
- stortebekers

Associative relationships: The relationships between concepts that are closely related conceptually, but the relationship is not hierarchical because it is not part/whole or genus/species.

Distinguished from:
- rhyta
- rhyton
- rhytons
- rhea
- rheon
- rheons
- riton

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NAMES / TERMS
multiple names, one is flagged preferred; dates for names

• Terms also identified by an ID

• All three Getty vocabularies have a common structure

SUBJECT
MAIN TABLE
basic record information, unique ID, parent_key, record type, descriptive/scope note, flags

• Main table, Subject_ID links data to the record

ASSOCIATIVE RELATIONSHIPS
links between subjects, dates

• Equivalence relationships between terms/names that are linked to the same concept ID

• Hierarchical relationships between different concept IDs; each record is linked to its immediate parent

• Associative relationships between different concept IDs; are reciprocal

Language
Contributors
Sources
Hans Holbein The Younger, Portrait of the Merchant Georg Gisze, 1532, Staatliche Museum (Berlin, Germany)

**concept**

300015637

**name/terms**

portraits

portrait

Porträt

ritratti

retratos

**related concepts**

distinguished from figures

**scope note**

Representations of real individuals that are intended to capture a known or supposed likeness.

**parent concept**

Objects Facet

... Visual and Verbal Communication

......... Visual Works (Hierarchy Name)

............... <visual works (Guide Term)>

.................. <visual works by subject type>

......................... portraits

**sources**

CDMARC Subjects: LCSH (1988-)

Hickerson and Engst, Terms for use in Field 655 (1984)

Mayer, Dictionary of Art Terms and Techniques (1969)

Webster's Third New International Dictionary (1961)


Zinkham and Parker, Descriptive Terms for Graphic Materials (1986)
**Record Type:** concept

**Record Type**

- *Type designation that characterizes the AAT record (concept, guide term, etc.)*
- *Record types include the following:*

**Concept:** Refers to records in the AAT that represent concepts, which include the majority of terms in the AAT: types of objects and architecture (e.g., *amphora, cathedral*), materials (bronze, stained glass), styles and periods (e.g., *Neolithic, Baroque*), types of people (e.g., painters, sculptors), activities (e.g., *museology, printmaking*), physical attributes (e.g., inlays, crazing), and associated concepts (e.g., verism, sprezzatura); records for concepts include the terms, a note, and bibliography. Compare Concept with Guide term and Hierarchy name.

**Guide term:** Also known as the *node label*; refers to records that serve as place savers to create a level in the hierarchy under which the AAT can collocate related concepts. Guide terms are not used for indexing or cataloging. In displays, they should be enclosed in angled brackets (e.g., *<planographic printing processes>*).

**Hierarchy name:** A sub-facet, directly under the facet level (e.g., *Processes and Techniques*). The hierarchy name is generally not used for indexing or cataloging.

**Facet:** Refers to the top of a facet, which is one of the major divisions of the AAT (e.g., *Activities Facet*). It is not used for indexing or cataloging.

**ID:** 300264820

**Subject ID**

- *Unique numeric identification for the AAT record*
- *Each concept in the AAT database is uniquely identified by a numeric ID that serves to link the terms and all other pertinent information to the concept record*

- *ID is generally permanent*
- *Occasionally an ID may change due to record being unmerged or non-synonyms removed (they then become a new record)*
- *Then new IDs are included in the licensed files, and a mapping between defunct and new IDs is provided to licensees*
### Merging records
- Two or more records merged
- One retains its ID, the others become part of the first record and its ID is lost (absorbed into revision history for the first record)

• If near-synonyms or generic postings are in a single record, we make several records of one: gramophones are a type of phonograph
• New record with new ID must be created for gramophones
**Descriptor: naive art**  
**AAT ID: 300263555**

*Scope note* - Refers to art created by non-professional artists or artisans who have not had formal training and are often self-taught. It typically displays the artist's poor grasp of anatomy and lacks mastery of conventional perspective and other hallmarks of trained artists. It includes painting, sculpture, embroidery, quilts, toys, ship's figureheads, decoys, painted targets, and other objects, and often refers to such objects created specifically in 19th- and 20th-century Europe and North America. It is generally distinguished from "outsider art," which includes the more extravagant psychotic drawings and other art created or collected according to a philosophy of avoidance of, rather than simply a lack of, traditional training. It is also usually distinct from "folk art," which is created according to specific cultural traditions.

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**Descriptor: outsider art**  
**AAT ID: 300056472**

*Scope note* - Refers to art created or collected according to a philosophy of avoidance of the conventional fine art tradition. The term was coined in the 1940s and generally refers to art that fits the ideal described by Jean Dubuffet, who posited that art should be inventive, non-conformist, unprocessed, spontaneous, insulated from all social and cultural influences, "brut," created without thought of financial gain or public recognition, and based upon autonomous inspiration, in direct contrast to the stereotypes of the traditional or official artistic culture. Dubuffet sought such art in the work of psychiatric patients and other insulated individuals.

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**Associative Relation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship Type/Code</th>
<th>Entity Type</th>
<th>Entity</th>
<th>Related Entity/Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2325 - creator(s) are</td>
<td>Concept</td>
<td>naive artists</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2100 - distinguished from</td>
<td>Concept</td>
<td>outsider art</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2100 - distinguished from</td>
<td>Concept</td>
<td>folk art</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2110 - meaning/usage over</td>
<td>Concept</td>
<td>self-taught art</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Links are made via associative relationships

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Not always a genus/species relationship for new records

- naive art is a separate concept from outsider art
- formerly were equivalents
- now are siblings
Term ID
- Unique number to identify the term in the database
- Every term has a different Term ID, even homographs
- In a merge, homograph’s term is absorbed into first record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terms/Names</th>
<th>Qualifier</th>
<th>Term ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Christmas</td>
<td>1000305020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cr$02eche</td>
<td>Christmas</td>
<td>1000305012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christmas cribs</td>
<td></td>
<td>1000305018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christmas crib</td>
<td></td>
<td>1000305013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Label
- Brief identification of the concept, concatenated from the preferred term (descriptor), qualifier (if applicable; e.g., Christmas above), and the parent string (in parentheses in the example above, abbreviated as indicated with an elipsis)
- Whereas the Subject ID identifies the concept in the database, the Label serves as a heading to identify the concept for end-users in results lists and other displays

crèches (Christmas)
(<religious visual works>, <visual works by function>, ... Visual and Verbal Communication) [300264820]
Required Fields for AAT

- preferred term
- variant terms: alternate descriptor (singular/plural) [used for terms, descriptors in other languages]
- sources for the terms
- scope note
- source(s) for the scope note

Equivalence Relationships: Terms in AAT
What is a term in AAT?

- A word or phrase denoting a discrete concept in the context of a particular subject
  - Must be used consistently in multiple sources to always refer to exactly the same concept
  - It is not the same thing as a “heading,” which may concatenate multiple “terms” together in a string
  - Terms may be combined to create headings where necessary for local use

What is a term

- AAT term represents a single concept
  - high rise building
  - skyscraper
  - steelwork
  - sheet glass
  - Neo-Modern
  - concrete
  - office building
- Each of the above terms represents a concept applicable to these images.
- Neo-Modern skyscraper is NOT a term. It comprises two terms (not bound).
**Examples of Terms**

- **rhyta**
- **rhyton**
- **color proofs**
- **colour proofs**
- **stilleven**
- **gilding**
- **gilded**
- **raking cornices**
- **cornices, raking**

**Variant Terms**

- **soft paste porcelain**
- **soft-paste porcelain**
- **artificial porcelain**
- **frit porcelain**
- **porcelaine de France**
- **pâte tendre**

- one term is required
- preferred term is a descriptor
- many records have multiple terms
### Preferred Terms

- One term flagged “preferred”
- “Preferred” term is the term most commonly used in American English published sources
- Preferred term is American English (including loan words)
- Chosen from current scholarly literature and standard, general reference works
- Include variant terms as well
- Include British English if needed; other languages if found in authoritative sources
- Other alphabets must have been transliterated into Roman alphabet in your source

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### Preferred Terms

- Each language has one **Descriptor**
- Also called **main terms, postable terms**
- **Only one overall "preferred" term per record**
- But there may be multiple descriptors, one for each language
- The preferred term is the default used to represent the concept in the hierarchy and other displays
**Determining the Preferred Term**

- language: American English
  - color vs. colour
- scholarly or technical vs. popular
- technical vs. brand name
- national vs. regional
- indigenous vs. pejorative
  - KhoiKhoi vs. Hottentots

**Preferred Grammatical Form**

- plural noun for objects
  - statues, hôtels (town houses), triptychs, headdresses
- prefer the form of loan word most commonly found in American English sources
  - gymnasiums vs. gymnasia
  - gynaeceae vs. gynaeceum
  - violoncellos vs. violoncelli
  - akua’mma vs. akua’bas
**Preferred Grammatical Form**

- singular noun for materials
  - leather, pearl, wicker
- noun or gerund for processes, techniques, and functions
  - illumination, decoration, lacquering, sketching, urbanization

**Alternate Descriptors**

- In traditional thesaurus usage, Alternate Descriptor and Descriptor are equally valid
- Alternate descriptors are flagged
  - singular for plural object descriptors
    - $D = \text{eye portraits}$
    - $AD = \text{eye portrait}$
  - past participle for processes, techniques, functions, and activities
    - $D = \text{scumbling}$
    - $AD = \text{scumbled}$

unknown English; Portrait of a Left Eye; ca. 1800; eye portrait; watercolor on ivory; 3/8 x 5/8 inches (0.9 x 1.6 cm); Philadelphia Museum of Art (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania); Johnson Collection 1936-6-1.
In traditional thesaurus usage, used for terms represent a see reference.

In practical modern usage, all terms in one record are equal for retrieval and equal for indexing, if desired.

Descriptor: gelatin silver prints
Alternate descriptor: gelatin silver print
Used For terms:
gelatin prints
gelatin silver photoprints
gelatin-silver prints
prints, gelatin silver

Used for terms (UF) include:
- synonyms and spelling variants
- singular as well as plural
- also called variant terms, non-preferred terms, lead-in terms
  - D = golden section
    UF = golden mean
  - D = sepia (ink)
    UF = cuttlefish ink
  - D = eye portraits
    UF = lover’s eyes

Leonardo da Vinci, Vitruvian Man Illustrating the Golden Section; ca. 1487; pen and sepia ink with wash over metalpoint on paper; 344 × 245 mm; Accademia (Venice, Italy).
**Terms in AAT**

**lantern slides** *(preferred, descriptor)*

**lantern slide** *(alternate descriptor)*

**lantern slide transparencies** *(used for)*

**magic lantern slides** *(used for)*

**slide, lantern** *(used for)*

**slides, lantern** *(used for)*

- NOUNS: For objects, preferred term is a plural noun, flagged *descriptor*
  - statues, hôtels (town houses), triptychs, headdresses

  For objects, the second term should be the singular noun, flagged *alternate descriptor*

  - Synonyms may be added (flagged *used for*)
  - Include inverted forms of descriptors
  - Generally 2-3 terms, no more than 10

**TERMS IN AAT**

**lantern slides** *(preferred, descriptor)*

**lantern slide** *(alternate descriptor)*

**lantern slide transparencies** *(used for)*

**magic lantern slides** *(used for)*

**slide, lantern** *(used for)*

**slides, lantern** *(used for)*

- Multiple terms **must** refer to the same concept = true synonymy, NOT near synonymy
- One flagged as “preferred” for the record
- Prefer the term most commonly used in standard, authoritative, scholarly publications in American English
- Flag the descriptor(s) in all languages
**TERMS IN AAT**

**embroidering (preferred, descriptor)**

**embroidered (alternate descriptor)**

**embroidery (process) (used for)**

**PROCESSES:** Preferred form is noun or gerund for processes, techniques, and functions

- illumination, decoration, lacquering, sketching, embroidering, urbanization

**Alternate descriptor is past participle for processes, techniques, functions, and activities**

- D = embroidering
- AD = embroidered

---

**TERMS IN AAT**

**gum arabic** *(preferred, English-P)*

- Acacia gum *(English)*
- arabic, gum *(English)*
- babool gum *(English)*
- babul gum *(English)*
- gomme arabique *(French-P)*
- goma arábiga *(Spanish-P)*

**MATERIALS:** Preferred term for materials is singular

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

**gum arabic** *(preferred, English-P)*
- Acacia gum *(English)*
- arabic gum *(English)*
- babool gum *(English)*
- babul gum *(English)*
- gomme arabique *(French-P)*
- goma arábiga *(Spanish-P)*

- Terms generally in lower case, except scientific terms, styles, other terms capitalized based on warrant
- Angevin Gothic, Brussels lace, Tudor roses

**Materials:**
- watercolor and gum arabic over partial transfer print on vellum

---

**Terms in AAT**

**Ancestral Puebloan** *(preferred, descriptor)*
- preferred by Native Americans, and in most common usage

**Ancestral Pueblo** *(used for)*
- Anasazi *(used for)*
- Basketmaker-Pueblo *(used for)*
- Hiatstinom *(used for)*
- Moki *(Pre-Columbian Pueblo style) *(used for)*
- Moqui *(used for)*

- Prefer culturally sensitive vs. derogatory
- But include all variant or alternate terms to provide access
**Terms in AAT**

- Prefer a technical term for the generic material or object, not a brand name
- "Super Glue"? No.
  "cyanoacrylate"? Yes.
- No proper names
- No brand names

**cyanoacrylate, n.**

A chemical compound containing the substituted acrylate group \( \text{CH}_2\cdot\text{C}(\text{CN})\cdot\text{COO} \); any of various exceptionally strong adhesives based on such a compound.

**Terms in AAT**

- diffusion transfer prints *(preferred, descriptor)*
- diffusion transfer print *(alternate descriptor)*
- instant camera photographs *(used for)*
- instant photographs *(used for)*
- instant prints *(used for)*
- Polaroids *(used for)*

- Prefer scholarly or technical vs. popular
  - diffusion transfer prints vs. instant prints
  - Brand name now in common usage
Terms in AAT

- Prefer species name
- Alternate descriptor is the "common term"

### Canis lupus:
- **Scientific term**: Canis lupus
- **Common term**: gray wolves, gray wolf, timber wolf

### Zebra:
- **Note**: Any of four species of striking black-and-white-striped mammals of the horse family Equidae and genus Equus.
- **Terms**:
  - Equus (genus)
  - Equus burchellii (species) [N]
  - Equus griseus (species) [N]
  - Equus quagga (species) [N]
  - Equus zebra (species) [N]

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Patricia Harpring, June 2009

Art & Architecture Thesaurus (AAT): In Depth page 26 © 2009 J. Paul Getty Trust
zebra:
Note: Any of four species of striking black-and-white-striped mammals of the horse family Equidae and genus Equus.

- AAT includes a term or level in the otherwise scientific taxonomy
- E.g., common term zebras is non-preferred parent for species

Preferred view
- zebras in the hierarchy under Equus (genus)
**Terms in AAT**

- **tortoise shell** (<keratinous material>, animal material, ... Materials)

  Note: Material made from the thinly sliced horny plates covering the shells of some turtles and tortoises. It was popular in the 19th-century for inlays, jewelry, hair combs, and other ornaments, but its use is banned today.

**Terms in AAT**

- pyrite (preferred, descriptor, English-P, French-P)
- pyrites (alternate descriptor, English)
- fool’s gold (used for, English, slang)
- Pyrit (descriptor, German-P)
- pyrite (descriptor, French-P)
- pyriet (descriptor, Dutch-P)

- Flag scientific, common name, neologisms, jargon/slang, official terms
- Be sure they are synonyms!!
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terms/Names</th>
<th>Term ID</th>
<th>Disp Nm</th>
<th>AACR2 Flag</th>
<th>Other Flags</th>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Flag scientific, common name, neologisms, jargon, official terms
- Be sure they are synonyms!!

- Conservation thesaurus would fit into the structure of the more generic AAT
- Linked at many points

For terms out of scope for the AAT, create a related thesaurus ("satellite" in thesaurus jargon)
AAT
• Conservation thesaurus would fit into the structure of the more generic AAT
• Linked at many points
• Would include brand names and other terms outside the scope of AAT

**Conservation Thesaurus**

- materials
  - <materials by composition>
  - inorganic material
  - sulfuryl fluoride

- Vikane
- ProFume

---

**Compound Terms**

- Only bound compound terms are included in the AAT
- 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
**Compound Terms**

- **A quick test:** If either of the components of a compound term - when separate - expresses concepts that are different than when they are part of a compound term, bind them together in a compound term.

- If components of a compound term express the same meaning whether they are individual terms or part of a compound term, do NOT make a compound term.

---

**Compound Terms**

- E.g., *flying buttresses* do not literally “fly”; an *onion dome* is not made of an “onion”.
- These terms must be bound to retain meaning.
- *Baroque church* is NOT bound; “Baroque” is a style, “church” is a building type.

---

* flying buttresses
* onion domes
**Compound Terms**

- Do not make a compound term composed of a noun phrase plus an adjective that designates material, style, culture, attribute, or technique.
- Doing so would mean that these adjectives would recur in infinite combinations throughout the AAT.

*Examples of phrases NOT allowed as compound terms in AAT*

- Baroque + churches
- Baroque + painting
- Baroque + sculpture
- Stone + walls
- Stone + churches
- Stone + steps

These terms should be created locally or at the indexing stage of cataloging, NOT in the thesaurus.

**Compound Terms in local use**

Do not clutter the thesaurus with unbound compound terms; instead, create them for indexing when cataloging, in a local thesaurus, or in retrieval.

Precoordination: Combination of individual concepts into compound or complex terms at the point of data storage.

Postcoordination: Combination of individual concepts into compound or complex terms at the point of retrieval.
Compound terms may be constructed in the work record.

Advantage of "precoordination" is that the terms stay together.

E.g., if you have a red silk and black wool vestment, indexing should bind "red" and "silk" together.

Using separate fields that are bound, e.g., Material and Color.

Using subfields within a field.
Using local compound terms that bind the two words together

- Cannot distinguish between red silk and black wool because the color is not joined to the fiber
- However, this may be adequate for local retrieval needs
**Compound Terms**

* Consult the Rules for detailed advice about creating bound 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., *spade money*, *saddlebag houses*).

- When the modifier indicates the type or type of the focus term (e.g., *steak knives*, *window seats*, *ice houses*).

- When the modifier indicates the purpose or function of the focus term, the modifier or function gives the focus term a specific form (e.g., *cup*, *china cabinets*, *crib barns*, *measuring cups*).

- When components of a compound term are too vague to stand on their own.

---

**Qualifiers for Homographs**

- 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
Qualifiers for Homographs

- Usually plural qualifier for plural nouns, singular qualifier for singular nouns
- Qualifier for preferred term and all English terms is in English (the base language of the AAT)

Consult the Rules for devising a qualifier
Use words from broader context, preferred term, or another distinguishing term when necessary, per Rules
Include qualifier for preferred or any other term in the record
Alert Vocabulary editors to add qualifier to existing term if necessary when new records are contributed
Qualifiers for Homographs

- Terms displayed with qualifier and broader contexts to form a label/heading in results list.

- Put Qualifier in a separate field
- Combine it with the term and add parentheses in displays

For educational purposes only. Do not distribute.
• Qualifiers or parents may be used to provide context in retrieval, but should be used with discrimination because they may complicate retrieval.

• First search without; if you need to narrow a search, then add qualifier and/or parents.

**Han (Native American)**
(<<Western Subarctic Native American styles>>, <<Arctic and Subarctic Native American styles>>, ... Styles and Periods) [300017480]

**Han (Chinese)**
(<<Chinese dynastic styles and periods>>, <<Chinese styles and periods>>, ... Styles and Periods) [300019985]

**Display order of the terms**

• Terms are arranged in a particular order by the editors.

• Preferred term is positioned first in a list of terms for the concept, other descriptors and alternate descriptors. Other terms in a logical order, often alphabetically or by language.

• Current terms are sorted above historical terms.

1. filet lace
2. filet laces
3. lace, filet
4. network lace
5. embroidered netting
6. knotted netting
7. filet noué
8. filet guipure
9. guipure d'art
10. lacs
11. opus araneum

Preferred, descriptor
Alternate descriptor
Inverted descriptor
Current English, then current French
Historical, in reverse chronological order
Other inverted terms at the bottom
filet lace (preferred, C,U,D, English-P)
filet laces (C,U,AD, English)
lace, filet (C,U,UF, English)
network lace (C,U,UF,English)
embroidered netting (C,U,UF,English)
knotted netting (C,U,UF,English)
filet noué (C,U,UF,French-P) .... current term common in French
filet guipure (H,U,UF,English,French) .... 19th-century term
guipure d’art (H,U,UF,English,French) .... 19th-century term, particularly for machine-made work
lacis (filet lace) (H,U,UF,English,French) .... term used in the 16th century
opus araneum (H,U,UF,Latin) .... term documented in the 14th century

Terms May Have Dates

wainscoting (pref,C,U,D,English-P)
wainscotting (C,U,UF,English)
wainscots (C,U,UF,English)
wane-skot (H,U,UF)
one of several 16th-century spellings
waynscot (H,U,UF)
one of several 16th-century spellings
weyneschot (H,U,UF)
one of several 16th-century spellings
lambruscatura (H,U,UF,English,Italian)
Medieval term for wainscoting

- Use sort order to list terms in logical order displays
- Display date for when the term was in use
- Not for when the object was invented (hier date)
- Range of dates
- Uncertainty, nuance, “ca.”
- Index for retrieval

**Display Date**: Medieval term for wainscoting

- **Start Date**: 900
- **End Date**: 1700

- Start and End Dates are not seen by end users
- Broad ranges for retrieval, based on information at hand
- Rules for estimating Start and End Dates are in the editorial manuals

**Display vs. Indexing**

Controlled fields vs. free-text fields

- **Controlled fields** contain indexing terms, key data values drawn from standard vocabularies, and formatted to allow for successful retrieval

- **Free-text fields** are note fields, not controlled. Used to communicate nuance, uncertainty, and ambiguity to end users

- This distinction is maintained throughout the Getty Vocabularies
- Compliant with CCO and CDWA
Display vs. Indexing

- **Display** refers to how the data looks to the end user in the database, on a Web site, on a wall or slide label, or in a publication.
- Information for display should be in a format that is easily read and understood by users.
- **Free-text or concatenated from controlled fields**

- **Indexing** refers to the process of evaluating information and designating indexing terms by using controlled vocabulary that will aid in finding and accessing the cultural work record.
- By human labor, not to the automatic parsing of data into a database index.

Displaying AAT data

**ID:** 300148803  
**Record Type:** concept  
earthenware (pottery (object: genre), ceramics (objects), ... Object Genres (Hierarchy Name))

**Note:** Pottery with a porous body, fired below 1200 degrees Centigrade. It is not vitrified, and must be glazed to render it nonporous.

**Terms:**
- earthenware (preferred, C,U,D,English-P)
- earthenware (C,U,D)
- potteries (earthenware) (C,U,D,French-P)
- loza (C,U,D,Spanish-P)
- Töpferware (C,U,D,German-P)

**Facet/Hierarchy Code:**  V,PE

**Hierarchical Position:**
- Objects facet
- ... Object Genres (Hierarchy Name)
- ...<object genres (Guide Term>>
- ...<object genres by material>
- .................. ceramics (objects)
- .................. pottery (object genre)
- .................. earthenware

**Examples provided in AAT Web data displays**

- User-friendly display is recommended
- Examples provided in AAT Web data displays

---

Descriptor earthenware
UF: earthen ware

SN: Pottery with a porous body, fired below 1200 degrees Centigrade. It is not vitrified, and must be glazed to render it nonporous.

BT: pottery (object genre)
NT: barbotine
NT: creamware

Hierarchical Relationships

Flat display is confusing to those unfamiliar with thesaurus codes and jargon.
Facets are the top level of the AAT structure
AAT is not organized by subject matter or discipline
The facets are homogeneous groupings of terminology, the members of which share characteristics that distinguish them from members of other classes

Conceptually organized in a scheme that proceeds from abstract concepts to concrete, physical artifacts
Sub-facets (“Hierarchies“) are arranged within the seven facets
There are 34 sub-facets (hierarchies)
- Animal hierarchy is the 34th

### Associated Concepts
- Attributes and Properties
  - Conditions and Effects
  - Design Elements
  - Color

### Styles and Periods
- People
- Organizations
- Disciplines
- Functions
- Events
- Physical Activities
- Processes and Techniques

### Materials

### Sub-Facets of the AAT

- Objects is the largest facet with the most sub-facets (hierarchies)

#### Objects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object Groupings and Systems</th>
<th>Tools and Equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Object Genres</td>
<td>Weapons and Ammunition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Components</td>
<td>Measuring Devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settlements and Landscapes</td>
<td>Containers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Built Complexes and Districts</td>
<td>Sound Devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Built Works</td>
<td>Recreational Artifacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Spaces and Site Elements</td>
<td>Transportation Vehicles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furnishings</td>
<td>Visual Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costume</td>
<td>Exchange Media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Information Forms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Materials Hierarchy
...paint
.......<paint by composition or origin>
........water-base paint
...............distemper
...............calcimine
...............poster color
...............whitewash
...............emulsion paint
...............latex paint
...............tempera
...............casein paint
...............egg tempera
...............egg-oil tempera
...............gum tempera
...............oil tempera
...............watercolor
...............gouache

- relationships depicted with indentation
- *distemper, tempera, watercolor,*
  are all types of water-base paint

A broader term provides an immediate class or genus to
a concept, and serves to clarify its meaning
Narrower term is always a type of, kind of, example of,
or manifestation of its broader context
Top of the AAT hierarchies
.. Objects Facet
.... Visual and Verbal Communication
..... Visual Works (Hierarchy Name)
.......... <visual works by form>
............. <images by method of representation>
............. <images by method of projection>
................. orthographic projections (images)
................ auxiliary views
................ elevations (orthographic projections)
................ plans (orthographic projections)
........................ <area plans>
........................ <building plans>
........................ floor plans
........................ foundation plans
........................ utility plans

- E.g., orthographic projections is the broader context for plans because all plans are orthographic (parallel lines projecting from perpendicular plane rather than projecting back into space)

Hierarchical Relationship in AAT - Genus/Species

- The genus/species or generic relationship = most common relationship in thesauri and taxonomies because it’s applicable to a wide range of topics
- The concept must be a kind of, type of, or manifestation of the parent
- Use the all/some test: all architectural bronze is bronze, but only some bronze is architectural bronze.

...... copper alloy
.......... bronze (metal)
............. architectural bronze
................. bell metal

bronze

ALL     SOME

architectural bronze
Other types of relationships may occur in thesauri, but rarely or never in the AAT

BTG = Genus/Species (generic)  
AAT hierarchical relationships are usually BTG  
(bronze is a type of metal)

BTP = Part/Whole (partitive)  
TGN relationships are usually part/whole (Tuscany is part of Italy)

BTI = Instance  
used seldom or never in AAT and TGN, may be used in ULAN: a child is an example of the parent, often used with proper names arrayed under a generic terms, Nile is an example of the parent river, Picasso is an example of artist

Within its scope of art, architecture, and related disciplines, the AAT is arranged generically

Conceptual framework of facets and hierarchies in the AAT is designed to allow a general classification scheme for art and architecture

Framework is not subject-specific

E.g., there is no defined portion of the AAT that is specific only for Renaissance painting. Terms to describe Renaissance paintings will be found in many locations in the AAT hierarchies
Facets of the AAT

1. Associated Concepts:
abstract concepts and phenomena (e.g., beauty, balance, connoisseurship, metaphor, freedom, socialism, Buddhism)

2. Physical Attributes:
perceptible or measurable characteristics of materials and artifacts (size and shape, chemical properties of materials, qualities of texture and hardness, and features such as surface ornament and color; e.g., strapwork, borders, round, waterlogged, brittleness)

3. Styles and Periods:
commonly accepted terms for stylistic groupings and distinct chronological periods that are relevant to art, architecture, and the decorative arts (e.g., French, Louis XIV, Xia, Black-figure, Abstract Expressionist)

4. Agents:
designations of people, groups of people, and organizations identified by occupation or activity, by physical or mental characteristics, or by social role or condition (e.g., printmakers, landscape architects, corporations, religious orders); also includes animals
5. Activities:
areas of endeavor, physical and mental actions, 
discrete occurrences, systematic sequences of 
actions, methods employed toward a certain end, 
and processes occurring in materials or objects 
(e.g., archaeology, engineering, analyzing, contests, 
exhibitions, running, drawing (image-making), corrosion)

6. Materials:
physical substances, whether naturally or 
synthetically derived (e.g., paint, iron, clay, adhesive, 
bronze, emulsifier, artificial ivory, millwork)

7. Objects:
embraces those discrete tangible or visible things that are inanimate and produced by 
human endeavor (e.g., paintings, amphorae, facades, 
cathedrals, Brewster chairs, gardens, bronzes)

**Choosing the Parent**

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

**Hint:** To find the correct parent for a new term, look up a term in the AAT that is related to or similar to the term to be added. See if the proposed term will logically fit under that parent too, based on other terms under that parent and the Scope Note of the parent.

- Be sure that the genus/species logic holds true upwards through all levels of the hierarchy above the concept.
Guide Terms

- Place-holders used to create logical subdivisions within a hierarchy
- Make it easier to navigate through the AAT
- Part of the genus/species hierarchical structure
- Their descriptors are not used as indexing terms

Guide Terms

sculpture
...<sculpture by form>
..... totem poles
...<sculpture by location or context>
..... outdoor sculpture
...<sculpture by material>
..... bronzes
...<sculpture by technique>
..... cameos
..... reliefs...
...<sculpture by subject type>
..... death masks
..... statues...

- Displayed in angle brackets
- “by form,”
- “by function,”
- “by material,” etc.
Information Forms Hierarchy
  ...<document genres>
  ......<document genres by function>
  ..........records
  ..............<records by form or function>
  ............accession records
  .............administrative records
  .............architectural records
  .............bidding documents
  ...........census records
  ...........financial records
  ...........legal documents
  ...........legal instruments
  ...........affidavits
  ...........agreements
  ...........articles of incorporation
  ...........bonds (legal records)
  ...........certificates of incorporation
  ...........charters
  ...........charter parties
  ............escrows
  ............franchises

Follow standard patterns of organization, e.g.,
<form or function>

Top of the AAT hierarchies
  ... Objects Facet
  ...... Furnishings and Equipment
  ........ Costume
  .......... costume
         .......... <costume by form>
         ........... main garments
         ........... outerwear
         ........... underwear
         .......... <costume by function>
         ........... bearing cloths
         ........... binders (costume)
         ........... <ceremonial costume>
         ........... coverups
         ........... goalie's masks
         ........... habits
         ........... masks (costume)
        [etc.]
... <costume by form>
... main garments
... buibui
... banyans
... blouses (military garments)
... bouffous
... burkas
... caftans
... cassocks
... cat suits
... coats
... creepers
... dresses (main garments)
... houppelandes
... jump suits
... kimonos
... leotards
... mantuas
... overalls (main garments)
... peploses

GUIDE TERMS

- Do not make unnecessary levels
- Too many guide terms make the thesaurus overly complex
- Create guide terms only to be consistent with other similar AAT hierarchies AND when there are a large number of descendants at a given level

POLYHIERARCHY

- Each record may be linked to multiple parents

Components Hierarchy

... <religious building spaces>
... <Christian religious building spaces>
... chapels
... antiparabemata
... camarines
... chantries
... funeral chapels
... lady chapels
... royal chapels

- Chapels may be part of another built work
- Components

Konigsschloss Neuschwanstein (1008 m); erbaut 1869-1886 durch Konig Ludwig II. von Bayern.

http://www.clubi.net/~wmedspec/castles/schwan/index.html
Each record may be linked to multiple parents

Polyhierarchy

- Chapels may be part of another built work
- Components
- Or chapel may be a stand-alone structure
- <single built works by function>

Single Built Works Hierarchy

...<single built works by function>
....<religious structures>
........religious buildings
.................baptisteries
...............chapels [N]
...............churches

http://www.greatbuildings.com/gbc.html;
Tempietto of San Pietro, by Donato Bramante, at Montorio, Rome, Italy, 1502. Photo by Howard Davis. © Howard Davis

Chapels may be part of another built work

• Components
• Or chapel may be a stand-alone structure
• <single built works by function>

In the polyhierarchy, one "preferred" relationship is flagged for technical efficiency

The "Non-preferred" relationship displays with an "N"
### Materials Facet

- **rock**
  - **metamorphic rock**
  - **jade (rock)**

### Materials Facet

- **rock**
  - **<rock by form>**
  - **<rock by quality>**
    - **gemstone**
      - **<gemstones by sp**
        - **jade (rock)** [N]

---

**In the polyhierarchy, one “preferred” relationship is flagged for technical efficiency.**

The “Non-preferred” relationship displays with an “N”.

---

**AAT display with non-preferred parents**

- Top of the AAT hierarchies
- **Objects Facet**
- **Furnishings and Equipment**
- **Weapons and Ammunition**
- **weapons**
- **ceremonial weapons**
- **bannerstones [N]**
- **bloodletting**

---

*Bannerstone: unknown Woodland Indian; Late Archaic Period; Gordon Hart Collection (Bluffton, Indiana); 9.7 x 5 cm (3 7/8 x 2 inches); banded slate; Image from Brose, D., et al. Ancient Art of the American Woodland Indians. New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 1985. Description: Bannerstones formed part of an atlatl (spear-thrower). This one is carefully made of decorative material and thus was probably a status symbol.*
Another display showing both parents at once

Facet/Hierarchy Code: V.P1

- Special thesaurus code required by some catalogers who use the AAT (MARC)
- In early releases of the AAT, alpha-numeric codes (Classification Notation) were used to allow the construction of the hierarchies
- Upper levels of this notation is retained in the Facet/Hierarchy Code

- Given that the AAT changes and grows, and, therefore Classification Notations changed with each new release
- has been replaced with links between the Subject_ID and Parent_ID, which are unique, consistent numeric codes
Hierarchical Positions / Parent ID

- The hierarchy in the AAT refers to the method of structuring and displaying the concepts within their broader contexts.
- Concepts in the AAT typically have a genus/species relationship (rather than whole/part relationship).
- Hierarchies are built by using the Parent_ID, which is linked to each Subject_ID; the Parent_ID is hidden from end-users.
- For end-users, the Hierarchical Position is typically indicated in a display that shows broader contexts or parents of the concept, e.g., genus/species relationships indicated with indentation.

Displaying the Relationships

- We recommend the indented display rather than the flat display.
- Flat display requires users to understand thesaurus codes (BT, NT, etc.).

Flat display of a hierarchy
Displaying the Relationships

- Indented display is easier for non-expert users to understand.
- And users can visualize the entire hierarchy better.

Displaying the Relationships

1. Ornate Style (Greek vase painting style)
   (Red-figure, <Greek vase painting styles>, ... Styles and Periods)
   [300020203]

   - In a label or other horizontal displays, the parents may be abbreviated, as indicated with an ellipsis in the display below (from a results list).
   - Include the qualifier too, if any.
Siblings in the hierarchies are usually arranged alphabetically. However, they are sometimes arranged by another logical order, for example, in chronological order.

For siblings at any level, implementers should build displays using the Sort_order, followed by an alphabetical sort. In an alphabetical display all Sort_order designations are "1," and will therefore be sorted alphabetically in the second sort. The Sort_order number is hidden from end-users.
### Dates of Hierarchical Relationship

- Relationship is flagged Current, Historical, Both, Undetermined, or Not Applicable
- Dates for the link between a child and its parent = **Display Date, Start Date and End Date** ("ca." etc. is estimated for retrieval, hidden from end-user)
- E.g., a historical relationship between *Imperial (Roman)* and *Early Imperial*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>End Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- 17</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```markdown
...... <ancient Italian periods>
........... Roman (ancient, style or period)
................... Imperial (Roman)
......................... Early Imperial (H) ca. 27 BCE-68 CE
```

**Associative Relationships**
**Associative Relationships**

- Also called “Related Terms,” although the link is between concepts, not between terms
- Code is “RT”
- Relationship between concepts that are closely related conceptually, but the relationship is not hierarchical
- Only direct and significant relationships

Objects Facet

- Visual and Verbal Communication
  - Visual Works (Hierarchy Name)
    - <visual works by medium >
    - sculpture (visual work)
    - <sculpture by function>
    - hachas

Direct and significant relationships
- e.g., locational context: hachas were made to display in ball courts
- Must be unique: NOT paintings in museums

Objects Facet

- Built Environment (Hierarchy Name)
  - Single Built Works (Hierarchy Name)
    - <single built works by function>
    - <recreation structures>
    - courts (built works)
    - ball courts (Mesoamerican)
### Materials Facet

- Usually not between siblings
- Occasionally may link concepts with the same parent
- E.g., **laid paper** is distinguished from **wove paper**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiber Products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paper (Fiber Product)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot-Pressed Paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laid Paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marbled Paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masa (Paper)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldmade Paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scrattched Paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wove Paper</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Associated Concepts Facet

- Associated Concepts
  - Religions and Religious Concepts
    - Religions (Concept)
      - Buddhism

- Associated Concepts
  - Buddhist Doctrinal Concepts
    - Ahimsa [N]
    - Bardo
    - Bhavana
    - Bodhisattva

- May link to a guide term or other broader context rather than to every pertinent child (e.g., **Buddhism** is the context for **<Buddhist doctrinal concepts>**.)

---

*Guanyin: Bodhisattva of Compassion; Unknown Chinese; 12th century; Song Dynasty; 141 x 88 x 88 cm (55 1/2 x 34 5/8 x 34 5/8 inches); Lacquered wood with painting and gilding; Museum of Fine Arts (Boston, Massachusetts, USA) 20.590*
Relationships must be reciprocal
- Relationship Type may be the same in both directions
- Or it may be different in each direction

**Link to the correct side of the relationship**
- Relationship Types are reciprocal (that is, linked to both records)
- When you choose a Relationship Type, make sure that the Relationship Type and its counterpart will work from the points of view of both linked records

For example, if you are in the record for naive artists and you want to link to naive art, you should use 2326 creation/product(s) created is because you are linking to the creation naive art
Test: The Relationship Type should make sense in a display like the following one, where the focus record is the one you are editing and the target record is the one to which you are linking:

- sculptors (artists, <people in the visual arts>, … People)

  RELATED CONCEPTS
  creation/product(s) are …. sculpture (visual work)
  ..................................................<visual works by medium or technique>, <visual works (Guide Term)>, … Visual and Verbal Communication) [300047090]

This is the recommended display for associative relationships

Descriptor: aigrettes Broader term: hair ornaments
Upright plumes of feathers of an egret or heron arranged as a hair ornament. Also, similar jeweled ornaments in the shape of feathers, especially those worn on the head.

RT:
plumes
Ornaments made of feathers, silk, hair or other relatively delicate materials, worn or displayed as decoration or as symbols of rank.
jewelry
Ornaments...of precious or semiprecious materials worn or carried on the person for adornment...

- Traditional flat display for RTs
- Unfriendly for most users
Examples of relationship types

-in the record for piers (supporting elements)
  Relationship Type: distinguished from
  Related Concept: columns (architectural elements)
  Relationship Type: distinguished from
  Related Concept: posts

-in the record for cave architecture
  Relationship Type: meaning/usage overlaps with
  Related Concept: rock-cut architecture

-in the record for carving (process)
  Relationship Type: causative/resulting concept(s) is
  Related Concept: carvings (visual works)

-in the record for basilica
  Relationship Type: thing(s) needed/using are
  Related Concept: basilican plan

-in the record for barons
  Relationship Type: counterpart is/works/exists with
  Related Concept: baronesses

-in the record for Egyptology
  Relationship Type: practitioner(s)/student(s) are
  Related Concept: Egyptologists

-in the record for mosaics (visual works)
  Relationship Type: material used/producing is
  Related Concept: tesserae (mosaic components)

-in the record for drawings
  Relationship Type: creator(s) are
  Related Concept: draftsmen

-in the record for cinematography
  Relationship Type: activity/event involved is
  Related Concept: filmmaking

-in the record for lapis lazuli (rock)
  Relationship Type: composed of
  Related Concept: calcite
### List of relationship types in VCS

- **related to**
- **distinguished from**
- **<thing caused by/causes an action> (e.g., cair)**
- **resulting/causative concept(s) is**
- **<thing exists in locational setting> (e.g., comput)**
- **<thing(s) involved is**
- **<locational context/setting is**
- **<product and associated equipment> (e.g., sten)**

### Chart For Relationships

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Focus Entity</th>
<th>Related Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>related to</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2100</td>
<td>distinguished from</td>
<td>2100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2204</td>
<td>&lt;thing caused by/causes an action&gt; (e.g., cair)</td>
<td>2204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2205</td>
<td>Causative/resulting concept(s) is</td>
<td>2205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2206</td>
<td>resulting/causative action is</td>
<td>2206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2207</td>
<td>&lt;thing exists in locational setting&gt; (e.g., comput)</td>
<td>2207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2208</td>
<td>&lt;thing(s) involved is</td>
<td>2208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2209</td>
<td>&lt;locational context/setting is</td>
<td>2209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2210</td>
<td>&lt;product and associated equipment&gt; (e.g., sten)</td>
<td>2210</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Consult the chart of Relationship Types in the Editorial Manuals

- **person** 2280 2100 2310 2325 creation 2324 exercise 2320 location 2329
- **activity** 2310 2420 2428 creation 2430 equipment 2240 causes
- **location** 2290 2420 2297
- **thing** 2325 creation 2324 equipment 2428 creation 2430 equipment 2240 causes 2214 produces 2210 equipment 2804 context 2800 conjuncted 2550
- **field of study** 2284 2410 2396
- **condition** 2600
- **material** 2314 2414 2500
- **style** 2314 2414 2500 2690 2620
- **general (anything to anything)**

- **2000 related to 2100 distinguished from 2110 meaning/usage overlaps with**

---

For educational purposes only. Do not distribute.
Consult the chart of Relationship Types in the Editorial Manuals.

How is an “activity” related to a “thing”?

Check full text for examples and definitions.

- Examples
  - [in the record for "masks (costume)"]
  - Relationship Type: activity/event using/producing is
    Related Concept: masquerades
  - [in the record for "Easter"]
  - Relationship Type: equipment needed/used is
    Related Concept: paschal candles

If one concept is discussed in the Scope Note of another, make an associative relationship.

[in the record for "eaves"]

Scope Note: Refers to the horizontal portions of a sloping roof that project beyond the walls. For portions of the roof projecting beyond the gable, use “verges.”

Relationship Type: distinguished from

Related Concept: verges
Dates for associative relationships

[in the record for "rapiers"]
Relationship Type: thing(s)
need 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

Scope 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.

Topics may include the following:

- The usage of the descriptor, alternate descriptors, and used for terms in the record
- The meaning and context of the descriptor and other terms in the record
- Distinguishing between terms that are in different records and have overlapping meanings or that may otherwise be confused by users

For rhyta

Note: Refers to vessels from Ancient Greece, eastern Europe, or the Middle East that typically have a closed form with two openings, one at the top for filling and one at the base so that liquid could stream out. They are often in the shape of a horn or an animal’s head, and were typically used as a drinking cup or for pouring wine into another vessel.

- Sources: All information in the scope note must be derived from authoritative sources and the sources must be cited in the Note Source field. Acceptable sources are listed in the Rules.
- Paraphrase, do NOT copy a source verbatim.
**For lace making**

*Note:* The process of creating lace, which is a textile work made of thread, comprising a ground of netting with patterns worked in or embroidered on the mesh.

- **Brevity:** The note should be brief and concise. The scope 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. No technical limit, but editorially we prefer to limit Notes to 250 words if possible.

---

**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 the style specified in the Rules.
- **No diacritics or special characters.**
**Scope Note**

**For trailings (glass)**

**Note:** Refers to threads of glass that are applied as a decoration, generally on the body, foot, or handle of a vessel. The threads may be laid down in straight rows or in a pattern or chain. Trailings were first seen in ancient Roman glass, and were also popular in medieval and later glass. They are distinct from "threadings," which are independent designs that are often partially free-standing.

**Index info:** Any important information in the Note, including variant terms and related concepts, must be indexed in appropriate fields as warranted (e.g., in Related Concepts).

**Scope Note**

First place concept in its general class, then describe its particular properties, qualities, uses, or origins. Use a concise, logical pattern; typically should consist of three to five parts in the following order.

1. Optional: Repeat the term to be defined if necessary for clarity, as when the descriptor is plural but the scope note discusses the singular, or when a descriptor and "used for" term are both discussed in the note.

2. Mention the class or broader context of the object or concept to which the term belongs.

3. List the differentiating characteristics that distinguish it from all others of its class.

4. Optional: Include additional uses, physical description, or the history of use or development.

5. Make reference to other terms that are related to or distinguished from this concept, required when appropriate.

Other topics may include the uses, characteristics, origin of the object, chronological and geographical delimiters, appearance or materials of the object, and precedent types of the concept.

Consult the Rules
**Scope Note**

Consult the Rules

---

**Clarifying meaning**

Clarify meaning by precisely identifying a specific type of work and how it was used, as necessary.

- **Example**
  
  ![Image](image_url)

  **Note:** Refers to vessels from Ancient Greece, Eastern Europe, or the Middle East that typically have a closed form with two openings, one at the top for filling and one at the base so that liquid could stream out. They are often in the shape of a horn or an animal’s head, and were typically used as a drinking cup or for pouring wine into another vessel.

---

**Describing context**

Describe the context of the concept, people or places relevant to the concept, and the time period during which it was effective, applicable, or appropriate.

- **Example**

  ![Image](image_url)

  **Note:** Refers to a period in evidence from 1600 to 1750, developing chiefly in Italy and later in Europe. The style is characterized by a distancing from the classical ideal of piety to create a sense of fantasy, ornamentation with color and materials, and a new human form of elongated, pallid, exaggerated elegance.

---

**Sources**

- Patricia Harpring, June 2009
- Art & Architecture Thesaurus (AAT): In Depth
- © 2009 J. Paul Getty Trust
Sources

- Required to list sources.
- For preferred term (descriptor), prefer the most authoritative, up-to-date source available. Sources of information in the AAT record may include the following in this order of preference:

1. **Standard general reference sources**
   - major authoritative dictionaries of the English language, including Webster’s, Random House, American Heritage, and the Oxford English Dictionary (for the OED, be aware that words may be spelled differently in American English).
   - encyclopedia
   - dictionaries in languages other than English
   - LC Authorized Headings

2. **Other authoritative sources**
   - other authoritative thesauri and controlled vocabularies
   - textbooks, such as Gardner and Janson

3. **Other material on pertinent topics**
   - books, journal articles, and newspaper articles
   - archives, historical documents, and other original sources (for historical terms only)

4. **Other sources**
   - databases of contributors
   - articles or databases on museum or university Web sites

How many sources are required?

- Each “descriptor” requires a minimum of three sources, or “literary warrant,” to establish common usage
- Must be enough warrant to be able to define the term and distinguish it from other terms
- Published evidence of a term establishing form and spelling meaning
- Usage by scholars and practitioners
- In American English sources
How many sources are required?

- One of the three sources for descriptors can be a cataloging institution’s database
- At least one good source for UFs
- Source for an alternate format (singular or plural) can be “Getty Vocabulary Program rules”
- Other information in the record must also come from published authoritative sources

Finding the terms in sources


*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)
- 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)
Finding the terms in sources

---

**Dictionaries: Compound terms may require interpretation**

---

Finding the terms in sources

**slide**: 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 fingerboard.

**Dictionaries: Note that dictionaries include homographs as a single entry, with different definitions (in the AAT, these are typically separate terms)**
Finding the terms in sources


Lantern Slide
A lantern slide is a positive image made on glass film or mounted on glass for viewing. The term originated in the 19th century, when projector lamps were called magic lanterns. There were several slide formats. Today black-and-white projection is most common.

- Encyclopedia entry
- Entry in an index
- Always be careful of capitalization (see text)

Check index
- May have to interpret capitalization; AAT rules = lower case (with some exceptions)

Term in running text: “lantern slide” or “photographic lantern slide”
around this time the photographic lantern slide (first developed...
Entry in all caps
Must interpret for entry to AAT

- tenebrism (preferred)
- Tenebrism (UF)
- tenebrist (AD)

Main Entry: tene•brism
Pronunciation: 'te-në-'bri-zəm
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.
- tene•brist /-brist/ noun or adjective, often capitalized

Rarely a term may be capitalized
In this case, make a variant name in caps
- tenebrism
Finding the terms in sources

- For processes, often *verbal nouns*, you will often have to extrapolate from dictionaries or encyclopedia.

Finding the terms in sources

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

LC Subject headings:
Be careful because LC has “headings” NOT “terms” (e.g., Gothic architecture)
Capitalization
Stereograph and the lantern slide in education / by G.E. Hamilton.

- Titles of books or articles may be warranted.
- May use library catalog, BHA, Google Scholar, etc.
  - cite the book/article, put "title" in the page field (see Rules)
- Do not use Wikipedia as a source (many entries may be good, but the source is not consistent and not authoritative).
In proof-of-concept, dozens of vocabulary records online were linked to images on the Getty site.

We will have the fields storing the link exposed in VCS so editors can add links.

Images are not core data so will not be a top priority; maybe contributors can participate.

Issues include whether or not we can eventually link to images other than Getty pages (copyright).

Keeping the links current will require maintenance; we have a very small editorial staff.
Languages in the AAT

Current situation:

- AAT is in the Roman alphabet
- Base language is English
- Terms and Scope Notes may be represented in other languages
- Will be moving to Unicode soon
**ENGLISH DESCRIPTORS**

- **color proofs** (preferred descriptor, American English-P)
- **color proof** (alternate descriptor, American English)
- **colour proofs** (descriptor, British English-P)
- **colour proof** (alternate descriptor, British English)
- **flat proofs** (used for)
- **proofs, color** (used for)

- English is preferred term, descriptor
- There are separate American English and British English descriptors if spelling is different

**TERMS IN OTHER LANGUAGES**

- **still lifes** (preferred, C,U,D, English-P)
- **still life** (C,U,AD, English)
- **still-lifes** (C,U,UF, English)
- **still lives** (C,U,UF, English)
- **nature morte** (C,U,D,French-P)
  ... used from the mid-18th century
- **natura morta** (C,U,D,Italian-P)
- **stilleven** (C,U,D,Dutch-P) ... in use from ca. 1650
- **Stilleben** (C,U,D,German-P)
- **naturaleza muerta** (C,U,D,Spanish-P)
- **nature reposée** (H,U,UF,French)
  ... early 18th-century French term

- AAT includes terms in other languages
- Follows capitalization rules of that language
hornfels (preferred, C,U,D, English-P, P)
Hornfels (C,U,D,German-P)
cornéenne (C,U,D,French-P)

- If capitalization differs, the term is considered a different term, even if spelling is otherwise identical.

tankas (preferred, C,U,D, English-P, Spanish-P)
tanka (C,U,AD,English, Spanish)
t'angkas (C,U,UF)
thangkas (C,U,UF)
thang-kas (C,U,UF)
thankas (C,U,UF)
thang kas (C,U,UF)

- One term may be the descriptor for multiple languages.
Languages are derived from a controlled list, which includes the name of the language and a numeric code (e.g., French / 70271)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term Contrib(s) P</th>
<th>Language(s)</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Term Source(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>French</td>
<td>70271</td>
<td>CHIN database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Limousin</td>
<td>70272</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Provençal</td>
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<td>Languedocien</td>
<td>70274</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Norman-French</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Luxembourgeois</td>
<td>70276</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frisian</td>
<td>70277</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preferred flag for a given language

Preferred term (also a descriptor) is by default the preferred American English (or English, if there is no British Equivalent) term

- For a given language, there is only one preferred term, although there may be multiple non-preferred terms in that language
- Preferred term in a given language should be a descriptor for that language

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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frisian</td>
<td>70277</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VARIOUS TRANSLITERATIONS

chi wara (preferred)
chi-wara
chiwara
ciwara
tyi wara
tyiwara
sogoni koun

- Include variant transliterations
- We use sources where terms are already transliterated
- Prefer ISO transliteration

COINING TERMS

trompe-l’oeil
(preferred, C,U,D, English-P, French-P)
trompe l’oeil
(C,U,UF,American 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 in the AAT must have warrant from multiple authorized sources
- Do not coin D, AD, or UF
- You may coin Guide Terms
**Loan Words**

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

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

---

**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 may be omitted

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

**violoncellos** *(preferred, descriptor, English-P)*
**violoncello** *(alternate descriptor, English, Italian)*
**violoncelli** *(descriptor, Italian-P)*
**cello** *(used for, English)*
**cellos** *(used for, English)*
**celli** *(used for, English)*

- Prefer term most commonly found in American English sources
  - violoncellos vs. violoncelli
  - gymnasiums vs. gymasia
  - akua'mma vs. akua'bas
- Other language plural is included

**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
#### Qualifiers for Terms in Other Languages

**Crowns (Headdresses)**
- (Preferred, descriptor, English-P)
- Crown (Headdress) (Alternate descriptor, English)
- Couronnes (Coiffures) (Descriptor, French-P)
- Couronne (Coiffure) (Alternate descriptor, French)

- Plural qualifier for plural nouns (headdresses), singular qualifier for singular nouns (headdress)
- English qualifier for English terms

**Milagros (Ex-votos)**
- (Preferred, descriptor, English-P, Spanish-P)
- Milagro (Ex-voto) (Alternate descriptor)

- Exception: Qualifier for the English terms may be in another language
- When source of qualifier is a loan word
kaolinite (pigment)  
(preferred, descriptor, English-P, French-P)

- Same term may belong to several languages (homographs not allowed)  
- Thus structure must be changed to allow multiple qualifiers for each term (e.g., pigment), attached to language

centerpieces (furnishings)  
(preferred, D, American English-P)  
centerpiece (furnishing)  
(AD, American English)  
center pieces (furnishings)  
(UF, English)  
center-pieces (furnishings)  
(D, British English-P)  
center-piece (furnishing)  
(AD, British English)  
centros de mesa (mobilarios)  
(D, Spanish-P)  
centro de mesa (mobilario)  
(AD, Spanish)

- In the AAT, flags, some qualifiers, etc. are in English  
- But in the satellite Spanish TAA, all are in Spanish  
- Joined in AAT for retrieval and use by broad audience
Satellite Spanish, Chinese, etc. language thesaurus would fit into the structure of the more generic and English-based AAT
- Linked at many points
- Would include all data in the other language

Alternate Displays in Various languages

- Not implemented yet in the AAT
- But consider the implementation in TGN
- Preferred name is in the vernacular language, when there is one (e.g., continents do not have one (they have many), but nations and below do
- Where the name also exists in English, it is flagged in TGN
English Display: NOTE that most places do not have an English name

Vernacular Display:

Top of the TGN hierarchy (hierarchy root)
... World (facet)
... Africa (continent)
... Egypt (nation)
... Urban (region)
... Cairo (governorate)
... Al Abbāsīyah (neighborhood)
... Al Basāṭīn (neighborhood)
... Al Hilmiyah (neighborhood)
... Al-Imām (neighborhood)
... Al Maādī (neighborhood)
... Al Marj (neighborhood)
... Al Masarah (neighborhood)
... Al Matariyah (neighborhood)
... Az Zamālik (neighborhood)
... Az Zaytūn (neighborhood)
... Būlāq (neighborhood)
... Cairo (inhabited place)
... F bublikay (neighborhood)

Preferred term for contributor

acetone (ketone, <oxygenated solvent>, ... Materials)

Note: A colorless, volatile, extremely flammable liquid, miscible with water; obtained as a byproduct of wood distillation or the fermentation of corn mash. Used as a solvent, cleaning fluid, fuel additive, and for dyeing cotton, among other uses.

Terms:
acetone (preferred, C,U,D,American English-P) (VP-Preferred)
dimethylketal (C,U,UF,American English)
dimethyl ketone (C,U,UF,American English)
ketone, dimethyl (C,U,UF,American English)
methylacetal (C,U,UF,American English)
propanone (C,U,UF,American English)
2-propanone (C,U,UF,American English)
CH3COCH3 (C,U,UF,American English)
acétoné (C,U,D,French-P) (CHIN-Preferred)

Preferred terms for different contributors are flagged
Contributors can display with their own as preferred
**Diacritics**

**gallery graves** *(preferred, descriptor, English-P)*

**gallery grave** *(alternate descriptor, English)*

**graves, gallery** *(used for, English)*

**allS00ees couvertes** *(descriptor, French-P, English)*

**allS00ees couvertes = allées couvertes**

- Diacritics recorded in code-extended ASCII (e.g., $00) in data, maps to Unicode; move to Unicode in 2009
- Diacritics may occur all fields – all names, notes, date fields, etc.

**Diacritics and Unicode**

- Issues include whether or not all diacritics will show on Web site

**ahimsa** *(preferred, C,U,D)*

**ahimsâ** *(C,U,UF)*

**ahimsā** *(C,U,UF)*

Note: Refers to the principle of respect for life in Jain, Buddhism, some Hindu sects, and especially sacred and that violence has negative effects on result in an unfavorable reincarnation. The term
**Diacritics and Unicode**

If a box displays instead of a character in a name or term, this means that your system cannot display the Unicode character represented. You may view the full name or term with correct diacritics by using Vista, Mac OS 10.5, or often by pasting the word into an MS Word document.

Terms:

- **ahimsa** (preferred, C,U,D)
  - aḥimsa (C,U,UF)
  - aḥimśa (C,U,UF)

Possible Issues re. Unicode

- Will still need to normalize terms to ASCII for searching and sorting
- Ignoring diacritics, punctuation, spaces, case sensitivity

1. Alâ‘-ad-Dîn Khalîl (Qârâbanî, <Anatolian Islamic styles and periods>
2. Alabama limestone (oolitic limestone, <limestone by composition>]
3. Alabaster (mineral) (gypsum, mineral, <Materials> [300011101]
4. Alabastra (<containers for personal grooming and hygiene>)
5. Alae (<rooms and spaces by form>, Compounds)
6. Alago (<Benue River region styles>, <Niger-Congo languages>)
7. Alamannic (Germanic, <Migration period styles>, <Stylistic periods>)
8. Alamedas (promenades, walkways, <Built Environment>)
9. Alani (Sarmatián, <Northern Steppe early historic styles>)
10. à la poupée (<printing surface preparation techniques>, <print>)
11. Alaskan Native styles (<Arctic Native American styles>, <Arctic and Subarctic American cultures>)
12. Almanacs (reference sources, <document genres by function>)
Possible Issues re. Unicode

- For the AAT with base language English, terms outside the Roman alphabet (e.g., Chinese terms) would be variants in results displays, so sorting of results using different alphabets/writing systems may work like this:

  - chess
  - chessmen
  - chess pieces
  - chess sets
  - Chinese chess

Translating the AAT
How to Translate the AAT

- To contribute bulk loads to the AAT, you must include all required fields; see the XML import schema. It includes these major fields, plus flags, etc.
  - preferred term
  - variant terms: alternate descriptor (singular/plural) [used for terms, descriptors in other languages]
  - sources for the terms
  - scope note
  - source(s) for the scope note

- Include the subject_id of the existing AAT term

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!!
NON-ROMAN ALPHABETS OR WRITING SYSTEMS

- You must include at least one transliterated Chinese term, not only the term in Chinese characters, e.g., 漲墨 and pōmō

Ideally, you will include multiple transliterated Chinese terms:

- splashed ink (preferred, CJK, American English-P)
- spilled ink (CJK, American English)
- splash ink (CJK, American English)
- pōmō (splashed ink) (CJK, Chinese (transliterated Hanzi Pinyin)-P)
- pōmō (splashed ink) (CJK, Chinese (transliterated Hanzi Pinyin))
- p’ō-mo (splashed ink) (CJK, Chinese (transliterated Wade-Giles))
- p’ō-mo (splashed ink) (CJK, Chinese (transliterated Wade-Giles))

HOW TO TRANSLATE THE AAT

Sources and Contributors:
- p’ō-mo (splashed ink) [VF]
  Medley, Handbook of Chinese Art (1964) 123
- pōmō (splashed ink) [VF]
  Medley, Handbook of Chinese Art (1964) 123
- pō-mo (splashed ink) [VF]
- spilled ink [VF]
  Medley, Handbook of Chinese Art (1964) 123
- splashed ink [VF]
- splash ink [VF]
  Medley, Handbook of Chinese Art (1964) 123

Subject: [VF]
- Encyclopedia Britannica Online
- Medley, Handbook of Chinese Art (1964) 123

Note: [VF]
- March, Some Technical Terms of Chinese Painting (1935) 19
- Medley, Handbook of Chinese Art (1964) 123

- Translate the English AAT term into Chinese as found in literary warrant. Check sources to verify term most often used in sources
- For new terms, find the English term in authoritative sources.
**NEW CANDIDATE TERM**

- In the absence of an exact match between terms in different languages, fill a gap in one language with a loan term from the other language for the AAT.
- A "loan term" is a foreign word or phrase that is routinely used instead of a translation of the term into the native language.

**bi** (ceremonial objects) *(Chinese (transliterated Pinyin))

**pi** *(Chinese (transliterated Wade-Giles))

*(Chinese (traditional))

**NEW CANDIDATE TERM**

- For new candidate terms, include the ID and descriptor of the proposed AAT parent.
  - For new terms, choose your preferred term based on literary warrant, as described in the AAT editorial manual (standard general or scholarly sources).
  - Include a translation of the term in English.
  - If an English term does not exist in English sources, do not coin a new term in English.
  - Instead submit the transliterated Chinese term as the preferred term in the candidate record.
  - NOTE: For terms in a non-Roman alphabet (e.g., Greek or Chinese), transiterate into the Roman alphabet for the AAT descriptor.
  - Scope note must be translated into English. Include sources for the Scope Note.
**Include Transliterations**

- We must always have the transliterated terms - for both translations of existing terms and new candidate records.
- For our AAT display (with base language English), terms outside the Roman alphabet (e.g., Chinese terms) will display after terms in Roman alphabet.

**Terms**:
- chess (#board games (activities)), #physical activity
- chessmen (game pieces (game elements), table and board pieces, chess)
- chess sets (board games (activities), table and board sets, chess sets)
- Chinese chess (#board games (activities)), #physical activity
- Hsiang chi
- Hsiang-ch'i
- Xiangqi
- 象棋

**Include Qualifiers**

- Include qualifiers for homographs.
- Inform the AAT staff when an analogous qualifier must be added to existing AAT term.
- Include qualifier for any D, AD, or UF that is a homograph in any language.

**Terms**:
- pier glasses (preferred, descriptor)
- pier glass (alternate descriptor)
- pier-glasses (used for)
- pier-glass (used for)
- glasses, pier (used for)
- mirrors, pier (used for)
- pier mirrors (used for)

**Qualifier**:
- pier glasses
- trumeaux (used for)

**Terms**:
- trumeaux (pref, descr.)

**Qualifier**:
- doorway components
- trumeau (used for)

**Qualifier**:
- doorway component
**INCLUDE QUALIFIERS**

- splashed ink
- pomo (splashed ink)
- 潑墨
- broken ink
- pomo (broken ink)
- 破墨

- If characters are different, they do not require a qualifier
- But the transliterated term may still require a qualifier
- See Editorial Manual and consult with Vocabulary editors to construct qualifiers
- Transliterated terms should have qualifiers in English
- Translated terms would have qualifiers in the translated language, when appropriate, e.g., lámina (representación)

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**USE ONLY BOUND TERMS**

- AAT term represents a single bound concept
  - rose windows
  - onion domes
  - books of hours
  - Brewster chairs
  - prayer rugs
  - china cabinets
  - measuring cups
- *Baroque cathedral* is NOT a term. It comprises two terms (not bound).
**ONLY EXACT EQUIVALENCE, TRUE SYNONYMS**

- Make only exact matches to AAT; terms must be exact equivalents

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**Chinese chess** (English)
chess, Chinese (English)
Xiangqi (Chinese (transliterated Pinyin))

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**Stirrup cups** (preferred, American English-P)
stirrup cup (American English)
stirrup-cups (British English-P)
stirrup-cup (British English)
cups, stirrup (American English)
coaching glasses (American English)
hunting glasses (American English)
**NO NEAR-SYNONYM OR GENERIC POSTINGS**

- Do NOT include near-synonyms or generic postings in a single record. Instead, make a separate record for each concept:
  - gramophones are a type of phonograph

**Terms/Names**

- Audio equipment
- Phonographs
- Cylinder phonographs
- Gramophones
- Record players

**WHEN TO MAKE SEPARATE RECORDS RATHER THAN SYNONYMS (UF)**

- Caveat: Do not include a large number of homographs in a large number of records
- E.g., Do not make "lilac" a UF for all 28 colors to which it may correspond
- Instead, make one record for "lilac" with a SN describing its vagueness:
  - A range of purplish blue colors...
- and link it to potential corresponding colors with Associative Relationships
How to Translate the AAT into Another Language

- Licensing of the AAT and coordination with the Getty Vocabulary Program is necessary
- Use the existing structure of AAT; coordinate with AAT re. addition of new levels
- If possible, begin with existing AAT as source language and translate into the target language
- Where the target language vocabulary already exists, map existing terms to AAT
- Create new terms as needed; submit them back to the AAT for inclusion

German Compound Terms

- What to do if compound term in German is two separate concepts in English AAT?
- No “roof by structure covered”
If possible, rather than making a loan word
Make two terms for German; users can precoordinate

- Children of Spanish and English “portraits” must also be merged.
- Integration is easier because Spanish AAT follows same hierarchical structure of the English AAT.
In mid-1980s experiment, a section of AAT was translated into German, French, and Italian by experts in language and architecture. German adopted English hierarchy, one-to-one correspondence.

- Scope notes are close, but do not necessarily have to mirror one another exactly.
- So long as the correct meaning is conveyed.
- And it does not contradict the English scope note.

**Source language: English**  
**Target language: German**

### Imposts (arch components, arches and arch components, spanning)

**Label:** Imposts  
**Note:** Projecting members, often molded, on which the ends of an arch rest.

### K$04$ampfer (Bogenteile, Bogen und Teile eines Bogens, $04$überspannung)

**Label:** K$04$ampfer  
**Note:** Zur Verbreiterung der Aufstandsfläche dienende Deckplatte $04$über dem Kapitell einer S$04$aula, eines Pfeilers usw., auf dem ein Bogen oder Gew$04$olbe ruht.
Record Type: item
Class: decorative art - European art - books
* Work Type: decorated cover - almanac
* Title: Decorated Cover on an Almanac
* Creator Display: cover: unknown English
* Role: metalsmith - [link]: unknown English
* Creation Date: ca. 1759
  * Earliest: 1754 • Latest: 1764
* Creation Place: London (England)
* Subject [links]: literary theme (Italy)
  * The Richard P. Rosenau Collection
* Measurements: 6 x 4.3 x 1 cm (2 3/8 x 1 11/16 x 3/8 inches)
  * Value: 6 Unit: cm Type: height
  * Value: 4.3 Unit: cm Type: width
  * Value: 1 Unit: cm Type: depth
* Materials and Techniques: enamel on copper with hand-painted and gilt decoration; gilded brass mounts; printed paper almanac

Use standards, such as CCO and CDWA
A minimum record should contain values in all core elements
Index vs. display
Specificity and Exhaustivity

- Refers to the precision and quantity of terms applied to a particular element
- **Specificity** refers to the degree of precision or granularity used (e.g., *laid paper* rather than *paper*)
- **Exhaustivity** refers to the degree of depth and breadth that the cataloger uses, often expressed by using a larger number of index terms or a more detailed description

The greater the level of specificity and exhaustivity in catalog records, the more valuable the records will be for researchers; however, practical considerations often limit your ability to achieve this.

Cataloging institutions should establish local rules and guidelines regarding the levels of specificity and exhaustivity.
Hierarchy

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

**Scope Note for egg tempera:**
Tempera paint using egg as its vehicle, traditionally the yolk only, in other cases, the whole egg.

**Specificity and Exhaustivity**

*Cater your approach to the knowledge of the cataloger or available authoritative information*

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... metal
... <metal by composition or origin>
...... nonferrous metal
.................. <copper and copper alloy>
........................ copper alloy
.............................. brass (alloy)
................................. admiralty metal
..................................... cartridge brass
Specificity and Exhaustivity

- Do not guess
- Broad and accurate is better than specific but incorrect
- e.g., "metal" is better than incorrectly labeling it "copper alloy" or "brass (alloy)" if you are unsure

Context of indexing terms

- Hierarchical context is critical to the meaning of the term, variant names
- Either must be linked hierarchical authority, or the broader contexts must be included in the record

Culture: Aztec III

Record Type: volume
Class: manuscript
Work Type: codex
Title: Códice Tudela
Culture: Aztec
Creation Date: ca. 1553
Relationship Type: part of
Related Work: Códice Tudela
Relationship Numbers: 98 verso and 99 recto
Measurements: 21 x 15.5 cm; 125 leaves
Creator: illuminations: unknown Tenochtitlán; text in Catalan by a Franciscan friar
Culture: Tenochtitlán
Current Location: Museo de América in Madrid (Madrid, Spain); N  Inv.: 70.400; España Siglo XVI
Subject: religion & mythology
Aztec calendar lords of the night
day signs
birds of the day
genre scenes
Descriptive: consta de 125 páginas con pinturas realizadas por un tlacuilo indígena y textos escritos en castellano por un misionero. Folios 98 verso and 99 recto, showing aspects of the Aztec calendar: the birds of the day, the lords of the night, and the day signs. The Codex Tudela, named after José Tudela de la Orden, is a 16th century pictorial Aztec codex. It is based on the same prototype as the Codex Magliabechiano, the Codex Ixtlilxochitl, and other documents of the Magliabechiano Group. Little is known about the codex's history. The Spanish government bought the manuscript when it was rediscovered in 1940 and it is now held by the Museo de América in Madrid.
**Culture:**
- Aztec III
- Mesoamerican
- Pre-Columbian

- Context of indexing terms

**If your system will not link a specific term to its broader context in an authority**
- you should include the broader context in the work record

**Culture:** Aztec III

**Concept Authority**

Pre-Columbian
Mesoamerican
Aztec III

Tenochtitlán
Specificity and Exhaustivity

Record Type: group Class: Architectural drawings

Work Types:
- preliminary drawings
- presentation drawings
- working drawings
- sections
- elevations
- plans

- Index appropriately for focus of the record
- Should terms reflect all items in the group?
- Or use broad terms at group level, because you plan to use specific terms in records for each item level record?

Additional criteria for good indexing:

- Local authorities should be populated with the AAT, other vocabularies, and your own local terms
- Submit new candidate terms to the AAT as appropriate
- Limit access for each field to the appropriate terms, as necessary (e.g., Style Field linked only to Styles and Periods) or use a simple controlled list
- Allow cataloger to link to the term appropriate for the context, not always the Descriptor (e.g., plural or singular, used for terms may be preferred locally)
- Allow precoordination of separate terms in the cataloging system
For further instruction re. indexing

- See CCO and CDWA for rules regarding indexing specific fields in a work record:
  - Cataloging Cultural Objects
  - Categories for the Description of Works of Art
- CCO and CDWA are intended for a diverse audience: museums, archives, libraries, VR collections, others who catalog cultural heritage

- Patricia Harpring
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