The Getty Vocabularies:

Brief Introduction and Indexing Issues

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Why vocabularies?

stained glass
pot-metal glass
rose window
Catherine wheel

lancets
Medieval
Gothic
tracery
bar tracery

- Our goal for many years has been to enhance access to visual arts and material culture information for research, education, and discovery
- Users don’t always know what a person, place, or thing is called
- Even knowledgeable users or catalogers may use different terms for same person, place, or thing
- Vocabularies gather related terms together to improve access to information about art and other cultural heritage materials
How are vocabularies used?

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

Vocabulary used in a work record

generic terms, personal and corporate names, geographic names, iconographic subjects

Record Type: item
Class: prints and drawings
Work Type: drawing, rendering
Title: Bulto
Role: rendered
Materials: watercolor, pen, ink, graphite, laid paper
Measurements: overall: 55.9 x 40.2 cm (22 x 15 13/16 in.) Original IAD Object: 11" high; 10 3/4 wide
Creation Date: 1938
Current Location: National Gallery of Art (Washington, DC, USA)
Index of American Design; 1943.8.16638
Creation Location: Santa Fe (New Mexico, USA)
Subject:
• religion & mythology
• sculpture, human figures
• bulto, St. Isadore
• farming, plow, oxen
Source: Folk Arts of the Spanish Southwest from the Index of American Design; Object 18 of 25
Related Work: Bulto. Fray Andrés García. 18th century. Location Unknown. Relationship Type: depicts
Description: Isidore, the patron saint of farmers and protector of crops, was a farm laborer employed by a wealthy landowner near Madrid in the early twelfth century. According to legend, Isidore
 Getty Vocabularies

- Compiled and maintained by the Vocabulary Program
- **Art & Architecture Thesaurus® (AAT)**
  - 34,000 'records'; 131,000 terms
- Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names® (TGN)
  - 912,000 'records'; 1,106,000 names
- Union List of Artist Names® (ULAN)
  - 120,000 'records'; 293,000 names
- Cultural Objects Name Authority™ (CONA)
  - in development, release date: 2011

- Documentation, cataloging, retrieval of Visual Arts & Architecture
- Are compiled resources (not comprehensive)
- Grow by 10s of thousands, millions, with contributions

History:
- The AAT, ULAN, and TGN were begun in the mid-1980s
- To meet the needs of the Getty and outside art museum, visual resources, archives, and art library communities for authoritative vocabularies to aid in the indexing and retrieval of art information
- Each was conceived and constructed differently, with the AAT originally located in Williamstown, Massachusetts
- Data structure, editorial rules, systems, management were united in 1995 in Los Angeles

http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/
The compiled vocabularies are copyrighted by the Getty.

They are licensed to institutions and businesses.

They are implemented in The Museum System (TMS) and other information systems at the Getty and in the broader art information community.

Each of the vocabularies can also be accessed online, refreshed biweekly.

Licensed files available in relational tables and XML UTF-8 format, updates available biweekly via APIs.

Elements of a ULAN record

- Linked to each artist record are names, related artists, sources for the data, and notes.

names
Riza (preferred)
Reza
Riza-yi 'Abbasi
Aqa Riza Kashani

artist
500014514

- Linked to each artist record are names, related artists, sources for the data, and notes.
Elements of a ULAN record

**artist**
Riza (preferred)
Reza
Riza-yi 'Abbasi
Aqa Riza Kashani

**geographic location**
Kashan (Esfahan province)
Esfahan (Esfahan province)
Mashhad (Khorasan province)

**nationalities**
Persian

**notes**
Riza, son of 'Ali Asghar, was a leading court artist under the Safavid shah Abbas I (reigned 1588-1629). He is noted primarily for portraits and genre scenes. The various names for this artist and the attributions of paintings in his oeuvre are somewhat uncertain, since his signatures and contemporary documentary references to him are ambiguous.

**roles**
painter
illuminator
court artist

**life dates**
Birth Date: 1555
Death Date: 1635

**bibliography**
Encyclopedia of world art (1959-1987)
Grove Art online (2008-)
LC Name Authority Headings [online] (2002-)

**related people**
parent of
Muhammad Shafi' (Persian painter, active ca. 1626-1674)

Scope of a ULAN record

**SCOPE:**
Artists, architects, craftsmen, major patrons (emperors, popes, etc.), firms, studios, repositories, unknown artist designations (e.g., unknown Celtic).
Elements of a TGN record

**names**
- Munich
- München
- Monaco
- München

**parent place**
- Germany
- Bavaria
- Oberbayern

**place**
- 7004333

**geographic coordinates**
- 48 08 N, 011 35 E

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

**dates**
- founded near an older settlement in 1157

**place types**
- inhabited place
- state capital

**bibliography**
**Scope of a TGN record**

**SCOPE:**
Cities, towns, villages, nations, empires, archaeological sites, deserted settlements, former states

**Elements of an AAT record**

**names/terms**
- travertine
- travertine marble
- travertine stone
- roachstone
- lapis tiburtinus

**concept**
11329
### Elements of an AAT record

**parent concept**
- Materials Hierarchy
  - limestone
  - sinter
  - travertine

**scope note**
A dense, crystalline or microcrystalline limestone that was formed by the evaporation of river or spring waters. It is named after Tivoli (Tibur in Latin), Italy, where large deposits occur, and it is characterized by a light color and the ability to take a good polish. It is distinguished from tufa by being harder and stronger.

**names/terms**
- travertine
- travertine marble
- travertine stone
- roachstone
- lapis tiburtinus

**related concepts**
- tufa
- onyx marble

**sources**
- Sturgis, Russell, Dictionary of Architecture and Building; Roberts, Michael J., Construction Industry Thesaurus; American Geological Institute, Dictionary of Geological Terms; Encyclopaedia Britannica

### Scope of an AAT record

**SCOPE:**
- Generic terms for cataloging art, architecture, archaeology, related disciplines
- Does not include proper names (*cathedral*, not *Chartres Cathedral*)
- Conceptually organized in a scheme that proceeds from abstract concepts to concrete, physical artifacts
- Facets are the top level of the AAT structure
- AAT is not organized by subject matter or discipline
Lichtenstein H C G

Hickey and Lichtenstein, Tate Gallery online

advertising for his own work …

Expressionism, using the banal

elevated content and loaded

to make a direct comment on the

early works, the artist intended

brushstrokes. At least in the

sculptures depicting

• Fields from CCO and CDWA

• The current three Getty vocabularies
  have the same core data model

• The same model will be used for CONA

• New Getty Vocabulary in development

  Cultural Objects Name Authority

  CONA

  

  The record is identified with a

  persistent unique numeric ID

  

  Elements of a CONA record

  titles/names
  Brushstroke
  Brush Stroke
  Yellow Brushstroke 1965
  Coup de Pinceau

  work
  800999

  creators

  printer: Chiron Press

  publisher: Leo Castelli Gallery (New York gallery, contemporary)

  work type
  screen print

  materials
  color screen print on heavy, white wove paper

  measurements
  sheet: 58.4 x 73.6 cm (23 x 29 inches)

  current location
  National Gallery of Art (Washington, DC, USA)

  creation location
  New York (New York, USA)

  style
  Pop

  subject
  satire
  brush stroke
  painting
  Abstract Expressionism
  banality
  advertising

  notes
  From a series of paintings and sculptures depicting brushstrokes. At least in the early works, the artist intended to make a direct comment on the elevated content and loaded brushwork of Abstract Expressionism, using the banal style of screen printing used in advertising for his own work …

  sources
  National Gallery of Art online
  Tate Gallery online

Scope of a CONA record

SCOPE:
• Built works (buildings, bridges, etc.) and
• Movable works (paintings, drawings, prints, photographs, rare books, sculpture, decorative arts, costume, artists’ films, etc.)
• Both extant and planned or lost works

Development of the Conservation Thesaurus

• Getty Conservation Institute is embarking on the development of a conservation thesaurus
• to improve consistency in indexing the professional conservation literature
• to enable vocabulary-assisted searches to facilitate cataloguing and retrieval of conservation holdings

Evaluation to date:
AATA terminology is a 80% match with existing AAT
Conservation thesaurus would fit into the structure of the more generic AAT.
- Linked at many points.

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.
Getty Vocabularies

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

The Getty vocabularies comply with national and international standards for vocabulary construction.

- We are active in the standards-building communities
- Categories for the Description of Works of Art (CDWA) and Cataloging Cultural Objects (CCO) for art
- Compatible with AACR, other standards where applicable
- VIAF (Virtual International Authority File, LOC and OCLC)
What is a controlled vocabulary?

- There are several types of controlled vocabularies, including the following:
  - Subject heading list
  - Controlled list
  - Synonym ring list
  - Taxonomy
  - Thesaurus

Getty Vocabularies are thesauri

Thesauri

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

Images from getty.edu, metmuseum.org, other museum sites
Thesauri

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

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

- 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

- Associative relationships: Objects Facet
  - Furnishings and Equipment
  - Containers
  - <culinary containers>
  - <vessels for serving / consuming>
  - rhyta

Images from getty.edu, metmuseum.org, other museum sites.

Patricia Harpring © 2010 J. Paul Getty Trust
Thesauri

- Thesaurus: A semantic network of unique concepts
- Thesauri may be monolingual or multilingual
- Thesauri may have the following three relationships:
  - Equivalence 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.
  - Hierarchical Relationships: Objects Facet (many records have multiple terms / names)
  - 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.

Equivalence Relationship

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>column kraters</th>
<th>one term is required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>column krater</td>
<td>many records have multiple terms / names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>column craters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>column-kraters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corinthian craters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corinthian kraters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kraters, column</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stirrup cups
couching glasses
hunting glasses

Sturzbechers
Sturzbecher
stortebekers

Rhyta
distinguished from
rhytons
rheon
rheons
ritón

Black-Figure Column Krater. Painter of Munich 1736; ca. 520 BCE; terracotta; J. Paul Getty Museum, Villa, Malibu, California. Gift of Seymour Weintraub; 75.AE.106

Rules for terms and names

LC Control Number: n 79018152

**HRIADING**: Moore, Henry, 1898-1986
  000 00967cz a2200253n 450
  001 4213247
  005 2006054162806 0
  008 790305n|acnnna|a a a
  010 1a n 79018153 7 9018153
  035 1a (DLC) n 79018152
  040 |1a DLC |c DLC |M DLC |M DLC-R |M DLC
  100 1__1a Moor, Henry, [d 1898-1986
     400 1__1a Moor, Henry Spencer, [d 1898

ULAN names
Moore, Henry (preferred, index, LC)
Henry Moore (display)
Moore, Henry Spencer

Based on best practice, as agreed by consensus of major art institutions, plus ISO & NISO compliance
• Rules are in almost all cases consistent with AACR2 (where applicable); where differ, LC name is flagged

Anonymous Artist

"Anonymous" artist = appellations are devised by scholars or museums
• When the hand (style), and oeuvre (works) are identified, approximate dates known, but the name of the artist is unknown

*Names:
  Spitz Master
  Master of the Spitz Hours
  Maestro Spitz

*Display Biography: French illuminator, active ca. 1415-1425

Nationality/Culture: French
Hierarchical Position:
  Top of the ULAN
  Person(facet)
  .......... Spitz Master
**Unknown Artist**

*Names:*
- unknown Yup’ik
- anonymous Yupik Eskimo

*Display Biography: Yup’ik artist
Nationality/Culture: Yup’ik
Hierarchical Position:
- Top of the ULAN
  - Unknown Artists (facet)
- unknown Yup’ik

- ULAN includes a facet of **unknown artists**
- Used to index the “artist” field when the person is not named and an anonymous personality (with established oeuvre) has not been identified

**Name changes--married name**

**Common misspellings**

- O'Keeffe, Georgia
- Georgia O'Keeffe
- O'Keefe, Georgia
- Stieglitz, Alfred, Mrs.

- Married names and other name changes
- Published misspellings provide access
Former names, “incorrect” names

- Names for a 14th-century Sienese painter
- Include spelling variations, former names (e.g., appellations used when the artist was anonymous)

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

Qualifiers for Homographs

- Homographs are spelled the same, disregarding capitalization and punctuation; displayed in parentheses
- Qualifiers are used to disambiguate terms that are homographs in AAT
- Concatenated labels are used to disambiguate homographs in TGN, ULAN, CONA
**Multilingual terms**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>watermarks</td>
<td>(preferred, descriptor, English-P)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>watermark</td>
<td>(alternate descriptor, English)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water-marks</td>
<td>(used for, English)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water marks</td>
<td>(used for, English)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>papermarks</td>
<td>(used for, English)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filigrane</td>
<td>(descriptor, French-P)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasserzeichen</td>
<td>(descriptor, German-P)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filigrana</td>
<td>(descriptor, Italian-P Spanish-P)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>watermerk</td>
<td>(descriptor, Dutch-P)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

May include terms in other languages. Follow capitalization rules of that language.

**Various transliterations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chokwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ciokwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cokwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jokwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiokwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuchokwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badjok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bajokwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batshioko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kioko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quioco</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* variant transliterations are included
**Diacritics, Unicode**

- Transliterated into the Roman alphabet
- Generally using transliterated source
- ISO standards provide the preferred transliteration protocol (Pinyin, but include Wade-Giles for access too)
- Released in Unicode

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**Historical names, dates for names**

- Firenze (preferred, vernacular, Italian-preferred)
- Florence (English-preferred)
- Florenz (German-preferred)
- Florencia (Spanish-preferred)
- Fiorenza (historical) Medieval Start: 900 End: 1700
- Florentia (historical, Latin) name of Roman colony on North bank of Arno Start: -100 End: 1500
- Florentine (adjectival, English)

- Names and terms may be historical, may have dates
Hierarchical relationship in AAT – genus/species

funerary sculpture
.....brasses (memorials)
.....effigies
......gisants
....haniwa
....mintadi
.......bitumba
....mma
....niombo
....tomb slabs
....ushabti

- Relationships depicted with indentation
- **Brasses, effigies, gisants, haniwa, and ushabti** are types of funerary sculpture

Objects Facet
...Visual Works Hierarchy
.....<visual works by medium or technique>
......photographs
............<photographs by form>
................ negatives
................ positives
.................<transparencies: photographic>
..........................<photographs by form: color>
..........................<photographs by form: format>
..........................card photographs
..........................boudoir midget mounts
..........................cabinet photographs
..........................<cartes-de-visite>
..........................cameo prints
..........................gem photographs
..........................lantern slides
..........................slides (photographs)

- **Sub-facets (called “hierarchies”)** establish the context of the term
- **Guide terms in angled brackets**
Hierarchical relationships

- Egypt (nation)
- Urban (region)
- Al-Iskandariyyah (governorate)
- Alexandria (inhabited place)
- Antirhodos (former island)

Polyhierarchy

- Historical and former places
- Some places may no longer exist, e.g., submerged island of Alexandria, Egypt

- Multiple hierarchical relationships may include historical parents
- The date of the relationship may also be included
in ULAN – whole/part

Hierarchical relationships

- For Corporate Bodies
- Not for Persons, family trees via Associative Relationships

in CONA – whole/part

Record Type: component
Class: prints and drawings
work type: engraving
Title: Spring Flowers in a Chinese Vase
Creator: Maria Sibylla Merian (German, 1647-1717)
Creation Date: 1680
Medium: hand-colored engraving
Measurements: folio 32.6 x 21.3 cm (12 13/16 x 8 3/8 inches)
Subject: • still life • botanical • flowers • insects • tulips • iris • vase • wasp • beetle
Current Location: Natural History Museum (London, England)

Relationship Type: broader context
Relationship Number: volume 3 plate 2

• Whole/Part Records for a series and a part

• Hierarchical relationships between groups, sub-groups, and items
**Associative relationships**

**for Albrecht Dürer (German, 1471-1528)**

- **Relationship Type:** sibling of
  - **Related Person:** Hans Dürer

- **Relationship Type:** student of
  - **Related Person:** Michael Wolgemut

- **Display Date:** from 1486 through 1490
- **Start Date:** 1486  **End Date:** 1490

- **Student/teacher relationships**
- **Familial relationships if the relative is also an artist**
- **Dates of relationship**
- **Start and End dates are used for searching, do not display to end user**

---

**in AAT**

**Associative relationships**

- **Materials**
  - building materials
  - coating (material)
  - lacquer
  - plaster
  - arriccio
  - intonaco
  - stucco
  - photographic materials
  - solvent

- **Visual Works**
  - drawings
  - design drawings
  - preliminary drawings
  - sinopie
  - environmental art
  - mosaics
  - painting
  - finger paintings
  - frescoes
  - watercolors

- **Mural painting (fresco) and the plasters and drawing (sinopia) underneath**
- **Only direct and significant relationships**
There may be associative relationships between places:
- deserted settlement may be related to modern town
- date for relationship

for a deserted settlement in Israel

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE:
Located over Huleh Valley, near the modern town Hazor; for centuries it was one of most important cities of Canaan, in control of rich agricultural area and vital trade and military route; according to the Bible, site of victory of Joshua and other battles of Israelites.

in CONA

Relationships must be reciprocal

study for

study is
* Contributing to the Vocabs

Contributors to Vocabularies

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

Partial list of upcoming contributions
- Getty contributions
- Spanish, Chinese, German, Dutch, Italian, French
- 10,000 Repositories from VRA
- 90,000 artists from Grove Art
- 5,000,000 place names from NGA/NIMA

Currently being processed
- Artists & architects from Avery Index, Witt Library Courtauld London
- Multilingual, multi-cultural place names, Asian, African, Native American and Pre-Columbian, archaeological sites

Contributors to Vocabularies

Current AAT translations
- Complete translation of the AAT in Spanish from Centro de Documentación de Bienes Patrimoniales, Chile.
- A Chinese translation is underway by the National Digital Archives Program, Taiwan.
- A German translation is being undertaken by the Institut für Museumsforschung in Berlin.
- Dutch translation by the Rijksbureau voor Kunsthistorische Documentatie; also will contributenew terms.
- We are in the process of integrating around 3,000 Italian object type terms from ICCD, Rome, which were contributed several years ago.
- The full set of 3,000 French terms from CHIN has been fully integrated.
3. Editorial Rules, continued

3.3.2.5.1 Minimum requirements
It is required to record at least one term - the preferred term, which is the word or phrase used most often in scholarly literature to refer to the concept. Excluded are proper names of persons, organizations, geographic places, named subjects, and named events.

- **Warrant**: You must find the preferred term in at least three authoritative sources. See Sources for Terms below.

- List as many variant or alternate terms as have at least one legitimate source. It is not required to add variant terms, however, you should consult sources to gather alternate terms as time and editorial priorities allow.

3.3.2.5.2 Alphabet and diacritics

- **Roman alphabet**
  
  Use the Roman alphabet to record all terms.

- **Transliterations**
  For terms in a language that is not written in the Roman alphabet (e.g., Greek or Chinese), record the vernacular term that has been transliterated into the Roman alphabet. For the preferred term, you should ideally use a source that has a transliteration derived by applying pertinent ISO standards.

- **Diacritics**
  Use both accents and macrons in diacritics to record terms.
Contributors to Vocabularies

- Vocabulary Program conducts training workshops at the Getty and conferences
- Small staff means contributors’ should be trained
- Social, but controlled, so that the result remains authoritative

Contributing to the Getty Vocabularies: Adding new records via XML or online contribution forms

Contributors to Vocabularies and conferences
- Small staff means contributors’ should be trained
- Social, but controlled, so that the result remains authoritative

Editorial manuals and training materials available online
Or institutions may make contributions in bulk in our prescribed XML format. Bulk contributions can range from a few thousand to several million records.
What do we do?

- Contributions to our vocabularies are vetted, managed, edited, augmented, merged with existing data, placed into hierarchies and other relationships, and published by the Getty Vocabulary Program.

Batch loading of data
From various systems or from online forms in our prescribed format

VCS: Processing Data
Searching, merging editing/adding info moving/adding links

Exporting Data
Reports for quality control
Reports for work flow
Release formats
Web, XML, RIT Tables

What do we do?

- Loading, tracking who contributed what, editing, quality control, ‘moving,’ merging, un-moving, un-merging

Some done automatically during load, others require editorial intervention.
What do we do?

Merging records
Multiple records contributed for the same person
Manual or automated merge, vetted by VP editors

Names
Palamedesz, Anthonie
Anthonie Palamedesz
Palamedesz, Antonie
Palamedesz, Anthonie

Biography
Dutch painter, 1601-1673
Netherlandish artist, 1601-1673

What do we do?

• Building hierarchies
• General vetting, to be sure incoming record meets our standards
Publish articles, books

Rules and issues for constructing and using controlled vocabularies are laid out in this book, to be published in March 2010

* Users of the Vocabularies
The Getty vocabularies are used by various audiences:
- by catalogers or indexers who are describing works of art, archival materials, visual surrogates, or bibliographic materials
- by researchers
- by systems implementers creating search tools to enhance end-user access to online resources

Users and Partners

- Getty projects and others
- Information Professionals
  - Museums
  - Visual resource specialists
  - Librarians
  - Archivists
- Academics
  - Art history
  - Architectural history
  - Archaeology
  - History
- Systems implementers, vendors, Vocabulary providers
- Consortia, etc., OCLC, ARTstor
Users and Partners

- Over 200 licenses for the vocabularies, which may each represent a large number of users of a vendor’s system
- Vocabularies online have around 160,000 searches by users each month
- Getty vocabularies are the most frequently used online resources at the Getty Research Institute, and among the most heavily accessed at the Getty as a whole

Vocabulary online usage 2nd quarter FY2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>October-09</th>
<th>November-09</th>
<th>December-09</th>
<th>totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAT searches</td>
<td>45,846</td>
<td>54,513</td>
<td>58,685</td>
<td>159,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TGN searches</td>
<td>62,624</td>
<td>47,625</td>
<td>56,493</td>
<td>166,742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ULAN Page Views</td>
<td>61,727</td>
<td>62,163</td>
<td>64,061</td>
<td>187,951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total searches</td>
<td>170,197</td>
<td>164,301</td>
<td>179,239</td>
<td>513,737</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

over 160,000 searches per month
Vocabs' usage in the context of other GRI and Getty wide pages
2nd quarter FY2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Getty-wide</th>
<th>GRI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Getty home page</td>
<td>1. TGN search</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. visit</td>
<td>2. ULAN search</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Museum main</td>
<td>3. GRI main page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Visiting hours, directions, parking</td>
<td>4. Conducting Research index.html</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Museum Exhibitions</td>
<td>5. AAT search</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. TGN search</td>
<td>7. Learn about Vocabularies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. ULAN search</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Job opportunities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. GRI main page</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Getty games</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Conducting research index.html</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AAT Search</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rembrandt drawings</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

among top pages accessed at Getty

* Retrieval with Vocabularies
Using Vocabularies for retrieval

If a user asks for one name/term, include all synonyms for retrieval

From ULAN
Giambologna
Giovanni da Bologna
Giovanni Bologna
Jean Boulogne
Jean de Boulogne
Bologna, Giovanni da

“giambologna” OR “giovanni da bologna” OR “giovanni bologna” OR “jean boulogne” OR “bologna, giovanni da”
ULAN is used to aid retrieval on Getty site
• projects underway to develop processes to retrieve databases at GRI and Getty-wide, not just Web sites
• hopefully vocabularies also used to aid retrieval

Containers Hierarchy

broader terms

<containers by form>

vessels

<containers by function>

narrower terms

Include narrower terms if a user asks for a broader term

Using the hierarchy for retrieval

Gherardo Starnino (Getty Museum)
A biography of the artist Gherardo Starnino from the J. Paul Getty Museum’s collection.

Madonna and Child with Musical Angels (Getty Museum)
A work by Gherardo Starnino from the J. Paul Getty Museum’s collection.

Girolamo della Robbia (Getty Museum)
A biography of the artist Girolamo della Robbia from the J. Paul Getty Museum’s collection.

Best of a Man (Getty Museum)
A work by Girolamo della Robbia from the J. Paul Getty Museum’s collection.

La Verna: Chapel of Giovanni (Getty Museum)
A work by Jacopo Ligozzi from the J. Paul Getty Museum’s collection.

Windsor Raphael Drawings (Getty Press Release)
Exquisite drawings by Raphael, his teachers, and his assistants on loan from the Royal Library at Windsor.

Images © Metropolitan Museum of Art; Bottle, late 13th cen; Mamluk Attributed to Egypt or Syria; glass; Rogers Fund, 1941 (41.150) ©2010 J. Paul Getty Museum; Ewer; Porcelain: Chinese, Kangxi period, 1622-1722; Hard-paste porcelain, 82.DI.3; Mounted Lidded Bowl; Porcelain: Japanese, Imari, about 1700; Hard-paste porcelain, 79.DI.123; Lidded Vase; Chinese, Kangxi reign, 1662 - 1722; Hard-paste porcelain, 72.DE.73; Oinochoe; Greek, Ionia, about 625 B.C.; Terracotta; 81.AE.83; Red-Figure Bell-Krater; Attributed to the Choregos Painter; Greek, South Italy, Apulia, about 380 B.C.; Terracotta; 96.AE.29; Red-Figure Kylix; Signed by Douris, vase-painter; attributed to Python, potter; Greek, Athens, about 480 B.C.; Terracotta; 84.AE.569

Using associative relationships for retrieval

Names:
Richard Meier & Partners (preferred, display, V)
Richard Meier and Partners (V)

RELATED PERSONS: members are
Richard Meier
Michael Palladino
James R. Crawford
Bernhard Karpf
Reynolds Logan

Retrieval via data other than names

- Retrieval of places based bounding box
- E.g., box drawn around coordinates of Abomey, 30 minutes either side of 07 14 N, and of 002 00 E*
Example of a cataloging system

- In collections management systems
- Available as licensed files
- Updates are released annually

* Indexing
* Specificity and Exhaustivity
Example of a cataloging system

Material: red silk

When you need compound terms that are not bound in the published authority, construct them locally.

precoordination

- Compound terms are multiple-word terms
- A published vocabulary typically limits inclusion of compound terms, only "unique concepts"
- You may construct additional compound terms in the work record, "precoordination"
- 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
**Search:** red AND silk

**Title:** Opus Anglicanum, Chasuble  
**Creator:** unknown English  
**Creation Date:** 1330–1350

**Materials:**  
- silk  
- red  
- wool  
- black  
- metallic  
- thread  
- velvet  
- embroidering

**Location:** Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

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

---

**Specificity and Exhaustivity in Indexing**

- 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
Specificity and Exhaustivity

- The greater the level of specificity and exhaustivity in catalog records, the more valuable the records will be.
- 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.

- You may link to the general “tempera”
- Perhaps “egg tempera” more accurately describes the medium.
Specificity and Exhaustivity

- Cater your approach to the knowledge of the cataloger or available authoritative information
- Do not include information, such as “interpretation” of the subject if you are uncertain (e.g., “butterfly” or species)

**Subject:**
- animal
- botanical
- pomegranate (Punica granatum)
- Blue Morpho (Morpho menelaus)
- Banded Sphinx Moth (Eumorph fasciatus)

**Culture:** Aztec III
Culture: Aztec III

Context of indexing terms

Synonyms

Concept Authority

Pre-Columbian Mesoamerican Aztec III

Tenochtitlán

- Aztec III
- Mesoamerican
- Pre-Columbian

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.

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.
### Exhaustivity

**Record Type:** volume  
**Class:** books and manuscripts  
**Work Type:** gradual  
**Title:** Gradual for Monastic Use  
**Creator:** illumination: workshop of Pacino di Bonaguida; patron: probably Augustinian  
**Creation Location:** Florence (Italy)  
**Creation Date:** 1303/1340  
**Style:** Gothic  
**Measurements:** 174 folios; overall (page dimensions): 35.7 x 26.2 cm (14 1/16 x 10 5/16 inches)  
**Materials:** tempera and ink on parchment; bindings of calfskin over boards with metal clasps  
**Current Location:** Museum of Fine Art (Boston, Massachusetts)  

**Questions:**  
- How many aspects of a work do you catalog?  
- Only core fields, or do you need others?  
- How many terms do you assign to each field of a work record?  

---

**Exhaustivity**

**Record Type:** item  
**Class:** prints and drawings  
  - American art  
**Work Types:**  
  - fraktur (document)  
  - birth certificate  
  - baptismal certificate  

**Questions:**  
- Multiple terms may apply
**Exhaustivity**

- **Record Type:** item
- **Class:** manuscripts, Near Eastern works
- **Work Types:** manuscript, palimpsest, prayer book, homily

- Work type may change over time
- Include terms for original and current type
- Was originally a set of homilies;
- second text is a prayer book

---

**Specificity and Exhaustivity**

**Record Type or Catalog Level:**

- item
- volume
- group
- subgroup
- collection
- set
- series
- multiples
- component

**What is the catalog level of your Work Record?**

Terms may be applied for different levels
Specificity and Exhaustivity

Object in hand, or the object depicted in the visual surrogate.

Are you creating a record for the digital image or slide of the illumination? Or the work depicted?

Record Type: group
Class: architectural drawings

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

Title: Group: Drawings for Falling Water (Kaufman House), Bear Run, Pennsylvania

- Should terms reflect all items in the group?
- Or use broad terms ("drawings"), because you plan to use specific terms in records for each item?

Description: Wright designed the house for Pittsburgh department store.

Miracles of a Saint. Unknown German. 12th century.
* CDWA and CCO

CDWA rules and structure for cataloging art and cultural heritage objects

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

Categories for the Description of Works of Art
Categories for the Description of Works of Art

CDWA is a comprehensive set of over 530 elements for cataloging art. Small subset are "core".

CDWA includes discussion and brief cataloging rules for elements.

For Works and authority information.

CDWA includes numerous cataloging examples.

Illustrating application of rules, use of vocabularies (in authorities).
http://www.vraweb.org/ccoweb/cc/about.html

- Visual Resources Association (VRA) Core Categories, published by ALA 2006
- As with CDWA, CCO includes advice for vocabulary use and prescribes fields and structure of authorities populated by vocabularies

http://www.getty.edu/research/publications/electronic_publications/intrometadata/crosswalks.html

- The CCO elements map to other standards
- Metadata Standards Crosswalk
- CDWA & CCO focus on rules specific for art and cultural heritage objects
What is CDWA Lite?

- Records are intended for contribution to union catalogs and other repositories
- Uses the Open Archives Initiative (OAI) harvesting protocol
- Images can be harvested at the same time