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To see a video of a shorter version of this presentation, see
YouTube: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7KmDO_mrDOA
Abstract: Getty Vocabularies contain structured terminology for art, architecture, decorative arts, archival materials, visual surrogates, art conservation, and bibliographic materials. Compliant with international standards, they provide authoritative information for catalogers, researchers, and data providers. They contain coreferences to other resources where topics overlap. However, the Getty Vocabularies are unique in their global coverage of the defined domain, in citing published sources and contributors, in allowing interconnections among historical and current information, in accommodating the sometimes debated and ambiguous nature of art historical information, and in allowing complex relationships within and between Vocabularies. Thus they are not simple 'value vocabularies'; the Getty Vocabularies are also rich 'knowledge bases' in themselves. Although each Vocabulary requires a small set of minimum data, the data model allows for rich data that may be exploited for research and discovery. The Vocabularies grow through contributions from institutions and projects comprising the expert user community.

 Getty Vocabularies provide terminology in use by the community, they do not prescribe how to use terms – beyond suggestions in the Scope Note. Getty Vocabularies do not prescribe, but instead assist in decision-making by providing contextual information. For example, rich 'preferences' inform users: For a concept or record, which term is most commonly used in authoritative scholarly publications? For each language, which term is preferred? Which term is preferred by each contributor? Which is preferred by each source? Additional flags in the Vocabulary record may further classify terms. While historical, obsolete, and even objectionable terms are not deleted (since they provide access) for research and discovery, terms deemed pejorative or objectionable may be labeled 'avoid use' for new indexing, and terms particular to a given culture may be noted.

 In a global environment where we strive to be more open and equitable, while maintaining high standards for scholarship and research, Getty Vocabularies can be tools to facilitate such goals for art history and related disciplines. A primary goal of the Getty Vocabulary Program is to make the Vocabularies more multilingual, multicultural, and inclusive, focusing also on diversity, equity, unbiased and antiracist terminology, and accessibility. This presentation lays out a selection of the issues surrounding the accomplishment of these goals. Among the issues are how to keep up-to-date and equitable in choosing preferred terms with unbiased connotations; how to include biographical information without violating the privacy of the individual; how to include antiracist and correct post-colonization content; and how to facilitate content for diverse audiences. We do not yet have all the answers – flexibility is key. Successful resolutions will require a process over months and years, in concert with the expert contributor and user communities.
Getty Vocabularies: History and Content
For information about Getty Vocabularies, Google “getty vocabularies”

Or on the Getty site, do not search: instead, scroll down to “search art terms”

Search the data, access data releases, how to contribute, editorial guidelines, training materials, news

Contact us: vocab@getty.edu
Find Getty Vocababs Online

For information about Getty Vocabularies, Google “getty vocabularies”

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Search online
Relational Tables
Web Services APIs
XML
LOD (GVP and Linked.Art)
SPARQL end point
OpenRefine Reconciliation

Open Data Commons
Attribution License (ODC-By) 1.0

Contact us: vocab@getty.edu

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

Click the heading

scroll OR papyri

Copyright information

Search Tips
For the Find Term or Note field, you may use AND and OR (all in upper case) to combine search terms.
Getty was trailblazer in committing resources to standards and vocabularies for art information in 1980s

TAU, Thesaurus Artis Universalis; CIHA, Comité international d'histoire de l'art

Getty engaged disparate communities
(visual resources, museums, libraries, special coll., archives, some scholars) under Getty leadership to reach consensus (*AAT)

1. Cataloging practice
2. Vocabularies for cataloging, research & discovery, knowledge bases
   [classification model]
   [semantic structure]

*1970s, Williamstown, MA

1997

History

Art History Information Program (AHIP)

https://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/
Over the years, Vocabs have changed with the requirements of our core community; need to remain relevant

Getty partners with international visual arts information community

Multilingual, multicultural, inclusive

Staff: Small editorial staff, working small technical team at Getty and consultants

Contributions: Rely upon > 350 contributors: institutions, consortia, scholarly projects, scholars

https://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/
25-year comparison 1997-2022

- **Steady growth:** in terms AAT, ULAN, and TGN, CONA, and IA
- **Global reach:** content, partners in contributions and users
- **Scope:** defined domain, with growth to be multicultural (non-Western) and multilingual; inclusivity
- **Core audience:** beyond visual resources, museums, special collections, but also art historians, conservation, archaeology, among other closely allied fields
- **Partners:** greatly enlarged number of contributors (23 vs 350) and users; e.g., VIAF
- **Free and open access:** LOD, search online, other releases
- **Developers:** incorporation in search engines and collections management software, other applications; not abandoning credit and warrant, nor users without access to funds and technical support
- **Outreach:** from documentation for internal Getty to 100s of Web pages, participate in standards creation, workshops, and rules for cataloging art and creating vocabularies, *Introduction to Controlled Vocabularies, Multilingual Equivalency Work*

https://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/
Key Characteristics

- **Standards-compliant**: Comply with standards for controlled vocabularies (ISO, NISO)
- **Authoritative**: Cite authoritative sources and contributors; but not authoritarian (may use variant terms)
- **Structured, linked vocabularies**: AAT, TGN, ULAN, CONA, IA
- **Relationships**: Thesauri, 3 relationships: equivalence (synonyms), hierarchical (broader-narrower), associative (btwn records, not hierarchical); all have same core data model
- **Scope**: Carefully defined (see online); within domain of visual arts, terms for cataloging and discovery of art; Getty Vocabularies strive to be ever more multilingual, multicultural, and inclusive
- **Target Audience**: Traditional audiences (art and architecture domains: visual resources, catalogers, museums), plus scholars, and related disciplines (archaeology, conservation)
- **How unique**: In their global coverage of defined domain of visual arts, in citing published sources and contributors, in allowing interconnections among historical and current information, in accommodating the sometimes debated and ambiguous nature of art historical information, and in allowing complex relationships within and between Vocabularies
- **Rich knowledge bases**: They are not simple ‘value vocabularies’ or authorities; they are rich 'knowledge bases' in themselves, intended for research and discovery
- **Collaborative**: Grow through contributions from expert user community: institutions, consortia, scholarly projects, and individual scholars
- **Compiled and released**: Online search, Relational Tables, Web Services APIs, XML, LOD; Open Data Commons Attribution License (ODC-By) 1.0
Key Characteristics

courtesy of Marcia Zeng

Getty Vocabularies and Five-Star LOD Datasets: https://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/zeng_vocabularies_five_star_lod.pdf
Key Metrics of KOS Products: https://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/0_m_zeng_itwg_keynote_itwg2020.pdf
Create Microthesauri from Getty LOD: https://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/zeng_microthesauri_getty_lod.pdf
Purpose and Releases

- For some users, to promote consistency in assignment of terms or to provide options for terms for a concept.
- For other users, in linking in order to reference the unique identifier of the Vocabulary record, or to otherwise reconcile their data.
- For other users, in retrieval and discovery, to utilize variant terms, broader/narrower contexts, rich contextual data.
- For others, look-up resources of information.
- As target for enriching free-text descriptions of cultural objects.
- As a pivot vocabulary for coreferencing (interlinking) other art vocabularies.

- Data files: LOD (GVP & Linked.Art, XML, Rel Tables, APIs); developers, incorporated in other tools; MARC for VIAF;
- Simplified releases → full, rich data sets; incremental complexity.
- Online Search: Consistently the top site visited at GRI, catalogers copy-and-paste, research tool; full data presented in a logical display for end users.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Getty Vocabularies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>What Are the Getty Vocabularies</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>AAT</strong>, <em>Art &amp; Architecture Thesaurus®</em> includes generic terms in several languages, relationships, sources, and scope notes for agents, work types, roles, materials, styles, cultures, and techniques (e.g., <em>amphora</em>, <em>oil paint</em>, <em>olieverf</em>, <em>peintures à l’huile</em>, <em>acetolysis</em>, 玉器, <em>Jad-künste</em>, <em>sintering</em>, <em>orthographic drawings</em>, <em>Olmeca</em>, <em>Rinascimento</em>, <em>Buddhism</em>, <em>watercolors</em>, <em>asa-no-ha-toji</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>TGN</strong>, <em>Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names®</em> includes names, relationships, and coordinates, with special focus on historical information for current cities, historical nations, empires, archaeological sites, lost settlements, and physical features as necessary for cataloging art; not GIS but may include coreferences to GIS and maps (e.g., <em>Diospolis</em>, <em>Acalán</em>, <em>Ottoman Empire</em>, <em>Mogao</em>, <em>Ch'ien-fu-tung</em>, <em>Ganges River</em>, गंगा नदी)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>ULAN</strong>, <em>Union List of Artist Names®</em> includes names, relationships, notes, sources, and biographical information for artists, architects, firms, studios, repositories, patrons, and other individuals and corporate bodies, both named and anonymous; may include coreferences to other resources for same entity (e.g., <em>Mark Rothko</em>, <em>Cai Xiang</em>, 蔡襄, <em>Crevoile Master</em>, <em>Riza Abbasi</em>, <em>Altobelli &amp; Molins</em>, <em>Rajaraja Museum</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>IA</strong>, <em>Getty Iconography Authority™</em> includes proper names, relationships, and dates for iconographical narratives, religious or fictional characters, historical events, names of literary works and performing art; special focus on non-Western with coreferences to other resources including Iconclass for Western (e.g., <em>Viaggio dei Re Magi</em>, <em>Flood of Deucalion</em>, <em>French Revolution</em>, <em>Oloquaiipilele</em>, <em>Xibalba</em>, निफलहिम, शिव, <em>Bouddha couché</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>CONA</strong>, <em>Cultural Objects Name Authority®</em> focuses on architecture, multiples, works depicted in other works, lost works; includes titles, artist attribution, creation dates, relationships, and location for works whether extant or destroyed (new contribution: 70,000 works from BWR) (e.g., <em>Chayasomesvara Temple</em>, <em>Hagia Sofia</em>, Αγία Σοφία, <em>The Lacemaker</em>, <em>La Dentellière</em>, <em>Merlettaia</em>, <em>Lion Throne Room</em>, 神奈川沖浪, <em>Great Wave</em>, <em>Die große Welle</em>)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• **AAT, Art & Architecture Thesaurus®** includes generic terms in several languages, relationships, sources, and scope notes for work types, roles, materials, styles, cultures, and techniques (477,898 terms) (e.g., *amphora, literati (painters), oil paint, olieverf, peintures à l'huile, acetolysis, 玉器, Jadekünste, sintering, orthographic drawings, Olmeca, Rinascimento, Buddhism, emakimono, watercolors, asa-no-ha-toji*)

• **TGN, Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names®** includes names, relationships, and coordinates, with special focus on historical information for current cities, historical nations, empires, archaeological sites, lost settlements, and physical features as necessary for cataloging art; not GIS but may include coreferences to GIS and maps (e.g., *Diospolis, Acalán, Ottoman Empire, Mogao, Ch'ien-fu-tung, Ganges River, गंगा नदी*).

• **ULAN, Union List of Artist Names®** includes names, relationships, notes, sources, and biographical information for artists, architects, firms, studios, repositories, patrons, and other individuals and corporate bodies, both named and anonymous; may include coreferences to other resources for same entity (e.g., *Mark Rothko, Cai Xiang,葵襄, Crevole Master, Riza Abbasi, Altobelli & Molins, Rajaraja Museum*).

• **IA, Getty Iconography Authority™** includes proper names, relationships, and dates for iconographical narratives, religious or fictional characters, historical events, names of literary works and performing art; special focus on non-Western with coreferences to other resources including Iconclass for Western (e.g., *Viaggio dei Re Magi, Flood of Deucalion, French Revolution, Olouaipipilele, Xibalba, Niflheim, शिव, Shiva, Bouddha couché*).

• **CONA, Cultural Objects Name Authority®** focuses on architecture, multiples, and works depicted in other works; includes titles, artist attribution, creation dates, relationships, and location for works whether extant or destroyed (new contribution: 70,000 works from BWR) (e.g., *Chayasomesvara Temple, Hagia Sofia, Αγία Σοφία, The Lacemaker, La Dentellière, Merlettaia, Lion Throne Room, 神奈川沖浪, Great Wave, Die große Welle*).

Unique features of Getty Vocabularies may aid in facilitating inclusivity & multicultural content → Let’s take a look
**AAT ID:** 300190536

**Terms:**

**Qualifier:** visual works

**Date:** from 1792

**Start:** 1792 **End:** 9999

**steel engraving (en, SN)** [1000299348] Contrib. [VP,BHA] Sources. *


**Hierarchical Relationships (poly)**

**Objects Facet**

.. Visual and Verbal Communication (G)

.... Visual Works (hierarchy name) (G)

...... visual works (works) (G)

........ <visual works by material or technique> (G)

........... prints (visual works) (G)

........... <prints by process or technique> (G)

........... <prints by process: transfer method> (G)

............ intaglio prints (G)

............. engravings (prints) (G)

................. steel engravings (visual works) (G)

**Credits/Warrant** Printings made by the process of "steel engraving (printing process)," in which plates of steel or steel-faced copper are used, having replaced the use of less durable copper plates in the early 19th century...

What Are Getty Vocabularies

• AAT, Art & Architecture Thesaurus® includes generic terms in several languages, relationships, sources, and scope notes for agents, work types, roles, materials, styles, cultures, and techniques (e.g., amphora, oil paint, olieverf, peintures à l'huile, acetolysis, 玉器, Jadekünste, sintering, orthographic drawings, Olmeca, Rinascimento, Buddhism, watercolors, asa-no-ha-toji)

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Using Getty Vocabularies in the Field

• AAT, Art & Architecture Thesaurus® Sample record

   Associative Relationships produced by ... steel engraving (printing process) [300190536] distinguished from … siderographs [300389774]

   Hierarchical Relationships (poly)
   Objects Facet
   .. Visual and Verbal Communication (G)
   .... Visual Works (hierarchy name) (G)
   ...... visual works (works) (G)
   .......... <visual works by material or technique> (G)
   ............ prints (visual works) (G)
   .............. <prints by process or technique> (G)
   ................ intaglio prints (G)
   ................... engravings (prints) (G)
   ...................... steel engravings (visual works) (G)

   Note: Prints made by the process of "steel engraving (printing process)," in which plates of steel or steel-faced copper are used, having replaced the use of less durable copper plates in the early 19th century...

   Chinese (traditional) 以鋼版雕刻程序製成的版畫
   Dutch Gravures waarbij de afbeelding is gesneden in een stalen plaat.
   German Druck, der im Verfahren des Stahlstichs hergestellt wurde.
   Spanish Estampas realizadas mediante el proceso de grabado en acero.

Contributors: VP, CHIN, AS, RKD, IfM-SMB-PK, CDPB-DIBAM

AAT ID: 300190536
Terms: steel engravings (pref, en-P, PN) [1000041363]
   Qualifier: visual works
   Date: from 1792
   Start: 1792 End: 9999
   steel engraving (en, SN) [1000299348]
   Qualifier: visual work
   engravings on steel (en) (H) [1000895990]
   gravures sur acier (fr-P, PFN) [1000304335]
   钢版刻印 (zh-P) [1000551901] gāng bǎn kè yìn (zh-P)
   staalgravures (nl) [1000482814]
   gravures sur acier (fr-P) [1000304335]
   grabados al acero (es-P) [1000429838]
   Stahlstiche (de-P) [1000655952]
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Using Getty Vocabularies in the Field

• AAT, Art & Architecture Thesaurus®

Sample record

Associative Relationships
produced by ... steel engraving (printing process) [300190536]
distinguished from ... siderographs [300389774]

Hierarchical Relationships (poly)
Objects Facet
.. Visual and Verbal Communication (G)
.... Visual Works (hierarchy name) (G)
...... visual works (works) (G)
......... <visual works by material or technique> (G)
............... prints (visual works) (G)
................ <prints by process or technique> (G)
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**Using Getty Vocabularies in the Field**

**AAT, Art & Architecture Thesaurus®** sample record

**Terms:**
steel engravings (pref, en-P)

**Associative Relationships**
produced by...
steel engraving (printing process) [300190536]
distinguished from...
siderographs [300389774]

**Hierarchical Relationships (poly)**

**Objects Facet**
Visual and Verbal Communication (G)
Visual Works (hierarchy name) (G)
visual works (works) (G)
<visual works by material or technique> (G)
prints (visual works) (G)
<prints by process or technique> (G)
<prints by process: transfer method> (G)
intaglio prints (G)
engravings (prints) (G)
steel engravings (visual works) (G)

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Dutch Gravures waarbij de afbeelding is gesneden in een stalen plaat.
German Druck, der im Verfahren des Stahlstichs hergestellt wurde.
Spanish Estampas realizadas mediante el proceso de grabado en acero.

**Contributors:** VP, CHIN, AS, RKD, IfM-SMB-PK, CDPB-DIBAM

**Sources:**
Griffiths, Prints (1996);
Hunnisett, Steel-Engraved (2020);
Koschatzky, Die Kunst der Graphik (1988);
Theos. Graph. Mat. tgm010117;
Lucie-Smith, Thames & Hudson Dictionary of Art Terms (1986);
• Indention: broader/narrower (genus/species)
• Sub-facets (called “hierarchies”) establish the context of the term
• Guide terms in angled brackets
• Qualifiers display in parentheses

Concept

steel engravings (visual works)
What Are the Getty Vocabularies

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**TGN, Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names®**

Sample record

**TGN ID:** 7011179

**Names:**
- Siena (pref,it,en-P) [47413]
- Contrib: [VP,BHA,Avery]
- Sources: Annuario Generale 1980, UNESCO (1992); Williams (2010)*
- Sienna [140808]
- Sienne (fr-P) [1002860953]
- Σιένα (el-P) [1002038443]
- 锡耶纳 (zh-P) [1002038446]
- Сиена (ru) [1002038445]
- シエーナ (ja) [1002038441]
- Sienese (adj) (en) [1159549]
- Senae (hist.) [181416]
- Date: Medieval
  - Start: 800 End: 1500
- Sena Julia (hist.) (la) [181415]
- Sena (hist.) [181414]
- Date: Etruscan
  - Start: -800 End: 200

**Hierarchical Relationships (poly.)**
- World (facet)
  - ...Europe (continent)
  - ......Italy (nation)
  - ..........Siena (province)
  - ............Siena (inhabited place) (Current)
- World (facet)
  - ...Europe (continent)
  - ......Etruscan Peninsula (peninsula)
  - ..........Etruria (former group of political entities)
  - ............Siena (inhabited place) (Hist.)
- Date: Late Etruscan
  - Start: -400 End: 100

**Associative Relationships**
- ally of: Pisa ..(inhabited place) [7006082]
- Date: Ghibelline allies, 13th-14th centuries
  - Start: 1250 End: 1400

**Contributors:**
- VP,BHA, Avery,GRI

**Sources:**
- Annuario Generale (1980); NGA/NIMA database (2003-)
- Library of Congress Authorities n 79013822; UNESCO World Heritage Centre [online] (1992-);
- VIAF: Virtual International Authority File [online] (2009-) VIAF ID: 239842096 (Geographic)

**Place Types**
- inhabited place
  - Date: settled by Etruscans (flourished 6th century BCE)
  - Start: -800 End: 9999
- city
- archiepiscopal see
- commune (administrative)
  - Date: since 1125
  - Start: 1125 End: 9999
- cultural center
- university center
- world heritage site

**Note:**
- Siena was founded as an Etruscan hill town; later was the Roman city of Sena Julia (3rd century BCE). It flourished under the Lombard kings (6th century CE) and was a Medieval self-governing commune...

**Place Characteristics**
- Lat: 43 19 07 N (43.3180)
- Long: 011 19 50 E (11.3300)
- Elevation: 1056.430 feet (322.0000 meters)

**Description:**
- Siena is an ancient city known for its beautiful art and architecture, located in Tuscany, Italy. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
View of the TGN hierarchy

- Indentation: broader/narrower (whole/part (former group of political entities))
- Historical hierarchical view of places
- Place Types display in parentheses

**Place**

Siena (Etruria)
• **AAT, Art & Architecture Thesaurus®** includes generic terms in several languages, relationships, sources, and scope notes for agents, work types, roles, materials, styles, cultures, and techniques (e.g., amphora, oil paint, olieverf, peintures à l’huile, acetolysis, 玉器, Jadekünste, sintering, orthographic drawings).

• **ULAN, Union List of Artist Names®** includes names, relationships, notes, sources, and biographical information for artists, architects, firms, studios, repositories, patrons, other individuals and corporate bodies, both named and anonymous; may include coreferences to other resources (1,470,142 names) (e.g., Mark Rothko, Cai Xiang, Crevole Master, Riza Abbasi, Rajaraja Museum, I. M. Pei & Partners, Ahuitzotl, William Kentridge, Frida Kahlo).

• **CONA, Cultural Objects Name Authority®** focuses on architecture, multiples, and works depicted in other works; includes titles, artist attribution, creation dates, relationships, and location for works whether extant or destroyed (new contribution: 70,000 works from BWR) (e.g., Chayasomesvara Temple, Hagia Sofia, Ayia Ξοφία, The Lacemaker, La Dentellière, Merlettaia, Lion Throne Room, 神奈川沖浪, Great Wave, Die große Welle).

• **TGN, Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names®** includes names, relationships, and coordinates, with special focus on historical information for current cities, historical nations, empires, archaeological sites, lost settlements, and physical features as necessary for cataloging art; not GIS but may include coreferences to GIS and maps (e.g., Diospolis, Acalán, Ottoman Empire, Mogao, Ch'ien-fu-tung, Ganges River, गंगा).

• **IA, Getty Iconography Authority™** includes proper names, relationships, and dates for iconographical narratives, religious or fictional characters, historical events, names of literary works and performing art; special focus on non-Western with coreferences to other resources including Iconclass for Western (e.g., Viaggio dei Re Magi, Flood of Deucalion, Olouaipipilele, Xibalba, Niflheim, षष्ठि, Shiva, Bouddha couché).

https://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/
**ULAN, Union List of Artist Names®**

Sample record

**ULAN ID:** 500060426

**Names:**
Katsushika Hokusai (en,ja-trans) [1500235399]

*Contrib.* [VP,CCA, Avery]

*Sources.* Bowie (1964), Grove (2022), Met (2003)*

Hokusai (en,ja-trans) [1500235408]

**Date:** name taken by the artist in 1798, and used for his prints and paintings

**Start:** 1798 **End:** 9999

葛飾 北斎 (ja) [1500705416]
Shunrō (en,ja-trans) **Date:** gō (artist's name), used in his years of training, when painting hosoban (narrow prints) [1500235400]

Sōri (en,ja-trans) **Date:** gō used in early career, named taken from his Rinpa-school master Tawaraya Sōri [1500235401]

Kakō (en,ja-trans) **Date:** used for the production of commecial prints and books [1500235402]

Tatsumasa (en,ja-trans) **Date:** used for the production of privately published illustrations [1500235403]

**Display bio:** (Japanese printmaker, painter, 1760-1849)

**Birth date:** 1760
**Death date:** 1849

**Nationalities:**
Japanese (pref)

**Roles:**
artist
printmaker
painter
designer
calligrapher
draftsman
landscapist
marine artist
figure artist
ukiyo-e artist

**Gender:** male

**Birth and Death Places:**
Born: Tokyo (Kanto, Japan) (inhab place)
Died: Tokyo (Kanto, Japan) (inhab place)

**Events:**
active: Tokyo (Kanto, Japan) (inhab place)

**Associative Relationships:**
teacher of Taito, Katsushika, II

child of Nakajima Ise

possibly identified with ... Tōshūsai Sharaku

**Contributors:**
VP, Avery,GRL,BHA,CCA

**Sources:**
Bowie, Drawings of Hokusai (1964);
Grove Dictionary of Art online (1999-2002);
Library of Congress Authorities

Top of the ULAN list / hierarchy

Persons, Artists (ULAN facet)

- Katsukawa Shuntei (Japanese illustrator, printmaker, and painter, 1770-1820)
- Katsukawa Shunzan (Japanese printmaker, active 1782-1800)
- Katsuki, Liane (Brazilian jewelry designer, active late 20th century)
- Katsumoto, Fujio (Japanese painter, 1926-1984)
- Katsumoto, Hosokawa (Japanese administrator, architect, 1430-1473)
- Katsura, Hideaki (Japanese architect, contemporary)
- Katsushika Hokusai (Japanese printmaker, painter, 1760-1849)
- Katsushika Ōi (Japanese painter, active 19th century)
- Katsu Shiken (Japanese poet, seal carver, and physician, 1739-1784)

Corporate Bodies (ULAN facet)

- Art Institute of Chicago (American museum, Chicago, founded in 1879)
- Dept. of Architecture (American department, Chicago, founded 1982)
- John M. Flaxman Library (American library, Chicago, established in 1967)
- Ryerson and Burnham Libraries (American library, Chicago, established 1967)
- Ryerson Library (American library, Chicago, founded 1904)
- School of the Art Institute of Chicago (American art school, Chicago, established in 1967)

View of the ULAN hierarchy

- Indention: broader/narrower (instance)
- Corporate Bodies can have more levels
- Display Biography displays in parentheses

Person

Katsushika Hokusai
• **AAT**, *Art & Architecture Thesaurus®* includes generic terms in several languages, relationships, sources, and scope notes for agents, work types, roles, materials, styles, cultures, and techniques (e.g., amphora, oil paint, olieverf, peintures à l'huile, acetolysis, 玉器, Jadekünste, sintering, orthographic drawings, Olmeca, Rinascimento, Buddhism, watercolors, asa-no-ha-toji)

• **TGN**, *Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names®* includes names, relationships, and coordinates, with special focus on historical information for current cities, historical nations, empires, archaeological sites, lost settlements, and physical features as necessary for cataloging art; not GIS but may include coreferences to GIS and maps (e.g., Diospolis, Acalán, Ottoman Empire, Mogao, Ch'ien-fu-tung, Ganges River, गंगा नदी)

• **ULAN**, *Union List of Artist Names®* includes names, relationships, notes, sources, and biographical information for artists, architects, firms, studios, repositories, patrons, and other individuals and corporate bodies, both named and anonymous; may include coreferences to other resources for same entity (e.g., Mark Rothko, Cai Xiang,葵襄, Crevole Master, Riza Abbasi, Altobelli & Molins, Rajaraja Museum)

• **IA**, *Getty Iconography Authority™* includes proper names, relationships, and dates for iconographical narratives, religious or fictional characters, historical events, names of literary works and performing art; special focus on non-Western with coreferences to other resources (7,200 terms) (e.g., Yemonja, Flood of Deucalion, Viaggio dei Re Magi, French Revolution, Olouaipipilele, Xibalba, Niflheim, शिव, Shiva, Bouddha couché, Mithras)

• **CONA**, *Cultural Objects Name Authority®* focuses on architecture, multiples, and works depicted in other works; includes titles, artist attribution, creation dates, relationships, and location for works whether extant or destroyed (new contribution: 70,000 works from BWR) (e.g., Chayasomesvara Temple, Hagia Sofia, Αγία Σοφία, The Lacemaker, La Dentellière, Merlettaia, Lion Throne Room, The Great Wave, Die große Welle)
Using Getty Vocabularies in the Field

Sample record

**IA ID** 901000085

**Names**
Avalokiteśvara (pref-en) [5000191]

**Qualifier:** Buddhist bodhisattva

**Date:** name occurs in Sanskrit by 7th century

**Start:** 600  **End:** 9999  **Contrib:** VP,BHA,BWR

**Sources:** Bowker (1997); Dunhuang (2010)

Avalokitesvara [5001067]
Avalokitesvara [5003150]
अवलोकितेश्वर (sa) [5001068]
Spyan ras gzigs [5002308]

**Hierarchical Relationships**
Top of the IA hierarchies
Legend, Religion, Mythology
Buddhist iconography
Buddhist characters
Avalokiteshvara (Buddhist iconography)

**Vocab links**
role/characteristic is... Bodhisattva [AAT]
symbolic attribute is... lotus [AAT]
culture/religion is... Mahayana (Buddhism) [AAT]
culture/religion is... Theravada (Buddhism) [AAT]

**Associate Relationships**
associated with... Krishna (Hindu iconography)
counterpart is... Guanyin (Buddhist iconography)

**Display Date:** veneration in India flourished ca. 3rd-7th centuries  **Start:** 200  **End:** 9999

**Note**
The bodhisattva of infinite compassion and mercy; embodies the compassion of all Buddhas. Known in over 100 manifestations; is portrayed in different cultures as either female or male, as ... ...

**Contributors** VP,BHA,BWR

**Sources** Bowker, Oxford Dictionary of World Religions (1997); Huntington, Art of Ancient India (1985); Encyclopedia Britannica Online (2022-);

**LC:** LC control no.: sh 85010492
Top of the IA Hierarchies

Legend, Religion, Mythology

• Indention: broader/narrower (instance)
• Guide Terms in angled brackets
• Qualifying description in parentheses

＜Buddhist iconography＞

＜Buddhist characters＞

Aizen Myōō (Buddhist character)
Akṣobhya (Buddhist deity)
Amaterasu (Shinto deity)
Amitābha (Mahayana deity)
Amitāyus (Buddhist character)
Amoghapasa (Buddhist character)
Amoghasiddhi (Buddhist deity)
Ānanda (Buddhist character)
Arapacana (Buddhist deity)

Avalokiteśvara (Buddhist bodhisattva)

Benzaiten (Japanese deity)
Bhairava (Hindu-Buddhist deity) [N]
Bishamon (Buddhist character)
Buddha (primary character of Buddhism)
Cakrasaṃvara (Buddhist deity)
Channa (Buddhist character)
Daiitoku Myōō (Buddhist character)
What Are the Getty Vocabularies

- **AAT**, *Art & Architecture Thesaurus®*: includes generic terms in several languages, relationships, sources, and scope notes for agents, work types, roles, materials, styles, cultures, and techniques (e.g., *amphora, oil paint, olieverf, peintures à l'huile, acetolysis, 玉器, Jadekünste, sintering, orthographic drawings, Olmeca, Rinascimento, Buddhism, watercolors, asa-no-ha-toji*).

- **TGN**, *Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names®*: includes names, relationships, and coordinates, with special focus on historical information for current cities, historical nations, empires, archaeological sites, lost settlements (e.g., *Diospolis, Acalán, Ottoman Empire, Mogao, Ch'ien-fu-tung, Ganges River, गंगा नदी*).

- **ULAN**, *Union List of Artist Names®*: includes names, relationships, notes, sources, and biographical information for artists, architects, firms, studios, repositories, patrons, and other individuals and corporate bodies, both named and anonymous; may include coreferences to other resources for same entity (e.g., *Mark Rothko, Cai Xiang,葵襄, Crevole Master, Riza Abbasi, Altobelli & Molins, Rajaraja Museum*).

- **IA**, *Getty Iconography Authority™*: includes proper names, relationships, and dates for iconographical narratives, religious or fictional characters, historical events, names of literary works and performing art; special focus on non-Western with coreferences to other resources including Iconclass for Western (e.g., *Viaggio dei Re Magi, Flood of Deucalion, French Revolution, Olouaipipilele, Xibalba, निफ्लहम, Shiva, Bouddha couché*).

- **CONA**, *Cultural Objects Name Authority®*: focuses on architecture, multiples, and works depicted in other works; includes titles, artist attribution, creation dates, relationships, and location for works whether extant or destroyed (new contribution: 70,000 works from BWR) (e.g., *Hagia Sofia, Αγία Σοφία, Adinatha Temple, Flatiron Building, The Lacemaker, Merlettaia, La Dentellière, Lion Throne Room, 神奈川沖浪, Great Wave, Die große Welle*).

*For more information, visit: https://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/*
CONA, Cultural Objects Name Authority®

Sample record

**CONA ID:** 700002923

**Titles/Names:**
Temple of Heaven (pref- en) [1000016889]

**Display Date:** renamed in the 16th century  
Start: 1521  End: 9999

**Contrib:** JPGM,BWR,BHA

**Sources:** BWR database (2019); Great Buildings (2000); UNESCO WHC (1992)

**Tian Tan (zh-tr) [1000016890]**

**T’ien-t’an (zh-trl) [1000019041]**

**Tiantan [1000016892]**

**Temple du Ciel (fr) [1000019264]**

**Templo del Cielo (es) [1000019265]**

**Himmelstempel (de) [1000019266]**

**천단 (zh) [1000016894]**

**천坛 (zh) [1000016893]**

**천단 (ko) [1000019043]**

**Catalog Level:** item

**Work Types:** temple complex

**Classification:** Architecture

**Creation Date:** construction 1406-1420; extended 16th century
Start: 1406  End: 1420

**Qualifier:** construction

**Creator Display:**
first built by Ming Chengzu; extended by Ming Shizong; renovated by Qianlong

**Display Date:** renamed in the 16th century  
Start: 1521  End: 9999

**Dimensions** [display] entire complex: 237 hectares

**Mat & Tech** [display] wood and stone

wood AAT 300011914 | stone AAT 300011176

**Style:** Chinese [AAT 300018322]  | Taoist [AAT 300143666]

**General Subject:** architecture Type: isness  
religion and mythology

**Extent:** purpose

**Specific Subjects:**
Heaven [AAT 300185658]  
Extent: dedication

Chinese heaven [IA 901002236]

**Note:** Large religious complex in the old outer city comprises three buildings are built in a straight line

**Locations:**

**Location current Beijing (Beijing Shi (municipality), China) (nation)**

**Address Note:** +39.913889,+116.391667

**Contributors:**
JPGM; VP; GRISC; BHA; BWR;

**Sources:** Built Works Registry BWR3792244; Library of Congress Authorities online (2002-)  
n2011019454; Fodor’s Travel (2016); J. Paul Getty Museum, collections online (2000-); Great Buildings Online (1997-) ; UNESCO World Heritage Centre [online] (1992-)  
Ref: 881
Top of the CONA Hierarchy

*Built Works (CONA facet)*

- **Built Works by class: religious, ceremonial, and funerary structures**
  - Aachener Dom (cathedral); by order of Charlemagne; 805; Aachen (Nordrhein-Westfalen, Deutschland)
  - Abbadia San Salvatore (abbey); Creator: unavailable; 1035; Siena (Toscana, it)
  - Abba Libanos Church (church); Creator: unavailable; 1299; Lalibela (Amara, eth)
  - Abbatiere Saint-Ouen (abbey); Jean de Bayeux I (French architect...); constructed 16th centuries; Rouen (Haute-Normandie, France)
  - Abbaye de la Chaise-Dieu (abbey); Robert Abbe of Saint-Dieu (died 1067?); France associat...; 1043; Departement de la Haute-Loire (Auvergne-Rhone-Alpes, France)
  - Temenos of Demeter (sanctuary); Creator: unavailable; 200 BCE; Hellenistic; Bergama (Izmir, Turkiye)
  - Tempel Synagogue (synagogue); Ignacy Hercok (Austrian-Polish architect); 1862; Cracow (Malopolskie, Polska)
  - Temple du Devin (temple); Creator: unavailable; 1400 BCE; Maskanah (J)
  - Temple Emanu-El (temple); Sylvain Schnittacher; Bakewell & Brown; 1928; San Francisco (San Francisco, California, United States)
  - Temple Emanuel (synagogue); Kohn, Robert D. (1870-1953); American, architect; Century C...; 1929; New York (New York, United States)
  - Temple of Apedemak (temple); unknown Neblium, mid 1st century CE; Athar an Naq'a (Nahr an Nil, As Sudan)
  - Temple of Heaven (temple complex); first built by Ming Chengzu (1360-1424); extended by Ning Sh...; construction 1406 to 1420; ext...; Beijing (Zhongguo)
    - Circular Mound Altar (altar); original construction: the Jiajing Emperor; built in 1530, rebuilt in 1740...; Beijing (Beijing Shi, Zhongguo)
    - Hall of Prayer for Good Harvests (shrine); patron: Yongle Emperor of Ming Dynasty; 15th century; rebuilt after fire of 1889; Beijing (Zhongguo)
    - Imperial Vault of Heaven (shrine); during the reign of the Yongle Emperor of Ming Dynasty; original, temple complex was... Beijing (Zhongguo)
  - Temple of Hephaestus (temple); Creator: unavailable, 444 BCE; Athens (Attiki, Eth)
  - Temple of Isis (temple); begun by Ptolemy II (Ancient Egyptian King, 309-246 BCE); late 2nd century BCE; Filah Jazair (Aswan, Misr, Africa, World)

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View of the CONA hierarchy

- Indention: broader/narrower (instance or whole/part)
- Guide Terms in angled brackets
- Work Type in parentheses
- Concatenated "label"
Why Getty Vocabularies
Catalog Level: item [AAT 300404024]  Classification: paintings [AAT 300033618]
Work Type:
  painting (visual work) [AAT_300033618]
  hanging scroll [AAT 300265079]
Title: Scene of Early Spring  Type: repository  Lang.: English [AAT 300388277]
Title: 宋郭熙早春圖 軸  Type: repository  Lang.: Chinese [AAT 300388113]
Creator Display: Guo Xi (Chinese painter, 1023 - ca.1085 AD); poem added the Qianlong Emperor in 1759
  Index: Guo Xi (Chinese painter, 1023 - ca.1085 CE) [ULAN 500125758]
    Role: artist  [AAT 300025103]
  Index: Qianlong, Emperor of China (Chinese emperor, 1711-1799) [ULAN 500372572]  Role: calligrapher  [AAT 300025107]
Creation Date: 1072 CE; fifth year of Xining, first era of the Shenzong Emperor, Northern Song Dynasty; poem added in 1759
  Qualifier: creation  Index: Start Date: 1072  End Date: 1072
  Qualifier: inscribed  Index: Start Date: 1759  End Date: 1759
Materials Display: painted scroll
  Index: color (pigment) [AAT 300264870]
  Index: ink [AAT 300015012]
  Index: silk (silkworm material) [AAT 300014072]
  Index: paper (fiber product) [AAT 300014109]
Catalog Level: item [AAT 300404024]  Classification: paintings [AAT 300033618]

Work Type: painting (visual work) [AAT_300033618] hanging scroll [AAT 300265079]

Title: Scene of Early Spring  Type: repository  Lang.: English [AAT 300388277]

Title: 宋郭熙早春圖  軸  Type: repository  Lang.: Chinese [AAT 300388113]

Creator Display: Guo Xi (Chinese painter, 1023 - ca.1085 AD); poem added the Qianlong Emperor in 1759

Creation Date: 1072 CE; fifth year of Xining, first era of the Shenzong Emperor, Northern Song Dynasty; poem added in 1759

Qualifier: creation  Index: Start Date: 1072 End Date: 1072
Qualifier: inscribed  Index: Start Date: 1759 End Date: 1759

Materials Display: painted scroll

Index: color (pigment) [AAT 300264870]
Index: ink [AAT 300015012]
Index: silk (silkworm material) [AAT 300014072]
Index: paper (fiber product) [AAT 300014109]
Creator Display: Guo Xi (Chinese painter, 1023 - ca.1085 AD); poem added the Qianlong Emperor in 1759

Index: Guo Xi (Chinese painter, 1023 - ca.1085 CE) [ULAN 500125758]
Role: artist [AAT 300025103]

Index: Qianlong, Emperor of China (Chinese emperor, 1711-1799) [ULAN 500372572]
Role: calligrapher [AAT 300025107]

Creation Date: 1072 CE; fifth year of Xining, first era of the Shenzong Emperor, Northern Song Dynasty; poem added in 1759

Qualifier: creation Index: Start Date: 1072 End Date: 1072
Qualifier: inscribed Index: Start Date: 1759 End Date: 1759

Materials Display: painted scroll
Index: color (pigment) [AAT 300264870]
Index: ink [AAT 300015012]
Index: silk (silkworm material) [AAT 300014072]
Index: paper (fiber product) [AAT 300014109]

http://vocab.getty.edu/page/cona/700002851

Getty Vocabularies: for Des nouveaux usages
Title: Scene of Early Spring  
Type: repository  
Lang.: English [AAT 300388277]

Title: 宋郭熙早春圖 軸  
Type: repository  
Lang.: Chinese [AAT 300388113]

Creator Display: Guo Xi (Chinese painter, 1023 - ca.1085 AD); poem added the Qianlong Emperor in 1759

Index: Guo Xi (Chinese painter, 1023 - ca.1085 CE) [ULAN 500125758]  
Role: artist  
Index: Qianlong, Emperor of China (Chinese emperor, 1711-1799) [ULAN 500125758]  
Role: calligrapher  

Creation Date: 1072 CE; fifth year of Xining, first era of the Shenzong

Materials Display: painted scroll

Index: color (pigment) [AAT 300264870]  
Index: ink [AAT 300015012]  
Index: silk (silkworm material) [AAT 300014072]  
Index: paper (fiber product) [AAT 300014109]
Dimensions Display: 158.3 x 108.1 cm

Index: Value: 158.3 Unit: cm Type: height [AAT 300055644]

Index: Value: 108.1 Unit: cm Type: width [AAT 300055647]

Location: National Palace Museum (Taipei, Taiwan) [TGN 1000959 ] [ULAN 500309392 ] Type: current

Repository No.: Meta Data identification: 000053N000000000

Credit Line: National Palace Museum

Inscription: On the right side, the painter wrote: "Early Spring. Painted by Guo Xi in the year of Ren-Zi (49th year of the Chinese sexagenary cycle, referring to 1072 AD)."; "早春。壬子(1072)年郭熙畫。"顧名思義, 這幅畫作是在描寫瑞雪消融雲煙變幻, 大地復甦, 草木發枝, 一片欣欣向榮的早春景象

Pinus (genus) [AAT 300343658] | travel [AAT 300080094]

floating perspective [AAT 300438516] Extent: design element

Style: Northern Song [AAT 300018432]

Descriptive Note: "Early Spring" is here conceived of as a mist and forest filled mountain. The brushwork registers infinite variations of pressure and ink: the silhouette of the rocks and boulders are delineated with a heavy touch, the fog-washed trees with a light one....

Dimensions Display: 158.3 x 108.1 cm
   Index:  Value: 158.3  Unit: cm  Type: height [AAT 300055644]
   Index:  Value: 108.1  Unit: cm  Type: width [AAT 300055647]
Location: National Palace Museum (Taipei, Taiwan) [TGN 1000959 ]
          [ULAN 500309392 ]  Type: current
Repository No.: Meta Data identification: 000053N000000000
Credit Line: National Palace Museum

Inscription: On the right side, the painter wrote: "Early Spring. Painted by Guo Xi in the year of Ren-Zi (49th year of the Chinese sexagenary cycle, referring to 1072 AD)."; 顧名思義,這幅畫作是在描寫瑞雪消融,雲煙變幻,大地復甦,草木發枝,一片欣欣向榮的早春景象

General Subject: landscapes [AAT 300015636]
Specific Subjects: Renewal of Life [IA 901002238]
spring (season) [AAT 300133097]  |  shan shui [AAT 300387301]
trees [AAT 300132410]  |  streams [AAT 300008699]
Pinus (genus) [AAT 300343658]  |  travel [AAT 300080094]
floating perspective [AAT 300438516]  Extent: design element

Style: Northern Song [AAT 300018432]

Descriptive Note: "Early Spring" is here conceived of as a mist and forest filled mountain. The brushwork registers infinite variations of pressure and ink: the silhouette of the rocks and boulders are delineated with a heavy touch, the fog-washed trees with a light one....

Creator Display: Guo Xi (Chinese painter, 1023 - ca.1085 AD); poem added the Qianlong Emperor in 1759
Index: Guo Xi (Chinese painter, 1023 - ca.1085 CE)
[ULAN 500125758]
Role: artist [AAT 300025103]

Nationalities: Chinese (preferred)
Roles: artist (preferred)
painter
yixue
theorist
landscapist
author
Gender: male
Birth and Death Places: Born: Henan (China)
Catalog Level: item [AAT 300404024]  
Classification: paintings [AAT 300033618]  

Work Type: painting (visual work) [AAT_300033618, TermID_1000298877]  
hanging scroll [AAT 300265079]  

Title: Scene of Early Spring  
Type: repository  
Lang.: English [AAT 300388277]  

Title: 宋郭熙早春圖 軸  
Type: repository  
Lang.: Chinese [AAT 300388113]  

Creator Display: Guo Xi (Chinese painter, 1023 - ca.1085 AD); poem added the Qianlong Emperor in 1759  

Index: Guo Xi (Chinese painter, 1023 - ca.1085 CE) [ULAN 500125758]  
Role: artist [AAT 300025103]  

Creation Date: 1072 CE; fifth year of Xining, first era of the Shenzong Emperor, Northern Song Dynasty  
Index: Start Date: 1072  
End Date: 1072  

Materials Display:  
- painted scroll  
- color (pigment) [AAT 300264870]  
- ink [AAT 300015012]  
- silk (silkworm material) [AAT 300014072]  
- paper (fiber product) [AAT 300014109]  

AAT_300033618

 Getty Vocabularies Used in an Object Record

- Unique, persistent IDs
- Subject_ID links to the concept in general (usually the display will be English plural, the default “preferred”)
- Term_ID, in combination with Subject_ID will link to the particular term – e.g., the singular English, a French term, etc.
Unique persistent IDs are in the Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) in JSON format

Out of scope to discuss LOD or implementations

URI for the concept: "http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300033618"

for the specific term “painting” singular English

```
{id: "http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300033618#qualified-1000298877-en",
 type: "http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300033618#qualified-1000298877-en",
 language: "en",
 0: {
    id: "http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300033618#qualified-1000298877-en",
    type: "http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300033618#qualified-1000298877-en",
    language: "en",
    content: "painting"
  }}
```
Purpose of Getty Vocabularies

- For some users, to promote consistency in assignment of terms or to **provide options for terms** for a concept.

- For other users, in **retrieval and discovery**, to utilize variant terms, broader/narrower contexts, rich contextual data.

- For other users, in **linking in order to reference the unique identifier** of the Vocabulary record, or to otherwise reconcile their data.

- For others, **look-up resources** of information.

- As target for **enriching free-text descriptions** of cultural objects.

- As a pivot **vocabulary for coreferencing (interlinking)** other art vocabularies.
Key Characteristics of Getty Vocabularies

- **Standards-compliant**: Comply with standards for controlled vocabularies (ISO, NISO)
- **Authoritative**: Cite authoritative sources and contributors; but not authoritarian (may use variant terms)
- **Reliable future**: Produced by a known and respected institution
- **Structured, linked vocabularies**: Thesauri, 3 relationships: equivalence (synonyms), hierarchical (broader-narrower), associative (btwn records, not hierarchical); all have same core data model
- **Scope**: Carefully defined (see AAT, TGN, ULAN, CONA, IA); within domain of visual arts, terms for cataloging and discovery of art; Getty Vocabularies strive to be ever more multilingual, multicultural, and inclusive
- **Target domains**: Traditional audiences (art and architecture domains: visual resources, catalogers, museums), plus scholars, and related disciplines (archaeology, conservation)
Key Characteristics

- **Standards-compliant**: Comply with standards for controlled vocabularies (ISO, NISO)
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- **Target domains**: Traditional audiences (art and architecture domains: visual resources, catalogers, museums), plus scholars, and related disciplines (archaeology, conservation)
- **How unique**: In their global coverage of the defined domain of visual arts, in citing published sources and contributors, in allowing interconnections among historical and current information, in accommodating the sometimes debated and ambiguous nature of art historical information, and in allowing complex relationships within and between Vocabularies
- **Rich knowledge bases**: They are not simple 'value vocabularies' or authorities; they are rich 'knowledge bases' in themselves, intended for research and discovery
- **Collaborative**: Grow through contributions from expert user community: institutions, consortia, scholarly projects, and individual scholars; relatively easy to contribute
- **Compiled and released**: Online search, Relational Tables, Web Services APIs, XML, LOD; Open Data Commons Attribution License (ODC-By) 1.0
- **Coreferences**: Allows coreferences to other resources having overlapping topics
Standards for data content and structure

There are several types of controlled vocabularies and related specifications relevant for art and other cultural heritage information:

- Subject heading lists
- Controlled lists
- Synonym ring lists
- Authority Files
- Taxonomies
- Alphanumeric classifications

**Thesauri**

Getty Vocabularies are thesauri

- Ontologies
- Folksonomies
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

- Getty Vocabularies Are Thesauri

Compliant with national (NISO) and international (ISO) standards for thesaurus construction:
Vocabularies are linked to each other; e.g., Role in ULAN is controlled by AAT terms.

Data is structured and published in a standard way to be interlinked and made openly accessible and shareable on the Semantic Web.
https://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/

Meet the Getty Vocabulary Program

- PhD or MA in Art History, or MLIS with strong Art History
- All are recognized experts in Vocabulary creation
- Cross-trained on all Getty Vocabularies

Contact us: vocab@getty.edu

Patricia Harpring

Jonathan Ward

Robin Johnson

Antonio Beecroft
What do we do?
• Processing contributions
• Quality and scope control
• Dissemination of Vocabs
• Integration of Vocabs
• Outreach
• Development of tools
• Training
• Publications

We work with Getty Digital--systems, dissemination of formats, implementations, other support

Contact us: vocab@getty.edu

Meet the Getty Vocabulary Program

https://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/

Patricia Harpring
Jonathan Ward
Robin Johnson
Antonio Beecroft
Context for Consideration of Issues re. Diversity, Multicultural Views, etc.
Goals and Mission

• Terms and users are too largely Western
• How to make Vocabularies more Multilingual Multicultural Diversity Inclusive Equitable Unbiased Antiracist Accessible

Where We Are Now, Where We Are Going

• How to measure multiculturality?
• Historical content of Vocabs was often Western-centric
• What is the target? Comparison to similar resources and status of scholarly literature; plus broader aspirational goals
How Do We Get There?

- How do we accomplish more multilingual, multicultural, and inclusive terminology combined with rich, linked content?
- How do we facilitate the use of unbiased terminology?
- How do we facilitate antiracist and correct postcolonization content?
- How do we facilitate content for diverse audiences?
- How do we facilitate inclusive and neutral content?
- Do we play it safe and avoid controversial topics, or are we leaders?
- How do we avoid conflict between personal privacy & scholarly info?
- How do we provide accessible content for inclusive audiences in all realms: scholarly, generally interested, and the technical developers?
- How do we balance responsibility to current users while still remaining relevant re. keeping up with technical advancement?
- Many more questions ...

• First let’s start with an overview of the context in which the Getty Vocabularies exist →
**How Do We Get There?**

### Work at the Getty:
- Getty Diversity, Equity, Accessibility, and Inclusion Plan
- Getty Research Institute: Anti-Racist Statement
- Diversity of content and collections: e.g., African American Art History Initiative, Florentine Codex Initiative, acquisition as co-custodian of Archive of Johnson Publishing Company (*focused on Black community*)
- Surveys re possible biased terminology in Web materials
- Getty Style Guide (e.g., diversity, inclusiveness)

### Related Disciplines:
- Library community
- Visual Resources comm.
- Archival community
- Museum community
- University community
- government agencies (e.g., US Dept. of Interior)
- published scholarship in art history, archaeology, anthropology, history, etc.
Comprehensive and meaningful change does not happen immediately. We will build on this foundation to implement systems with lasting impact. We commit to the following five goals:

1. Develop Getty’s workforce to reflect the diversity of Southern California and the nation
2. Confront and eliminate racism and discrimination in the workplace
3. Improve communication within Getty community to help contribute to a culture of trust
4. Enhance diversity and accessibility of collections, interpretations, exhibitions, digital content, education, and public programs
5. Deepen engagement between all areas of Getty and BIPOC and other diverse communities, locally and nationally
The Getty Research Institute is committed to addressing biased language, distortion, and the erasure of marginalized individuals and communities in the descriptions of our collections.

Archival and bibliographic description is not neutral, and neither are librarians and archivists. While we strive to describe collection materials and their creators respectfully, accurately, and with care for the communities who use and are represented in them, we recognize that we may not always initially succeed in this endeavor. The library and archives staff of the Getty Research Institute is dedicated to critically examining descriptive practices and to using appropriate, inclusive, and respectful language. As remediation, we have initiated a collaborative, iterative project to identify areas for improvement in our descriptive practices. Our primary goals in undertaking this project are to disrupt, discontinue, and atone for the histories of oppression present within the art historical and American library and archival traditions.
African American Art History Initiative

This transformational research initiative focuses on the postwar art and cultural legacy of artists of African American and African diasporic heritage. The Getty Research Institute’s objective is to provide a more robust and accurate history of American art, one that will have a decisive impact on the narrative of global culture.

Recognizing the extraordinary contributions that have already been made to the field, the Research Institute will partner with institutions and individuals locally and nationally on projects that support their work. These collaborations will make the archival and published record of African American art history freely accessible, both nationally and internationally, in physical and digital form.

Florentine Codex Initiative

Since 2016, the Florentine Codex, an encyclopedia of Nahua knowledge and history of early modern Mexico, has been the focus of a collaborative research and publication initiative of the Getty Research Institute, the Seaver Institute, and the Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana. The initiative’s goal is to give global access to the manuscript and disseminate knowledge about its cultural significance. The research focuses on Book 12 of the codex, the most extensive historical account of the conquest of Mexico (1519–1521), written in Nahuatl and documenting the Mexica perspective.
The archive includes 3.35 million negatives and slides, 983,000 photographs, 166,000 contact sheets, and 9,000 audio and visual recordings, comprising the most significant collection illustrating African American life in the 20th century. The archive was acquired last year for $30 million by the Ford Foundation, the J. Paul Getty Trust, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and the Smithsonian Institution in an effort to safeguard the unparalleled treasure of African American history and culture for the public benefit.
Remedial Efforts re Content

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Example: Getty Provenance Index search for potentially problematic words online.
Documenting Preferred Practice

Examples from internal Getty Editorial Style Guide (as of December 2023)

Let people tell you how they want to be identified. And it is okay to check with them that what you’ve written is to their liking.

“[ ], who identifies as trans nonbinary…”

“[ ], the third of nine children, comes from a family that is part of the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Nation.”

Ask writers if their background led to their new work.

“As a queer writer, it is an exciting proposition to create a show with characters whose race is instrumental and not incidental to the story,” he said in an email.

Ask curators how the idea for their exhibitions developed.

---

**African American**

Not all Black people are African Americans. When race is relevant and there is no stated preference, use *Black* since it is an accurate description of race.

Note: there is no hyphen between “African” and “American” when the phrase is used as a noun or adjective. Source: National Association of Black Journalists
2022, Webinar dealing with the following:
• Recognize ways in which systemic racism and bias are hidden within library catalog records and metadata;
• Understand the opportunities and limitations in addressing problematic language in the catalog;
• Leverage procedures, processes, and other resources appropriate for all libraries; and
• Design community engagement and public programming around the use of catalog language.
Library community

Regional efforts

Efforts of Related Disciplines

https://www.ala.org/

ALA Chapters Condemn Systemic Racism

In addition to the American Library Association’s Executive Board’s statement on racism, several ALA chapters have stated their statements below.

Anti-Racist resources for the library profession, including plan for action and staff development resources, can be found on the Services #LibrariesRespond - Black Lives Matter webpage.

Contact CRO Program Officer, Mariel Colbert to add a statement to this list.
Efforts of Related Disciplines

https://arlis.net/arlis-cataloguing-and-classification-committee-ethics-series/

ARLIS Cataloguing and Classification Committee – Ethics series

Ethical issues in cataloguing and classification are a critical area of library thinking and practice and are high priorities for libraries seeking to make their services and collections more inclusive and diverse.

We believe that this series of talks will help to introduce and share past, recent, and ongoing acquisitions of ethical practices in cataloguing and classification.

This series will cover the inherent tensions between inclusive design in a local setting, following global practices, and the potential barriers toward changes. The talks will look at case studies of ethics scenarios around cataloguing and/or classification.

Attendance is free and all are welcome—not prior knowledge of cataloguing or classification is required. Furthermore...
Greetings from the Equitable Action Committee!

We would like to highlight the numerous Pre-Conference and Conference events that relate to the VRA’s equity, diversity, inclusion, and accessibility efforts. We hope you are able to join us virtually and/or in person.
Efforts of Related Disciplines

https://www2.archivists.org/

"Protocols for Native American Archival Materials": Information and Resources Page

Overview, History, and Guidelines

This page provides an overview of where to find information about the Protocols for Native American Archival Materials (PNAAM) publication, as well as reports about what...
Museum community

Efforts re content, visitors, hiring

Efforts of Related Disciplines

https://www.aam-us.org/

Diversity, Equity, Accessibility, and Inclusion

Anti-Racist by Design: How the Oakland Museum of California Is Building Equity into Its Practices

At the Oakland Museum of California (OMCA), diversity, equity, inclusion, access, and anti-racism are commitments that have long been a part of our DNA, both internally and in our work with...
• “More than 600 geographic sites across the US will be renamed, replacing a derogatory term for Indigenous women used for decades https://www.cnn.com/2022/02/27/us/derogatory-term-squaw-replaced-trnd/index.html

• The Department of the Interior is moving forward with removing and replacing a derogatory term for Indigenous women used for decades across the US, the department said Tuesday.
Defining practice and terminology

* Intended as examples. Not a comprehensive nor necessarily representative list

**Efforts of Related Disciplines**

Be aware of ongoing discussions and trends

- [Terminology - Diversity & Inclusion](https://diversity.fsu.edu/files)
  
  These are public expressions of racism, often involving slurs, biases, or hateful words or actions. Institutional racism occurs in an organization. The... 

- [Equity, Diversity & Inclusion Glossary of Terms | Pacific University](https://www.pacificu.edu/life-pacific)
  
  The following is a list of carefully researched and thoughtfully discussed key social justice terms and definitions. It is by no means a comprehensive list... 

  
  Sep 20, 2021 — Who created these words? What do they mean? Who gets to decide? Can a dictionary definition be racist? Why does the Census Burea... 

- [Antiracist Glossary and Terms | Diversity, Inclusion, and Equity](https://diversityandinclusion.lehigh.edu)
  
  A dialect of English that is stigmatized due to the history of racism in America. Ableism. Ableism is prejudice and discrimination against people with... 

- [Glossary - Anti-Racism Toolkit - Guides at Georgetown University](https://guides.library.georgetown.edu)
  
  Mar 22, 2022 — Glossary of Terms. Ally: Someone who makes the commitment and effort to recognize their privilege (based on gender, class, race,... 

- [Being Antiracist | National Museum of African American History and Culture](https://nmaahc.si.edu)
  
  In a society that privileges white people and... 

- [Glossary - Anti-Racism Digital Library](https://sacred.omeka.net)
  
  Getty Vocabularies: Diversity and Inclusion, December 2023
Published scholarship

Contributors and GVP may monitor expert scholarship

* Intended as examples. Not a comprehensive nor necessarily representative list

Efforts of Related Disciplines

Be aware of ongoing discussions and trends

1. Myth of neutrality and non-performativity of antiracism
   - Livia Przech
   - Pages 109-134 | Received 28 Sep 2020, Accepted 14 Feb 2021, Published online: 21 Feb 2021

   - Prolea DeLacy, Justin P. Durnavant, Alicia Odenwole, Alexandra Jones, Tisone Wölde-Michael, Zoë Crossland and Maria Franklin
   - Published online by Cambridge University Press: 08 April 2021

3. Past in the present: migration and the uses of history in the contemporary era
   - Christopher Santoro, Jan-Willem Crynsveldt & Nancy Finet

4. Paradoxes of curating colonial memory
   - Charles Jurgen & Michael Karalynos
   - Paradoxes of curating colonial memory

*Intended as examples. Not a comprehensive nor necessarily representative list.
Published scholarship

Common usage of terminology in authoritative sources has a direct effect on content of Getty Vocabularies

* Intended as examples. Not a comprehensive nor necessarily representative list

Efforts of Related Disciplines

Update Vocabularies preferred terms to reflect usage in scholarship

---

**Raising the dead: walls of names as mnemonic devices to commemorate enslaved people**

*Al Araujo - Current Anthropology, 2020 - journals.uchicago.edu*

… Identified through physical characteristics, enslaved people were listed in ship manifests and farm books as ordinary commodities. Yet lists of names of enslaved men, women, and …

☆ Save  Cite  Cited by 5  Related articles  All 5 versions

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**A “tone of voice peculiar to New-England” Fugitive Slave Advertisements and the Heterogeneity of Enslaved People of African Descent in Eighteenth-Century Quebec**

*CA Nelson - Current Anthropology, 2020 - journals.uchicago.edu*

… active and ongoing negation of their colonial and slaving histories—I have consciously chosen to use the terms “runaway” and “fugitive,” not because that is what the enslaved people …

☆ Save  Cite  Cited by 3  Related articles  All 2 versions

---

**The Jamaican airs: An introduction to unpublished pieces of musical notation from enslaved people in the eighteenth-century Caribbean**

*D Leigh - Atlantic Studies, 2020 - Taylor & Francis*

… This half features the most extensive pieces of musical notation from the early-modern era of songs that were composed and performed by enslaved people. The present article is an …

☆ Save  Cite  Cited by 5  Related articles  All 2 versions

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**Reorienting the “origins debate”: Anglo-American trafficking in enslaved people, c. 1615–1660**

*LH Roper - Atlantic Studies, 2022 - Taylor & Francis*

This article argues that trafficking in enslaved Africans and Natives constituted a chief element in English overseas colonization and was a primary component of English overseas trade …

☆ Save  Cite
Getty Vocabularies: Overview of Selected Issues

“Avoid use” terms
Indeterminacy
Diverse POV
Gender sensitivity
Avoid biased POV

Diverse cultural views
Personal privacy
Document best practice
Accessibility and inclusivity
Defining the Issues

Selected issues that are illustrated in this presentation

- To provide structure and practice to facilitate diverse points of view
- To facilitate use of unbiased terminology
- To facilitate terms to express ambiguity or uncertainty
- To facilitate terms and structure to express various cultural points of view
- To acknowledge various cultural traditions
- To be sensitive to preferred terms: Ethnicity
- To be sensitive to preferred terms: Gender identity, preferences
- To be sensitive to biased historical points of view
- To respect personal privacy balanced with critical ability to research
- To ensure accessibility and inclusivity for user community
Defining the Issues

Basic considerations when you resolve the selected issues

• Getty Vocabularies provide terminology in use by the community, they do not prescribe *how to use terms* beyond Scope Note suggestions

• Getty Vocabularies do not prescribe, but instead assist in decision-making by providing contextual information
  • Rich ‘preferences’ inform users: a) for record = most commonly used in authoritative scholarly publications; b) for each language; c) for each contributor; d) for each source
  • Additional flags further classify terms; e.g., those deemed pejorative or objectionable are labeled ‘avoid use’ for new indexing; those particular to a given culture are noted
  • Historical, obsolete, and even objectionable terms are not deleted (since they provide access) for research and discovery
We in the Getty Vocabulary Program (GVP) are not numerous enough, representative enough, or expert enough to ourselves make such weighty decisions regarding which terms are best for each of the millions of Vocabulary records.

Getty Vocabularies’ users may look to professional organizations for guidelines for usage on unbiased, antiracist, correct postcolonial terminology, etc.

Through contributions to the Vocabularies, the expert contributor community may actuate change.
  • Could form consortia to reach consensus and contribute to GVP.
  • Could survey professional organizations already making these decisions, and then you contribute to GVP with sources noted.

Defining the Issues

Basic considerations when you resolve the selected issues

• Multilingual
• Multicultural
• Diversity
• Inclusive
• Equity
• Unbiased
• Antiracist
• Accessible
Languages and Linking = Multiple Views

- Multilingual context & relationships between records

Multilingual terminology and interconnectedness allow for multiple points of views.
Flexibility Is a Feature of Getty Vocabs

• Rich contextual information
  Data model allows for rich context, not simple ‘value vocabularies’; preferences by language, by contributor, by source, by discipline allow various points of view

• Core fields
  Always include Core fields. Do not leave important fields blank, e.g., knowing that the creator attribution is “unavailable” is useful information to the researcher, while a blank field is ambiguous and confusing

• ‘Display’ information is separate from indexing, express nuance, uncertainty
  Display date: finished ca. 1810  Start: 1805  End: 1815
  Materials: gouache and gold leaf on parchment  AAT: gouache_300070114

• Scope the usage broadly enough, but not too broad
  If not exact synonym, make a new record, e.g., using indigenous language, “kākaku” as separate record, not a Maori-translated term for “cloak”

• Unknown vs. unknowable
  Distinguish when data is unknowable by scholarly community, or simply unknown due to cataloger lack of knowledge

• Broad and correct vs specific and wrong
  Do not guess; e.g., index material as broad ‘metal,’ do not guess ‘cast iron’

• Specificity and Exhaustivity
  Be consistent re how specific and also how exhaustive (no. of terms) indexing will be; indexing minute details may not be useful, judge based on audience and your cataloging resources

Examples of established rules and best practice critical to allow indexing and then meaningful research in many contexts, including topics re diversity and inclusiveness
Avoid use

Vocabularies’ structure and practice can facilitate diverse points of view

Flags exist: Vocabularies are already well-suited to the challenge of expressing ambiguity and multiple views that characterize art history

Example: ‘lebetes’ vs ‘dinoi’

lebetes (vessels (containers), <containers by form>, ... Furnishings and E

Note: Refers to ancient Greek small, deep bowls that curve in sharply at the shoulder and have a distinct neck with overhanging lip and round bottom designed so the bowl could sit on a stand; they may have feet. A lebes is equipped with a pair of upright handles at the shoulder and often with a domed cover topped by a tall, stemmed handle. Bronze lebetes were used for cooking and those made of terracotta were used for mixing wine. They are distinguished from "dinoi" by their smaller size. Many scholars in the past have used the term to refer to both the dinos and lebes, because they thought that the term dinos referred to a cup.

Terms:

- lebetes (preferred, C, U, English-P, D, U, PN)
  - (Dutch-P, D, U, U)

- lebes (C, U, English, AD, U, SN)
  - (Dutch, AD, U, U)
  - (Spanish-P, D, U, PN)

- λέβης (C, U, Greek-P, AD, U, U)

- 碗形金属器 (C, U, Chinese (traditional)-

- dinoi (lebetes) (J, English, UF, U, U)

Note: incorrect usage
AAT

Defining the Issues

Used in new context to inform users of biased terms
Example: ‘illegal aliens’ has pejorative connotations. Deprecated to UF, cautionary flag attached. May be used for retrieval, but should be avoided in new indexing. ‘undocumented immigrants’ is new record-preferred term

Avoid use

Facilitate use of unbiased terminology

ID: 300443480
Page Link: http://vocab.getty.edu/page/aat/300443480

undocumented immigrants (immigrants, <people by state or condition>, ... People (hierarchy name))

Note: Used to describe those immigrant residents of a state or country who do not possess rights acquired through due legal process, or more specifically those not having the appropriate legal documents associated with their status. It includes people who entered the U.S. without inspection or permission from the government, and those who entered with a legal visa that is no longer valid.

undocumented immigrants (C,U,English-P,D,U,PN)
undocumented immigrant (C,U,English,UF,U,U)
undocumented persons (C,U,English,UF,U,U)
undocumented aliens (C,U,English,UF,U,U)
illegal immigrant (C,U,English,UF,U,U)

“A Other” Flag

Formula
Symbol
Official term
Provisional term
Avoid Use
Deprecation
Pejorative
### Defining the Issues

**Avoid use**

**Facilitate use of unbiased terminology**

**Authoritative source made change to deprecate ‘illegal aliens,’ thus provides warrant for change in AAT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>150__</th>
<th>a Noncitizens</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>450__</td>
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<td>450__</td>
<td>a Enemy aliens</td>
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<td>450__</td>
<td>a Expatriates</td>
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<td>450__</td>
<td>a Foreign population</td>
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<td>450__</td>
<td>a Foreign residents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>450__</td>
<td>a Foreigners</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** In LOC, not all 450-fields are true synonyms; but in AAT all UFs must be true synonyms.

**Purposes differ:** LOC is grouping headings that may be used to index similar topics in books, but AAT is grouping synonyms for disambiguation and precision in indexing and research.

Thus AAT may not exactly reflect the LOC terminology

**AAT pref = ‘undocumented immigrant’**
Defining the Issues

AAT includes non-synonymous terms in separate concept records

noncitizens (<people by state or condition>, people (agents), People (hierarchy name))

Note: Unnaturalized foreign residents of a country, nation, or state who do not hold official citizenship status within that place. Noncitizens may or may not possess residence documentation.

Terms:
- noncitizens (preferred, C, U, English, UF, U, U)
- non-citizen (C, U, English, UF, U, U)

expatriates (<people by state or condition>, people (agents), People (hierarchy name))

Note: Refers to persons who have withdrawn voluntarily from their native country, especially those who have renounced allegiance to it. For persons who have fled their native country or country of residence to escape danger or persecution, use “refugees.”

Terms:
- expatriates (preferred, C, U, English-P, D, U, PN)
- expatriates (C, U, English, AD, U, SN)
- expatriate’s (C, U, English, AD, U, N)
- expatriates’ (C, U, English, AD, U, N)
Avoid use

Facilitate use of unbiased terminology

Users and vocabulary developers need to be aware of and be willing to make changes re the term marked ‘preferred’ based on authoritative sources

AAT data is refreshed monthly

Defining the Issues

Example: Most authoritative sources speak of ‘enslaved people’ instead of ‘slaves.’ Reason: Formulated in this way, the term separates a person's identity from their circumstance

[Diagram showing the term 'enslaved people' with an 'Other' flag indicating 'Avoid Use']
Defining the Issues

Authoritative sources may be perceived as somewhat slow (e.g., proposed in 2021, adopted in 2022). However, on the other hand, making precipitous changes in an evolving environment disrupts consistency and reliability for users.

Facilitate use of unbiased terminology.

Avoid use

In September 2021, a proposal was submitted to change Slaves to Enslaved persons. The Library of Congress took the proposal under advisement for more research and evaluation, and determined that the proposal would be re-considered and a decision would be made in March 2022.

LCSH heading Slaves changing to Enslaved persons
March 7, 2022

In September 2021, a proposal was submitted to change Slaves to Enslaved persons. The Library of Congress took the proposal under advisement for more research and evaluation, and determined that the proposal would be re-considered and a decision would be made in March 2022.

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However, on the other hand, making precipitous changes in an evolving environment disrupts consistency and reliability for users.

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Avoid use

In September 2021, a proposal was submitted to change Slaves to Enslaved persons. The Library of Congress took the proposal under advisement for more research and evaluation, and determined that the proposal would be re-considered and a decision would be made in March 2022.
Note: A coarse-grained igneous rock that has been subjected to metamorphic processes, formed by cooling of silica-rich magma below the surface of the earth at great depths and pressures. It is the most common intrusive acid igneous rock of the Earth's crust. Granite is commonly found on continents, but is virtually absent from the ocean basins...Granite is primarily composed of feldspar, quartz, and mica along with various other minerals in varying percentages. Granite is frequently used for buildings and monuments.
Defining the Issues

Example of terms for rocks that are classified differently by Maori culture

**pounamu** (rock (inorganic material)

*Note:* General term for greenstone found on South Island, New Zealand. The term refers to any of three different types of stone: nephrite, bowenite, and serpentinite. Maori do not classify pounamu by geological origin, but by appearance according to color, markings, and translucency. There are many local names for different pounamu, but four main varieties are widely recognized: inanga, kahurangi, kawakawa, and tangiwai.

**Terms:**

**pounamu** *(preferred, C, U, English-P, D, L, N) (Dutch-P, D, U, U) (Maori, UF, U, U)*

**poenamu** *(C, U, English, UF, U, N)*
Do the current hierarchies reflect the indigenous people’s point of view? Often more complex than a simple hierarchy, with differences and relationships over time and territory.

How to remedy the situation? Can the repositories (museums) convene with experts and members of the communities to reach consensus?

Respect diverse points of view

Reflect the indigenous people’s view if possible.

Use polyhierarchy, associative relationships, qualifiers, dates on names and relationships; e.g., Cherokee people were forcibly removed from SE to S Central US state of Oklahoma.
Note: Whenever possible, use the specific tribal name. The general term "Native American" is widely used in the United States, but many groups now prefer "American Indian" or "Indigenous American." For the indigenous peoples of Canada use the term "First Nations."...

Terms:

Native American (preferred, C,U, English-P, D, U, A)
American Indian (C, U, English, UF, U, U)
Indigenous American (C, U, English, UF, U, U)
Indian (Native American) (C, U, English, UF, U, U)
Native (Native American) (C, U, English, UF, U, A)
American, Native (C, U, English, UF, U, U)
Indian, American (C, U, English, UF, U, U)
Native Americans (C, U, English, UF, U, A)
美洲印第安人 (C, U, Chinese (traditional)-P, D, U, U)
Defining the Issues

Do not force terms into an existing record with English-preferred term.

When possible, prefer name in indigenous language, if appropriate.

Note: Nahua chimalli (shield) design of postclassic central Mexico featuring a tear-drop or paisley shape understood as a "toe" or "claw."

Nahuatl term is Loan Term with preferred use in English and Spanish.

Literal translation is UF, not preferred.

Spanish ..... Diseño de chimalli (escudo) nahua que presenta una forma de lágrima o de cachemira, entendida como "dedo del pie" o "garra."

Eastern Huasteca Nahuatl ..... Tlaixnextilli tlen chimalli nahua tlen quinextia quence ixxayotl zo tlen cachemira, huan mocuamachilia quence toixcopil zo mhtahteixquitic.
Defining the Issues

Respect diverse points of view

‘Anasazi’ is avoided in modern usage, contemporary Pueblo peoples do not prefer it.

Coincides with preponderance of modern scholarly usage.

Anasazi (Pre-Columbian Pueblo styles, Pre-Columbian Southwestern North American styles, ... Styles and Periods (hierarchy name))

Note: Refers to the style and culture of a North American civilization that existed in the "Four Corners" area, where the boundaries of the states of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah intersect. The culture flourished from the first century CE to around 1300 CE, and descendants of this cultural group probably include the modern Pueblo Indians now living in New Mexico and Arizona. The style is noted for fine baskets, pottery, cloth, ornaments, tools, and great architectural achievements, including cliff dwellings and apartment-house-like villages, or pueblos. In some classification schemes, the modern Pueblo cultures are considered later phases of this people, though most schemes end this culture with the abandonment of the cliff dwellings around 1300 CE.

Ancestral Puebloan (Pre-Columbian Pueblo styles, Pre-Columbian Southwestern North American styles, ... Styles and Periods (hierarchy name))

Note: Refers to the style and culture of a North American civilization that existed in the "Four Corners" area, where the boundaries of the states of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah intersect. The culture flourished from the first century CE to around 1300 CE, and descendants of this cultural group probably include the modern Pueblo Indians now living in New Mexico and Arizona. The style is noted for fine baskets, pottery, cloth, ornaments, tools, and great architectural achievements, including cliff dwellings and apartment-house-like villages, or pueblos. In some classification schemes, the modern Pueblo cultures are considered later phases of this people, though most schemes end this culture with the abandonment of the cliff dwellings around 1300 CE.

Ancestral Pueblo (C.U,English,UF,U,U)
Moki (Ancestral Puebloan) (C.U,English,UF,U,U)
Moqui (Ancestral Puebloan) (C.U,English,UF,U,U)

Basketmaker-Pueblo (C.U,English,UF,U,U)
Hisatsinom (C.U,English,UF,U,U)
(OO,UF,U,U)
Oude Pueblo (C.U,Dutch-P.D.U,U)
(TO,English,UF,U,U)
Pueblo Ancestral (C.U,Spanish-P.D,U)
cultura Pueblo (C.U,Spanish,AD,U,U)
Anasazi (H.U Navajo,UF,U,U)
(Anasazi,WF,UF,U,U)

Anasazi Culture (C.U,English,UF,U,U)
### Defining the Issues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black (general, race and ethnicity)</td>
<td>(race (group of people), culture-related concepts, ... Associated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>(modern North American, modern American, ... Styles and Periods (hier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Brazilian</td>
<td>(modern Latin American, modern American, ... Styles and Periods (hier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonial African</td>
<td>(African (general, continental cultures), &lt;styles, periods, and c (hierarchy name)) [300108565]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>......................</td>
<td>Afro-Caribbean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>......................</td>
<td>Afro-Portuguese</td>
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<tr>
<td>......................</td>
<td>Bini-Portuguese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>......................</td>
<td>Sapi-Portuguese</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Respect diverse points of view
- May include terms for colonial, diaspora, etc. cultures
- Contributions to increase coverage

*Getty Vocabularies: Diversity and Inclusion, December 2023*
Defining the Issues

- It is important to provide appropriate, current terminology for indexing art, artists, etc.
- Current terminology is based on contributions and GVP research, warranted by current authoritative sources

Gender sensitivity

Allow user to choose preferred terms: gender identity, preferences

Note: Persons who gender-identify outside the male/female binary...

gender non-binary (preferred, C, U, English-P)

NB (C, U, A, English, UF)

enby (C, U, N, English, UF)
Gender sensitivity

Allow user to choose preferred terms: gender neutrality, preferences are flagged

Masculine Noun
Feminine Noun
Noun

Terms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latino (Spanish-derived) (preferred, C, U, English, D, U, MN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latina (Spanish-derived) (C, U, English, AD, U, FN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latinx (C, U, N, English, UF, U, N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>latino (C, U, Dutch-P, D, U, U)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: As a general term, belonging to Spanish-derived culture, especially referring to those of Spanish origin in North, Central, or South America.

Defining the Issues

• For gendered languages, such as German, Romance languages, how to render gender-neutrality; occasionally in English (legacy data)

• Latinix is just one example, usually not a neutral alternative; AAT does not invent terms

• Separate records for each male and female gender of role nouns?

• The role may not have the same meaning depending upon gender (e.g., monks, nuns)
Allow user to choose preferred terms: gender neutrality, POS and preferences are flagged.

- For gendered languages, such as German, Romance languages, how to render gender-neutrality; occasionally in English (legacy data).
- Latinix is just one example, usually not a neutral alternative; AAT does not invent terms.
- Separate records for each male and female gender of role nouns?
- The role may not have the same meaning depending upon gender (e.g., monks, nuns).

Note: As a general term, belonging to Spanish-derived culture, especially referring to those of Spanish origin in North, Central, or South America.

Terms:

- painters (artists) (**preferred**, C, U, LC, English-P, D, U, PN)
- painter (artist) (C, U, English, AD, U, SN)
- painter's (artist) (C, U, English, AD, U, N)
- painters' (artists) (C, U, English, AD, U, N)
- 畫家 (C, U, Chinese (traditional)-P, D, U, U)
- 畫師 (C, U, Chinese (traditional), UF, U, U)
- huà jiā (C, U, Chinese (transliterated Hanyu Pinyin)-P, UF, U, U)
- hua jia (C, U, Chinese (transliterated Pinyin without tones)-P, UF)
- hua chia (C, U, Chinese (transliterated Wade-Giles)-P, UF, U, U)
- kunstschilders (C, U, Dutch-P, D, U, U)
- kunstschilder (C, U, Dutch, AD, U, U)
- schilder (kunst) (C, U, Dutch, UF, U, U)
- schilders (kunst) (C, U, Dutch, UF, U, U)
- pintores (artistas) (C, U, Spanish-P, D, U, PN)
- pintor (artista) (C, U, Spanish, AD, U, SN)
- pittore (C, U, Italian, AD, U, SMN)
- pittrice (C, U, Italian, AD, U, SFN)
- Maler (C, U, German-P, AD, U, MSN)
- Malerin (C, U, German, AD, U, FSN)
- Kunstmaler (C, U, German, UF, U, MSN)
- Kunstmalerin (C, U, German, UF, U, FSN)
Avoid biased POV

Be sensitive to biased historical points of view

Former preferred name is now flagged as ‘Pejorative’;
squaw = offensive reference to a Native American female
Note: Part of the Dampier archipelago, the Burrup Peninsula is noted as important cultural landscape that contains the world's largest and most important collection of petroglyphs. Some Aboriginal rock carvings have been dated to more than 45,000 years ago.

Which should be the preferred name? E.g., Aboriginal language, or English? Non-authoritarian! User may choose, preferences are flagged.

May change also due to historical view of the person for whom the place is named

Place Type: cultural and physical, archaeological. Sacred site. Which preferred?

**Burrup Peninsula**

(Preferred. Lang: English-Pref Note: from 1979, for Mt. Birrup Start: 1979 End: 9999)

**Murujuga**

(Lang: Australian Aborig.-Pref Note: meaning 'hip bone sticking out' Start: 1000 End: 9999)

**Dampier Peninsula**

(H, Lang: English Note: for English navigator William Dampier Start: 1670 End: 1979)

Place Types: peninsula (preferred) archaeological site cultural landscape sacred site protected area
Avoid biased POV

Be sensitive to biased current or historical points of view

Defining the Issues

How to represent overlapping jurisdictions. E.g., Indian Nations within United States

Navajo Nation (tribal nation)
Defining the Issues

Avoid biased POV

Be sensitive to biased current or historical points of view

Use polyhierarchy, here to represent place’s relationship to USA and to Navajo Nation

Getty

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**Names:**

Blue Gap (preferred, C, V)

**Hierarchical Position:**

- World (facet)
  - North and Central America (continent) (P)
    - United States (nation) (P)
      - Arizona (state) (P)
        - Apache (county) (P)
  - Blue Gap (inhabited place)
  - Chinle (inhabited place)
  - Lukachukai (inhabited place)
  - Many Farms (inhabited place)
  - Nazlini (inhabited place)
  - Pinon (inhabited place)
  - Rough Rock (inhabited place)
  - Salina (inhabited place)
  - Tsaile (inhabited place)
  - Wheatfields (inhabited place) [N]

**Additional Parents:**

- World (facet)
  - North and Central America (continent) (P)
    - United States (nation) (P)
      - Navajo Nation (tribal nation) (P)
  - Chinle Agency (administrative division)

---

**Navajo Nation**

**Blue Gap** (inhabited place)
### Defining the Issues

User may choose their preference, Preferences by language, etc. are flagged.

Which is your preferred-use of name? Is it the first chronologically, or the most recent? Which language?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Preference</th>
<th>Languages</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hagia Sophia</td>
<td>preferred</td>
<td>English-pref</td>
<td>loan term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayia Sophia</td>
<td></td>
<td>Greek-pref</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayasofya</td>
<td></td>
<td>Turkish-pref</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Sofia</td>
<td></td>
<td>Spanish-pref, Italian-pref</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayasofya-i Kebir Cami-i Şerifi</td>
<td></td>
<td>Turkish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayasofya Müzesi</td>
<td></td>
<td>Turkish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Avoid biased POV

Be sensitive to biased current or historical points of view

Which is your preferred use of name? Is it the first chronologically, or the most recent?
Which language?

Which are the preferred work types?

Based on preponderance of practice in scholarly sources, this varies; user may decide

Note:

- After 1453-1931; again from 2021
  - Start: 1453
  - End: 9999

- From 1935
  - Start: 1935
  - End: 9999

Hagia Sophia (church (building); Anthemios of Tralles (Byzantine architect and mathematician ...; original structure dated from ...)

Note: Commissioned by the Emperor Justinian, built in Constantinople in the 6th century. The structure, a domed basilica, was built in the amazing 532 CE, and was completed by 537 CE. Commissioning was a response to the design of the Virgin Mary Temple, the sacred temple of the empire in Jerusalem. The temple was dedicated by the Emperor Constantine in 333 CE. It became the model for the Hagia Sophia.

- Architecture (preferred)
- World Heritage (UNESCO) (preferred)
- World Heritage (UNESCO) (official)
- Church of the Virgin Mary (preferred)
- Church of the Virgin Mary (official)
- Hagia Sophia (preferred)
- Hagia Sophia (official)
- Ayasofya-i Kebir Cami-i Şerifi
- Ayasofya Müzesi

Work Types:

- church (building)
  - Note: 532-ca.1453
  - Start: 532
  - End: 1455
- mosque (building)
  - Note: after 1453-1931; again from 2021
  - Start: 1453
  - End: 9999
- museum (building)
  - Note: from 1935
  - Start: 1935
  - End: 9999
- basilica (work by form)
Avoid biased POV

Be sensitive to biased current or historical points of view

migration
colonial memory
postcolonial memory
multivocality

Which name is preferred by you?

History written by former colonizers is different from the memories of the formerly colonized

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID: 901001629</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**First Boer War** (British-South African history, 1880-1881) (record-pref,English-Pref,D,Noun)

**Boer War, First** (British-South African history, 1880-1881) (English,UF)

**Transvaal Rebellion** (British-South African history, 1880-1881) (English,UF,N)

**First War of Independence** (British-South African history, 1880-1881) (English,UF,N)

**Eerste Vryheidsoorlog** (British-South African history, 1880-1881) (Afrikaans-P,D,N)

---

Note: War caused by the conflict between the British desire for colonial rule and the South African desire for independence. At stake were diamond and gold mines in the Transvaal.

**Display Date:** 1880-1881

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Defining the Issues

Be sensitive to diverse cultural preferences.

Respectfully describe and classify iconographical topics, e.g., deities.

Involve scholarly experts and/or members of the community referenced, if possible.

Top of the IA Hierarchies

- Legend, Religion, Mythology
- <Amerindian iconography>
- <Nahuic iconography>
- <Nahuic characters>
- Huitzilopochtli (Teotl, Nahuic deity)
- Mictecacihuatl (Nahuic deity)
- Tezcatlipoca (Nahuic deity)
- Tlahuizcalpantecutli (Nahuic deity)
- Tlaloc (Nahuic deity)
- Topiltzin Quetzalcoatl (Nahuic character; Toltec character)
Defining the Issues

Note: Nahua deity associated with storms and rain. Represented with large round eyes or "goggles" and with pointed or curling elements at the mouth, sometimes interpreted as fangs. Related deities with similar iconography are found across Mesoamerica and from at least the 1st century BCE.
Acknowledge various cultural traditions

Names and naming traditions are respected

E.g., Art names for name as artist, Adult name for name conferred at adulthood, Changed name could be for transgender, etc.

Katsushika Hokusai (Japanese printmaker, painter, 1760-1849)

Note: Noted for works of ukiyo-e ('pictures of the floating world') in painting and printmaking. He had a long career of over 70 years during which, he adopted over 30 names, typically associated with shifts in production and style. He studied Ming painting in China, the Kanō school, Sumiyoshi school, Rinpa painting, and his contemporaries of the Edo period in Japan; he also learned from Western-style painting. Types of works included nikuhitsuuga (polychrome or ink paintings); surimono ('printed things'; small-edition woodblock prints), and nishiki (polychrome prints), woodblocks for eiiran (Illustrated books), kyōka ehon (Illustrated books of poems), and printed book illustrations. He was one of the main shunga (erotic picture) artists of the Edo period. Hokusai is thought to have created over 30,000 drawings and illustrations for 500 books. Since the late 19th century, his work has had a significant impact on Western artists, including Gauguin and van Gogh.

Names:
Katsushika Hokusai (preferred, V.display)
Hokusai Katsushika (V.index)
Katsushika, Hokusai (V.LC)
Hokusai (V.CN)

.... name taken by the artist in 1798, and used in paintings

Sōri .... gō (artist's name), used in early career, name taken from his Rinpa-school master Tawaraya Sōri

https://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guide/ulans/3_3_names_terms.html#3_3_21
Could including names, roles, locations, sex/gender, relationships be considered an invasion of the person's privacy?
### Defining the Issues

<table>
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<th>Page Link: <a href="http://vocab.getty.edu/page/ulan/500195410">http://vocab.getty.edu/page/ulan/500195410</a></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prinner, Anton</strong></td>
<td>(Hungarian sculptor, painter, and illustrator, 1902-1983, active in France)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prinner, Anna</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nationality**
- Hungarian *(preferred)*
- French

**Gender:** Other

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**Personal privacy**

Respect personal privacy, balanced with critical ability to research.

When is it appropriate to include information about recent or living people?

Open issue: When it is established in reliable published sources that they so self-identify?

Privacy is paramount.

But to eliminate knowledge is to deny research (e.g., female artists, African American artists, etc.)

An artist’s oeuvre may be influenced by or publicly focused on their own gender identity or sexual preference.

If we include this data, are sources reliable?
Defining the Issues

Unlike mission of LOC, Getty Vocabularies are rich resources intended to facilitate complex research and discovery; they are not just “value vocabulary” authorities but include contextual information.

Recommendation for Personal Name Authorities

Do not record the RDA gender element (MARC 375) in personal name authority records. Delete existing 375 fields when editing a record for any other reason.

Proposed revisions to relevant LC-PCC documentation (including DCM Z1, LC-PCC PS, LC-PCC Metadata Guidance Document, LC Guidelines Supplement to the MARC 21 Format for Authority Data, and the NACO Participants’ Manual) can be found in the appendices to this report.

• **LOC says, do not include gender:** “The primary goal of authority data is for disambiguation, not contextual biographical information”
Defining the Issues

From Getty Vocabulary guidelines
https://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/aat_3_4_scope_note.html#3_4_1

3.4.1.5.11
Be objective

Avoid bias or critical judgment. Express all information in a neutral tone. Do not write from a subjective or biased point of view, even if your source expresses a fact in a subjective way.

- People, events, art works
  Do not express biased views about rulers, other people, art, architecture, or events. That is, do not express views that are subjectively negative; likewise, do not express positive information in a subjective way. Instead, state views that are held by the scholarly or professional community in an objective way.

- Controversial subjects
  When referring to a disputed or controversial matter, remain perfectly neutral, giving equal emphasis to both points of view.

- Religious and cultural biases
  Avoid using language that expresses biased views about religion or religious groups. Do not state or imply negative or Western-centric views about native peoples.

  - Avoid using terminology for that may be considered offensive by groups of people. For example, when speaking of the indigenous populations of the Americas in the scope note, do not use the term "Indian," which is offensive and also ambiguous, since it more correctly refers to the people of the subcontinent of India, but instead use the name of the tribes. If you don’t know the name of the tribe or need to speak in general terms, use "Native American," "Amerindian" (where appropriate), or "First Nations" (where appropriate).
For Getty Vocabularies, what is meaning of **Accessibility and Inclusivity**?

Usual definition entails combining accessibility standards and usability to ensure that physical spaces and Web design are usable by people with disabilities (physical, cognitive)

For Vocabs, this would **include legibility of Web site**
- Large enough, clear fonts, contrast with background, braille, audibles, etc.
- Ease of use of Web and tools for multiple audiences

We expand this to **include various other slices of audiences**
- Regardless of money, advanced technology, technical expertise
- Regardless of culture and language differences
- Regardless of intention – scholarly research, casually interested user, catalogers, and technical developers
- Making Vocabs online, guidelines and training, data formats, tools, and contributions accessible
- Use redundancy in addition to primary entry point – specialist vs public vs developer
Getty Vocabularies: The Future
Future of Getty Vocabularies

Multilingual
Multicultural
Diversity
Inclusive
Equity
Unbiased
Antiracist
Accessible

Getty Vocabularies: the Future

https://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/

• Reimagine how to commit to make AAT, TGN, ULAN, CONA, and IA ever more multilingual, multicultural, and inclusive, focusing also on diversity, equity, unbiased and antiracist terminology, and accessibility

• Working within our defined domains (click to see Scope descriptions for AAT, TGN, ULAN, CONA, IA), nurture relationships with our established community and reach out to new partners and opportunities

• Plan development and releases for four audiences: scholarly research, casual interested persons, those who are linking, developers; incremental complexity

• Maintain rich data while remaining relevant and innovative as technology advances

• Facilitate contributions that are more targeted vs opportunistic
  • Continue seeking contributions that focus on our core mission

Getty Vocabularies: Diversity and Inclusion, December 2023
Contributors

• By contributing, contributors benefit from having their data incorporated in the greater whole of standard Vocabularies

• For their own use and for sharing with the broader community for linking, research, and discovery

• How to Contribute: Spreadsheets, XML format, online form
### Contributors to Getty Vocabularies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provenance Index</th>
<th>GRI Photo Archive</th>
<th>GCI Photo Archive</th>
<th>Getty Photo Archive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GRI Special Collections</td>
<td>GRI Library</td>
<td>JPGM Photo Archive</td>
<td>Getty Library</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Netherlands Institute for Art History (RKD)
- Academia Sinica of Taiwan
- Canadian Heritage Information Network
- Avery Architectural & Fine Arts Library
- Staatliche Museen zu Berlin Preussischer Kulturbesitz
- Ctro. de Documentación de Bienes Patrimoniales, Santiago
- Istituto Centrale per il Catalogo e la Documentazione, Rome
- Courtauld Institute
- Canadian Centre for Architecture (CCA)
- Frick Art Reference Library
- Indiana University Digital Collections
- Harry Ransom Center, University of Texas at Austin
- Bunting Visual Resources Library, U. of New Mexico
- Pinacoteca do Estado de São Paulo
- Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam
- Mystic Seaport Museum in Connecticut
- Smithsonian National Museum of African Art
- Grove Art online
- Florentine Codex Initiative (GRI)
- Traditional Chinese Architecture (Vanderbilt, SEU)

---

**Who are the contributors?**
- Getty projects
- 300 institutions, consortia, research projects

**How is the data generated?**
- Contrib. may research and create original data for the purpose of contribution.
  - E.g., translations: Spanish, Dutch, Chinese, German, French, Croatian, Portuguese, Japanese, Hebrew, Arabic, Turkish
- Or may map data already collected in the course of their own work.
  - E.g., repositories and documentation projects, research projects
- Contributions = 10s of thousands per year
Accessing and Obtaining

- **NEW! LinkedArt Semantic Representation**: Website, Model
  Default model for JSON and JSON-LD serializations Semantic Resolution
  Activity Stream: https://data.getty.edu/vocab/activity-stream
  SPARQL Endpoint: https://data.getty.edu/vocab/sparql
  SPARQL UI: https://data.getty.edu/vocab/sparql-ui

- **GVP Semantic Representation**: HTML (for linking), PDF (for printing).
  Sections GVP URLs and Prefixes and Semantic Resolution describe the used URIs and provide examples. All prefixes that we use are in prefixes.ttl.
  Comprehensive Sample Queries are included.

- **GVP ontology**: HTML, RDF/XML, Turtle

- **Datasets**: (NTriples Zip, see doc section Export Files before using!):
  - AAT: full.zip (all statements), explicit.zip (only explicit statements)
  - TGN: full.zip (all statements), explicit.zip (only explicit statements)
  - ULAN: full.zip (all statements), explicit.zip (only explicit statements)

*Linked Art is a metadata application profile based primarily on the CIDOC Conceptual Reference Model*
Open Refine

Open-source tool for data cleanup and transformation

Data managers, developers, researchers who wish to reconcile data sets to Getty Vocabs

Reconciliation Service

Accessing and Obtaining Reconciliation Service

OpenRefine Artists Names xlsx Parmelink

40254 rows

Show as: rows records Show: 5 10 25 50 rows

TIST NAME: judgment

TIST NAME: best candidate's score

0.00 — 71.00

Tamburini, Arnaldo
(Italian painter, count, 1843-1901)

Comment on works: genre, Portraits
Survey of users:
Who and how use the Vocabularies, what do they need to use vocabs better

SPARQL end point

Demonstration project at GRI:
Using rich data of Getty Vocabularies to answer complex research questions on Provenance Index data and Getty Portal
5.9  Non-Italians Who Worked in Italy
Find non-Italians who worked in Italy and lived during a given time range
  · Having event that took place in tgn:1000080 Italy or any of its descendants
  · Birth date between 1250 and 1780
  · Just for variety, we look for artists as descendants of facets ulan:500000003 "Corporate bodies" or ulan:500000002 "Persons, Artists", rather than having type "artist" as we did in previous queries. In the previous query we used values{..} but we here use filter(in(..)).
  · Not having nationality aat:300111198 Italian or any of its descendants

Demonstration project at GRI:
Using rich data of Getty Vocabularies to answer complex research questions on Provenance Index data and Getty Portal

```sql
SELECT ?x ?name ?bio ?birth {
  {SELECT DISTINCT ?x
   {?x
    foaf:focus/bio:event/(schema:location|(schema:location/gvp:broaderExtended))
    tgn:1000080-place}}
  ?x gvp:prefLabelGVP/xl:literalForm ?name;
  foaf:focus/gvp:biographyPreferred [
    schema:description ?bio;
    gvp:estStart ?birth].
  FILTER ("1250"^^xsd:gYear <= ?birth && ?birth <= "1780"^^xsd:gYear)
  FILTER EXISTS {?x gvp:broaderExtended ?facet.
    FILTER (?facet IN (ulan:500000003, ulan:500000002))
  FILTER NOT EXISTS {
    ?x foaf:focus/(schema:nationality|(schema:nationality/gvp:broaderExtended)) aat:300111198}}
```

Surveying users:
Who and how use the Vocabularies, what do they need to use vocabs better

SPARQL end point
Demonstration project at GRI:
Using rich data of Getty Vocabularies to answer complex research questions on Provenance Index data and Getty Portal
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- Not having nationality aat:300111198 Italian or any of its descendants

Demonstration project at GRI:
Using rich data of Getty Vocabularies to answer complex research questions on Provenance Index data and Getty Portal
Improving interconnectivity:

Linking Getty Vocabularies to other resources

https://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/
Appendix A: Sample Displays
Views for Preference, Multilingual Access
Here are two examples, for AAT and for ULAN.

* [In the examples, the “record-preferred term” indicates the term used most often in current, authoritative English language sources; for convenience, it is often used as the default display term in English-language hierarchical and results displays. The other Preferred flags hopefully are self-explanatory.]

Users may choose the term they wish to use based on Preferences or other criteria.

### Term Preferences Comparison Views

#### AAT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native American</th>
<th>Preferred Term*</th>
<th>POS: Adj</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Language: English</td>
<td>Preferred</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributors: GOV, AAT-Nad, Avery, VP Preferred</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources: AAT database (2002-) Preferred</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avery Index (1962-) Also Preferred</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encyclopedia Britannica Online (2002-) Preferred</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Native American,&quot; accessed 3 June 2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library of Congress Authorities online (2002-) Preferred</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian</td>
<td>POS: Adj</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language: English</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributors: NMAI Preferred, Avery, VP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources: IAIA online (2008-) Preferred</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;title, accessed 3 June 2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMAI online (2005-) Preferred</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;date, accessed 3 June 2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Census Bureau (2000-) Preferred</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;accessed 3 June 2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library of Congress Authorities online (2002-) Preferred</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avery Index (1962-) Also Preferred</td>
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</table>

### ULAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native American</th>
<th>POS: Plural Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Language: English</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributors: IND-Preferred</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources: CDI MARC Subject LCSH (1988-)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel Museum Jerusalem (n.d.) Preferred</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of subject headings, unpub</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian (Native American)</td>
<td>Historical Other Flag: Avoid Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language: English</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributors: Avery, WL-Courtauld, BHUP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources: CDI MARC Subject LCSH (1988-)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIA (1940-)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amerindian</td>
<td>POS: Adj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(non-americanisms)</td>
<td>Language: Spanish-Preferred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributors: CDEP-SNINC-Preferred</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources: Mollano, Diccionario de uso del espanol (2004)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indo-americanos</td>
<td>POS: Plural Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language: Spanish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributors: VP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources: NMAI online-Also Preferred</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americaans Indiase</td>
<td>POS: Adj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language: Dutch-Preferred</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributors: RKD, AAT-Preferred</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources: Mercier, 1491 precolumbiens Americas (2012)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inheems Amerikanos</td>
<td>POS: Adj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language: Dutch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributors: RKD, AAT-Preferred</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources: AAT-Nad DB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Dale Engels Nederlands (1989) Also Preferred</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[http://vocab.getty.edu/page/aat/300017437](http://vocab.getty.edu/page/aat/300017437)
ULAN sample
Semantic View: (JSON, RDF/N3, D3, JSON/Turtle, N-Triples)
Page Link: http://vocab.getty.edu/page/ulan/500016387

ID: 500016387
Giambologna (Flemish sculptor and architect, 1529–1608, active in Italy)

Scope Note: Born and trained in Flanders, traveled to Italy, in 1550 to study and become court sculptor of the Medici Dukes. He was extremely influential because the Medici gave his works as diplomatic gifts throughout Europe; his style also spread through his many students in Florence...

Term Preferences Comparison Views

ULAN

http://vocab.getty.edu/page/ulan/500016387

Bologne, Jean
Language: French
Contributors: GRL, FDA, BHA, VP
Sources: GRI Library, author records (1998–)
RLA/BHA (1975–2000)
Musee du Louvre [online] (2003–) Preferred
...accessed 6 February 2022

Bologne, Jean de
Language: French
Preferred
Contributors: BHA, FDA, WL–Courtauld
Sources: Benédite, Dictionnaire des Peintres (1976) Preferred
Witt Library, Authority Files
Foundation for Decs of Architecture Also Pref

Boulogne, Jean de
Language: French
Contributors: Census–Preferred, RKD, IMI
Sources: Census of Antique Art (1850–) Preferred
Israel Museum [online] (2010–) Also Preferred
RKD Artists database (2000–)

Juan de Bolonia
Language: Spanish
Preferred
Contributors: FDA, RKD
Sources: Museo del Prado [online] (2002–)

Gian Bologna
Language: Italian
Contributors: Avery, GRL
Sources: GRI Library, author records (1998–)
Avery Authority Files (1963–)
Included is the current English display and samples for two other languages.

This is the default display that is currently available; an English display based on “record-preferred” terms; note that some terms are “loan terms” used in English although the word is not an English word.

English Hierarchical Display

http://vocab.getty.edu/hier/aat/300184644

Top of the AAT hierarchies
- Objects Facet
  - Visual and Verbal Communication (hierarchy name)
    - Visual Works (hierarchy name)
    - visual works (works)
    - <visual works by material or technique>
      - sculpture (visual works)
    - <sculpture by function>
      - funerary sculpture
      - aloalo
      - bi (ceremonial disk)
      - brasses (memorials)
      - cong (ceremonial vessel) [N]
      - dupun
      - funerary cones
      - haniwa
      - hypocephali
      - kimbi
      - money trees
      - pictorial stones (Chinese reliefs) [N]
      - tomb effigies
      - tissants
      - tomb slabs [N]
      - ushabti
Displays in Other Languages are created using the Preferred flag on language. E.g., for French, for a record (subject_id), you would select term where Language = French and Preference = P; if none, default to Record-Preferred term.
Displays in Other Languages are created using the Preferred flag on language. E.g., for French, for a record (subject_id), you would select term where Language = French and Preference = P; if none, default to Record-Preferred term.
Appendix B: Close-up on Tribal Names
Close-up: tribal names

Respect indigenous POV

Goal is to work with repositories and tribal experts to update the AAT data

Currently, ca. 600 records under “Native American”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Close-up: tribal names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Respect indigenous POV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal is to work with repositories and tribal experts to update the AAT data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currently, ca. 600 records under “Native American”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Do the current hierarchies reflect the indigenous people’s point of view?

What names/terms should be default to display in English view of hierarchy? What other terms should be included in the record?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Defining the Issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do the current hierarchies reflect the indigenous people’s point of view?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What names/terms should be default to display in English view of hierarchy? What other terms should be included in the record?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top of the AAT hierarchies</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="AAT.png" alt="AAT" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Styles and Periods Facet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Styles and Periods Facet](Styles and Periods Facet.png)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Styles and Periods (hierarchy name)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Styles and Periods (hierarchy name)](Styles and Periods (hierarchy name).png)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&lt;styles, periods, and cultures by region&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="styles,%20periods,%20and%20cultures%20by%20region" alt="&lt;styles, periods, and cultures by region&gt;" />.png)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Americas, The</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Americas, The](Americas, The.png)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native American</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Native American](Native American.png)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native North American</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Native North American](Native North American.png)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&lt;Arctic and Subarctic Native American styles&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="Arctic%20and%20Subarctic%20Native%20American%20styles" alt="&lt;Arctic and Subarctic Native American styles&gt;" />.png)</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bacone style</th>
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<tr>
<td>![Bacone style](Bacone style.png)</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Californian Native American</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Californian Native American](Californian Native American.png)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&lt;Eastern Woodland and Eastern Great Lake Native American&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="Eastern%20Woodland%20and%20Eastern%20Great%20Lake%20Native%20American" alt="&lt;Eastern Woodland and Eastern Great Lake Native American&gt;" />.png)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Great Basin Native American</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Great Basin Native American](Great Basin Native American.png)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&lt;Great Lake and Central Woodland Native American&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="Great%20Lake%20and%20Central%20Woodland%20Native%20American" alt="&lt;Great Lake and Central Woodland Native American&gt;" />.png)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metis</th>
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<tr>
<td><img src="Metis.png" alt="Metis" /></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Northwest Coast Native American</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Northwest Coast Native American](Northwest Coast Native American.png)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plains Indian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Plains Indian](Plains Indian.png)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plateau Native American</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Plateau Native American](Plateau Native American.png)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Southeastern Native American</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Southeastern Native American](Southeastern Native American.png)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Southwestern Native American</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Southwestern Native American](Southwestern Native American.png)</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native Middle American</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Native Middle American](Native Middle American.png)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native Northwestern Mexican styles</th>
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<tr>
<td>![Native Northwestern Mexican styles](Native Northwestern Mexican styles.png)</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native Western Mexican styles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Native Western Mexican styles](Native Western Mexican styles.png)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Issues to resolve

- Which term is “record default,” most commonly used in English-language literature?
- Literary warrant vs usage warrant
- Preferred “self-name”
- Coreference to other resources
- Preferred in other languages
- Preferred by a contributor, by a source?
- Are there non-synonyms in this record? Narrower context, not synonyms

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Note: Style and culture of dialectally and culturally related North American Indian groups who spoke a language of Uto-Aztecan stock and lived in the lowlands, along the seacoast, and on islands in southern California at the time of Spanish colonization. Many experts believe they may be descended from the Shoshoni-speaking peoples from Nevada who moved into coastal Southern California ca. 1500 BCE.

Terms:

- **Gabrieliño (culture or style)** *(record-default, Current, English-Pref, Spanish-Pref, Dutch-Pref, Descriptor, Adjectival, Common term)*
- **Tongva** *(Current, English, used for, Official name) self-name*
- **Gabrielino Indians** *(Current, English, used for, LOC-flag) coreference note: sh 85052669*
- **Gabrieleño** *(Current, English, Used For)*
- **Garielino** *(Current, English, Used For)*
- **Tobikhar** *(Current, English, Used For)*
- **Kizh** *(Current, English, Used For)*
- **Fernandeño** *(Current, English, Used For)*
- **Nicoleño** *(Current, English, Used For)*
- 加布列萊諾 *(Current, Chinese (traditional)-Pref)*
Issues to resolve

• What is position in the hierarchy?

• Is there an Associative Relationship? E.g., language; generally avoid linking object types made by this culture
Issues to resolve

• Contributors and Sources are included for each name and for the overall record

• Preferences of these contributors and sources are noted
Thank you.

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