Art & Architecture Thesaurus

Introduction and Overview

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This presentation is an overview of AAT

AAT is available in an online search interface, licensed as XML and relational tables, and as Linked Open Data (LOD) http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/aat/index.html

For a full discussion of fields and editorial rules, see the AAT Editorial Guidelines http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/index.html#aat

For the history of AAT, see About AAT http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/aat/about.html

Questions? Contributions? Send an email to us at vocab@getty.edu
AAT in Context

Enabling research and discovery for digital art history
The Getty Vocabularies

What are the Getty vocabularies?

Catherine wheel or rose window? Mona Lisa or La Gioconda? Thebes or Diospolis?

- Scope includes visual art, architecture, other cultural heritage works, conservation, archaeology, archival materials, visual surrogates, and related bibliographic materials
- The AAT, TGN, and ULAN contain multilingual terminology and other related data
- CONA is a resource in development, linking rich metadata for works from multiple sources and contributors; the IA contains terms for iconography, events, literature, religious and mythological narratives
The Getty Vocabularies

- Getty vocabularies are valued as authoritative
  - Grow through contributions from experts
  - Contributors and sources are cited
- Compiled, merged, edited, and published by the Getty Vocabulary Program and our technical team
- Data is made available in various ways: via online searching; relational tables, XML format, Web services APIs
  - Now as Linked Open Data: structured and published to make it openly accessible and shareable on the Semantic Web
    - Open Data Commons Attribution License (ODC-By) v1.0
    - Allows sharing, creation, adaptation of data with attribution
The Getty Vocabularies

Discover, link, access, retrieve, research, catalogue, index
Explore art, architecture, cultural heritage, conservation, archaeology, and beyond

Search Tools & Databases
- Primo Search
- Getty Research Portal
- Collection Inventories & Finding Aids
- Photo Archive
- Research Guides & Bibliographies
- Digital Collections
- Article & Research Databases
- Collecting & Provenance Research
- BHA & RILA
- Getty Vocabularies
  - Art & Architecture Thesaurus (AAT)
  - Cultural Objects Name Authority (CONA)
  - Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names (TGN)
  - Union List of Artist Names (ULAN)
- Contribute
- Editorial Guidelines
- Getty Vocabularies as Linked Open Data
- Frequently Asked Questions

GettVocabularies as Linked Open Data

The Getty vocabularies are constructed to allow their use in linked data. A project to publish AAT, TGN, ULAN, and CONA to the LOD (Linked Open Data) cloud is underway. The documents on this page contain news and presentations about releasing the Getty vocabularies as LOD. These materials are subject to frequent modification and addition.

- News and Status of the Project
- What Is LOD?
- Introduction to Getty Vocabularies as LOD (PDF, 3.8 MB, 46pp)
- Linked Open Data Flier (PDF, 1 MB, 1pp)
- List of External Advisors (PDF, 88KB, 7pp)

The AAT and TGN are now available as LOD. They are published under the ODC-by 1.0 license.

- Developers and programmers, technical documentation to help you explore the AAT and TGN data is available at the SPARQL endpoint at vocab.getty.edu
The Getty Vocabularies

Getty vocabularies are thesauri compliant with national (NISO) and international (ISO) standards for thesaurus construction

They are compliant with / map to other standards:
  - CDWA (Categories for the Description of Works of Art)
  - CCO (Cataloging Cultural Objects)
  - VRA Core (Visual Resources Association core categories)
  - LIDO (Lightweight Information Describing Objects)
  - etc.
The Getty Vocabularies

Discover, link, access, retrieve, research, catalogue, index
Explore art, architecture, cultural heritage, conservation, archaeology, and beyond

- Features that allow the Getty vocabularies to be used in cataloging, retrieval, and linking
  - Each Getty vocabulary record, each term, and other data are identified by **unique numeric IDs**
  - Many other fields are controlled by lookup lists
  - The vocabularies are linked to each other
  - The vocabularies share a core data structure
AAT in Context
Enabling digital art history

- **Art & Architecture Thesaurus ®**
  AAT = terms for generic concepts, relationships, other data
  - (e.g., watercolors, 玉器, amphora, asa-no-ha-toji)

- **Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names ®**
  TGN = names for administrative, physical places, relationships, historical information, coordinates, other data
  - (e.g., Diospolis, Acalán, Ottoman Empire, Ganges River)

- **Union List of Artist Names ®**
  ULAN = names for people, corporate bodies, biography, relationships, other data
  - (e.g., Christopher Wren, Altobelli & Molins, Anп’yŏng Taegun)

- **[Cultural Objects Name Authority ®]**
  CONA = not only titles/names of art and architecture
  - (e.g., Mona Lisa, Livre de la Chasse, Chayasomesvara Temple)
  - In development: CONA links rich metadata for works to allow a conduit for research and discovery in the broader, ever expanding arena of digital art history

- **[Getty Iconography Authority]**
  - (e.g., Adoration of the Magi, Zeus, French Revolution, Der Ring des Nibelungen, Reclining Buddha)
  - In development: Now a module of CONA, includes names for iconographical narratives, religious or fictional characters, historical events, names of literary works and performing arts
• All Getty Vocabularies have the same Core Structure
• Getty Vocabularies are linked to each other
**USERS OF AAT**

- Users are indexers and data providers for the museum community, conservation, and others cataloging art and researching art, architecture, archaeology, etc.

- A typical month: This chart is represents Web online searching only

- Other access to the Vocabularies is provided via licensed files and their implementations

- Now, more and more LOD downloading and usage
See *Introduction to Controlled Vocabularies* and Editorial Guidelines for full discussion.
What Is the AAT?
AAT, the Art & Architecture Thesaurus®

Generic terms for describing art and architecture (fine art, built works, decorative arts, other material culture, visual surrogates, archival materials, archaeology, and conservation) (e.g., oil paintings, Baroque, lithographers, sintering).

- AAT is multilingual; large translation projects are underway
- Conceptually organized from terms to describe abstract concepts to generic terms for concrete, physical artifacts
- Facets are the upper levels of the AAT structure
- AAT is not organized by subject matter or discipline
Thousands of AAT terms are added and edited every year. As of 16 November 2016, the AAT contains around 42,346 published 'records,' 57,047 including candidates (unpublished). The total number of terms is 353,969.

The Getty vocabularies are compiled resources that grow through contributions from various Getty projects and outside institutions. Contributors to the Getty vocabularies include museums, libraries, archives, special collections, visual resources collections, bibliographic and documentation projects, and large translation projects.
Sample record

**ID:** 300132869

**Terms:**
- bobbin lace (pref, en)
- bone lace (en)
- cushion lace (en)
- 梭心蕾絲 (zh)
- 線軸編織花邊 (zh)
- kloksant (nl)
- dentelle aux fuseaux (fr)
- encaje de bolillos (es)
- encaje de bolillo (es)
- Kloppelspitze (de)
- Klöppelspitzen (de)

**Associative Relationships**
requires ... lace pillows (<textile fabricating tools and equipment>...Objects Facet) [300132869]

**Hierarchical Relationships (poly)**
- Objects Facet
  - ... Visual & Verbal Communication
  - ..... Visual Works
  - ........ visual works (works)
  - ........... <visual works by material>
  - ............ needlework (visual works)
  - ............... lace (needlework)
  - ................ bobbin lace

**Note:** With "needle lace," one of two primary types of handmade lace. It is characterized by being made by...

**Chinese (traditional) ..... 與「針織蕾絲 (needle lace) 」同為主要的手工蕾絲, 其特色是以纏繞於線軸或梭心...

**Dutch ..... Een van de twee belangrijkste soorten met de hand vervaardigde kant; 'naaldkant' is ...

**German ..... Zusammen mit der “Nadelspitze” eine der wichtigsten...

**Spanish ..... Junto a “encaje a aguja”, uno de los dos tipos principales de ...

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

**Sources:** Earnshaw, Clabburn, Needleworker's Dictionary (1976); Identification of Lace, 2d ed. (1984); Ginsburg, Illustrated History of Textiles (1991)
AAT, the Art & Architecture Thesaurus®

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

stirrup cups
coaching glasses
hunting glasses

associative

rhyta  equivalence
distinguished from

rhyton
rhytons
rheon
rheons
ritón

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The AAT is a structured vocabulary containing terms and other information about concepts.

Terms in AAT may be used to describe art, architecture, decorative arts, material culture, and archival materials. The target audience includes museums, libraries, visual resource collections, archives, conservation projects, cataloging projects, and bibliographic projects.

Terms for any concept may include the plural form of the term, singular form, natural order, inverted order, spelling variants, scientific and common forms, various forms of speech, and synonyms that have various etymological roots.

The AAT is a thesaurus in compliance with ISO and NISO standards.

The focus of each AAT record is a concept. In the database, each concept's record (also called a subject) is identified by a unique numeric ID.
Scope of AAT

- Scope is from prehistory to the present
- No geographic limitations
- Terms for concepts, activities, and objects
  - from scholarly literature and cataloging
  - for art, architecture, decorative arts, archaeology, material culture, art conservation, archival materials, or related topics
- Must fit into the hierarchies already established in the AAT
- Concepts identified by terms excluding proper names
  - thus contains generic concepts (as opposed to proper nouns or names)
- AAT is multicultural and multilingual; several full translations have been done or are underway
SCOPE OF AAT

Outside the scope of AAT:

- Geographic names (TGN)
- Personal names (ULAN)
- Corporate body names (ULAN)
- Iconographic themes, named literature, named events, fictional and religious characters (IA, Iconography Authority)
- Titles of individual works of art or names of buildings (CONA)

- Organization by culture or discipline is outside scope of AAT; AAT is a generic thesaurus (e.g., you cannot find all terms used for art conservation or all terms used for Chinese art in one hierarchy of the AAT); terms are spread throughout

- Long descriptive phrases or headings, which are not terms, are outside the scope of AAT
Data Elements in AAT
**Required Fields for AAT**

- preferred term
- required if applicable, variant terms (alternate descriptors, UFs); desired but not required descriptors in other languages, if known
- scope note
- sources for the terms and scope note
- hierarchical position
### List of Major Fields for AAT in VCS editorial system

#### 3.1 Hierarchical Relationships
- 3.1.1 Parents *(required)*
- 3.1.2 Sort Order
- 3.1.3 Historical Flag: Current or Historical parents and other flags
- 3.1.4 Dates for relationship to parents
- 3.1.5 Parent String
- 3.1.6 Facet or Hierarchy Code

#### 3.2 Identifying Numbers, Status Flags, and Subject Sources
- 3.2.1 Subject ID *(required, default)*
- 3.2.2 Parent Key *(required)*
- 3.2.3 Merged Status *(required, default)*
- 3.2.4 Published Status *(required, default)*
- 3.2.5 Review Status *(required, default)*
- 3.2.6 Record Type *(required, default)*
- 3.2.7 Candidate Status *(required, default)*
- 3.2.8 Label *(required, default)*
- 3.2.9 Contributors for the Subject Record *(required)*
- 3.2.10 Sources for the Subject Record *(required)*

#### 3.3 Terms
- 3.3.1 Term ID *(required, default)*
- 3.3.2 Term *(required)*
- 3.3.3 Preferred Flag *(required, default)*
- 3.3.4 Qualifier
- 3.3.5 Sequence Number *(required, default)*
- 3.3.6 Historical Flag *(required, default)*
- 3.3.7 Term Type *(required, default)*
- 3.3.8 Vernacular Flag *(required, default)*
- 3.3.9 Language for Terms
- 3.3.10 Preferred Flag for Language
- 3.3.11 Contributor for Term *(required, default)*
- 3.3.12 Preferred Flag for Contributor *(required, default)*
- 3.3.13 Sources for Terms *(required)*
- 3.3.14 Page Number for Term Source *(required)*
- 3.3.15 Preferred Flag for Source *(required, default)*
- 3.3.16 Dates for Terms
- 3.3.17 Display Term Flag *(required, default)*
- 3.3.18 AACR Flag *(LC heading)*
- 3.3.19 Other Flags
- 3.3.20 Assigned To

---

**Editorial guidelines at:**
http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/index.html#aat

Data Dictionary for release formats are available from links on this page
http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/obtain/download.html
List of Major Fields for AAT in VCS Editorial System

3.4 **Scope Note**
- 3.4.1 Scope Note
- 3.4.2 Sources for the Scope Note
- 3.4.3 Contributor for the Scope Note

3.5 **Associative Relationships**
- 3.5.1 Related Concepts
- 3.5.2 Relationship Type
- 3.5.3 Historical Flag
- 3.5.4 Dates for Related Concepts
**Record Type**

- *Type designation that characterizes the AAT record*

Record types include the following:

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

- **Node Labels**: *Guide terms* are not used for indexing or cataloging. In displays, they should be enclosed in angled brackets (e.g., *<planographic printing processes>*). We are in the process of transforming many GTs to **node labels**, which are clearer labels of characteristic divisions (e.g., *<photographs by form>*); guide terms are being transformed to concepts, where possible.

- **Subfacet**: In AAT called **hierarchies**, the **subfacet** is a level directly under the facet level (e.g., *Processes and Techniques*). The subfacet name is not used for indexing or cataloging.

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

**Subject ID**
- Unique numeric identification for the AAT record
- Each concept in the AAT database is uniquely identified by a numeric ID that serves to link the terms and all other pertinent information to the concept record
  - ID is unique and generally persistent (permanent)
  - Occasionally an ID may change due to record being unmerged or non-synonymous UFs removed (they then become Descriptors in a new record)
  - Then new IDs are included in the licensed files, and a mapping between defunct and new IDs is provided to licensees

**Term ID:** Terms and other information also have unique, persistent IDs
Unique, persistent numeric ids

Subject_ID: 300311452
Record Type: concept
Label: cinnabar (mineral) (mineral, inorganic material, ... Materials (Hierarchy Name))
Scope Note: A soft, dense, red, native ore composed of mercuric sulfide, found in deposits in veins near volcanic rocks or hot springs around the world. [...]
Terms:
- cinnabar (mineral) (preferred, C, U, English-P, D, U, N) Term_ID: 1000403760
- cenobrium (mineral) (C, U, English, U, U, N) Term_ID: 1000403756
- natural vermilion (mineral) (C, U, English, U, U, N) Term_ID: 1000403762
- cinabre (mineral) (C, U, French-P, D, U, N) Term_ID: 1000403757
- cinabro (mineral) (C, U, Spanish-P, D, U, N) Term_ID: 1000403758
- cinabro (mineraal) (C, U, Dutch-P, D, U, N) Term_ID: 1000403760
- cinabrio (mineral) (C, U, Portuguese-P, U, U, N) Term_ID: 1000403774
- Zinnober (Mineral) (C, U, German-P, D, U, N) Term_ID: 1000403760
- Zinnoberersatz (Mineral) (C, U, German, U, U, N) Term_ID: 1000403771
- tan-sha (C, U, Chinese (transliterated)-P, D, U, N) Term_ID: 1000403776
- shinsha (C, U, Japanese (transliterated)-P, D, U, N) Term_ID: 1000403775
Hierarchical Position:
Materials Facet Subject_ID 300264091
.... Materials (Hierarchy Name) (G) Subject_ID 300010357
====== materials (matter) (G) Subject_ID 300010358
========== <materials by composition> (G) Subject_ID 300212963
================ inorganic material (G) Subject_ID 300010360
================= mineral (G) Subject_ID 300011068
================= cinnabar (mineral) (G) Subject_ID 300311452
Related concepts:
Code 2818 source for .... cinnabar (pigment) Subject_ID 300400883

Example of unique IDs for subject (i.e., record), terms / names, codes for controlled lists, etc.

- Assigned by the master AAT system
- Contributors need concern themselves with the IDs only when linking or mapping for a contribution or retrieval
A term is not the same thing as a heading, which may concatenate multiple discrete concepts together in a string: Skyscrapers--Australia--Perth--1940-1960.

AAT terms may be combined to create headings where necessary for local use, but AAT terms are discrete concepts.
AAT term represents a single concept
- high rise building [work type]
- skyscraper [work type]
- office building [subject]
- steelwork [materials]
- concrete [materials]
- sheet glass [materials]
- Neo-Modern [style]

Each of the above terms represents a concept applicable to these images.
- Neo-Modern skyscraper is NOT a term. It comprises two terms, style plus building type (not bound) =
- Neo-Modern + skyscraper

The Hongluo Temple (Chinese: 红螺寺; pinyin: Hongluo Si) is one of the largest and most extensive Buddhist temples located in northern Beijing. It was first established during the Tang Dynasty (618-907 CE); however, it was rebuilt many times later, notably during the Ming Dynasty. The temple is located at the southern foot of the Hongluo Mountain, and covers an area of 7 hectares (17 acres). Its name, Hongluo Temple is also translated as Red Shells Temple.

**AAT term represents a single concept**
- **Buddhist temple** is not a bound term
- Culture/religion plus work type may be joined in local practice
  - Buddhist + temple
  - Franciscan + monastery
  - French + palace

**Maintaining large, generic thesaurus means separating concepts; avoid including unbound terms**

---

**Top of the AAT hierarchies**
- Objects Facet
  - Built Environment (hierarchy name)
  - Single Built Works (hierarchy name)
  - Single built works (built environment)
  - Single built works by specific type
  - Single built works by function
  - Ceremonial structures
  - Religious structures
  - Religious buildings
  - Temples (buildings)
  - Temples by form
  - Hypaethral temples
  - Pañcāyatana
  - Rock-cut temples
  - Wats
  - Temples by function
  - Aedes
  - Fire temples
  - Mortuary temples
  - Pantheons
  - Temples by location or context
  - Cave temples
  - Héias

**Buddhist**
- Chinese Buddhism
  - Ch' an (religion)
  - Chen-Yen (Buddhism)
  - Pure Land Buddhism [N]
  - T'ien-T'ai
  - Hinayana
    - Theravada

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What Is

Our goal: Do not distort the thesaurus for isolated convenience, when it's better to join unbound terms in local practice or use other fields.

AAT term represents a single concept

- copper sculpture is not a bound term; Horus figure is not a bound term.
- In which field do you place the term? Not always in Work Type.
  - Title: Horus Falcon Figure
  - Work Type: sculpture | figure
  - Material: copper alloy
  - Specific Subjects: Horus (Egyptian deity) | falcon

In retrieval, find all sculptures where subject = Horus

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 form>
......... bīš
......... book objects
......... ēleḵēl
......... environments (sculpture)
......... god sticks
......... kebe-kebe

unknown Late Period Egyptian. Horus Falcon Figure. sculpture; copper alloy; 664/630 BCE; Metropolitan Museum of Art
WHAT IS A TERM IN AAT

Issues

• Not always clear-cut: Work by subject type may be unrelated to media, applied to multiple media
• When to include term in AAT or IA? An ongoing issue

Iconography Authority

Religion, Mythology, and Legend
Hindu and Buddhist iconography
Hindu and Buddhist characters
Buddha
Reclining Buddha
Seated Buddha

Buddha (visual work)

Top of the AAT hierarchies
.... Objects Facet
........ Visual and Verbal Communication (hierarchy name)
........ Visual Works (hierarchy name)
........... visual works (works)
............. <visual works by subject type>
............. allegories (document genre) [N]
............. animal art
............. animal paintings
............. artificial flowers
............. beslotten hotjes (visual works)
............. bijinga
............. Buddhas
............. cakras

sculpture (visual work)
painting (visual work)
EXAMPLES OF AAT TERMS

- rhyta
- rhyton
- jades (objects)
- 玉器
- yù qì stilleven
- gilding
- gilded
- vergulden
- raking cornices
- cornices, raking

- plural
- singular
- English
- other languages
- synonyms that have various etymological roots
- noun form
- other forms of speech
- natural order
- inverted order
### Equivalence Relationships

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>Italian</th>
<th>Portuguese</th>
<th>Dutch</th>
<th>German</th>
<th>Chinese Transliterated</th>
<th>Japanese Transliterated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cinnabar</td>
<td>cenobrium</td>
<td>natural vermilion</td>
<td>cinabre</td>
<td>cinabrio</td>
<td>cinabro (Italian)</td>
<td>cinábio</td>
<td>zinnoberersatz</td>
<td>Zinnober</td>
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<tr>
<td>minium (cinnabar)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- one term is required
- most records have multiple terms
PREFERRED TERMS

- One term is flagged “preferred” overall for the record.
- Chosen from authoritative scholarly sources and general reference works in American English.
- **Descriptors** for each language are the term most commonly used in authoritative sources.
- Contributions must include English term.
- All terms must be recorded in Unicode.
- Please include **VARIANT TERMS** as well (ALT, UF).
  - if they are exact synonyms for the record-preferred term.
  - and if found in authoritative sources.
Possible preferences indicated for each term

- Record-preferred
- Language-preferred
- Contributor-preferred
- Source-preferred
- Display or Index
- Current or Historical
- Full term, Abbreviation, etc. – “Other flags”
PREFERRED TERMS

Example:
Getty Conservation Institute preferred term is an AAT UF

**surface active agent** ........ [GCI, VP Preferred]

- AATA database (2002-)
- Brady and Clauser, Materials Handbook (1986) 255
- Masschelein-Kleiner, Ancient Binding Media, Varnishes, and Adhesives (1985) 4
- Mayer, Dictionary of Art Terms and Techniques (1969) 386

**surfactant** ............... [GCI Preferred, VP]

- AATA database (2002-) 129427
- Brady and Clauser, Materials Handbook (1986) 255
- Chambers Science and Technology Dictionary (1988)
- Condensed Chemical Dictionary (1971)
Variant Terms

soft paste porcelain (material) (preferred, English-P.D)
soft-paste porcelain (material) (English,UF)
artificial porcelain (material) (English,UF)
frit porcelain (material) (English,UF)
pâte tendre (material) (French, D)
  (English,UF, Loan Term)
porcelaine tendre (French, UF)
  (English,UF)
porcelaine de France (material) (French, UF)
  (English,UF)
porcelain, soft paste (material) (English,UF)
  (Chinese (traditional)-P.D)
  (Chinese (traditional),UF)
ruăn táo cí qì (Chinese (transliterated Hanyu Pinyin)-P,UF)
ruan tao ci qi (Chinese (transliterated Pinyin without tones)-P,UF)
juan t'ao tz'u ch'i (Chinese (transliterated Wade-Giles)-P,UF)
zacht porselein (Dutch-P.D)
porcelana de pasta blanda (Spanish-P.D)
DETERMINING THE PREFERRED TERM

For full discussion of choosing the preferred term, see the Editorial Guidelines:
http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/aat_3_3_terms_names.html#3_3_2

Each facet in the AAT has rules guiding which part of speech or other form of the term should be used for the descriptors in that facet in English.

For example, in the Objects Facet, each descriptor in English is the plural form of the noun and the alternate descriptor is the singular form.

Rules may vary for other languages.
DETERMINING THE PREFERRED TERM

Descriptors for count nouns
For the descriptor, use the plural for count nouns, that is, for nouns that would be quantified by "how many?" If the preferred term is a plural, make an alternate descriptor in the singular form

chairs (Record-Preferred, en, Descriptor)
chair (en, Alternate Descriptor)

codices (Record-Preferred, en, Descriptor)
codex (en, Alternate Descriptor)
DETERMINING THE PREFERRED TERM

General rules for English. For other languages, refer to standard rules for that language.

Descriptors for mass nouns

For the preferred term, use the singular for mass nouns, that is, for those nouns that would be quantified by "how much?"

- iron (Record-Preferred, en, Descriptor)
- additive (Record-Preferred, en, Descriptor)
- correspondence (Record-Preferred, en, Descriptor)

If the concept is generally quantified by "how much," but could also occasionally be quantified by "how many," include the plural as an alternate descriptor

- canework (Record-Preferred, en, Descriptor) Qualifier: visual works
- caneworks (en, Alternate Descriptor)
DETERMINING THE PREFERRED TERM

General rules for English. For other languages, refer to standard rules for that language.

Descriptors for materials

For the preferred term, use the singular noun for materials. Add a plural form of the term as an alternate descriptor

- stone (Record-Preferred, en, Descriptor)
- stones (en, Alternate Descriptor)

- paint (Record-Preferred, en, Descriptor)
- paints (en, Alternate Descriptor)
DETERMINING THE PREFERRED TERM

General rules for English. For other languages, refer to standard rules for that language.

Descriptors for processes, properties, and conditions

For the preferred term, use the singular noun or gerund for processes, properties, and conditions

- absorption (Record-Preferred, en, Descriptor)
- boiling point (Record-Preferred, en, Descriptor)
- color shift (Record-Preferred, en, Descriptor)
- radiocarbon dating (Record-Preferred, en, Descriptor)

Past participle is alternate descriptor

- embroidering (Record-Preferred, en, Descriptor)
- embroidered (en, Alternate Descriptor)
- embroidery (process) (en, Used For)
## Alternate Descriptors

- **Alternate Descriptor should be a variant form of the Descriptor**

- **If the term is not derived from the Descriptor, it is a UF**

- **NB: In AAT, all terms are equally valid for indexing and retrieval**
  - **Singular for plural object descriptors**
    - \( D = \text{eye portraits} \)
    - \( AD = \text{eye portrait} \)
  - **Past participle for processes, techniques, functions, and activities**
    - \( D = \text{scumbling} \)
    - \( AD = \text{scumbled} \)

---

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

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

**Descriptor:**
- gelatin silver prints

**Alternate descriptor:**
- gelatin silver print

**Used For terms:**
- gelatin prints
- gelatin silver photoprints
- gelatin-silver prints
- prints, gelatin silver
**USED FOR TERMS**

- **Used for terms (UF) include**
  - synonyms and spelling variants
  - singular as well as plural
  - also called variant terms, non-preferred terms, lead-in terms

- **D = golden section**
  - UF = golden mean
- **D = sepia (ink)**
  - UF = cuttlefish ink
- **D = eye portraits**
  - UF = lover’s eyes

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

Natural order and inverted forms

- lantern slides (record-preferred, English, descriptor)
- lantern slide (English, alternate descriptor)
- slides, lantern (English, used for)
- lantern slide transparencies (English, used for)
- magic lantern slides (en,used for)
- lantaarnplaatjes (Dutch-P,D)
- lantaarnplaatje (Dutch,AD)
- plaques de lanterne magique (French-P,D)
- plaque de lanterne magique (French,AD)
- Großdias (German,D)
- Großdia (German-P,AD)
- diapositives (C,U,Spanish-P,D,U,PN)
- diapositive (C,U,Spanish,AD,U,SN)

- For English, include the inverted form of the descriptor
- UFAs do not require inverted form
ONLY EXACT EQUIVALENTS

• All terms in one concept record must be exact equivalents of the descriptor, and also exact equivalents of each other

• Except for lexical variation and historical usage, all terms should be interchangeable with each other

• This applies to terms in English and also terms in other language, which must have cross-language equivalence

• That means terms in French or Chinese should have the same meaning as the English record-preferred descriptor
No near-synonyms or generic postings

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>Terms/Names</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>U</td>
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<td>V</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td>U</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>UF</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>gramophones</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- audio equipment
- phonographs
- cylinder phonographs (phonographs)
- gramophones
- phonautographs
- record players
### About the Terms

**True synonyms**

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

- **Terms must have true synonymy**
- **If the variant term is not of the same etymological origin, be especially careful**
- **Indeed, the UFs here are a type of **gum arabic**, not synonyms**

*Materials:
watercolor and gum arabic over partial transfer print on vellum*
When to Make Separate Records Rather Than Synonyms (UF)

Terms:
- *lilac (color)* (preferred, C,U,D,English-P)

Facet/Hierarchy Code: D:DL

Hierarchical Position:
- Physical Attributes Facet
- ... Color
  - ...... colors (hues or tints)
  - .......... chromatic colors
  - ............ <blue colors>
  - ................... <variable blue colors>
  - ...................... lilac (color)

Related concepts:
- meaning/usage overlaps with ... *blackish red*
  - <red colors>, chromatic colors, ... Color [300126571]
- meaning/usage overlaps with ... *brownish pink*
  - <pink colors>, chromatic colors, ... Color [300126215]
- meaning/usage overlaps with ... *dark purplish pink*
  - <pinterestpink>, <pink colors>, ... Color [300126128]
- meaning/usage overlaps with ... *deep purplish pink*
  - <papertimless>, <pink colors>, ... Color [300126088]
- meaning/usage overlaps with ... *grayish purple*
  - <purple colors>, chromatic colors, ... Color [300130347]
- meaning/usage overlaps with ... *grayish purplish pink*
  - <papertimless>, <pink colors>, ... Color [300126144]
- meaning/usage overlaps with ... *grayish purplish red*
  - <papertimless>, <red colors>, ... Color [300126714]
- meaning/usage overlaps with ... *light brownish gray*

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

**Loan terms**

- **sotto in sù** (preferred, English-Pref, D, Loan Term)
  - (Italian-Pref, D)
  - (Spanish-Pref, D, Loan Term)
- **sotto in su** (English, UF)
  - (Dutch-Pref, D)

**Scope Note:** Meaning "from below upwards" in Italian, refers to distinctive representations, generally in two-dimensional art, in which foreshortening is employed to create the realistic effect of architecture, figures, and objects being seen from a point of view below the art work…

- Use a Loan Term if there is no term for the concept in the target language
- A loan term is a word or words in a foreign language but used in the target language
Include outdated variant terms

About the Terms

Ancestral Puebloan (preferred, C,U, English-P,D,U,A) preferred by Native Americans, and in most common usage
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) meaning "the dead," used by the Hopi to identify their ancestors
Basketmaker-Pueblo (C,U, English, UF,U,U)
Hisatsinom (C,U, English, UF,U,U)
Oude Pueblo (C,U, Dutch-P,D,U,U)
Pueblo Ancestral (C,U, Spanish-P,D,U,U)
cultura Pueblo (C,U, Spanish, AD,U,U)
Anasazi (H,U, English, UF,U,U) avoided in modern usage, non-preferred by contemporary Pueblo peoples

• For descriptor, prefer culturally sensitive vs. derogatory
• But include all variant or alternate terms to provide access
For materials, prefer a technical term as descriptor for the generic material or object, not a brand name

**cyanoacrylate? Yes.**

*Super Glue?* Record in the Brand Name hierarchy, linked with associative relationship as example of *cyanoacrylate*
Prefer scholarly or technical term as descriptor
- When does brand name become generic term in common usage? E.g., Polaroids
- Brand name is protected by proprietary through trademark registration, "Registered Trademarks"
- Found in dictionaries with generic definition; has lost legal protection
- A generic trademark, also known as a genericized trademark or proprietary eponym, is a trademark or brand name that has become the generic name for, or synonymous with, a general class of product or service, usually against the intentions of the trademark’s holder

**About the Terms**

Technical term
Generic trademark

diffusion transfer prints *(preferred, descriptor)*
diffusion transfer print *(alternate descriptor)*
instant camera photographs *(used for)*
instant photographs *(used for)*
instant prints *(used for)*
polaroids *(used for)*
**About the Terms**

Scientific or common term

- Prefer species name Latin binomial as descriptor
- Alternate descriptor is the "common term"

**Canis lupus**
- gray wolves
- gray wolf
- timber wolf

**Scientific term**
- N/A

**Common term**
- N/A
zebra:

SN: Any of four species of striking black-and-white-striped mammals of the horse family Equidae and genus Equus

- AAT is not duplicating a scientific taxonomy, but creating tool for art cataloging
- Here and in other areas, the AAT provides options where precise species, specific type of chemical, etc. is unknown
- “common term” may have no “scientific term” counterpart
- AAT includes a term or level in the otherwise scientific taxonomy
- E.g., common term zebras is non-preferred parent for species

Note the qualifiers in parentheses; rules for qualifiers here are specific to this subfacet
Flag scientific, common name, neologisms, jargon/slang, official terms

Be sure they are synonyms
**Compound Terms**

- Only bound compound terms are included in the AAT.
- Multiword or *compound terms* must be capable of being arranged in a genus-species relationship within the existing AAT hierarchies.

- Each term must represent a single concept or unit of thought.
- A compound term typically has a focus word and one or more modifiers.

[examples of valid single and multiword terms in the AAT]

- domes
- watercolor
- onion dome
- flying buttresses
- stained glass
- High Gothic
- art historians
- Felis domesticus
**Compound Terms**

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

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

- But the determination is indeed somewhat subjective, based on precedent in the AAT and other considerations.

- Will likely vary based on contributions and inclusion of other languages.

- **Ongoing issue:** Differences in types of objects, culture, cataloging tradition, language, and writing systems (for example, alphabet vs glyphs) may cause differences in how compound terms are viewed.
**Compound Terms**

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

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

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

- Gothic + churches
- stone + walls
- Gothic + painting
- stone + churches
- Gothic + sculpture
- stone + steps

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

- Consult the Editorial Guidelines for detailed rules about creating bound compound terms

** When to create a compound term

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

- When the meaning of the expression cannot be accurately reconstructed from the constituent independent parts, generally because the modifier or the focus term changes its meaning in the compound expression (e.g., *High Gothic*).

- When the modifier suggests a resemblance, as in a metaphor, to an unrelated thing or event (e.g., *rose windows, barrel organs, spade money, saddlebag houses*).

- When the modifier defines a specific shape or type of the focus term (e.g., *sleigh beds, basket capitals, window seats, ice houses*).

- When the modifier defines the purpose or function of the focus term, and this purpose or function gives the focus term a specific form (e.g., *prayer rugs, china cabinets, crib barns, measuring cups*).

- When components of a compound term are too vague to stand on their
Precoordination and Postcoordination

Compound Terms in local use

Do not clutter the AAT thesaurus with unbound compound terms instead, create headings or word phrases for indexing when cataloging, in a local thesaurus, or in retrieval

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

Postcoordination: Combination of individual concepts into compound or complex terms at the point of retrieval
### Material: red silk

**Materials:** red silk velvet and black wool, with metallic thread in the embroidery

---

### Precoordination

- How to index this?
- Compound terms may be constructed in the work record
- Advantage of
- "precoordination" is that the terms stay together
- E.g., if you have a red silk and black wool vestment, indexing could bind "red" and "silk" together
Using separate fields that are bound, e.g., Material and Color

Using subfields within a field
- Using a local authority, enter compound terms that bind the two words together.
Title: Opus Anglicanum, Chasuble
Creator: unknown English
Creation Date: 1330–1350
Materials: red silk velvet and black wool, with metallic thread in the embroidery

Indexing terms [from AAT]
silk
red
wool
black
metallic
thread
velvet
embroidering

Location: Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

Search: red AND silk

postcoordination

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

This is how CONA does it
Qualifiers for Homographs

- Homographs are spelled the same, disregarding capitalization and punctuation
- Include a qualifier if the term is a homograph for another term in the AAT, no matter what language
- Or if it is a homograph for another common term in standard language
Qualifiers for Homographs

- Qualifiers should be as brief as possible and of the same grammatical form as the term, if possible.
- Qualifiers may be derived from broader hierarchical terms, provided these broader terms will make the distinction clear and unambiguous.
- If this is not adequate to disambiguate, create another qualifier, based on terms in SN, etc. (see Guidelines).
- Qualifiers are recorded in a field separately from the term. They are displayed with the term in parentheses.
Qualifiers for Homographs

1. keys (hardware)
   (<keys and key components>, hardware (components), ... Components (Hierarchy Name)) [300033579]

2. keys (frame components)
   (frame components, furnishings components, ... Components (Hierarchy Name))

3. keys (sound device components)
   (sound device components, <components by specific context>, ... Components (Hierarchy Name)) [300207592]

4. keys (adjusting equipment)
   (<fastening and adjusting equipment>, <equipment by process>, ... Furnishings (Hierarchy Name)) [300251159]

5. keys (texts)
   (<document genres by form: partial documents>, <document genres by form: Communication (Hierarchy Name)) [300191079]

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

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

Not like this
• Qualifiers or parents may be used to provide context in retrieval, but should be used with discrimination because they may complicate retrieval.
• First search without; if you need to narrow a search, then add qualifier and/or parents.

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

**Han (Chinese)**
(Chinese dynastic styles and periods, Chinese (culture or style), … Styles) [300018385]
QUALIFIERS FOR TERMS IN OTHER LANGUAGES

- Qualifier should agree in part of speech and language with the term
- Plural qualifier for plural nouns (headdresses), singular qualifier for singular nouns (headdress)
- E.g., English qualifier for English terms; French qualifier for French terms

*crowns (headdresses)* (preferred, *descriptor, English-P*)
* crown (headdress) * (alternate descriptor, English)
* couronnes (coiffures) * (descriptor, French-P)
* couronne (coiffure) * (alternate descriptor, French)

*milagros (ex-votos)* (preferred, *descriptor, English-P, Spanish-P*)
* milagro (ex-voto) * (alternate descriptor)

Example where both term and qualifier, derived from broader concept, are loan terms used for English

- Same term may belong to several languages
- Qualifier repeated with language, in language of the term

**kaolinite** (mineral) (record-preferred, English-P, Descriptor)
- kaoliniet (mineraal) (Dutch-P,D)
- caolinita (mineral) (Spanish-P,D)
- caulinite (mineral) (Portuguese-P)

**centerpieces** (furnishings) (record-preferred, American English-P,D)
- centerpiece (furnishing) (American English, AD)
- center pieces (furnishings) (American English, UF)
- center-pieces (furnishings) (British English-P, D)
- center-piece (furnishing) (British English, AD)
- centros de mesa (mobilarios) (Spanish-P, D)
- centro de mesa (mobilario) (Spanish, AD)
DISPLAY ORDER OF THE TERMS

- Terms are arranged in a particular order by the editors
- Preferred term is positioned first in a list of terms for the concept, other descriptors and alternate descriptors. Other terms in a logical order, often alphabetically or by language.
- Current terms are sorted above historical terms.

1. filet lace (preferred, C, U, English - P, D, U, PN)
2. filet laces (C, U, English, AD, U, SN)
3. lace, filet (C, U, English, UF, U, N)
4. network lace (C, U, English, UF, U, N)
5. embroidered netting (C, U, English, UF, U, N)
6. knotted netting (C, U, English, UF, U, N)
7. 方網眼花邊 (C, U, Chinese (traditional) - P, D, U, U)
8. 粉梳花邊 (C, U, Chinese (transliterated Hanyu Pinyin) - P, UF, U, U)
9. 綢繡 (C, U, Chinese (transliterated Pinyin without tones) - P, UF, U, U)
10. filet kant (C, U, Dutch - P, D, U, U)
11. filet noué (C, U, French - P, UF, U, N)
12. Filetspitzen (C, U, German, D, PN)
13. Filetspitze (C, U, German - P, AD, SN)
14. encaje de filet (C, U, Spanish - P, D, U, SN)
15. filet guipure (H, U, English, UF, U, N)
16. guipure d'art (H, U, English, UF, U, N)

• Sorted with preferred term first
• Descriptors and alternate descriptors before UFs for each language
• Historical terms in reverse chronological order
- Use sort order to list terms in logical order displays

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<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>Terms/Names</th>
<th>Qualifier</th>
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<td>UF</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>lace, fillet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>UF</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>network lace</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*fillet lace (preferred C.U.English-P.D.U.P.N)*

*fillet laces (C.U.English AD U SN)*

*lace, fillet (C.U.English UF U N)*

*network lace (C.U.English UF U N)*

*embroidered netting (C.U.English UF U N)*

*knotted netting (C.U.English UF U N)*

*network, knotted (C.U.English UF U N)*

*方緯花邊 (C.U.Chinese (transliterated HanYu PinYin)-P.U.F.U)*

*fang wàng yán huà biàn (C.U.Chinese (transliterated HanYu PinYin)-P.U.F.U)*

*fang wàng yán huà biàn (C.U.Chinese (transliterated PinYin without tones)-P.U.F.U)*

*fang wàng yán huà piàn (C.U.Chinese (transliterated Wade-Giles)-P.U.F.U)*

*fieltkant (C.U.Dutch-P.D.U.U)*

*fielt nou (C.U.French-P.U.F.U)*

*Filespliessen (C.U.German-D.PN)*

*Filespliessen (C.U.German-P AD-SN)*

*encaje de filé (C.U.Spanish-P.D.U,SN)*

*filé guipurse (H.U.English-UF-U) (French-UF-U)*

*guipure d’art (H.U.English-U-F.U)*

*Filéguipurse (H.U.English-D.PN)*

*lacs (fiel lace) (H.U.English-U,F-U)*

(lac lace) (French-UF-U)

*opus araneum (H.U.Latin.U,F-U)*

*current term common 1800 9939*

*18th-century term 1800 1920*
DATES FOR TERMS

wainscoting (pref,C,U,D,English-P)
wainscotting (C,U,UF,English)
wainscots (C,U,UF,English)
wane-skot (Historical,U,UF)
   one of several 16th-century spellings
   Start: 1500 End: 1800
waynscot (Historical,U,UF)
   one of several 16th-century spellings
weyneschot (Historical,U,UF)
   one of several 16th-century spellings
lambruscatura
   (Historical,U,UF,English,Italian)
   Medieval term for wainscoting

- Use Display Date to express nuance about date or other information about the term
- Display date for when the term was in use
- Not for when the object was invented
- Start and End Dates estimate broad span for retrieval, not intended for display to end-user
Controlled fields vs. free-text fields

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

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

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

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

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

- **Creator:** unknown Chinese
- **Title:** Camel Made for a Tomb
- **Classification:** sculptures
- **Work Type:** sculpture | funerary sculpture
- **Date:** Tang Dynasty (618-907)
- **Style/Period:** Tang Dynasty | Sancai (ceramics style)
- **Materials Display:** earthenware with sancai (tricolor) glaze
- **Indexing:**
  - earthenware [AAT 300140803]
  - three-color ware (Chinese ware) [AAT 300387380]
- **Dimensions:** height: 23 inches (58.4 cm)
- **General subject:** animal | ceremonial object
- **Specific Subject:** Camelus bactrianus (species)
- **Location:** Philadelphia Museum of Art (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)  **Flag:** current  **Repository numbers:** 1963-5-1
- **Credit Line:** Gift of Rodman A. Heeren in memory of his mother, Fernanda Wanamaker Munn, 1963
- **Location:** China  **Type:** creation

- Display field allows expression of nuance and ambiguity
- Index with controlled fields
- In a work record, the AAT is used to index
For the AAT data itself, a user-friendly display is recommended

Examples provided in AAT Web data displays
Displaying AAT data

Descriptor: earthenware
UF: earthen ware

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

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

Flat display is confusing to those unfamiliar with thesaurus codes and jargon.

Unknown Chinese Camel, Horse or a Camel? Tang dynasty (618-907); earthenware with sancai (tricolor) glaze; height: 23 inches (58.4 cm); Philadelphia Museum of Art (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania); 1963-6-1; Gift of Rodman A. Heeren in memory of his mother, Fernanda Wanaaker Munn, 1963
HIERARCHIES
Hierarchical Relationships

- BTG = Genus/Species (generic)
  - AAT hierarchical relationships are usually BTG (bronze is a type of metal)
- BTP = Part/Whole (partitive)
  - TGN relationships are usually part/whole (Tuscany is part of Italy)
- BTI = Instance
  - used seldom or never in AAT and TGN, may be used in ULAN:
    - a child is an example of the parent, often used with proper names arrayed under a generic terms
    - For the parent Persons, Artists, Picasso is an example of
    - If in some vocabulary or implementation (such as in Gallery Systems’ implementation of TGN), for the parent rivers, Nile is an example of the parent
Facets of the AAT

- Facets are the top level of the AAT structure
- AAT is not organized by subject matter or discipline
- The facets are homogeneous groupings of terminology, the members of which share characteristics that distinguish them from members of other classes
- Conceptually organized in a scheme that proceeds from abstract concepts to concrete, physical artifacts
1. Associated Concepts:
abstract concepts and phenomena (e.g., beauty, balance, connoisseurship, metaphor, freedom, socialism, Buddhism)

2. Physical Attributes:
perceptible or measurable characteristics of materials and artifacts (size and shape, chemical properties of materials, qualities of texture and hardness, and features such as surface ornament and color; e.g., strapwork, borders, round, waterlogged, brittleness)
3. Styles and Periods:
commonly accepted terms for stylistic groupings and distinct chronological periods that are relevant to art, architecture, and the decorative arts (e.g., French, Louis XIV, Xia, Black-figure, Abstract Expressionist)

4. Agents:
designations of people, groups of people, and organizations identified by occupation or activity, by physical or mental characteristics, or by social role or condition (e.g., printmakers, landscape architects, corporations, religious orders); also includes living organisms

5. Activities:
areas of endeavor, physical and mental actions, discrete occurrences, systematic sequences of actions, methods employed toward a certain end, and processes occurring in materials or objects (e.g., archaeology, engineering, analyzing, contests, exhibitions, running, drawing (image-making), corrosion
6. Materials:
physical substances, whether naturally or synthetically
derived (e.g., paint, iron, clay, adhesive, bronze, emulsifier,
artificial ivory, millwork)

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

8. Brand Names:
materials, processes, and objects having names that are
under trademark protection (e.g., Paraloid B-44 (TM),
Vikane (R)); used particularly by the conservation
community, although may be appropriate for terms in other
disciplines related to art and architecture
- There are 34 subfacets (hierarchies)
- Living Organisms subfacet is the 34th
SubFacets of the AAT

Objects

- Object Groupings and Systems
- Object Genres
- Components
- Settlements and Landscapes
- Built Complexes and Districts
- Single Built Works
- Open Spaces and Site Elements
- Furnishings
- Costume

- Tools and Equipment
- Weapons and Ammunition
- Measuring Devices
- Containers
- Sound Devices
- Recreational Artifacts
- Transportation Vehicles
- Visual Works
- Exchange Media
- Information Forms

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Materials Hierarchy
  ...paint
  ......<paint by composition or origin>
  ......<water-base paint
  ..........distemper
  ................calcimine
  ................poster color
  ................whitewash
  ................emulsion paint
  ................latex paint
  ..........tempera
  ................casein paint
  ................egg tempera
  ................egg-oil tempera
  ................gum tempera
  ................oil tempera
  ..........watercolor
  ............gouache

- relationships should be depicted with indentation
- distemper, tempera, watercolor, are all types of water-base paint
A broader term provides immediate class or genus to a concept, serves to clarify its meaning.

Narrower term is always a type of its broader context.

E.g., *orthographic projections* is the broader context for *plans* because all plans are orthographic (parallel lines projecting from perpendicular plane rather than projecting back into space).
The genus/species or generic relationship is the most common relationship in thesauri and taxonomies because it's applicable to a wide range of topics.

The concept must be a type of the parent.

Use the all/some test: all architectural bronze is bronze, but only some bronze is architectural bronze.

---

Hierarchical Relationship in AAT - Genus/Species:

- copper alloy
- bronze (metal)
- architectural bronze
- bell metal
- Corinthian bronze
- gunmetal (casting bronze)
- lead bronze
- manganese bronze [N]
- nickel bronze
- phosphor bronze
- statuary bronze

---

4/6/2016
Within its scope of art, architecture, and related disciplines, the AAT is arranged generically

- Conceptual framework of facets and hierarchies in the AAT is designed to allow a general classification scheme for art and architecture
- Framework is not subject-specific
- E.g., there is no defined portion of the AAT that is specific only for Renaissance painting. Terms to describe Renaissance paintings will be found in many locations in the AAT hierarchies
Certain exceptions exist, e.g., where logically many concepts refer to only one culture and are arranged to reflect this.
Limited to small areas, not consistent nor comprehensive.
Guide Terms / Node Labels

- In the AAT, Guide Terms and node labels are records created as a hierarchical level to provide order and structure to the thesaurus by grouping narrower terms according to a given logic, but where no concept is appropriate as a broader context (e.g., <styles, periods, and cultures by region>)
- Guide terms within the AAT are designated in displays by angled brackets, as seen in the example here
- GTs are part of the genus/species hierarchical structure
- Their descriptors are not used as indexing terms

+ Top of the AAT hierarchies
+ ... Styles and Periods Facet
+ ..... African (general, continental cultures)
+ .......... <African by national styles and cultures>
+ ........... prehistoric African
+ ........... Ancient African
+ ........... Colonial African
+ ................ Afro-Portuguese
+ ................... Bini-Portuguese
+ ................... Sapi-Portuguese
sculpture
...<sculpture by form>
..... totem poles
...<sculpture by location or context>
..... outdoor sculpture
...<sculpture by material>
..... bronzes
...<sculpture by technique>
..... cameos
..... reliefs...
...<sculpture by subject type>
..... death masks
..... statues...

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

- Follow standard patterns of organization, e.g., <form or function>
**Guide Terms / Node Labels**

Top of the AAT hierarchies
.... Objects Facet
........ Furnishings and Equipment
......... Costume
............. costume
................ <costume by form>
.................. main garments
.................. outerwear
.................. underwear
................ <costume by function>
.................. bearing cloths
.................. binders (costume)
.................. ceremonial costume
.................. coverups
.................. habits
.................. masks (costume)
[etc.]

- “by form,”
- “by function,”
- “by material,” etc.
- Levels vary depending upon necessity within a given hierarchy
Do not make unnecessary levels
- Too many guide terms make the thesaurus overly complex
- Create guide terms only to be consistent with other similar AAT hierarchies AND when there are a large number of descendants at a given level
- Do not make a guide term if a concept record will suffice
- In English, a guide term should usually contain the word “by”
Choosing the Parent

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

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

- Be sure that the genus/species logic holds true upwards through all levels of the hierarchy above the concept.
- The genus/species logic must hold true upwards through all levels of the hierarchy above the concept
- E.g., all children here must be maps by form
Each record may be linked to multiple parents

**Polyhierarchy**

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

**Components Hierarchy**

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

**Single Built Works Hierarchy**

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

Königsschloss Neuschwanstein (1008 m); erbaut 1869-1886 durch König Ludwig II. von Bayern. [Link](http://www.clubi.net/~wmedspec/castles/schwan/index.html)

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

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

Jade is both a gemstone and a metamorphic rock.
Polyhierarchy

Hierarchical Position:

- Objects Facet
  - Components (Hierarchy Name) (G)
  - <components by specific context> (G)
  - weapon components (G)
  - projectile weapon components (G)
  - bannerstones (G)

Additional Parents:

- Objects Facet
  - Furnishings and Equipment (Hierarchy Name) (G)
  - Weapons and Ammunition (Hierarchy Name) (G)
  - weapons (G)
  - ceremonial weapons (G)
  - bannerstones (G)

Another example
- The function of a bannerstone both a ceremonial weapon and the component of a projectile weapon

Bannerstone; unknown Woodland Indian; Late Archaic Period; Gordon Hart Collection (Bluffton, Indiana); 9.7 x 5 cm (3 7/8 x 2 inches); banded slate; Image from Brose, D., et al. Ancient Art of the American Woodland Indians. New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 1985; Description: Bannerstones formed part of an atlatl (spear-thrower). This one is carefully made and of decorative material and thus was probably a status symbol.
What is this code? A special thesaurus code required by some catalogers who use the MARC
In early releases of the AAT, alpha-numeric codes (Classification Notation) were used to allow the construction of the hierarchies
Upper levels of this notation is retained in the Facet/Hierarchy Code

With modern methods of constructing hierarchies, the facet codes are needed by very few users
Hierarchical Positions / Parent ID

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

Displaying the Relationships

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

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>

............... needlework (visual works)

............... lace (needlework)

............... bobbin lace

............... Antwerp lace

............... Brussels lace (bobbin lace)

............... Chantilly lace

............... Cluny bobbin lace

............... duchesse lace

............... Lille lace

............... Mechlin bobbin lace

............... Torchon lace

............... Valenciennes

............... chemical lace

............... fillet lace

............... burato

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

Flat display of a hierarchy

Indented display of a hierarchy

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Displaying the Relationships

- In a label or other horizontal displays, the parents may be abbreviated, as indicated with an ellipsis in the display above (from a results list)
- Include the qualifier, if any
Siblings in the hierarchies are usually arranged alphabetically.

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

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

```
........... Ancient Italian (G)
.............. Roman (ancient Italian culture or period) (G)
................. Imperial (Roman) (G)
..................... Early Imperial (G,C) ca. 27 BCE-68 CE

Start: -17   End: 68
```

- **Historical flag for the Parent**
  Indicates if the link between the child and its parent is current or historical. Most relationships in the AAT are flagged Current; if the flag is Current, it is generally not displayed to end-users. If the flag is Historical, it is displayed (e.g., "H" in the example below).

Start and End Dates are years in the proleptic Gregorian calendar, which is the calendar produced by extending the Gregorian calendar to dates preceding its official introduction. Dates BCE are expressed as negative numbers. If the relationship currently applies, the End Date is 9999.
ASSOCIATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

- Also called “Related Terms,” although the link is between concepts, not between terms; Code is “RT”
- Relationship between concepts that are closely related conceptually, but the relationship is not hierarchical
- Only direct and significant relationships
Only direct and significant relationships
- e.g., locational context:
  *hachas* were made to display in *ball courts*
- Must be unique: NOT *paintings* in museums, because paintings may be anywhere
**ASSOCIATIVE RELATIONSHIPS**

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

[in the record for "eaves"]

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

*Relationship Type:* distinguished from

*Related Concept:* verges
**Materials Facet**

- Fiber products
  - Paper (fiber product)
  - Paper by production method
    - Cold-pressed paper
    - Hot-pressed paper
    - Laid paper
    - Marbled paper
    - Masa (paper)
    - Moldmade paper
    - Scratted paper
    - Wove paper

**Associative Relationships**

- Usually RT not between siblings
- But occasionally may link concepts with the same parent
- *e.g.*, laid paper is distinguished from wove paper

---

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**Associative Relationships**

- If an important, direct relationship is not genus/species
- link to related record through Associative Relationships rather than Hierarchical

**Hierarchical Position:**
- Associated Concepts Facet
  - Associated Concepts (G)
  - religious and religious concepts (G)
  - religions (belief systems, cultures) (G)
  - Buddhism (G)

**Associative Relationships:**
- involves ... Buddhist doctrinal concepts
- (doctrinal concepts, religious concepts, ... Associated Concepts) [300264529]
Pair of Drug Jars (Albarelli) with an Angel and a Coat of Arms; unknown Italian artist; 1550/1600; tin-glazed earthenware (maiolica); Left [1999-99-4]: 7 3/8 x 4 1/2 inches (18.7 x 11.4 cm) Right [1999-99-5]: 7 1/2 x 4 1/2 inches (19.1 x 11.4 cm); Philadelphia Museum of Art (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania); 1999-99-4,5.

- Relationships must be reciprocal
- Relationship Type may be the same in both directions
- Or it may be different in each direction

**drug jars** (<apothecary containe

**Related concepts:**
distinguished from .... **medicine bottles**
.............................................. (<bottles by function>)

**medicine bottles** (<bottles by function:)

**Related concepts:**
distinguished from .... **drug jars**
.............................................. (<apothecary ;

[Image 126x456 to 264x638]
[Image 128x153 to 264x319]
[Image 289x148 to 370x410]
[Image 290x430 to 322x659]
[Image 327x434 to 372x664]
Relationship Types

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

  For example, if you are in the record for watercolorists and you want to link to watercolors, you should use 2326 = watercolorists create watercolors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship Type/Code</th>
<th>Entity</th>
<th>Related Entity/Term</th>
<th>Display Dt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2326 - create</td>
<td>Concept</td>
<td>watercolors(paintings)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2312 - perform</td>
<td>Concept</td>
<td>watercolor painting/technique</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2322 - use</td>
<td>Concept</td>
<td>watercolor brushes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2316 - use</td>
<td>Concept</td>
<td>watercolor(paint)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2316 - use</td>
<td>Concept</td>
<td>watercolor paper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Link to the relationship for correct type of entity
• If you are linking a material to a thing, do not use the relationship type for a style to a thing, even the words representing the relationship are the same
Examples of relationship types

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

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

[in the record for carving (processes)]
Relationship Type: produces
Related Concept: carvings (visual works)

[in the record for basilica]
Relationship Type: require
Related Concept: basilican plan

[in the record for barons (noblemen)]
Relationship Type: have counterpart
Related Concept: baronesses

[in the record for Gothic Revival]
Relationship Type: based on
Related Concept: Gothic (Medieval)
Examples of relationship types

[in the record for *Egyptology*]
Relationship Type: **practiced/studied by**
Related Concept: *Egyptologists*

[in the record for *mosaics (visual works)*]
Relationship Type: **provide context**
Related Concept: *tesserae (mosaic components)*

[in the record for *drawings (visual works)*]
Relationship Type: **created by**
Related Concept: *draftsmen*

[in the record for *filmmaking*]
Relationship Type: **produces**
Related Concept: *motion pictures (visual works)*

[in the record for *lapis lazuli (rock)*]
Relationship Type: **composed of**
Related Concept: *calcite*

[in the record for *cups (drinking vessels)*]
Relationship Type: **conjuncted with**
Related Concept: *saucers (plates)*
Consult the crosswalk linked in the Editorial Manuals

crosswalk_aat_assoc_rels.pdf

Possible relationships are at the intersection. How is an “activity” related to a “thing”
Relationship Type: provide context
Related Concept: cup-hilts
Display Date: cup-hilts were found on rapiers beginning in the 17th century
Start Date: 1600
End Date: 9999
What is a scope note?

- A scope note is a free text field that describes both the meaning of the concept and how the terms representing the concept should be used within the context of the AAT.

- It may expand upon information indexed in other fields, such as associative relationships.

- A scope note differs from a definition in a dictionary or glossary in that, rather than providing all the possible meanings for a word, it identifies a single concept and explains its particular meaning.
**Scope Note**

Topics may include the following:

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

---

For travertine

*Note:* A dense, crystalline or microcrystalline limestone that was formed by the evaporation of river or spring waters. It is named after Tivoli, Italy ("Tibur" in Latin), where large deposits occur, and it is characterized by a light color and the ability to take a good polish. It is typically banded, due to the presence of iron compounds or other organic impurities. It is often used for walls and interior decorations in public buildings. It is distinguished from "tufa" by being harder and stronger.
Sources: All information in the scope note must be derived from authoritative sources and the sources must be cited in the Note Source field. Acceptable sources are listed in the Rules. Paraphrase, do NOT copy a source verbatim.

For rhyta

Note: Vessels from Ancient Greece, eastern Europe, or the Middle East that typically have a closed form with two openings, one at the top for filling and one at the base so that liquid could stream out. They are often in the shape of a horn or an animal’s head, and were typically used as a drinking cup or for pouring wine into another vessel. Drinking was done by holding the rhyton above the drinker's head and catching the stream of liquid in the mouth.
Scope Note

- **Brevity:** The note should be brief and concise. The scope note is intended to touch upon major relevant points; it is not a comprehensive encyclopedia entry. A minimum note may be one or two lines of text. No technical limit, but editorially we prefer to limit Notes to 250 words if possible.

*For lace making*

*Note:* The process of creating lace, which is a textile work made of thread, comprising a ground of netting with patterns worked in or embroidered on the mesh.
**Style of the note:** Complete sentences are recommended. For English notes, follow all other grammatical rules for standard English composition. Follow the style specified in the **Rules.**

- Unicode only
- No carriage returns, italics, or special formatting

---

*For Art Nouveau*

*Note:* Refers generally to the style of painting, architecture, and the decorative and applied arts that flourished in Europe and the United States from about 1890 to 1910. The style is characterized by an emphasis on fluid, undulating, or serpentine lines or contours based on organic forms and the use of modern materials such as iron and glass. The style developed in to regional variations under various names.
For trailings (glass)

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

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

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

Related concepts:
- derived/made from .... *Testudines* (order)
  - ... (Anapsida (subclass), Reptilia (class), ... Living Organisms (Hierarchy Name)) [300310264]
- distinguished from .... *imitation tortoise shell*
  - ... (imitative materials, <materials by property>, ... Materials (Hierarchy Name)) [300380033]
**Scope Note**

See Editorial Guidelines for full discussion on writing Scope Notes

---

**Clarifying meaning**

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

**Example**

*for "rhyton"*

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

**Describing context**

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

**Example**

*for "Manierist (Renaissance-Baroque style)***

*Note:* Refers to a style and a period in evidence approximately from the 1520s to 1590, developing chiefly in Rome and spreading elsewhere in Europe. The style is characterized by a distancing from the Classical ideal of the Renaissance to create a sense of fantasy, experimentation with color and materials, and a new human form of elongated, pallid, exaggerated elegance.

**Describing various uses of a term**

Describe different ways in which the terms may be used. Alert the user if the meaning of a term has changed over time.
SOURCES
**Sources**

- It is required to list sources.
- For the preferred term (descriptor), prefer the most authoritative, up-to-date source available.
- Sources of information in the AAT record may include the following in this order of preference:
  - Standard general reference sources
    - major authoritative language dictionaries
    - encyclopedia
    - Library authority headings
  - Other authoritative sources
    - other authoritative thesauri and controlled vocabularies
    - textbooks, such as Gardner, Art through the Ages and Janson, History of Art
  - Other material on pertinent topics
    - books, journal articles, and newspaper articles
    - archives, historical documents, and other original sources (for historical terms only)
  - Other sources
    - databases of contributors
    - articles or databases on museum or university Web sites

  • Avoid commercial sites. Avoid Wikipedia and other crowd-sourced resources, where the quality and authoritativeness of the information is unreliable.
  • However, such resources may include citations to authoritative publications that could be helpful.
What is literary warrant?
- Goal of finding warrant for a descriptor includes determining the most often used spelling of the term in the target language in authoritative, published sources
- Note that the term in the published sources should have not only the same spelling, but also precisely the same meaning as defined in the scope note of the AAT concept
- If the source defines or uses the term differently than intended in the AAT record, the source may not be used for the term, even though the spelling of the term is the same.

How many sources are required?
- Each “descriptor” requires a minimum of three sources, or “literary warrant,” to establish common usage
- Must be enough warrant to be able to define the term and distinguish it from other terms
- Published evidence of a term establishing form and spelling meaning
- Usage by scholars and practitioners
- One of the three sources for descriptors can be a cataloging institution’s database
- Must have at least one authoritative source for UFs
- Other information in the record must also come from published authoritative sources
Finding the terms in sources

- Dictionaries: Entry form for nouns is singular (preferred Descriptor in English AAT is plural)
- May use the dictionary as source for D and ALT, since plural is indicated


lan' tern slide, -s, n. a slide or transparency for projection by a slide projector or magic lantern [1870-1875]

Webster’s Third New International Dictionary (2002)

lantern slide, -s | noun: a photographic transparency adapted for projection in a slide projector
Finding the terms in sources

- Dictionaries: Compound terms may require interpretation
- E.g., below OED is saying the term is "lantern slide"
Finding the terms in sources

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

**slide**: 1. an act of moving smoothly along a surface while remaining in contact with it; 2. a plaything consisting of a sloping chute down which children can slide; 3. any sloping channel through which things can descend; 4. a small flat rectangular piece of glass on which specimens can be mounted for microscopic study; 5. a transparency mounted in a frame for viewing with a slide projector; 6. (geology) the descent of a large mass of earth or rocks or snow etc.; 7. (music) rapid sliding up or down the musical scale.
Finding the terms in sources


- Encyclopedia entry or Entry in an index
- Always be careful of capitalization
- Often capitalized as entry, but term is not

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Page(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lantern Slide</td>
<td>276</td>
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<td>Langenhoff, Wilhelm</td>
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<td>Lantern slide</td>
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<td>Lartigue, Jacques-Henri</td>
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<td>Laser</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latensification</td>
<td>217, 310-313</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Finding the terms in sources

- E.g., term in running text indicates capitalization of the term itself: “lantern slide” or “photographic lantern slide”

Grove Art Online
for all aspects of the visual arts worldwide

Lantern slide

Lantern slide.

See under PHOTOGRAPHY, §1.

© Oxford University Press 2006
How to cite Grove Art Online

Around this time the photographic lantern slide (first developed of the 19th century. Photographic slides were still often coloured by hand, but
FINDING THE TERMS IN SOURCES

Entry in all caps
Must interpret for entry to AAT
FINDING THE TERMS IN SOURCES

- Rarely a term may be capitalized
- In this case, make a variant name with initial capital, due to warrant in some sources
  tenebrism (record-preferred, D)
  tenebrist (AD)
  Tenebrism (UF)

Webster's unabridged, p. 2355

Main Entry: ten•e•brism
Pronunciation: 'te-n•e•brizm
Function: noun
Usage: often capitalized
Etymology: Latin tenebrae darkness:
- a style of painting especially associated with the Italian painter Caravaggio and his followers in which most of the figures are engulfed in shadow but some are dramatically illuminated by a concentrated beam of light usually from an identifiable source
- ten•e•brist /-brest/ noun or adjective, often capitalized
For processes, often **verbal nouns**, you will often have to extrapolate from dictionaries or encyclopedia.
Finding the terms in sources

- How to determine it is actually a term?
- Italicized words may indicate a “term” rather than just a string of words

Sequential photographs of successive phases of the walk, the trot, and the gallop. When the pictures were published internationally in the popular and scientific press, they demonstrated that the positions of the animal’s legs differed from those in traditional hand-drawn representations. To prove that his photographs were accurate, Muybridge projected them as lantern slides (transparent positive images on glass) upon a screen one after the other with a projector he had built for the purpose; the result was the world's first motion-picture presentation. This memorable event took place at the San Francisco Art Association in 1880.
Finding the terms in sources

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

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

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

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

- Be careful because LC has “headings” NOT “terms”
- Capitalization must be adjusted in AAT term with this source
- Titles of books or articles may be warrant
- May use library catalog, BHA, Google Scholar, etc.
  - cite the book/article, put "title" in the page field (see Rules)
- Do not use Wikipedia as a source (crowd-sourced, not necessarily experts, not consistent, not authoritative)
If possible, include persistent URLs for images illustrating the concept.
Languages in AAT

- For the AAT, terms and scope notes may be in any language, provided that there is warrant and the term is expressed in Unicode (Unicode Consortium, *Unicode 7.0* (2014)).

- Note that a language designation for an AAT descriptor, alternate descriptor, or used for term does not necessarily mean that the words forming the term possess a derivation from that language.
- It means only that this is a term used in that language.
- For example, in English, the French term *carte-de-visite* is a used for term for visiting card, because the French term is often used in authoritative English-language sources, including standard English dictionaries.
**Languages in AAT**

- As of this writing, languages are derived from a controlled list.
- The list is mapped to the Language hierarchy in AAT, which includes UF codes for language (e.g., French = D, fr = UF).
- Plans are to link directly to AAT hierarchy for terms and SNs.

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### Terms/Names

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>Terms/Names</th>
<th>Qualifier</th>
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<td>O</td>
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<td>U</td>
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### Language(s) Code P

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Term Source(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td></td>
<td>70271 CHIN database</td>
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</table>

### Relationship Type/Code

- Language(s) Code: 70271
- Term Source(s): CHIN database

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Top of the AAT hierarchies:
- Associated Concepts Facet
- Associated Concepts
- language-related concepts
- <languages and writing systems>
- <languages and writing systems by specific type>
- French (language)
Languages in AAT

- If the term is spelled differently in American English and British English, include both descriptors

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

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

- AAT includes terms in other languages  
- Follows capitalization rules of that language  
- In addition to large translation projects, occasional terms in languages other than English are added from published sources
Languages in AAT

- hornfels *(preferred, C,U,D, English-P, P)*
- Hornfels *(C,U,D,German-P)*
- cornée *(C,U,D,French-P)*

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

- One term may be the descriptor and the preferred term for multiple languages

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

- Languages may have varying rules regarding whether singular or plural is preferred (e.g., German prefers the ALT singular)
- For some languages, singular and plural is not a consideration (e.g., in Chinese, nouns are singular and plural only by context, not in the thesaurus)

choragic monuments (Record-Preferred, English-Pref, Descriptor, Plural Noun)
choragic monument (English, ALT, Singular Noun)
monuments, choragic (English, UF) [inverted]
得獎紀念碑 (Chinese (traditional)-Pref, Descriptor, Noun)
dé jiǎng jì niàn bēi (Chinese (transliterated Hanyu Pinyin)-P, UF,U, Noun)

Choregendenkmäler (German, Descriptor, Plural Noun)
Choregendenkmal (German-Pref, ALT, Singular Noun)
Languages in AAT

Transliterations

- Include variant transliterations and phonetic spellings
- Use sources where terms are already transliterated
- For experts in language, i.e., authorized translation projects, prefer the ISO transliteration method, refer to Unicode Transliteration Guidelines

Chi wara (record-preferred English-P, D)
Chi-wara (English, UF)
Tyi wara (English, UF)
Ciwara (Bambara-P, D)
Tchiwara (French-P, D)

Bamana Headdresses; unknown Bamana; chi wara; wood, iron, fiber; 20th cen.; heights: 55.2 cm and 59.1 cm; National Museum of African Art, gift of Dr. Ernst Anspach and museum purchase

Example: phonetic spelling of oral language; orthography introduced only in the 1960s
Coined Terms & Loan Words

- In general: Do not coin a new term by translating from the other language.
- E.g., do not invent a translated English *deceive-the-eye* for the French *trompe-l'oeil*.
- All descriptors in the AAT must have warrant from multiple authorized sources in the language (English).
- Do not coin D, AD, or UF.
- You may construct Guide Terms.
- Official translating projects may coin terms under certain conditions (see below).

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

- Loan words are terms borrowed from other languages that have become naturalized in English:
  - *lits à la duchesse*
  - *mihrabs*
  - *sotto in su*
  - *Schnitzaltars*
  - *Rathäuser*
- May be both preferred English and preferred other language (French).

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

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

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

**Violoncellos** *(preferred, descriptor, English-P)*  
**Violoncello** *(alternate descriptor, English, Italian)*  
**Violoncelli** *(descriptor, Italian-P)*  
**Cello** *(used for, English)*  
**Cellos** *(used for, English)*  
**Celli** *(used for, English)*
Coined Terms & Loan Words

- Most loan words in English Anglicize the plural
- Some use the plural of the original language
- For the English D, prefer the form found most commonly in standard authoritative sources in English

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

- In existing legacy data, diacritics are recorded in code-extended ASCII (e.g., $00)
- Data is published in Unicode
- Contributions may be in Unicode
- Diacritics may occur all fields – terms, scope notes, display date fields, sources, etc.

**gallery graves** *(preferred, descriptor, English-P)*  
**gallery grave** *(alternate descriptor, English)*  
**graves, gallery** *(used for, English)*  
**all$00ees couvertes** *(descriptor, French-P, UF English)*

**all$00ees couvertes = allées couvertes**

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Contributions to AAT

For a full discussion of contributing to or translating the AAT, see
Guidelines for Multilingual Equivalency Work: Translating the Art & Architecture Thesaurus,
by Patricia Harpring, edited by Murtha Baca (2016)
 acetone (ketone, <oxygenated solvent>, ... Materials)

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

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

Preferred terms for different contributors are flagged
Contributors can display with their own as preferred
MERGING RECORDS

- Two or more records merged
- One retains its ID, the others become part of the first record and its ID is lost (absorbed into revision history for the first record)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preferred Term</th>
<th>Matched Terms</th>
<th>Parent String</th>
<th>ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
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<td>high reliefs</td>
<td>(relieve, esculturas por t$</td>
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<td>(reliefs, sculpture by tech</td>
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</table>
TRANSLATING THE AAT
This presentation highlights only a few issues regarding translation.

For a full discussion of translating the AAT and setting up a translation project, see the following:


- In the meantime, see AAT Editorial Guidelines: *Translating terms*
In these guidelines, the phrase *master AAT* is used to refer to the full AAT dataset that is maintained by the Getty Vocabulary Program and the Getty technical team.

Translations and other contributions are integrated in the master AAT.

The overall record-preferred term in the master AAT is the *source-language descriptor*, for which translators in the *target language* should seek an equivalent.
How to Translate the AAT

Quick Reference Guide

• Contact the Getty Vocabulary Program before beginning a translation project.
• Follow the guidelines in Harpring, *Multilingual Equivalency* and the AAT Editorial Guidelines.
• Organize all translations in one language as a project managed by the participating translating institutions.
• Assemble an expert team for translations, including experts in both a) the content and b) the source and target languages.
• Organize the work logically, either a) working facet by facet or b) using a two-step approach, by first mapping existing terminology in the target language back to the master AAT, and then proceeding with the remainder of the AAT translation.
• Safeguard the primary objectives of a) maintaining cross-language equivalence between the English descriptor and the target language descriptor, and b) maintaining monolingual equivalence between the descriptor, alternate descriptor, and used for terms in the target language for a given concept record.
• Undertake a term-to-term translation, maintaining the thesaural structure and associative relationships of the master AAT.
• Translate only the English descriptor or alternate descriptor in the master AAT; do not attempt to also translate the English used for terms.
• However, if in establishing the target-language descriptor, it is discovered that there are additional terms with true equivalence in the target language, they should be included as used for terms for that language.
• Terms within a given concept record must have true synonymy, including cross-language equivalences.

• Alternate descriptors must be derivatives of the descriptor for that language; terms that are not derivatives of the descriptor should be used for terms. Note that users of the AAT may choose any term in the concept record for indexing, including used for terms.
• Use loan terms if appropriate.
• Resort to coined terms and literal translations only when necessary.
• Submit records for new concepts, as necessary.
• Include qualifiers for all homographs, checking not only the target-language translation, but the full AAT, including terms in all languages.
• Provide warrant for all terms.
• Ensure that the translated term referenced in published sources in the target language has not only the same spelling, but also precisely the same meaning as defined in the scope note of the AAT concept record.
• Provide feedback and direct questions to the Getty’s AAT editorial team as necessary, regarding editorial rules, hierarchical placement, associative relationships, and scope notes; use the established channels.
• Regarding existing data in the master AAT, request only essential changes, since the impact of proposed changes must be considered and tracked for all languages.
• In consultation with the Getty technical team, send the contribution in batches using the prescribed XML format for contributions.
## Types of Possible Equivalences in translating Terms

**Note:** Only Exact Equivalence is allowed in the AAT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Equivalence</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exact equivalence:</strong></td>
<td>The most desirable match involves terms in each language that are identical, or nearly identical, in meaning and scope of usage in each language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inexact and partial equivalences:</strong></td>
<td>In cases where a suitable preferred term with the exact meaning and usage of the original term is not available in the second language, terms are sometimes linked as equivalents when they have only inexact or partial matches in scope and meaning. Not allowed for AAT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Single-to-multiple term equivalence:</strong></td>
<td>If there is no match in scope and meaning between terms, sometimes a concept in one vocabulary is matched to multiple descriptors in the second language. Not allowed for AAT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-equivalence:</strong></td>
<td>Sometimes there is no exact match, no term in the second language has partial or inexact equivalence, and there is no combination of descriptors in the second language that would approximate a match. Solutions for AAT = a) loan term or b) literal translation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• The preferred term in the target language should be the descriptor or alternate descriptor for that language in the concept record
• Equivalent terms in the target language may be suggested by an expert in content and language
• Must be verified by literary warrant, to discover if it is the term most often used to designate concept in authoritative published sources
• Each language may have only one descriptor and usually only one alternate descriptor
• Alternate descriptors must be variant forms of the descriptor, usually singular and plural forms of the same noun; other variant terms in the target language are UFs
• All terms in the target language must be exact equivalents of the English D, and also of each other
• If there is no exact equivalent in the target language, find warrant for a loan term or make a literal translation or translation N/A

vases (preferred, C, U, LC, English-P, D, U, PN)
vases (French-P, D, U, PN)
vasse (C, U, English, AD, U, SN)
vase (French, AD, U, SN)
花瓶 (C, U, Chinese (traditional)-P, D, U, U)
陶瓶 (C, U, Chinese (traditional), UF, U, U)
huā píng (C, U, Chinese (transliterated Hanyu Pinyin)-P, UF, U, U)
hua ping (C, U, Chinese (transliterated Pinyin without tones)-P, UF, U, U)
hua p’ing (C, U, Chinese (transliterated Wade-Giles)-P, UF, U, U)
vazen (C, U, Dutch-P, D, U, U)
vaas (C, U, Dutch, AD, U, U)
vazos (C, U, Spanish-P, D, U, PN)
vaso (C, U, Spanish, AD, U, SN)
vazo florero (C, U, Spanish, AD, U, SN)
florero (C, U, Spanish, UF, U, SN)
IF THERE IS NO EXACT EQUIVALENT

If there is no exact equivalent in the target language, use one of the following solutions:

Loan terms
Fill the gap with a loan term. A loan term is a foreign word or phrase that is routinely used instead of a translation of the term into the native language. Including a loan term requires that use of the term is found in authoritative sources in the target language.

Literal translations as coined terms
Construct a coined term in the target language for the purpose of translation, generally by translating the word or words of the term from the source to the target language, but without authoritative warrant in the target language, which is required for a loan term.

Translation N/A
In a limited number of cases, the translating project may use the source English descriptor as the target language descriptor, even if they cannot find the English term translated in target language sources as a loan term. One factor in using this method rather than coining a term may be that the user audience in the target language generally understands English.
Issues may arise when the target language does not use the term found in the source language

E.g., items from a large Victorian place settings (an issue for Staatliche Museen zu Berlin Preussischer Kulturbesitz)

Ideally, the a term for the exact equivalence in the target language would be found in sources

Other options include

- loan term (use the English term)
- literal translation *
- translation N/A *

salt cellar
pepper caster
charger plate
bread plate
butter chip (dish)
butter spreader
knife rest
cocktail fork
soup spoon
fish knife
fish fork
bone dish
entrée knife
entrée fork
ice cream fork
relevé knife
relevé fork
salad knife
salad fork
dessert fork
dessert spoon
water goblet
sherry glass
white wine glass
red wine glass
champagne flute
etc., etc.
## New candidate terms

- If the translating project has a term in the target language for which they cannot find an equivalent in the master AAT, submit a new candidate record
- For new candidate terms, include the ID and descriptor of the proposed AAT parent
  - For new terms, choose preferred term based on literary warrant in your language, as described in the AAT editorial manual (standard general or scholarly sources)
  - Include a translation of the term in English
    - If an English term does not exist in English sources, suggest a literal translation (but noted as such, where literary warrant in English was not found)
    - For terms in a non-Roman alphabet (e.g., Greek or Chinese), transliterate into the Roman alphabet
  - Scope note must be translated into English. Include sources for the Scope Note.
If the target language uses a non-Roman writing system or alphabet when translating or when submitting a candidate record, include at least one transliterated term, e.g., both 璧 and bi

Use qualifiers as necessary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Example Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bi (funerary sculpture)</td>
<td>(preferred, C, U, English-P, D, U, PN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Chinese [transliterated Pinyin]-P, D, U, PN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bi discs</td>
<td>(C, U, English, UF, U, SN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bi disk</td>
<td>(C, U, English, UF, U)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jade disc</td>
<td>(C, U, English, UF, U)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pi (funerary sculpture)</td>
<td>(C, U, English, UF, U, U)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Chinese [transliterated Wade-Giles], UF, U, N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>璧</td>
<td>(C, U, Chinese [traditional]-P, D, U, N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bi-schijven</td>
<td>(ceremoniële objecten) [C, U, Dutch-P, D, U, U]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bi-schijf</td>
<td>[C, U, Dutch, AD, U, U]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bi-Scheiben</td>
<td>(C, U, German-P, D, PN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bi-Scheibe</td>
<td>(C, U, German-P, AD, SN)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ONLY BOUND CANDIDATE TERMS

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

- When submitting candidates, submit only **bound terms**
- Cultural differences may require negotiation on what constitutes a “bound term”
Translation in target language need not mirror scope note of master AAT Scope Note exactly
- so long as the correct meaning is conveyed
- and it does not contradict the English scope note

**Literal translation or direct translation**
Word-for-word translation of a text from the source language to the target language. Successful when the basic structure and syntax of the source language is the same as the target language, result may be stiff, and may convey idioms, grammar, and even meaning incorrectly in the target language text. However, if the scope note deals with a scientific or technical topic, some variation of literal translation may be appropriate.

**Free translation**
Translation that conveys the sense of the source-language text in the target language, emphasizing the content rather than order of words or the phrasing. Free translation is the recommended method of translating most scope notes; do not distort the meaning of the original text.

**Pragmatic translation**
Translation that allows certain additions or explanations in order to convey the meaning efficiently to the readers of the target language. Pragmatic translation may be used for scope notes as necessary, particularly where the culture and tradition of the target-language readers is different from that of the source-language readers.
Recent Editorial Issues

A survey of a few issues reported at the 2014 ITWG meeting
AAT: Preparations for LOD

- Mapping of AAT to TGN place types and ULAN roles and nationalities
- Languages
- Cleaning up records, including Associative Relationship links in AAT
- Inconsistencies in the data was not as evident in other releases, but are evident in Linked Open Data releases
AAT: Language hierarchy

- Languages by general type had already existed (extinct languages; alphabetic writing systems)
- Languages by specific type hierarchy was added to AAT from language lookup lists in vocabs
- To control languages in all four vocabularies
- Organization is in progress
- New languages added as necessary

Top of the AAT hierarchies
- .... Associated Concepts Facet
  - ....... Associated Concepts
    - ........ language-related concepts
      - ................ <languages and writing systems>
      - ................ <languages and writing systems by general type>
        - .............. languages (established systems of communication)
          - .............. writing systems
            - .............. <languages and writing systems by specific type>
              - ................ Abaza (language)
              - ................ Abkhaz (language)
              - ................ Abnaki-Penobscot (language)
              - ................ Abo (language)
              - ................ Abron (language)
              - ................ Abua (language)
              - ................ Achi (language)
              - ................ Achinese (language)
              - ................ Achuar-Shiwiar (language)
              - ................ Achumawi (language)
              - ................ Adja (language)
Example of record for Afar (language)

ID: 300387779

Afar (language) (preferred, C,U,English-P,D,U,N)
afar (C,U,French-P,D,U,U)
Danakil-Sprache (C,U,German-P,D,U,U)
aar (C,U,English,UF,U,U)
aa (Afar) (C,U,English,UF,U,U)

Facet/Hierarchy Code: B,BM

Hierarchical Position:
- Associated Concepts Facet
  - Associated Concepts (G)
  - ........ language-related concepts (G)
  - ............... <languages and writing systems> (G)
  - ................ <languages and writing systems by specific type> (G)
  - .................. Afar (language) (G)
AAT: Language hierarchy

- If language is a homograph for culture in Styles and Periods, Associative Relationship link will be made

**Related concepts:**
- characteristic of ... *Afar (culture or style)*
  (Horn of Africa, Eastern African, ... Styles and Periods) [300016443]

**Sources and Contributors:**
- *aa (Afar)........ [VP]*
  ISO 639-1: Alpha-2 Codes for Names of Languages (2013)
- *aar........... [VP]*
  Ethnologue [online] (2001-)
  ISO 639-2: Alpha-3 Codes for Names of Languages (1998)
- *Afar (language)........ [VP Preferred]*
  Getty Vocabulary Language Lists (1989-) 71022
  Library of Congress: ISO 639.2 Codes for Languages (2013-)
- *afar........... [VP]*
  Library of Congress: ISO 639.2 Codes for Languages (2013-)
- *Danakil-Sprache........ [VP]*
  Library of Congress: ISO 639.2 Codes for Languages (2013-)

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Transliterated languages will be placed under guide terms

Example below

Top of the AAT hierarchies

.... Associated Concepts Facet

........ Associated Concepts

........... language-related concepts

............ <languages and writing systems>

............ <languages and writing systems by specific type>

............... Greek (language)

............... Ancient Greek (language)

............... Attic Greek (language)

............... Byzantine Greek (language)

............... Doric Greek (language)

............... Greek (modern language)

............... <Greek in transliteration>

............... Ancient Greek (transliterated) (Latin)

............... Greek (transliterated) (Latin)

............... Liturgical Greek (language)
VP made a number of records that were historically Guide Terms postable terms.

Example "<culinary equipment>" should be postable, not a GT.

However, "<equipment by context>" meets the criteria for a valid GT [Clue: In English, a legitimate GT often includes the word "by"]

We were careful to retain genus/species relationships in this transition.

Top of the AAT hierarchies

.... Objects Facet
........... Furnishings and Equipment (Hierarchy Name)
............. Tools and Equipment (Hierarchy Name)
................. equipment
.................... <equipment by context>
......................... culinary equipment
......................... cookware [N]
......................... bains-marie (cookware)
......................... brandy warmers
......................... deep fryers
VP made a number of records that were historically Guide Terms postable terms.

Example "<culinary equipment>" should be postable, not a GT.

However, "<equipment by context>" meets the criteria for a valid GT [Clue: In English, a legitimate GT often includes the word “by”].

We were careful to retain genus/species relationships in this transition.

**Note:** Tools and other equipment used to prepare food.

**Terms:**

- culinary equipment *(preferred, C,U, English-P,D,U,B)*
- keukenuitrusting *(C,U,Dutch-P,D,U,U)*
- equipo culinario *(C,U,Spanish-P,D,U)*
AAT: Components hierarchies

Background for Components in AAT: AAT hierarchical relationships should be genus/species
- NOT whole/part and not instance (=example of)
- The original editorial rule = link components via associative relationships
- However, exceptions had been made (inconsistently) for non-preferred hierarchical relationships
- Over time, there were more components linked to non-preferred parents than throughAssociative Relationships
For LOD, we have added non-preferred whole/part relationships = consistency for components

Under discussion: Should we instead make such relationships associative relationships?

Which is better re. ISO and re. LOD?

P = part/whole relationship
I = instance relationship
G = genus/species relationship
When translating two terms from the source language, what if there is only one term in the target language? Resolution: Use qualifiers to distinguish between homographs.
AAT: When translated terms are homographs

- noble metal = edelmetaal (niet-oxidierend metaal) [non-oxidizing metal]
- precious metal = edelmetaal (metaal naar waarde) [metal by value]

ID: 300011054

**precious metal** (<metal by quality>, metal, ... Materials (Hierarchy Name))

*Note:* Metal considered to have high intrinsic value, such as gold, silver, and platinum; traditionally used to make such objects as jewelry and coins.

ID: 300241621

**noble metal** (<metal by quality>, metal, ... Materials (Hierarchy Name))

*Note:* Metal or alloy that is resistant to oxidation, corrosion, and dissolution by acids. Noble metals remain bright when heated in air. Examples of noble metals are gold, iridium, mercury, osmium, platinum, and ruthenium. In physics, noble metals are restricted to those having filled electronic d-bands: according to this definition in physics, only gold, silver, and copper are noble metals. Many noble metals are also precious metals, due to their rarity in the Earth’s crust.

**Terms:**
- noble metal (preferred, C,U,English-P,D,U,N)
- noble metals (C,U,English,AD,U,PN)
- metal, noble (C,U,English,UF,U,N)
- edelmetaal (niet-oxidierend metaal) (C,U,Dutch-P,D,U,U)
- métal noble (C,U,French-P,D,U,N)
- metal noble (C,U,Spanish-P,D,U,U)
AAT: Contributors’ preferred terms

- Getty Conservation Institute preferred term is an AAT UF

**surface active agent** ............ [GCI, VP Preferred]

- AATA database (2002-)
- Brady and Clauser, Materials Handbook (1986) 255
- Masschelein-Kleiner, Ancient Binding Media, Varnishes, and Adhesives (1985) 4
- Mayer, Dictionary of Art Terms and Techniques (1969) 386

**surfactant** ............ [GCI Preferred, VP]

- AATA database (2002-) 129427
- Brady and Clauser, Materials Handbook (1986) 255
- Chambers Science and Technology Dictionary (1988)
- Condensed Chemical Dictionary (1971)
Preference is singular noun for Centro de Documentación de Bienes Patrimoniales, Santiago (Descriptor for nouns is plural form)

Note: Rounded vessels that are generally wider than they are high, usually hemispherical or nearly so. A bowl may have a spreading base or foot ring and sometimes two handles or a cover. Distinguished from a cup, which is rather deep than wide.

- bowls (vessels) (preferred, C, U, LC, English-P, D, U, PN)
- bowl (vessel) (C, U, English, AD, U, SN)
- kommen (vaten) (C, U, Dutch, P, D, U, U)
- kom (vat) (C, U, Dutch, AD, U, U)
- bols (récipients) (C, U, French-P, D, U, PN)
- bols (vasijas) (Spanish-P, D, U, PN)
- bol (vasija) (C, U, Spanish, AD, U, SN)
- bol (récipient) (French, AD, U, SN)
- coupes (bowls) (C, U, French, UF, U, N)
- coupe (bowl) (C, U, French, UF, U, N)
**AAT: Contributors’ preferred terms**

- Preferred terms in multiple variations of Chinese, Academia Sinica

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note Language</th>
<th>Gong chimes of Southeast Asia, in which the gongs are arranged in double or single rows in an important element of the ensemble.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
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<td>Chinese (traditional)</td>
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<td>Chinese (simplified)</td>
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<td>Chinese (Zhuyin transcription)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chinese, Gan</td>
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<td>Chinese, Hakka</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chinese, Huizhou</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chinese (transliterated)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chinese (transliterated Wade-Gile)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chinese (transliterated Pinyin)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese (transliterated Hanyu Pin)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chinese (transliterated Tongyong)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese (transliterated Pinyin with)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>Terms/Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>bonang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>排式座鑾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>排鑾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>p$\text{01 ai sh02 i zu30}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Term Contrib(s)**

- AS-Academia Sin N

**Language(s)**

- Chinese

**Code**

- 72550
- 72551
- 72552
- 72553
- 72561
- 72562
- 72563
- 72581
- 72582
- 72583
- 72584
- 72585
- 72586
Term is not recommended for indexing, Partage Plus (Europeana, Art Nouveau)

Noted in the Display Date note for the contributor on that term (not only “dates” typical here)

• Given that the term is found in art historical literature, it is included in AAT to provide access

ID: 300375735

Paling stijl (<modern Belgian styles and movements>, <modern European regional ... Styles and Periods>)

Partage Plus = “not recommended for indexing”

Paling stijl .............. [VP Preferred]
.............................. Selz, Art in a turbulent era (1985) 8
.............................. Selz, Art Nouveau (1960) 10
.............................. Spreadsheet from Partage Plus Vocabulary (2012-) part00376, not recommended for indexing
AAT: Noting preferences

One way to note offensive or antiquated terms is in the Scope Note or "display date" note on the term (used for information other than date)

- Ancestral Puebloan
  - preferred C, U, English-P, D, U, A
- Ancestral Pueblo
  - C, U, English-U, U
- Moki (Ancestral Puebloan)
  - C, U, English-U, U
- Moqui (Ancestral Puebloan)
  - C, U, English-U, U
- Basketmaker-Pueblo
  - C, U, English-U, U
- Hisatsinom (C, U, English-U, U)
- Oude Pueblo (C, U, Dutch-P, D, U, U)
- Pueblo Ancestral (C, U, Spanish-P, D, U, U)
- cultura Pueblo
  - C, U, Spanish-AD, U, U
- Anasazi (H, U, English-U, U, U)
  - Spanish-U, U

---------- preferred by Native Americans, and in most common usage

---------- meaning "the dead," used by the Hopi to identify their ancestors

 avoided in modern usage, non-preferred by contemporary Pueblo peoples
Jargon / slang may be flagged

Note: Refers to various heavier than air aircraft characterized by large-diameter, po-
wings or blades that can lift the craft vertically and sustain their position in the air.

Terms:
- helicopters (preferred, C,U,LC,English-P,D,U,PN)
- helicopter (C,U,English,AD,U,SN)
- whirlbirds (C,U,1,English,UF,U,N)
- helikopters (C,U,Dutch,A,D,U,U)
- helikopter (C,U,Dutch,AD,U,U)
- helicópteros (C,U,Spanish-P,D,U,PN)
- helícóptero (C,U,Spanish,AD,U,SN)

............. American slang

NA = Not Applicable
A = Abbreviation
F = Full term
C = Common term
S = Scientific or Technical term
J = Jargon or Slang
N = Neologism
CN = Chemical Name
AAT: Finding equivalents in target language

- **Literal translation**, for a compound term where there is no target language source for the English term; the words are translated literally
- Example: CHIN French translation

```
berry spoons
(<spoons for serving food>, <utensils for serving food>, ... Furn Name)) [300043155]
petite louche à fruits rafraîchis
petites louches à fruits rafraîchis
```

**Note:** Spoons having a broad deep bowl, sometimes silver gilt and may be pierced or embossed with fruit motifs; used to serve berries and other juicy foods. Often made by altering plain tablespoons.

Even a search in Google finds zero uses of this term in French
AAT: Exact Equivalence in translations

- **Translation N/A**: The term is not found in Dutch language, but it is not a loan term because the English term is also not found in Dutch sources.
- Example from Netherlands Institute for Art History (RKD: Bureau AAT).
- At least for now, the Dutch translation will use the English term.

**Slipper Chair**
Alexander Roux (1813–1888)
Date: ca. 1860
Medium: Maple, brass
Accession Number: 66.156
On view in Gallery 734

---

High-backed, low-seated chairs without arms and often upholstered; intended for bedroom use.

**slipper chairs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language(s)</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Term Type</th>
<th>Qualifier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>70051</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>Descriptor</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dutch</td>
<td>70261</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>Descriptor</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
<th>Lang Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plural Noun</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural Noun</td>
<td>Translation N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AAT: Non-synonymous UFs

- Continuing effort to create separate records for non-synonymous UFs
- Corrected as users point them out
- E.g., Masses are eucharists, but not all eucharists are Masses

**Note:** Christian ceremonies or sacraments involving the consecration of bread and wine by the minister or priest and its distribution to the worshippers. The term 'eucharist' derives from the Greek 'eucharistia' meaning 'thanksgiving.' It is the central act of worship for most Christian denominations, commemorating the Biblical story of the Last Supper, when Jesus referred to the wine and bread as his blood and body.

**Terms:**

- eucharist (preferred, C, U, English-P, D, U, U)
- eucharist (C, U, English, AD, U, U)
- Masses (C, U, English, UF, U, U)
- Holy Communions (C, U, English, UF, U, U)
- Lord's Suppers (C, U, English, UF, U, U)
- eucharistic (C, U, English, UF, U, U)
- communions (C, U, English, UF, U, U)
- eucharistievieringen (C, U, Dutch-P, D, U, U)
- mis (C, U, Dutch, AD, U, U)
- eucaristias (C, U, Spanish-P, D, U, PN)
- eucaristia (C, U, Spanish, AD, U, SN)
- Eucaristia (C, U, Spanish, UF, U, U)
Hierarchy is rearranged, and record for “masses” has an appropriate SN

- masses (euchariats) \(\text{preferred}, C, U, \text{English-P}, D, U, \text{PN}\)
- mass (eucharist) \(C, U, \text{English}, AD, U, \text{SN}\)
- Masses (eucharists) \(C, U, \text{English}, UF, U, U\)

**Note:** Services comprising a complex of prayers and ceremonies commemorating the crucifixion of Jesus Christ in the Roman Catholic rites. The term is derived from the rite’s Latin formula of dismissal, “Ite, missa est” (“Go, it is ended”). The term is also used to refer to the Eucharist in certain Protestant sects.
We are correcting General vs. Specific scope notes as we find them. Worked somewhat in a monolingual thesaurus. But now that the AAT is being translated, the problems with this former policy are very evident:

- Difficult to place in the hierarchy: general and specific usage may require different placement.
- Confusion in translation: perhaps the target language does not use the same term for both meanings.

ID: 300014701

additive (material) (<materials by function>, materials (matter), Materials (Hierarchy Name))

Note: Generally, any substance that is added to another to impart certain qualities to the resulting product. Specifically, often used to describe those chemical substances added to foods to produce given effects.

Terms:

- additive (material) (preferred, C, U, English-P, D, U, N)
- additives (materials) (C, U, LC, English, AD, U, N)
- admixture (C, U, English, UF, U, N)
- additif (C, U, Dutch-P, D, U, U)
- aditivo (C, U, Spanish-P, D, U, U)
AAT: Scope Notes define multiple concepts

- Solution: Create homographs as necessary; often the “specific” reference is actually an example of or type of the general meaning.
- [food additive would be a separate record]

**Original Scope Note:**
Generally, any substance that is added to another to impart certain qualities to the resulting product. Specifically, often used to describe those chemical substances added to foods to produce given effects.

**Rewritten Scope Note:**
A substance that is added to another to impart certain qualities to the resulting product. Types of additives include chemical substances added to foods to produce given effects.
- Scope notes were written at the request of translators; shared among all.
- [Current editorial practice requires a SN at creation; legacy records sometimes are missing SNs.]
- May result in changes to hierarchy, etc.
- Images provided where possible (not public domain, cannot be included as “media” image links in AAT.)

**AAT: Adding SNs**

---

300077895  **batten joints**

SN: Joints of various types that join two or more wooden planks, panels, or boards by securing them with wooden batten cross pieces.

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300078384  **beaded dovetail seams** [new parent = new record, dovetail seams 300389661]

SN: Dovetail seams in sheet metal, for joining collars to flanges, where the seam has a bead formed by means of a beading machine. This bead acts as a stop for the flange to rest upon and the tabs are bent over to hold the flange in place.
AAT: Notifying contributors of changes

- Revisions to the master AAT records are recorded in Revision History
- **Example of SNs:** How can translating projects know if changes are minor (and thus require no action) or major? Knowing the difference saves hours of work by contributor.
- Did a revision to the English SN result in a change of meaning, or only a small grammatical change?

**Note:** Shrines that are small in size and intended for personal use. Included are personal shrines for traditional ritual and religious devotional purposes, dating from ancient through modern times in many cultures. Also included are modern works made in the form of devotional shrines: examples are personal shrines made according to New Age aesthetics and shrines designed as craft objects in themselves, made to display small trinkets or other objects without religious meaning. For large shrines, use "shrines (structures)." For relatively small shrines containing sacred relics, such as the relics of a saint, use "reliquaries."
Solution: Editor makes a notation in the automatically generated Revision History line item, indicating a significant change.

“NB” for Nota Bene. If the SN has been updated but NB is not flagged, then assume the change was not major and did not alter meaning, but only a small addition, grammatical change, etc.
Another example is where the contributor has preferred the AAT English Descriptor, but then the English Descriptor changes ["Bena" for illustration only]. We could also use the “NB” notation (maybe VCS can add a notation for changed English Descriptors).

- Translations all prefer the same term as the English Descriptor.
- But what if National Museum of African Art tells us that “Bena” is now a non-preferred term, and “Wabena” is the correct term used by this culture and in publications?
- How can the translating projects be advised?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term Contr(s) P</th>
<th>Language(s) Code</th>
<th>Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDBP, DIBAM</td>
<td>Spanish 70641</td>
<td>Desc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCI</td>
<td>Dutch 70261</td>
<td>Desc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RKD, AAT-Ned</td>
<td>English 70051</td>
<td>Desc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VP</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AAT: Notifying contributors of changes

- Another example is where the contributor has preferred the AAT English Descriptor, but then the English Descriptor changes
- We could also use the “NB” notation (maybe VCS can automatically add a notation for changed English Descriptors)

- Related to larger technical issue of keeping the DBs in synch
AAT: Separating non-synonymous UFs

- Separating former UFs
- If near-synonyms or *generic postings* are in a single record, we make several records of one: *gramophones* are a type of *phonograph*
- New record with new ID must be created for *lits à l'impériale*; now a sibling of *lits d'ange*

Terms:
lits d'ange
lits d'ange
lits à l'ange
lits à l'impériale
angel beds
camas de ángel

Recorded in Revision History as “deleted”; new subject_ID not tracked; term_ID is new
Scope note - Refers to art created according to a philosophy of avoidance of the conventional fine art tradition. The term was coined in the 1940s and generally refers to art that fits the ideal described by Jean Dubuffet, who posited that art should be inventive, non-conformist, unprocessed, spontaneous, insulated from all social and cultural influences, "brut," created without thought of financial gain or public recognition, and based upon autonomous inspiration, in direct contrast to the stereotypes of the traditional or official artistic culture. Dubuffet sought such art in the work of psychiatric patients and other insulated individuals.

In other cases, former UF becomes a separate record, linked through Associative Relationships

- naive art is distinguished from outsider art

- naive art is a separate concept from outsider art
- formerly were equivalents
- now are siblings
Utilizing AAT
CONA Record
CONA ID: 700000153
Class: Sculpture  Work Type: hacha
Title: Hacha (Ceremonial Ax)
Creator Display: unknown Veracruz
Creation Date: Late Classic Veracruz (600-900 CE)
Culture: **Late Classic Veracruz**
Current Location: Dumbarton Oaks (Washington DC, USA)  ID: B38 VCS
Discovery Location: Veracruz (Mexico)
Subject: • religion/mythology • human figure • face • game • sacrifice • ceremonial object • Inca ballgame
Measurements: 35 x 22.2 cm  (height) (13 3/4  x 8 3/4  inches)
Materials and Techniques: marble

Descriptive Note: The hacha had ritualistic significance and likely served as an actual ballcourt marker...
Specificity and Exhaustivity

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

However, practical considerations often limit your ability to achieve this.

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

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

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

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

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

... metal
.............. <metal by composition or origin>
........................ nonferrous metal
........................ <copper and copper alloy>
................................ copper alloy
................................ brass (alloy)
................................ admiralty metal
................................ cartridge brass
................................ hard solder [N]
................................ latten
Specificity and Exhaustivity

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

1. crèches (Christmas)
   (<religion visual works by related event>, related)
   crèche (Christmas)

2. day care centers (institutions)
   (pre-primary schools (institutions), schools (institutions))
   crèche (day care institutions)
   creches (day care institutions)
   crèches (day care institutions)

3. day care centers (buildings)
   (community centers, <social and civic building>
   crèches (day care buildings)
   crèche (day care building)
   creches (day care buildings)

4. nativity figures
   (figurines, statues, ... Visual and Verbal Comm
   creche figures

- Qualifiers for homographs
- Labels include qualifier, but also broader context for better identification
Label

- Brief identification of the concept, concatenated from the preferred term (descriptor), qualifier (if applicable; e.g., Christmas above), and the parent string (in parentheses in the example above, abbreviated as indicated with an elipsis).

- Whereas the Subject ID identifies the concept in the database, the Label serves as a heading to identify the concept for end-users in results lists and other displays.
HOW ARE VOCABULARIES USED?

- Traditional use of vocabularies for retrieval focuses on the terms
- If a user asks for one name/term, all of the synonyms can be used for retrieval
- For example, if a user searches on "cave architecture"...

"cave architecture" OR "grotto architecture" OR "石窟建築" OR "shí kū jiàn zhú" OR "grotarchitectuur" OR "arquitectura en cueva"
HOW ARE VOCABULARIES USED?

- New methods and LOD can incorporate hierarchical and associative relationships, and other links or inferred relationships to answer more complex questions and aid serendipitous discovery.

**Hierarchical relationships**

- cave architecture
  - burial caves [N]
  - cave churches [N]
  - cave dwellings [N]
  - cave temples [N]

**Associative relationships**

- caves (landforms, terrestrial) [300008746]

- rock-cut architecture [300008031]

- grotto architecture
  - 石窟建築
  - shí kū jiàn zhù
  - shih k'u chien chu
  - grotarchitectuur

- used/located in
The AAT, TGN, and ULAN are now available as LOD
They are published under the Open Data Commons Attribution License (ODC-By) 1.0

• When data is linked and open, it means that data is structured and published according to the principles of Linked Data, so that it can be both interlinked and made openly accessible and shareable on the Semantic Web. The goal of linked open data is to allow data from different resources to be interconnected and queried.

• In order for data to be understood and processed automatically by computers, data in records or about resources must be expressed in a standard format. Each thing (for example, a museum object, a place, or a person) must be represented by a persistent identifier (known as a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI)). A Resource Description Framework (RDF) is a language or format for describing things as well as the relationships between things as simple properties and values (known as 'triples'), while things are represented using URIs.
Getty vocabularies are linked to each other

http://vocab.getty.edu

slide by Joan Cobb
Getty vocabularies providing conduits to links in the cloud