Contributing to the Getty Vocabularies

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Managing Editor
Getty Vocabulary Program
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Preface

- This presentation is a brief overview of general issues surrounding contributions to the Getty vocabularies
- It includes examples of various issues surrounding contributions; it is not comprehensive
- The complex and extensive rules and examples surrounding the fields are not included in this presentation
- For extensive guidance concerning rules and issues, in a field-by-field discussion, see the online Getty Vocabulary Editorial Guidelines, which contain the detailed instruction for every field

For general information about contributions and links to contribution schemas and forms, see the Contribute to the Getty Vocabularies page

http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/index.html
http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/contribute.html
See *Introduction to Controlled Vocabularies* for full discussion of the general topic.
What Are the Getty Vocabularies?
What are controlled vocabularies?

• A controlled vocabulary is an organized arrangement of words and phrases
• Typically includes preferred and variant terms
• Has a defined scope or describes a specific domain

Purpose of Controlled Vocabularies

• To provide terminology to catalog and retrieve information
  • To capture the richness of variant terms
  • For some users, to promote consistency in assignment of the same terms to similar content
  • In retrieval, to utilize variants and broader/narrower contexts
Why vocabularies?

- Getty vocabularies gather related terms, other information, and links to improve access to information about art and other cultural heritage materials.
- Used for indexing, retrieval, knowledge bases.

Stained glass
Pot-metal glass
Rose window
Catherine wheel

Lancets
Medieval
Gothic
Tracery
Bar tracery
The Getty Vocabularies 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, Anp’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 iconographic narratives, religious or fictional characters, historical events, names of literary works and performing arts
The Getty Vocabularies

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

What are the Getty vocabularies?

*Catherine wheel* or *rose window*? *Thebes* or *Diospolis?* *Giovanni da Bologna* or *Giambologna?*
*Mona Lisa* or *La Gioconda?* *Reclining Buddha* or *Bouddha couché* or *涅槃仏?*

- The AAT, TGN, and ULAN contain multilingual terminology and other related data to describe
  - visual art, architecture, other cultural heritage works, art history, conservation, archaeology,
  - archival materials, visual surrogates, and related bibliographic materials
The Getty Vocabularies

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

What are the Getty vocabularies?

*Catherine wheel* or *rose window?* *Thebes* or *Diospolis?* *Giovanni da Bologna* or *Giambologna?*
*Mona Lisa* or *La Gioconda?* *Reclining Buddha* or *Bouddha couché* or *涅槃仏?*

- **In development**: CONA is linked to AAT, TGN, and ULAN
- **CONA** is a resource that compiles titles, attributions, depicted subjects, and other metadata about works of art, architecture, and cultural heritage, both extant and historical; metadata is gathered or linked from museum collections, special collections, archives, libraries, scholarly research, and other sources
- Through rich metadata and links, it is hoped that CONA will provide a powerful conduit for research and discovery for digital art history and related disciplines
The Getty Vocabularies

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

What are the Getty vocabularies?

_Catherine wheel_ or _rose window_? _Thebes_ or _Diospolis_? _Giovanni da Bologna_ or _Giambologna_? _Mona Lisa_ or _La Gioconda_? _Reclining Buddha_ or _Bouddha couché_ or 涅槃仏?

- **In development**: Getty Iconography Authority (IA)
- The IA is a thesaurus that compiles names and other information for subjects of works of art that are not covered by the other Getty vocabularies
- The IA includes proper names of iconographic themes or narratives, fictional or legendary people and places, named historical and legendary events, and named literary works or themes
- The IA links to AAT, TGN, ULAN, and CONA; links to Iconclass, LOC authorities, and other existing resources
The Getty Vocabularies

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

History of the Getty Vocabularies

- The AAT, ULAN, and TGN were begun in the mid-1980s
- To meet the needs of the art museum, visual resources, archives, and art library communities
- Authoritative vocabularies to aid in the indexing and retrieval of art information
- CONA development began in 2004; IA development was part of CONA
- The vocabularies are compiled through contributions from qualified and trained contributors (museums, art libraries, bibliographic indexing projects, national and international translation projects)
- AAT, ULAN, TGN, CONA, and IA have same core data structure and same core editorial rules
- The Getty Vocabulary Program and technical team provide instruction for use of and contribution to the Getty vocabularies at conferences and in online training materials
The Getty Vocabularies
Discover, link, access, retrieve, research, catalogue, index
Explore art, architecture, cultural heritage, conservation, archaeology, and beyond

- Getty vocabularies are valued as authoritative
  - Grow through contributions from experts
  - Contributors and published sources are cited
- Compiled, merged, edited, and published by the Getty Vocabulary Program and our technical team; refreshed every two weeks
- **Data is made available in various ways:** via online searching; Web services APIs; licensed relational tables and XML format annual releases [will be discontinued]
  - **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**
  - More open license, 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
- Obtain the Getty Vocabularies
- Training Materials

Getty Vocabularies as Linked Open Data

The Getty vocabularies are constructed to allow their use in linked data. A project to publish them 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)
- List of External Advisors (PDF, 81KB, 7pp)

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

*Attention developers and programmers:*
Technical documentation to assist in exploring the AAT, TGN, and ULAN data is available at the SPARQL endpoint at vocab.getty.edu

News and Status of the Project
Releasing the Getty vocabularies as Linked Open Data is part of the Getty’s ongoing effort to make our knowledge resources freely available to all. Making the Getty vocabularies available to the research community as LOD could have a truly
The Getty Vocabularies

Patricia Harpring

Contributing to 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

- 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** (rather than relying solely on text matching)
- Many other fields are controlled by lookup lists
- The vocabularies are linked to each other
- The vocabularies share a core data structure
What Is a Thesaurus?

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

Examples:
- **Equivalence**:
  - stirrup cups
  - coaching glasses
  - hunting glasses

- **Hierarchical**:
  - Objects Facet
    - Furnishings and Equipment
      - Containers
      - <culinary containers>
      - <vessels for serving / consuming food>
      - rhyta

- **Associative**:
  - sturzbachers
  - Sturzbecher
  - stortebekers

- **Distinguished from**:
  - rhyta
  - rhyton
  - rhytons
  - rhea
  - rheon
  - rheons
  - ritón
AAT, the Art & Architecture Thesaurus®

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)
- kloskant (nl)
- dentelle aux fuseaux (fr)
- encaje de bolillos (es)
- encaje de bolillo (es)
- Kloppelspitze (de)
- Kloppelspitzen (de)

**Associative Relationships**
- requires ... lace pillows (<textile fabricating tools and equipment>) ... Objects Facet)
  [300132869]
- Visual & Verbal Communication
- Visual Works
- visual works (works)
- <visual works by material>
- needlework (visual works)
- lace (needlework)
- bobbin lace

**Hierarchical Relationships (poly)**

**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, IfM-SMB-PK, CDPB-DIBAM

**Sources:** Earnshaw, Clabburn, Needleworker's Dictionary (1976); Identification of Lace, 2d ed. (1984); Ginsburg, Illustrated History of Textiles (1991)
### Sample record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>ID:</strong> 500115493</th>
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</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Names:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dürer, Albrecht (pref, de, en)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albrecht Dürer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duerer, Albrecht (en)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durer, Albrecht (en)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dürero, Alberto (it)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durerus, Albertus (lo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direr, Albreht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djurer, Albrecht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyūrā, Albrecht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dürens, Albrehts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberto Duro Tedesco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>デューラー, アルブレヒト (ja)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>阿尔布雷希特·丢勒 (zh)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Nationalities:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>German (pref)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bavarian</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Roles:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>artist (preferred)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>painter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>printmaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>engraver (printmaker)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>woodcutter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>draftsman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>illustrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>designer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mathematician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>theorist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>portraitist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>religious artist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Birth and Death Places:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Born: Nuremberg (Bavaria, Germany) (inhab place)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died: Nuremberg (Bavaria, Germany) (inhab place)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Events:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>active: Nuremberg (Bavaria, Germany) (inhab pl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>active: Venice (Veneto, Italy) (inhabited place)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Associate Relationships:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apprentice of Wolgemut, Michael; 1486 to 1489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... (German painter, printmaker, 1434/1437-1519)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>child of Dürer, Albrecht, the elder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... (German goldsmith, 1427-1502)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... (German workshop, established 1495)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... (German painter, printmaker, 1434/1437-1519)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Contributors:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VP, JPGM, Avery, WCI, Prov, GRLPSC, BHA, CCA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Sources:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bartrum, Albrecht Dürer and his Legacy (2002); Bénézit, Dictionnaire des Peintres (1976); Bartsch, Le peintre graveur.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TGN, the Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names®

Sample record

**ID:** 7011179

**Names:**
- Siena (it, en, es, fr, nl, de)
- Σίενα (el)
- Siyenah
- 锡耶纳 (zh)
- シエーナ (ja)
- Sienese (en-adj)
- Sienna (h-en)
- Sena Julia (h-la)
- Sanna (h)
- Saena (h)

**Hierarchical Rel. (polyhierarchical):**
- World (facet)
  - Europe (continent)
    - Italy (nation)
      - Tuscany (region)
      - Siena (province)
      - Siena (inhabited place)
  - World (facet)
    - Europe (continent)
      - Italian Peninsula (peninsula)
      - Etruria (former confederation)
      - Siena (inhabited place)
      - Historical: Late Etruscan

**Place Types:**
- inhabited place, settled by Etruscans (founded by 6th century BCE)
- city
  - archiepiscopal see
  - commune (administrative) since 1125 cultural center
  - university center
- world heritage site

**Place Rel:***
- ally of Pisa

**Associative Rel:**
- Ghibelline allies, 13th-14th centuries

**Contributors:** BHA, FDA, GRL, PSC, VP

**Sources:**

**Note:**
- Siena was founded as an Etruscan hilltown; later was the Roman city of Sena Julia (3rd century BCE). It flourished under the Lombard kings (6th century CE) and was Medieval self-governing commune...
CONA, the Cultural Objects Name Authority®

Sample record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID: 700000141</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Titles/Names:</strong> Hagia Sophia (en,de, nl) Ayasofya (tr) Agía Sophia (el) Agia Sofia Hagia Sophia Sainte-Sophie (fr) Santa Sofia (es) Santa Sofia (it) Sancta Sophia (la) Sancta Sapientia (la) Holy Wisdom (en) Saint Sophia (en) 圣蘇菲亞大教堂 (zh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Work Types:</strong> church; mosque; museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date:</strong> original structure dated from 4th century CE; present structure built 532-537 CE; rebuilt in 12th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Creators:</strong> Anthemios of Tralles (Byzantine architect, ca. 474-ca. 534) and Isidoros of Miletus, the Elder (Byzantine architect, active mid-6th century); Patron: Justinian I (Byzantine emperor, ca. 482-565)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hierarchical Relationship</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Built Work</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... Hagia Sophia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Associative Relationship</strong> depicted in View of the Hagia Sophia in Constantinople; Eduard Hildebrandt; watercolor; ca. 1852; Hermitage Museum (Saint Petersburg, Russia) [700008345]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location:</strong> Istanbul (Marmara, Turkey)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address Note:</strong> 41.008548°N; 28.979938°E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Materials:</strong> system bearing masonry, centralized plan; interior surfaces are sheathed with polychrome marble, porphyry, and mosaics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dimensions:</strong> central dome: diameter 31 m (102 feet); height 56 m (184 feet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General Subject:</strong> architecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Specific Subject:</strong> Holy Wisdom, Religion/Mythology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> Domed basilica was constructed by the Emperor Justinian; built Constantinople in 6th century...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contributors:</strong> Avery BHA, FDI, VP Sources: Fleming, Penguin Dictionary of Architecture (1999); Herrin, Judith, Byzantium (2007); Maidstone, Hagia Sophia (2002); Theodorou, Architecture of Hagia Sophia (1988); Yeld, Chancel Barrier of Hagia Sophia (1947)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ID: 1000085

Names:
Avalokiteshvara
Avalokiteśvara
अवलोकितेश्वर
Spyan ras gzigs

AAT links
role/characteristic is ... bodhisattva
symbolic attribute is ... lotus
culture/religion is ... Mahayana (Buddhism)
culture/religion is ... Theravada (Buddhism)

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

Note The bodhisattva of infinite compassion and mercy; embodies the compassion of all Buddhas. This bodhisattva is portrayed in different cultures as either female or male...

Contributors & sources
[VP] Encyclopedia Britannica Online (2002-); Bowker, Oxford Dictionary of World Religions (1997); Huntington, Art of Ancient India (1985); LC: LC control no.: sh 85010492

Hierarchical Relationships
Top of the AAT hierarchies:
Legend, Religion, Mythology
Buddhist Iconography
Buddhist characters
Avalokiteshvara (Buddhist Iconography)
Vocabularies in context

Enabling digital art history

- All Getty Vocabularies have the same Core Structure
- Getty Vocabularies are linked to each other
- [IA is not yet listed on this graphic]
The Basics for Contributions
Who contributes to the Getty vocabularies?

- 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.
Who contributes to the Getty vocabularies?

- Contributors generally represent institutions or consortia such as museums, archives, special collections, visual resource collections, large national or international translation or cataloging projects, or others who catalog art.
- In rare exceptions, a contributor may be an individual scholar.
- Institutions wishing to contribute to the vocabularies should send an email to the Getty Vocabulary Program (vocab@getty.edu), subject line: Contributions.
- Include the name of your institution and the type and quantity of terms you wish to contribute.
- Contributors submitting 3,000 or more records that meet the criteria for contributions may receive a license for the Getty vocabulary in XML or relational tables formats free of charge (at the time of this writing, LOD formats are available fee-free, but accessing the XML and relational tables releases normally requires a license and fee).
Processing contributions

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

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

VCS: Processing Data
Searching, Merging Editing/adding info Moving/adding links

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

Images may be under additional copyright.
Contributed records are merged as necessary

i.e., if multiple contributors submit records for the same concept (AAT), person (ULAN), place (TGN), or object/work (CONA), the information is merged into one record, with contributors noted at certain key fields.
Criteria for contributions

• Contributions must meet the following criteria:
  • must be submitted by an authorized contributor
  • must be within scope of the vocabulary
  • must include the minimum information *
  • must be submitted in the prescribed format

• By contributing data to the vocabulary, the contributor agrees to its contributed data becoming a permanent part of the vocabulary, which is licensed in various formats and made available as Linked Open Data
  • Contributors of bulk data will sign a letter of agreement

* Note that there are default values for required fields and flags, used when the source database has no corresponding data for the element; see online Guidelines and XML contribution schema instructions
Below is a general overview of the terms of the letter of agreement; the actual letter may differ somewhat

Letter of Agreement

The Art & Architecture Thesaurus® (AAT), Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names® (TGN), Union List of Artist Names® (ULAN), Cultural Objects Name Authority® (CONA), and Getty Iconography Authority (IA) are each a compilation of data from various contributors and various sources. They are supplemented and updated based upon contributions from contributing institutions. The databases are licensed to various institutions, companies, and individuals.

Only data that contains all required fields, complies with the Editorial Guidelines, and is within scope for the vocabulary will be published. The Vocabulary Program will incorporate contributed data that meets these criteria into the merged format of the vocabulary and cite the contributing institution as the source for names/terms that it has contributed.

By contributing data to the vocabulary, the contributor agrees to its contributed data becoming a permanent part of the Art & Architecture Thesaurus® (AAT), Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names® (TGN), Union List of Artist Names® (ULAN), Cultural Objects Name Authority® (CONA), and Getty Iconography Authority (IA), and grants a perpetual, royalty-free license to use the data, including in LOD releases.

The Getty Vocabulary Program maintains the right to final editorial control over the vocabularies, and reserves the right to refuse data contributions that do not follow the prescribed guidelines and format, are outside the scope of the vocabulary, or otherwise inappropriate for the vocabulary.

By contributing data, the contributor warrants that the contributed data does not infringe any proprietary rights or any statutory copyright, and that contributed material is not offensive or defamatory.

The Getty Vocabulary Program maintains copyright to the compilation of data in the Art & Architecture Thesaurus® (AAT), Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names® (TGN), Union List of Artist Names® (ULAN), Cultural Objects Name Authority® (CONA), and Getty Iconography Authority (IA).
Scope of acceptable contributions

• Contributions must lie within scope for the vocabulary
  • To learn about the scope of each vocabulary, please read About AAT, About TGN, About ULAN, and About CONA
  • The scope of each vocabulary is also briefly described below in this presentation

• Contributions must comply with the Editorial Guidelines

• Controlled fields: must contain values from supplied lists or linked vocabulary
• Free-text fields: Use Unicode. Do not use special characters.
• Do not use formatting, such as line returns, indentations, bold, or italics. Rather than italics, use quotes to distinguish references to other terms or titles in the text
• Legacy data and characters outside Unicode (e.g., eszett as distinct from double-s) are represented with codes for diacritics, see Appendix A: Diacritics
• Data must be entered in the appropriate field.
  • For example, do not include qualifiers, parentheses, or other data in the Name/Term field; only the value for the name/term should be entered in that field
Turnaround of contributions

- The turnaround time for contributions is dependent upon various factors, including how closely the contributor has followed the editorial guidelines and the status of editorial priorities and technical support available at the Getty during a given period.

- In general, individual contributions entered via the online Web form in a given month will appear when the Web data is refreshed two months later.

- The turnaround time for large bulk contributions varies, and will be discussed individually with the contributor.

- If the large contribution is supplied in the prescribed XML format, if all required data is included, and if the contributor has closely followed our editorial rules and consulted with us throughout the process, turnaround time will be much faster than if the Vocabulary Program must edit the incoming records to meet prescribed criteria.

- A list of records that have been loaded but not yet edited and published is available for contributors via the online contribution site.
Recent contributors

• Contributors represent over 200 institutions, including the following:

Getty Research Institute (Library, Special Collections, Photo Archive, Provenance Index)
Getty Conservation Institute
J. Paul Getty Museum
Centro de Documentación de Bienes Patrimoniales (Santiago)
Netherlands Institute for Art History (RKD, Amsterdam)
Academia Sinica (Taiwan)
Staatliche Museen zu Berlin Preussischer Kulturbesitz
Courtauld Institute of Art (London)
Grove Art online
Rijksmuseum (Amsterdam)
Fine Arts Library, Indiana University (Bloomington, Indiana)
Victoria and Albert Museum (London)
Istituto Centrale per il Catalogo e la Documentazione (Rome)

Bibliography for the History of Art
Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals, Columbia University (New York)
Canadian Heritage Information Network (Gatineau, Quebec)
Canadian Centre for Architecture (Montréal)
Smithsonian Institution National Museum of African Art
National Art Library (London)
Mystic Seaport Museum (Connecticut)
Harry Ransom Center (Austin, Texas)
Bunting Visual Resources Library (Albuquerque, New Mexico)
American Institute of Indian Studies (AIIS) (New Delhi)
Frick Art Reference Library (New York)
Gallery Systems (New York)
Villa I Tatti - Biblioteca Berenson (Florence, Italy)
Pinacoteca do Estado de São Paulo (São Paulo, Brazil)
Suzzallo Library, University of Washington (Seattle)
National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (Washington, DC)
Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa (Wellington)
Releasing the vocabulary data

- The AAT, TGN, ULAN, and CONA Getty vocabularies are refreshed online every two weeks.
- As of this writing, AAT, TGN, and ULAN are available for licensing.
  - Data is available with a license via Web services, where the data is refreshed every two weeks.
  - The data is also available fee-free as JSON, RDF, N3/Turtle, and N-Triples under the Open Data Commons Attribution License (ODC-By) 1.0.
- In addition, the data is currently published annually as licensed full data sets in XML and relational tables, although these annual full data sets' releases will likely be phased out over time.
- For more information about release formats, see Obtain the Getty Vocabularies.
Criteria for contributions

• XML contribution format
  • Batch loads are accepted in increments of 1,000 or more records; smaller contributions should use the online contribution form
  • Contributions for AAT, TGN, ULAN, and CONA are being accepted via batch loads in our prescribed Getty Vocabulary XML Schemas for Contributions
  • Schemas for AAT, TGN, and ULAN and CONA are available in zipped files linked from www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/contribute.html
  • Schema for the IA is not yet available
  • In the future, contributions may be made via LOD or CIDOC CRM; some collections management vendors may also package contributions for their clients

• Online contribution form
  • Smaller contributions to AAT, TGN, and ULAN may also be made via the online Web form
  • User ID and password will be issued for your project
  • Once you receive a login, to access the online contribution forms please use Internet Explorer in compatibility mode; the interface does not work on Macs
XML: Mapping your data to the Getty Vocabularies

What is XML? "Extensible Markup Language" was developed by the World Wide Web Consortium (WC3)

- to provide rules for a structure and semantics for information exchange
- that would allow information to be encoded in a way that computers could understand and humans could read

Uses tags in a structure to identify the data

* Note that there are default values for required fields and flags, used when the source database has no corresponding data for the element; see online Guidelines and XML contribution schema instructions
XML: Mapping your data to the Getty Vocabularies

- The online documentation explains the format and rules
- Some rules are embedded in the schema

```
- <xs:element name="Ancestors">
  - <xs:annotation>
    - <xs:documentation>
      There can be one and only one preferred ancestor branch, but zero to many non-preferred ancestor branches</xs:documentation>
  </xs:annotation>
</xs:element>
```
XML: Mapping your data to the Getty Vocabularies

- Example of Display Biography “Czech painter, 1905-1986”

```xml
<Biographies>
  <Preferred_Biography>
    <Biography_ID>-1</Biography_ID>
    <Biography_Text>Czech painter, 1905-1986</Biography_Text>
    <Birth_Date>1905</Birth_Date>
    <Death_Date>1986</Death_Date>
    <Sex>Male</Sex>
  </Preferred_Biography>
</Biographies>
```
- values of controlled fields in the vocabulary are included
- must match to your database, or use default values
- e.g., Relationship Types for ULAN – values and codes

```xml
  <xs:restriction base="xs:string">
    <xs:enumeration value="1000/related to"/>
    <xs:enumeration value="1001/miscellaneous"/>
    <xs:enumeration value="1003/associated with"/>
    <xs:enumeration value="1005/possibly identified with"/>
    <xs:enumeration value="1007/distinguished from"/>
    <xs:enumeration value="1100/<person to person - teaching/learning"/>
    <xs:enumeration value="1101/teacher of"/>
    <xs:enumeration value="1102/student of"/>
    <xs:enumeration value="1105/apprentice of"/>
    <xs:enumeration value="1106/apprentice was"/>
    <xs:enumeration value="1107/influenced"/>
    <xs:enumeration value="1108/influenced by"/>
    <xs:enumeration value="1111/master of"/>
    <xs:enumeration value="1112/master was"/>
    <xs:enumeration value="1113/fellow student of"/>
  </xs:restriction>
```
Using the online form

- In addition to the XML format, institutions may make contributions via an online form
- One record at a time
- Useful for institutions with only a small number of contributions, no source database, or no programming support
Contributing to the AAT
Additional resources re. contributing to the AAT

- The following slides include only a brief overview of contributing to the AAT

  - For full editorial instruction, see the AAT Editorial Guidelines
    www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/index.html#aat

  - For an overview presentation on the AAT data, see AAT: Introduction and Overview
    www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/aat_in_depth.pdf

  - To search for AAT terms online, see Art & Architecture Thesaurus® Online
    www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/aat/index.html

  - For guidance on translating the AAT, see AAT: Contributing Large Translations
    www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/aat_4.4_appendix_d_contributors.html#4_4_2
    and a briefer presentation, Translating the Art & Architecture Thesaurus
    www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/multilingual_vocabs.pdf
AAT First steps

• Communicate with the Getty Vocabulary Program regarding the number of terms and topics to be covered by your contribution

• Are you supplying variant terms or translations for existing AAT records? Or are you creating entirely new AAT records?

• Arrange for the proper staff and resource materials for your project

• For each new term, determine that the proposed new AAT concept
  • is not already in AAT and
  • is within scope of AAT

• Be prepared to supply data for all required fields, adhering to the AAT Editorial Guidelines (online)

• Or does your project wish to supply a translation of the AAT? See instead AAT: Contributing Large Translations
SCOPE OF AAT

• AAT is a thesaurus, compliant with ISO and NISO standards for thesaurus construction
• Scope of the AAT 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 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
Elements of an AAT record

**names/terms**
- travertine
- travertine marble
- travertine stone
- roachstone
- lapis tiburtinus
- travertijn
- travertino
toba calcárea
travertin
洞石

**hierarchical relationships**
- Materials Facet
  - ...inorganic material
  - ......rock (inorganic material)
  - ........sedimentary rock
  - ..........carbonate rock
  - ...........limestone
  - ................sinter
  - ...................travertine

**scope note**
- English - A dense, crystalline or microcrystalline limestone that was formed by the evaporation of river or spring waters. It is named after Tivoli (Tibur in Latin)...
- Spanish - Caliza densa, cristalina o microcristalina que se forma por la evaporación de aguas de río o vertientes…
- Dutch - Een dichte, kristallijnige of microkristallijnige kalksteen die werd gevormd door de verdamping van rivier- of bronwater...

**associative relationships**
- distinguished from - tufa
distinguished from - onyx marble

**The focus of each AAT record is a concept; in the database, each record is identified by a unique numeric ID**

**sources**
Required Fields for AAT

- preferred term
- required if applicable, variant terms (alternate descriptors, UF)
- hierarchical position
- scope note
- sources for the terms and scope note

* Note that there are default values for required fields and flags, used when the source database has no corresponding data for the element; see online Guidelines and XML contribution schema instructions
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
www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/index.html#aat

Contribution formats are available from links on this page
www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/contribute.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
AAT Terms

- **Definition:** A word or words used to refer to a definable, unique concept

- Excludes proper names; refers to generic concepts

- 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>columns</td>
<td>stained glass (visual works)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caisson piles</td>
<td>stained glass (material)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acid-free paper</td>
<td>travertine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piles, caisson</td>
<td>orthogonal plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cathedrals</td>
<td>orthographic drawings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cathedral ceilings</td>
<td>artists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flying buttresses</td>
<td>painters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retouch varnish</td>
<td>artists' colormen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drafting equipment</td>
<td>acrylic paint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Renaissance</td>
<td>Buddhism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macedonian</td>
<td>&lt;British Renaissance-Baroque styles&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Topics re. AAT Terms: covered in online documentation

www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/aat_3_3_terms_names.html#3_3_2

Values
Sources
Discussion
...Descriptors and preferred term
...Compound terms
...Precoordinated and postcoordinated terms
Rules
Minimum requirements
Alphabet and diacritics
Capitalization
Punctuation
Single-word vs. multiword terms
...When to create a compound term
...When to avoid making a compound term
"Modified descriptors" created by end users
...Application protocol for modified descriptors
Facet and hierarchy names
Preferred term
Non-Preferred terms
...Descriptors
...Alternate Descriptors
...Used For terms
Spelling variants
Lexical variants
Synonyms

Abbreviations
Brand names
Singular vs. plural
Only one term per field
Homographs
Guide terms and node labels
Language of the terms
...Loan terms
TRANSLATIONS of AAT terms
...Translations should be true synonyms
Possessives
Natural order and inverted terms
Initial articles
Historical terms
Neologisms
Slang and jargon
Pejorative terms
Popular and scientific terms
...For Living Organisms
Misspellings
Constructed terms
Language
Order of the terms
Editing contributed terms
Fields associated with AAT terms

- Example of AAT terms and related fields
- Each term has a persistent, unique term_ID
- Unique ID for concept record is called “subject_ID”
- Languages, sources, and much other information are also identified with unique IDs
- Historical flag: H or C
- “AACR2” = LOC preferred Yes
- Other Flags (see Guidelines)
- Dates for terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>Terms/Names</th>
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<th>Start Dt</th>
<th>End Dt</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

Images may be under additional copyright
Required AAT terms

- It is required to record at least one term -- the record-preferred term, which is the word or phrase used most often in scholarly literature to refer to the concept.
- Excluded are proper names of persons, organizations, geographic places, named subjects, and named events.
- Include Alternate Descriptors where required (e.g., singular and plural nouns for Objects).

Warrant for terms

- For a source to be considered valid warrant, the spelling, meaning, and usage of the term must be the same in the source as intended in the AAT.
- The descriptor must be found in at least three authoritative, published sources.
- All other terms, including alternate descriptors or used for terms, must be found in at least one authoritative source.
- List as many synonymous terms or translated terms as have at least one legitimate source or have been contributed by an authorized translation project.
- Include references to Library of Congress Authorities, other pertinent authorities.

still lifes

- [CDBP-DIBAM, GCI Preferred, VP Preferred]
- AATA database (2002-) 129251 checked 26 January 2012
- Eisler, Seeing Hand (1975)
- Library of Congress Authorities online (2002-) Thes for graphic arts: TGM II, Genre & physical char
- Sterling, Still Life Painting (1959) 9
- Tesoro de Arte y Arquitectura (2000-)
- Zinkham and Parker, Descriptive Terms for Graphic Materials (1986)

still life

- [VP]
- RILA, Subject Headings (1975-1990)
AAT Synonymity

- The Term in AAT is analogous to the Name in ULAN, TGN, and IA, and the title in CONA
- Note that the term must stand for a unique, definable concept
- The term must be used or described in the source in the same way as intended in the AAT in order for that source to be valid

All terms must be exact synonyms

- All terms in the record must be exact synonyms, interchangeable in describing the concept
- Plus historical terms, other languages, and parts of speech
- If the same spelling of a term has different meaning, create second record for second concept; use qualifiers for both homographs
- If term B (presumptive Used For) does not have exactly same meaning as term A (Descriptor), make a separate record for term B
- May have Display Dates, containing implication of date or other information; must have Start and End Dates for usage of term

```
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)
(Hopi,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)
Anaasází (C,U,Navajo,UF,U,U)
Anaásáí (H,U,English,UF,U,U) .............. avoided in modern usage, non-preferred by contemporary Pueblo peoples
(Spanish,UF,U,U)
```

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AAT Homographs and qualifiers

• A homograph is a term that is spelled like another term, but the meanings of the terms are different

• When adding a term, always check to see if there is homograph for the term in the AAT

• If so, you are required to add qualifiers for both terms (or advise the Vocabulary Program)

• It is also required to add qualifiers for terms that do not have homographs in the AAT, but for which there are homographs in common language

• In displays, qualifiers appear in parentheses with the term; in the data, qualifiers are recorded in a field separate from the term

• How to devise a qualifier? Qualifiers should be words taken from a parent term if possible

• Qualifiers should be the same part of speech as the term (e.g., for a term that is a noun, the qualifier should be a noun, not an adjective)
AAT Compound terms

- Multiword or compound terms in natural language are lexemes, bound together as lexical units
- Dictionaries differ in their policies regarding the inclusion of compound terms, and thus they are not always authorities regarding what is and is not a compound term in the AAT
- A compound term must express a single concept or unit of thought capable of being arranged in a genus-species relationship within the AAT hierarchy

- Each AAT term represents a single concept
  - Gothic
  - cathedral
  - stained glass
  - rose windows
  - flying buttresses
  - naves
- Each of the above terms represents a concept applicable to this church
  - *Gothic cathedral* is NOT a term; it comprises two terms *style* + *work type*
AAT Preferred terms

- The record-preferred term in each AAT record is always a "descriptor"

- There may be multiple descriptors in a record, one for each language represented, but there is only one record-preferred term

- A record-preferred term is sometimes the only term in the record
  The preferred term is the American English term used most often in standard general reference sources

- Include any alternate descriptor
  Additional used for terms for the concept should be included if warranted

- Flag American and British English terms, if they differ

Generally, terms in other languages are supplied by authorized translation projects
Descriptors, alternate descriptors, used for

- **Rules**: Guiding descriptors and alternate descriptors vary by facet; see online guidelines.
- **Descriptor**: The term used most commonly in authoritative sources to refer to the concept in the language; the rules for the form of the descriptor vary by facet / hierarchy.
- **Alternate descriptor**: In AAT, terms derived from the descriptor, but having a different grammatical form than the descriptor.
- **Used For terms**: Terms that are true synonyms for the descriptor, but are not derived from the descriptor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Descriptor</th>
<th>Alternate descriptor</th>
<th>Variant spellings or other terms that are not directly based on Descriptor are Used For terms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>watermarks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>watermark</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water mark</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water-marks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water-mark</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filigrains</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filigrain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>汗水印 (C,U,Chinese (traditional)-P,D,U,U)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fú shui yín (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Han)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>watermerken (C,U,Dutch-P,D,U,PN)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>watermerk (C,U,Dutch,AD,U,SN)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filigranes (C,U,French-P,D,U,PN)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filigrane (C,U,Italian-P,D,U,PN) (French,AD,U,SN)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasserzeichen (C,U,German-P,D,U,B)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filigrana (C,U,Italian,AD,U,SN) (Spanish,AD,U,SN)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filigranas (C,U,Spanish-P,D,U,PN)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>papermarks (H,U,English,UF,U,N) term used prior to ca. 1790</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Descriptors, alternate descriptors, used for

Examples:

For Processes and Techniques: Descriptors are in gerund or noun form according to need and usage (e.g., abrasion, tuning, tapestry); adjectival forms are provided as alternate descriptors where appropriate

For Objects: Descriptors are plural nouns, with the singular form provided as an alternate descriptor where appropriate

For Materials: Most descriptors are singular nouns, except where common usage warrants the plural form; where appropriate, the plural forms of singular descriptors are provided as alternate descriptors

Etc., etc.

watermarks (preferred, descriptor, English-P)
watermark (alternate descriptor, English)

embroidering (preferred, descriptor, English-P)
embroidered (alternate descriptor, English)
Languages in AAT

- As in all of the Getty vocabularies, the language designation of the term does not necessarily designate the etymological derivation of the word
  - Language designation indicates which term is used in texts written in that language
  - Loan terms may be used
  - A single term may have multiple languages, because the term may be spelled the same in multiple languages

Loan terms

- Terms borrowed from other languages that have become naturalized in American English
  - *lits à la duchesse*
  - *mihrabs*
  - *pagodas*
  - *gongs*
  - *Schnitzaltars*
- One term may be both preferred English and preferred for another language (e.g., French)
- Plurals of loan terms may be anglicized with “s” (e.g., *violincellos, Schnitzaltars*), as dictated by published warrant

Example

- *papier mâché* (preferred, C,U,English-P,D,L,N) (French-P,D,U,N)
- *papier-mâché* (C,U,LC,English,UF,U,N) (French,UF,U,N)
- *papier mache* (C,U,English,UF,U,N)
- *papier-mâché* (C,U,Dutch,UF,U,N)
- *papier mouille* (C,U,French,UF,U,N)
- *papel maché* (C,U,Spanish-P,D,U,U)
- *papel maché* (C,U,Spanish,AD,U,U)
- *cartón piedra* (C,U,Spanish,UF,U,U)

Preferred in both English and French

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AAT Hierarchical Relationships

- **Definition:** The broader context(s) for the concept record; *parents* refer to Hierarchical Relationships, which are broader/narrower, reciprocal relationships between records.

- Contributors should suggest hierarchical placement; Vocabulary Program editors will approve or adjust hierarchical placement.

- The AAT is *polyhierarchical*, meaning that concepts can belong to more than one parent.

- Hierarchical relationships referred to by genealogical terms: *child, children, siblings, parent, grandparent, ancestors, descendents*, etc.

  G=Genus/Species (generic), P=Whole/Part (partitive), I=Instance

- The relationship between parent and child is usually *genus/species* in the AAT; occasionally *instance* relationships exist.

**Example:**
*presentation albums* belongs to two parents; one parent is flagged preferred.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hierarchical Position:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Objects Facet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... Visual and Verbal Communication (hierarchy name) (G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... Information Forms (hierarchy name) (G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... Information forms (objects) (G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... Information artifacts (G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... Information artifacts by physical form (G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... Books (G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... Books by internal form (G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... Albums (books) (G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... Presentation pieces (G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... Presentation albums (G)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Additional Parents:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objects Facet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>... Object Genres (hierarchy name) (G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... Object genres (object classifications) (G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... &lt;object genres by function&gt; (G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... Presentation pieces (G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... Presentation albums (G)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AAT Hierarchical Relationships

- Siblings are usually ordered alphabetically; however, an order may be forced manually through sort order number (e.g., chronological order, if applicable)
- Hierarchical relationships may have dates

- The primary record types are facets, subfacets (called hierarchies), guide terms (display in angled brackets), and concepts (postable terms)
### Facets and “hierarchies” (subfacets) of the AAT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSOCIATED CONCEPTS FACET</th>
<th>Hierarchy: Associated Concepts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES FACET</td>
<td>Hierarchies: Attributes and Properties, Conditions and Effects, Design Elements, Color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STYLES AND PERIODS FACET</td>
<td>Hierarchy: Styles and Periods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGENTS FACET</td>
<td>Hierarchies: People, Organizations, Living Organisms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTIVITIES FACET</td>
<td>Hierarchies: Disciplines, Functions, Events, Physical and Mental Activities, Processes and Techniques</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATERIALS FACET</td>
<td>Hierarchy: Materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBJECTS FACET</td>
<td>Hierarchies:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Object Groupings and Systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Object Genres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Components</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Built Environment: Settlements and Landscapes, Built Complexes and Districts, Single Built Works, Open Spaces and Site Elements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Furnishings and Equipment: Furnishings, Costume, Tools and Equipment, Weapons and Ammunition, Measuring Devices, Containers, Sound Devices, Recreational Artifacts, Transportation Vehicles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Visual and Verbal Communication: Visual Works, Exchange Media, Information Forms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRAND NAMES FACET</td>
<td>Hierarchy:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brand Names</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AAT Scope Note

- **Definition**: A Note that describes how the term should be used within the context of the AAT, and provides descriptive information about the concept or expands upon information recorded in other fields. The Scope Note in AAT is analogous to the Descriptive Note in ULAN, TGN, CONA, and IA.

- The Descriptive Note or Scope Note clarifies the meaning and usage of a concept within the context of the AAT.

- 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 in context.

- Scope Note is a repeatable field.

- There should always be a scope note in English, but there may be multiple scope notes in multiple languages.

- Each instance of the scope note has a contributor and at least one source.

- Do not plagiarize sources; paraphrase.

For full guidelines regarding the writing of scope notes, see Editorial Guidelines: Scope Notes, above. A brief discussion of major points is included below.
Submitting a Scope Note

- When submitting new concepts to the AAT, the contributor should include a scope note in English; it will be likely be edited by VP
- The scope note should be written from the point of view of the descriptor
  Typically in the scope note, describe the concept with same part of speech as the descriptor
  For example, if the descriptor is a plural noun, use plural nouns to describe it in the scope note

**repareurs**

**SN:** Craftsmen who practice the art of reparure, which is the process of carving away and shaping the layered gesso covering the carved ornament on a wooden picture frame.

**marin glue**

**SN:** Glue insoluble in water, made from rubber or resin solution, or both.

- **Topics:** Write a note that outlines usage and meaning of the descriptor
  Keep in mind that the note should also be applicable to all other terms in the record. 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
  - These referenced terms should be linked through Associative Relationships

**breezeway**

**SN:** Roofed passages connecting two parts of a house or a house and garage; common after 1930. Distinct from "dogtrots," which occur in folk architecture and log houses.
Submitting a Scope Note

- **Grammatical Rules**: Full rules are in online Guidelines; in brief, use complete sentences or dictionary-style syntax
- Follow grammatical rules for standard English composition; for scope notes in other languages, use standard rules for the language
- Avoid abbreviations
- Use parentheses sparingly (commas usually suffice to set apart a statement)
- Do not use dashes to set apart a phrase
- Use BCE and CE for references to dates in the scope note; do not use BC and AD

### papyrus (material)

**SN**: A writing material prepared from thin strips of the pith of the papyrus plant laid together, soaked, pressed, and dried.

### lithography

**SN**: Planographic printing process in which a design is deposited on the stone or plate with a greasy substance and the surface is chemically treated to accept ink only in the greasy areas.

- **Brevity**: SN should be brief and concise
  - It is intended to disambiguate, clarify usage, and touch upon the major relevant points of the concept; it is not a comprehensive encyclopedia entry
    - A minimum scope note may be one or two lines of text
    - As a general rule, do not write scope notes longer than 250 words (or 1500 characters with spaces)
- The scope note must be concise, clear, and include only essential information
- Include only the most important and critical characteristics of the concept
- State the differentiating characteristics precisely
Submitting a Scope Note

• **Avoid “Use for ...”:** Do not begin the scope note with the phrase "Use for ..."; this phrase was used in legacy AAT scope notes

• **Avoid overly technical terminology:** Use relatively simple terminology that will be familiar to the end user

• **Avoid negative statements:** Use affirmative statements when possible. Generally state what the concept is rather than what it is not, except where necessary for clarity.

• **Avoid circularity:** Do not define the concept by using a closely related term not

• **Avoid tautology:** Do not define the term by a mere repetition of the term itself or simply paraphrasing the term

• **Usage: Separate concepts:** Do not include usages or meanings that more properly describe separate concepts; instead, make a separate record

Do not include general and specific meanings in same SN; legacy data with this problem will be fixed

• **Usages: Same concept:** If there are variations in meaning for a term and the term is correctly a single concept, describe the usages in the scope note; begin SN with overall or current meaning

---

**History painters**
Not “Artists who produce history paintings.”
Yes “Artists who produce history paintings, which are multi-figure narrative scenes of real or legendary events.”

**Colored paper**
Not “Paper that is colored.”
Yes “Non-white paper uniformly tinted with pigments or dye, usually during manufacture.”

---

**Chronometers**, valid expression of multiple usage
“Certain types of precision time pieces. Originally referred to strongly built precision timekeeping devices especially designed for use on ships; now also used for extremely accurate wrist watches or pocket watches.”
Submitting a Scope Note

- **Respect hierarchical placement**: Must agree with broader and narrower contexts; must in no way contradict the stated or implied meaning of broader concepts, as a *type of* its broader concepts
- If the concept has children, SN must be true for all children of the concept, cannot exclude any of the narrower concepts
- **Meaning of broader term**: Wording must agree with the syntax and meaning of its broader context; if the term has multiple parents, must work with alternate hierarchical positions
- **Scope neither too general nor too specific**: Should explain characteristics that differentiate the concept from other concepts; but do not create an overly specific description in the scope note that does not apply universally to all examples of this concept. Do not describe one particular example of a concept.

**Uses**: Give an explanation of how the object or other concept is used; do not restrict the scope by being overly specific; cite specific as an example not stated as the limit of usage.

- **Characteristics**: Describe the primary characteristics of the concept (It is characterized by ...). Do not be overly specific, for example use words such as “often” or “typically” to avoid inappropriate limitations

---

**Examples**

- Fixative, not too limiting or too specific
  - Not “A substance used to increase the durability or stability of pigment on paper or dye in textiles.”
  - Yes “A substance used to increase the durability or stability of another substance, such as pigment on paper or dye in textiles.”

- Capstan tables, under <tables by form>, describe the form
  - “Tables with a circular top that expands on an iron frame to allow eight extra leaves to be inserted. [...]”
Optional

AAT Other fields

Related Concepts

- **Definition:** Associative relationships between one concept record to other concept records in the AAT. It includes various types of ties or connections between concepts, excluding genus/species (hierarchical) relationships. Related Concepts are also called *Related Terms (RT)* in the jargon of thesaurus construction.
- Only clear and direct relationships should be recorded
- Typically current, but occasionally may be historical
- Use appropriate **Relationship Type**

[for "watercolors" paintings]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship Type</th>
<th>Related Concept</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2212 produced by</td>
<td>watercolor brushes (artists' brushes by function&gt;, artists' brushes, ... Furnishings and Equipment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2501 made of/require</td>
<td>watercolor (water-base paint, &lt;paint by composition or origin&gt;, ... Materials)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2501 made of/require</td>
<td>watercolor paper (drawing paper, &lt;paper by function&gt;, ... Materials)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2325 created by</td>
<td>watercolorists (&lt;painters by technique, implement, or material employed&gt;, implement, ... People)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2427 produced by</td>
<td>watercolor painting (technique) (&lt;painting techniques by medium&gt;, painting techniques, ... Processes and Techniques, Activities facet)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Consult the Guidelines for additional fields
- Among the notable optional fields are Associative Relationships and Images

www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/aat_3_5_associative_rels.html
Optional

AAT Other fields

Images

- Persistent URLs recorded in the Media field
- Contributors are encouraged to provide persistent links to images for translated or new AAT concepts
- Use persistent links on museum sites, university sites, and other authoritative sources
- Avoid dot-com sites; an exception is Wikimedia, provided the image is noted as “public domain”
- Use images that represent the concept in a universal or general way; do not use images representing atypical reference to the concept
- Use images having captions that use the same term as described in the AAT record
AAT Sources

- **Literary warrant for terms**: Published evidence that the form, spelling, usage, and meaning of the term are widely agreed upon in authoritative sources
- Sources are required for all information in the AAT record
- Sources in the Getty vocabularies are controlled by a source file, comprising a Brief Citation, Full Citation, and unique source_ID
- See online Guidelines for rules to formulate citations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source ID: 2000096263</th>
<th>Merged Status: Not Merged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brief Source</strong>: Bachman, Two Spheres: Design in Architecture (2012)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AAT Sources

- It is required to use published sources for all terms and scope notes in the AAT.
- If possible, the descriptor or alternate descriptor for a concept in any language should be found in at least three published, authoritative sources.
- Having three sources of warrant helps to assure that the descriptor is the term most widely used in the scholarly community.

- With the abundance of online books and articles, it is often possible to do the majority of research online.
- If published sources are scarce, as with terms that are neologisms, the opinion of a scholar or other expert may serve as one piece of warrant.
- Museum databases and authoritative online sources are acceptable.
- Prefer the most authoritative, up-to-date sources available.
- For terms, consult specialized sources that are appropriate for various sections of the AAT, preferably done in consultation with content experts.
AAT Sources

- Prefer the most authoritative, up-to-date sources available
- Consult sources that are appropriate for various sections of the AAT, preferably chosen in consultation with content experts
- For sources of Scope Notes, do not plagiarize
  - Study one or more sources and paraphrase the material
  - Do not guess or misrepresent the source information

Sources for the AAT may include the following:

Standard general reference sources
- major authoritative language dictionaries
- encyclopedia
- library authority headings

Other authoritative sources
- other authoritative thesauri and controlled vocabularies
- textbooks (e.g., Gardner, Art through the Ages; Janson, History of Art)

Other resources covering pertinent topics
- books, journal articles, and newspaper articles
- archives, historical documents, and other original sources

Other sources
- databases of contributors
- articles or databases on museum or university Web sites
- written or oral opinions of scholars or other experts

Avoid Wikipedia and other crowd sourced resources, which are not consistently reliable nor considered scholarly.
How to interpret AAT sources

Random House Unabridged Dictionary

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

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

• In dictionaries, entry is in singular
• This may still be a source for the plural descriptor
• Interpretation of dictionary entry is allowed
How to interpret AAT sources

**slide** : a. 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.

- Note that dictionaries include homographs as a single entry, with different definitions (in the AAT, these are typically separate terms)
How to interpret AAT sources

Lantern Slide
A lantern slide is a positive transparency made or mounted on glass for projection. The term originated in the 19th c. when projectors were called magic lanterns. There were several slide formats then. Today black-and-white projection slides

- Encyclopedia entry
- Entry in an index
- Interpretation of capitalization is allowed

Grove Art Online
for all aspects of the visual arts world wide

Lantern slide

See under PHOTOGRAPHY, §1.
How to interpret AAT sources

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.

- It term is in running text rather than a heading or index, take care that the words are being used as a term, not simply a descriptive phrase
- E.g., here the term is in italics in the text
HEADING: Lantern slides

LC Control Number: sh 94005668

HEADING: Lantern slides

000 00970nz a2200241n 450
001 4861441
005 19971205150257.2
008 940804|anambsbn|a ana
035 _|a (DLC)sh 94005668
906 _|t 9434 |a te04 |v 0
010 _|a sh 94005668
040 _|a DLC |c DLC |d DLC
053 _0 |a TR505 |c Photography
150 _|a Lantern slides
450 _|a Magic lantern slides

- Include LOC heading, if there is one
- Interpretation of capitalization is allowed
- NB: LOC headings are not necessarily AAT terms (e.g., Cathedrals--Italy)
How to interpret AAT sources

- Online library catalogs and online books and articles are acceptable sources
- If the term is in the title, cite the source as you would the hardcopy book or article

Stereograph and the lantern slide in education / by G.E. Hamilton

Stereograph and the lantern slide in education / by

(Views of early twentieth-century China)

[Views of early twentieth-century China]

Google Scholar

Web Images Video News Maps more »

lantem slide germundson

Scholar

Results 1 - 1 of 1 for lantern slide

(CITATION) A Historical Study of the Lantern Slide Projector

GO Germundson - 1968 - St. Cloud State College

Web Search - Library Search
“Evidence for shock metamorphism in sandstones from the Libyan desert glass strewn field”

Microscopic analysis of sandstones from the southern Libyan Desert Glass (LDG) strewn field reveals a sequence of progressive deformation features which range from unaffected rock to extreme brecciation.

- For information in the Scope Note, etc., defer to the most recent authoritative source.
- If a point is not fully agreed upon by experts, explain the controversy (e.g., is this material created by shock metamorphism or impact?)
Contributing to ULAN
Additional resources re. contributing to ULAN

- The following slides include only a brief overview of contributing to ULAN

  - For full editorial instruction, see the ULAN Editorial Guidelines
    www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/index.html#ulan
  
  - For an overview presentation on the ULAN data, see ULAN: Introduction and Overview
    www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/ulan_in_depth.pdf
  
  - To search ULAN names online, see Union List of Artist Names® Online
    www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/ulan/index.html
ULAN First steps

• Communicate with the Getty Vocabulary Program regarding the number of terms and topics to be covered by your contribution

• Are you supplying variant names or biography for existing ULAN records? Or are you contributing entirely new ULAN records?

• Arrange for the proper staff and resource materials for your project

• For each new name, determine that the proposed new ULAN record
  • is not already in ULAN and
  • is within scope of ULAN

• Be prepared to supply data for all required fields, adhering to the ULAN Editorial Guidelines (online)
SCOPE OF ULAN

- Scope is from Antiquity to the present
- Identified individuals or groups of individuals working together (corporate bodies)
- Involved in the conception or production of visual arts and architecture

- May include artists, architects, craftsmen, as well as people and corporate bodies closely related to artists
- Museums and other repositories of art
- Anonymous artists
- Culture = Unknown artists
- Non-artists including rulers, prominent patrons, sitters

Not Included

- Mythological, legendary, literary, and many religious figures (e.g., Zeus); see IA
- Building names, even if the name is a homograph for the corporate body that inhabits the building (e.g., National Gallery of Art); see CONA
SCOPE OF ULAN

Persons, Artists
The main and original focus of ULAN, individuals who create or design art and architecture; includes anonymous hands

Corporate Bodies
Groups of people working together, not necessarily legally incorporated, studios, workshops, families, museums

Non-Artists
Individuals whose primary life roles are not artist; for amateur artist, may have non-preferred broader context as Persons, Artists

Unknown People by Culture
Creators or others whose identity is unknown, hand is unidentified, known by culture, e.g., unknown Aztec

Unidentified Named People
People or corporate bodies known by name, usually from original sources such as archival documents and inventories, but whose identity and biography is not established
**Elements of a ULAN record**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>names</th>
<th>life dates</th>
<th>geographic location</th>
<th>nationalities</th>
<th>related people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Shitao
Daoji
Yuanji
Tao-chi
Shih-t'ao
Zhu, Ruoji
Dadizi
Kuguaheshang
Qingxianglaoren | Birth: 1642
Death: 1707 | Guilin (Guangxi, China)
Yangzhou (Jiangsu, China) | Chinese
Qing | collaborated with Wang Yuanqi |

**IDs**

ID: 500014514

**Descriptive note:**

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

**Hierarchical**

Top of the ULAN list / hierarchy

* .... Persons, Artists (ULAN facet)
* ....... Shitao (Chinese painter and calligrapher, 1642-1707)
**Required Fields for ULAN**

- preferred name
- variant names, including display name
- source(s) for the names
- role(s) (e.g., *artist*, *watercolorist*)
- display biography
  - indexed nationality/culture
  - birth and death dates
- hierarchical position

* Note that there are default values for required fields and flags, used when the source database has no corresponding data for the element; see online Guidelines and XML contribution schema instructions.
List of Major Fields for ULAN 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
   3.1.4 Dates for relationship to parents
   3.1.5 Parent String

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 NAMES
   3.3.1 Term ID (required default)
   3.3.2 Name (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 Names
   3.3.10 Preferred Flag for Language
   3.3.11 Contributor for Name (required-default)
   3.3.12 Preferred Flag for Contributor (required-default)
   3.3.13 Sources for Names (required)
   3.3.14 Page Number for Name Source (required)
   3.3.15 Preferred Flag for Source (required-default)
   3.3.16 Dates for Names
   3.3.17 Display Name Flag (required-default)
   3.3.18 AACR Flag (LC heading)
   3.3.19 Other Flags
   3.3.20 Assigned To

Editorial guidelines at
www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/index.html#ulan

Contribution formats are available from links on this page
www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/contribute.html
List of Major Fields for ULAN in VCS editorial system

3.4 DESCRIPTIVE NOTE
3.4.1 Descriptive Note
3.4.2 Sources for the Descriptive Note
3.4.3 Contributor for the Descriptive Note

3.5 ASSOCIATIVE RELATIONSHIPS
3.5.1 Related People and Corporate Bodies
3.5.2 Relationship Type
3.5.3 Historical Flag
3.5.4 Dates for Related People and Corporate Bodies

3.6 BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION
3.6.1 Display Biography
3.6.2 Nationality (required)
3.6.3 Preferred Flag for Nationality (required-default)
3.6.4 Sequence Number for Nationality (required-default)
3.6.5 Role (required)
3.6.6 Preferred Flag (required-default)
3.6.7 Sequence Number (required-default)
3.6.8 Historical Flag (required-default)
3.6.9 Dates for Roles
3.6.10 Birth and Death Dates (required)
3.6.11 Birth and Death Places
3.6.12 Sex (required)
3.6.13 Preferred Flag for Biography (required-default)
3.6.14 Contributor for Biography (required)

3.7 EVENTS
3.7.1 Event Type
3.7.2 Preferred Flag for Event
3.7.3 Sequence Number
3.7.4 Event Place
3.7.5 Dates for Events

3.8 ADMINISTRATIVE FLAGS, NOTES, AND REVISION HISTORY
3.8.1 Comment Flag
3.8.2 Problem flag
3.8.3 Assigned To
3.8.4 Special Project
3.8.5 Facet Code
3.8.6 Legacy ID
3.8.7 Class Notation
3.8.8 Image
3.8.9 Index Note
3.8.10 Not Found Note
3.8.11 Status Note
3.8.12 Editor Note
3.8.13 Revision History
**ULAN Names**

- **Definition:** Names, appellations, and designations used to identify the person or corporate body
- Full name, historical names, official name, names in various languages
- May include honorifics or titles
- Must be equivalents: Refer to the same person or corporate body
- If an anonymous hand is “probably” the same as a named artist, these are two separate records and linked through Associative Relationships

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wren, Christopher</td>
<td>Rothko, Mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christopher Wren</td>
<td>Giambologna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalf, Willem</td>
<td>Burgkmair, Hans, the elder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms00eraud, Pierre-Antoine, p$02ere</td>
<td>Bartolo di Fredi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pei, I. M.</td>
<td>Sullivan, Louis H.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rembrandt Harmensz. van Rijn</td>
<td>Michelangelo Buonarroti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilbert &amp; George</td>
<td>Kicking Bear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limbourg Brothers</td>
<td>Shen Nanpin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skidmore, Owings &amp; Merrill</td>
<td>Katsushika Hokusai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKim, Mead and White</td>
<td>Hand G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associated American Artists</td>
<td>Master of the Dido Panels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Gallery of Art</td>
<td>Achilles Painter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unterberger family</td>
<td>Monogrammist A. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Animation (Disney</td>
<td>unknown Aztec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Studios, Walt Disney Company)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Fields associated with ULAN names

- Example of ULAN names and related fields
- Each name has a persistent, unique term_ID
- Unique ID for ULAN record is “subject_ID”
- Languages, sources, and much other information are also identified by unique IDs
- “AACR2” = LOC preferred “Yes”
- Other Flags (see Guidelines)

**Display Name = “Yes”** means this is the natural order form of the name for displays; if there were an inverted form of preferred name, it would be record-preferred, #1, and natural order form would be #2, flagged “index” (e.g., *Wren, Christopher* = index and *Christopher Wren* = display)

- Display Date is a note or reference to date of usage of the name, e.g., when a person changes their name; must be indexed with Start Date and End Date

---

**for ULAN Subject ID 500016387**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>Terms/Names</th>
<th>Display Dt</th>
<th>Start Dt</th>
<th>End Dt</th>
<th>Term ID</th>
<th>Disp Nm</th>
<th>ACR2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Giambologna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1500045737</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Giovanni da Bologna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1500209868</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Bologna, Giovanni da</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1600045729</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Bologne, Jean de</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1500045731</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Term Contrib(s)** P

- AVERY
- BHA
- CENSUS
- FDA

**Language(s)** Code P Term Type Qualifier

- **Term Source(s)**
  - Avery Authority files (1963-)
  - B$00en$00ezit, Dictionnaire des Peintres (1972:137)
  - Getty Provenance index Databases [online] (11)
Required ULAN names

- At least one name is required
- The preferred name is the name used most often in standard general reference sources and scholarly sources in English
- “Language” designation does not track etymology of words or names (just that a name is used in texts in that language)
- The record-preferred name is displayed in default displays; all names are equal in retrieval

Warrant for ULAN names

- Names must be found in published sources or, for repositories, in the contributor’s database
- Include names translated into English (e.g., Raphael) if warranted (rare for people, common for corp. body)
- Include preferred name in the local language of the person or corporate body (e.g., Raffaello)
- Include additional alternate and variant names
- Include references to Library of Congress Authorities, other pertinent authorities
ULAN names

- For modern western names, the preferred name is inverted
- Include the natural order form of preferred name, flagged “display”
- Other variant names in inverted order do not require a natural order form

- For preferred names of elder/younger, senior/junior, I/II, see the Guidelines
- For rulers’ names, see the Guidelines

- If an anonymous artist has been identified, add the names of the master to the record
- If scholars disagree re. the identification of the master, make two separate records and link anonymous master to the named person through Associative Relationships
ULAN names

- Preferred names for corporate bodies, pseudonyms, non-western names, and early western names may be in natural order rather than inverted.
- Initials or acronyms may be included.
- Dates for names refer to the usage of the name, not the lifespan of the artist.

Le Corbusier (preferred, V, display, LC, P) .... pseudonym adopted in 1920
Corbusier, Le (V)

Dai Xi (preferred, V, display, Chinese (transliterated Pinyin), NA, U)
Dài Xi (V, Chinese (transliterated Pinyin), NA, U)

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

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**ULAN Display Biography**

- **Definition**: A concise expression of the nationality, major roles (e.g., *architect, painter, sculptor*), birth and death dates of the person or the places, activities, and dates of existence of the corporate body
- May be constructed by the cataloger or concatenated automatically from fielded data
- **Recommendation**: Construct the Display Biography by hand to allow for expression of nuance and uncertainty
- Index the roles, nationality, and dates referenced here in controlled fields

---

**for Jacques Louis David**

**Display Biography:**
French painter and draftsman, 1748-1825

**NATIONALITY**: French

**ROLES**:
- artist
- painter
draftsman
portraitist

**BIRTH DATE**: 1748
**DEATH DATE**: 1825
**ULAN Display Biography**

**Fields associated with biography in ULAN**
- The row of biography data is repeatable
- Contributors may express different opinions or different preferences re. biography
- Include places of birth and death if known; controlled by a list, mapped to TGN
- Include sex if known

For Christopher Wren, ULAN 500115492

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Contributors/Sources</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Additional Subject Fields</th>
<th>Roles</th>
<th>Biography</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Events</th>
<th>Media</th>
<th>Birth Place</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Birth Dt</th>
<th>Death Place</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Death Dt</th>
<th>Contributor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>British architect, 1632-1723</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>East Knole (Wiltshire, England, Unit</td>
<td>46011203</td>
<td>1632</td>
<td>Greater London (England, United Kingdom)</td>
<td>46011803</td>
<td>1723</td>
<td>AVER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>English architect and engraver; born East Knole (Wiltshire, England, Unit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>East Knole (Wiltshire, England, Unit</td>
<td>46011203</td>
<td>1632</td>
<td>Hampton Court (Greater London, England)</td>
<td>48012106</td>
<td>1723</td>
<td>BHA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20 X 1632-25 II 1723; Architect, Mathematician, England</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>East Knole (Wiltshire, England, Unit</td>
<td>46011203</td>
<td>1632</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CL-Courtauld</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>U</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>artist. 1632-1723</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>British draughtsman 1632-1723</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GRL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>U</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>English architect, 1632-1723</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GRLPSC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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ULAN Nationality/Culture

**Definition:** A reference to the nationality, culture, ethnicity, race, religion, or sexual orientation of the person or corporate body

- Nationality does not necessarily indicate legal citizenship of a particular nation, empire, or city state
- Refers to a prolonged association with a given place, including historical nations (e.g., Flemish), culture (e.g., Frankish), or ethnic groups (e.g., Native American)
- One person or corporate body may have multiple nationalities
- Values that are more general may be indexed along with those that are more specific (e.g., for an ancient vase-painter, Ancient Greek is general while Attic is specific)

**DISPLAY BIOGRAPHY:**
American photographer, 1894-1985, born in Hungary

**NATIONALITY:**
Hungarian American

- This field indexes the Display Biography
- List the most prominent nationality in the Display Biography; index one or several
- It is controlled by a list that is mapped to the AAT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Nigerian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vietnamese</td>
<td>Native American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sienese</td>
<td>Italian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celtic</td>
<td>Berber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancient Roman</td>
<td>Jewish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Required

**ULAN Roles**

- **Definition:** Terms that characterize one or more significant roles or characteristics of a person or a function or purpose of a corporate body
  - No more than three roles in display biography
  - Index the primary role as stated in the Display Biography, as well as all other significant roles
  - Include the major professional roles or activities performed by the person throughout his or her lifetime (e.g., *artist, architect, sculptor*)
  - For a corporate body, roles include the major activities or purpose of the firm, institution, or other corporate body (e.g., *studio, manufactory, workshop*)
  - Roles are controlled by a list, which is linked to the AAT
  - May be dates for the roles

**Sample roles**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>role</th>
<th>role</th>
<th>role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>painter</td>
<td>architect</td>
<td>landscape architect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sculptor</td>
<td>architectural firm</td>
<td>portraitist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>printmaker</td>
<td>museum</td>
<td>marine painter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goldsmith</td>
<td>art academy</td>
<td>author</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>illuminator</td>
<td>religious order</td>
<td>pope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>historian</td>
<td>publisher</td>
<td>archaeologist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fields associated with roles**

for Display Biography: Italian sculptor, architect, 1480-1578
ULAN Birth and Death Dates

**Definition:** Years when the person was born and died or the corporate body was founded and dissolved
- The birth date and death data are referred to in the Display Biography, and indexed here
- Expressed using positive and negative integers (negative for dates BCE)
- When exact years are unknown, estimate Birth and Death Dates for retrieval; not visible to end users
- Allow a lifespan of 100 or 120 years for a person, if nothing else is known
- Use Death Date “9999” for extant corporate bodies
- In Display, if only birth or death date known, do not use hyphen (not “1934-“)
- Use “ca.” or “probably” as needed

**Required**

- **Display Biography:** Italian painter, ca. 1360-before 1413
  - Birth Date: 1355
  - Death Date: 1413
- **Display Biography:** Greek vase painter, ca. 340-ca. 265 BCE
  - Birth Date: -350
  - Death Date: -275
- **Display Biography:** Nigerian sculptor, died 1978
  - Birth Date: 1878
  - Death Date: 1978
- **Display Biography:** Persian king, patron, reigned 522-486 BCE
  - Birth Date: -550
  - Death Date: -486
- **Display Biography:** American art museum, established 1937
  - Birth Date: 1937
  - Death Date: 9999

See online Guidelines for full rules on estimating life spans
- Use “active” if life dates are unknown
- May list century; use “contemporary,” not “21st century”
- For decades, do not use apostrophe (not “1860’s”)  
- Use slash for “between”
- Use BCE and CE (not BC and AD)
ULAN Hierarchical Relationships

- **Definition:** *Parents* are the broader context(s) for the ULAN record; Hierarchical Relationships are broader/narrower, reciprocal relationships between ULAN records

- There are five facets in ULAN
  - Persons, Artists
  - Corporate Bodies
  - Non-Artists
  - Unidentified Named People
  - Unknown People by Culture

- In ULAN, records in most facets usually have hierarchical relationships only to the immediate parent of *facet*
- Exception: Records in the Corporate Bodies facet may have greater hierarchical depth

---

www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/ulan_3_1_hierarchical_rels.html

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ULAN Other Fields

Related People and Corporate Bodies

- **Definition:** *Associative relationships* to other persons and corporate bodies in the ULAN, particularly any important ties or connections between persons or corporate bodies excluding hierarchical whole/part relationships
- Make links to people and corporate bodies who are professionally directly related to each other
- Certain familial relationships may also be recorded here

- Relationship Types are reciprocal and controlled by a list
- There may be dates linked to the relationships

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship Type</th>
<th>Related People</th>
<th>Relationship Type</th>
<th>Related Person</th>
<th>Display Date</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>End Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1101 teacher of</td>
<td>1102 student of</td>
<td>1105 apprentice of</td>
<td>1106 apprentice was</td>
<td>1107 influenced</td>
<td>1108 influenced by</td>
<td>1111 master of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

- For Richard Meier & Partners Architects LLP
  - **Relationship Type:** members are
  - **Related People:**
    - Richard Meier
    - Reynolds Logan
    - Michael Palladino
    - Dukho Yeon
    - James R. Crawford
    - Vivian Lee
    - Bernhard Karpf

- For Albrecht Dürer (German, 1471-1528)
  - **Relationship Type:** son of
    - **Related Person:** Albrecht Dürer the elder
  - **Relationship Type:** student of
    - **Related Person:** Michael Wolgemut

  **Display Date:** 1486-1490
  **Start Date:** 1486  **End Date:** 1490
**Descriptive Note**

- **Definition:** A Note that provides descriptive information about the artist or expands upon information recorded in other fields.
- Discuss disputed issues or ambiguity regarding names or facts.
- Should be brief, not a full biography or encyclopedia entry.
- Do not discuss the artist’s individual works.
- Okay to briefly discuss style and place in art history.
- Desc. Note is repeatable in different languages.

---

**Optional**

**ULAN Other Fields**

- **Definition:** Persistent URLs recorded in the Media field.
- Provide URLs for representative works of artist or a portrait of ULAN person.

---

**Images**

For Bartolo di Fredi, ULAN 500031914

---

For Riza, ULAN 500116631

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

ULAN Other Fields

Events

- **Definition**: Terminology referring to a critical event, activity, state or status, or situation in the person's life or the corporate body's history
- Events must be accompanied by a date or location
- Intended to index only a short list of important life events for the artist, not to provide a complete biography of the person or corporate body
- Controlled by the Event Type list
**ULAN Sources**

- **Literary warrant for names**: Published evidence that the form and spelling of the name
- Sources are required for all information in the ULAN record
- Sources in the Getty vocabularies are controlled by a source file, comprising a Brief Citation, Full Citation, and unique source_ID
- See online Guidelines for rules to formulate citations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source ID</th>
<th>Merged Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2100155623</td>
<td>Not Merged</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Brief Source**: Grove Encyclopedia of Medieval Art and Architecture (2012)

ULAN Sources

- Consult multiple sources for the preferred name, one source may be your institution’s database
- Prefer the most authoritative, up-to-date sources available
- At least one good source for other names and other information
- For sources of Descriptive Notes, do not plagiarize; paraphrase
- Do not guess or misrepresent the source information

Sources for ULAN may include the following:

Standard general reference sources
- Grove, Thieme-Becker, Bénézit
- LC Name Authority Headings, VIAF
- Text books
- General biographical dictionaries

Other official sources
- Repository publications, catalogs, official museum Web sites
- General encyclopedia and dictionaries
- Other authoritative Web sites (e.g., university sites)

Other sources
- Authority records of contributors’ databases
- Written or oral opinions of scholars or other experts
- Books on specialized topics, monographs
- Journal articles, newspaper articles
- Inscriptions on art objects, coins, or other artifacts
- Archives, historical documents, and other original sources

Avoid Wikipedia and other crowd sourced resources, which are not consistently reliable nor considered scholarly
How to interpret ULAN sources

- In dictionaries, back of book indexes, LOC and other name authorities, in inverted order
- Museum tombstone displays, in natural order
- Running text as source is allowed
- Interpretation is allowed
- You may use the same source for inverted and natural order name in ULAN

Responsive to changing concepts in furniture, interior design and architecture. The earliest surviving stringed keyboard instruments are Italian harpsichords and spinets of the 16th century; the ‘arpicembalo che fà il piano e il forte’ (i.e. the first documented reference to the piano), 1698, was invented in Florence by Bartolomeo Cristofori (1655-1731) the 17th and 18th centuries were also established in northern Europe. Baroque, Baroque, Rococo chinoiserie, the decoration varied greatly according to fashion. An old instrument might be redecorated one or more times, so dating an instrument solely by artistic style is inadvisable.

Grand Piano
Bartolomeo Cristofori (Padua 1655–1731)
Florence
Date: 1720
Medium: Various materials

Bartolomeo Cristofori

MARC Display (Labelled Display)

LC Control Number: nr 89005347
HEADING: Cristofori, Bartolomeo, 1655-1732
000 008333c a2200193n 450
001 2560893
005 19890522054751.8
008 890504a acnnab [a a a a c
010 [a nr 89005347
035 [a (DLC)nr 89005347
400 [a NjP | e NjP
100 10a Cristofori, Bartolomeo
400 10a Cristofori, Bartolommeo

Images may be under additional copyright.
How to interpret ULAN sources

- Interpretation is allowed
- Normalize capitalization
- Do not enter multiple names in one ULAN field
- Do not enter parentheses

- Preferred for this source
  Cristofori, Bartolomé
- Variant names for this source
  Cristofani, Bartolomé
  Cristofali, Bartolomé

- For this source, preferred name in inverted order, parentheses
  Cristofori, Bartolomeo
- Variant name
  Cristofori, Bartolomeo di Francesco
Contributing to TGN
Additional resources re. contributing to TGN

- The following slides include only a brief overview of contributing to TGN
  - For full editorial instruction, see the TGN Editorial Guidelines
    [www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/index.html#tgn](www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/index.html#tgn)
  - For an overview presentation on the TGN data, see TGN: Introduction and Overview
    [www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/tgn_in-depth.pdf](www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/tgn_in-depth.pdf)
  - To search TGN names online, see Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names® Online
    [www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/tgn/index.html](www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/tgn/index.html)
TGN First steps

- Communicate with the Getty Vocabulary Program regarding the number of terms and topics to be covered by your contribution
- Are you supplying variant names or information for existing TGN records? Or are you contributing entirely new TGN records?
- Arrange for the proper staff and resource materials for your project
- For each new name, determine that the proposed new TGN record
  - is not already in TGN and
  - is within scope of TGN
- Be prepared to supply data for all required fields, adhering to the TGN Editorial Guidelines (online)
SCOPE OF TGN

- TGN places include political entities and physical features
- Scope is global, some extraterrestrial
- Includes all current continents and nations
- Historical places, including nations and empires
- Prehistory to the present
- Real places, not mythical
- May include formerly inhabited places, historical places with unknown exact locations “lost settlement”
- Focus on places important to art and cultural heritage
- Modern world is maintained via national databases USGS and NIMA; framework upon which historical places are inserted, from contributors

Not Included

- Mythological, legendary and fictitious literary places; see IA
- Building names; if the structure is used as a place name, it is in TGN, but the record for the building (e.g., Abbadia di Fiastra (monastery)); see CONA; the TGN place will be linked in CONA
SCOPE OF TGN

- TGN is a thesaurus, compliant with ISO and NISO standards for thesaurus construction
- It contains hierarchical, equivalence, and associative relationships
- Is TGN a GIS (Geographic Information System)? No. A GIS is designed to capture and manage, geographically referenced data; coordinates are key
- TGN focuses instead on names and relationships appropriate to a thesaurus for art, architecture, conservation, rich historical data
- While most records in TGN include coordinates, these coordinates are approximate and are intended for reference only; TGN is not linked to or capable of constructing maps
- However, TGN could be used with GIS to link to maps and to improve retrieval of GIS based on relationships, including synonyms (variant names)
Elements of a TGN record

**names**
- Munich
- München
- Monaco
- Muenchen
- Minga
- Munich

**ID** 7004333

**hierarchical rels**
- Top of TGN
- ...Europe
- ...... Germany
- ...... Bavaria
- .......... Oberbayern
- .......... Munich

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

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

**place type dates**
- founded near an older Benedictine settlement in 1157

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

**associative relationships**
- capital of - Bayern (state)
- capital of - Electorate of Bavaria

**sources**
**Required Fields for TGN**

- preferred name
- variant names, as stated in Rules
- source(s) for the names
- place type(s) (e.g., *inhabited place*)
- hierarchical position
- [coordinates (strongly recommended, but not required for contribution)]

* Note that there are default values for required fields and flags, used when the source database has no corresponding data for the element; see online Guidelines and XML contribution schema instructions
# List of Major Fields for TGN in VCS editorial system

## 3.1 Hierarchical Relationships
- Parents *(required)*
- Sort Order *(required-default)*
- Historical Flag *(required-default)*
- Dates for relationship to parents
- Parent string *(required-default)*
- Hierarchy Relationship Type *(required-default)*

## 3.2 Identifying Numbers, Status Flags, Subject ID *(required-default)*
- Parent Key *(required)*
- Merged Status *(required-default)*
- Published Status *(required-default)*
- Review Status *(required-default)*
- Record Type *(required-default)*
- Candidate Status *(required-default)*
- Label *(required-default)*
- Contributors for Subject Record *(required)*
- Sources for the Subject Record *(required)*

## 3.3 Names
- Term ID *(required-default)*
- Name *(required)*
- Preferred Flag *(required-default)*
- Qualifier
- Sequence Number *(required-default)*
- Historical Flag *(required-default)*
- Term Type *(required-default)*
- Part of Speech *(required-default)*
- Vernacular Flag *(required-default)*
- Language for Names *(required-default)*
- Preferred Flag for Language *(required-default)*
- Language Status *(required-default)*
- Contributor for Name *(required-default)*
- Preferred Flag for Contributor *(required-default)*
- Sources for Names *(required)*
- Page Number for Term Source *(required)*
- Preferred Flag for Source *(required-default)*
- Dates for Names
- Display Name Flag *(required-default)*
- AACR Flag *(LC heading)*
- Other Flags
- Assigned To note

---

**Editorial guidelines at**

[www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/index.html#tgn](http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/index.html#tgn)

**Contribution formats are available from links on this page**

[www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/contribute.html](http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/contribute.html)
List of Major Fields for TGN in VCS Editorial System

3.4 Descriptive Note
- Descriptive Note
- Sources for the Descriptive Note
- Contributors for the Descriptive Note
- Language of Descriptive Note

3.5 Associative Relationships
- Related Places
- Relationship Type
- Historical Flag
- Dates for Associative Relationship

3.6 Place Type
- Place Type (required)
- Preferred Flag (required-default)
- Sequence Number (required-default)
- Historical Flag (required-default)
- Dates for Place Type

3.7 Coordinates
- Coordinates
  - Latitude: Degree; Minute; Second; Direction; Decimal Degrees
  - Longitude: Degree; Minute; Second; Direction; Decimal Degrees
- Bounding Coordinates
  - Least Latitude: Degree; Minute; Second; Direction; Decimal Degrees
  - Most Latitude: Degree; Minute; Second; Direction; Decimal Degrees
  - Least Longitude: Degree; Minute; Second; Direction; Decimal Degrees
  - Most Longitude: Degree; Minute; Second; Direction; Decimal Degrees
- Elevation: Feet; Meters

3.8 Administrative Flags, Notes, and Revision History
- Comment Flag
- Problem Flag
- Assigned To
- Special Project
- facet
- Legacy ID
- Class Notation
- Image
- Index Note
- Not Found Note
- Status Note
- Editor Note
- Revision History (required-default)
**TGN Names**

**Definition:** Proper names, appellations, or other identifying phrases used to refer to a geographic or administrative location

- Full name, historical names, official name, names in various languages, codes for names
- May include honorifics or titles
- Must be equivalents: Refer to the same place
- If a lost settlement is “probably” the same as a named settlement, these are two separate records and linked through Associative Relationships
- If an ancient site is near, but not under, a modern town, these are two separate records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proper Name</th>
<th>Other Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>Beijing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lundinium</td>
<td>Peking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Islands</td>
<td>北京</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rione XVIII Castro Pretorio</td>
<td>Michigan, Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>Lake Michigan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile de la Cité</td>
<td>Carthage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>al-Udunn</td>
<td>Καρθαγήν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordânia</td>
<td>Aztec Empire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOR</td>
<td>Middle East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al Mamlakah al Uduniyyah al Hashimiyyah</td>
<td>Dodekanisou regional division</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fields associated with TGN names

- Example of TGN names and related fields
- Each name has a persistent, unique term_ID
- Unique ID for TGN record is “subject_ID”
- Languages, sources, and much other information are also identified by unique IDs
- “AACR2” = LOC preferred “Yes”
- Other Flags (see Guidelines)

Display Name = “Yes” means this is the natural order form of the name for displays; if there were an inverted form of preferred name, it would be record-preferred, #1, and natural order form would be #2, flagged “index” (e.g., Michigan, Lake = index and Lake Michigan = display)

Display Date is a note or reference to date of usage of the name; must be indexed with Start Date and End Date

Additional Subject Field: Comment = Noted; among homographs, this is the most well known place with this name

For TGN Subject ID 7006952
**Required TGN names**

- At least one name is required
- The preferred name is the vernacular (local) name used most often in authoritative source or sources
- The record-preferred name is displayed in default displays; all names are equal in retrieval

**Warrant for TGN names**

- For the modern world, the preferred name is usually the NGA/NIMA preferred name (for ease of updating)
- Names must be found in published sources or in the contributor’s database
- “Language” designation does not track etymology of words or names (but name is *used* in texts in that language)
- Include the preferred name in the local language (vernacular) (e.g., *Firenze*)
- Include names translated into English (e.g., *Florence*) if warranted (rare for most places, except famous places)
- Include additional alternate and variant names
- Include references to LOC and other pertinent authorities; include warranted site name for archaeological sites
TGN names

- Names of administrative entities, such as historical empires
- Physical features, preferred name may be in inverted order (e.g., Etna, Monte); include name in natural order too
- For currently inhabited places, the preferred name is the vernacular name; use the transliterated name in the Roman alphabet (e.g., Moskva); include the Russian name too (e.g., Москва)
- In some cases, there may be multiple vernacular names when multiple languages are spoken in the place
- Only one may be record-preferred, but all are equal in retrieval
- If there is a translation of the name in English, flag the preferred English (e.g., Moscow)
**TGN names**

- Include current and historical names
- Names in other languages
- Name of cave temples as place name in TGN; record for the rock-cut building complex is in CONA
- Archaeological sites

---

**Machupicchu** (preferred, C,V)  
Machu Picchu (C,V)  
Macchu Picchu (C,V)  
Machu Pikchu (C,V)  
Machupichu, Ruinas (C,V)

**Attirampakkam** (preferred, C,O)  
Attirampakkam (C,V)  
এটিরংমা (C,V)

---

**Qianfodong** (preferred, C,V, Chinese (transliterated Pinyin without tones), U)  
Mogao Caves (C,V, display, English-P, U, N)  
Mogao Grottoes (C,V, English, U, N)  
Mògāo kū (C,V, Chinese (transliterated Pinyin), U)  
Caves of the Thousand Buddhas (C,V, English, U)  
Ch‘ien-fu-tung-miao (C,V, Chinese (transliterated), U)  
Chenfudun (C,V, Chinese (transliterated), U)  
千佛洞 (C,V, Chinese, U)  
莫高窟 (C,V, Chinese-P, U)
TGN Place Types

**Definition:** A noun or adjective that characterizes a significant aspect of the place, including its role, function, political anatomy, size, or physical characteristics

- May include terms for culture (e.g., Aztec)
- Place types are controlled by a list, mapped to the AAT
- The primary administrative hierarchy (although formed by linking through Parent_ID), uses standard place types for levels

**Fields associated with place types**
for Dharmapuri, Tamil Nadu, India, TGN 1075169

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># P</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>Place Type</th>
<th>Display Date</th>
<th>Start Dt</th>
<th>End Dt</th>
<th>Type ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>inhabited place</td>
<td>was settled in Neolithic Age</td>
<td>-10000</td>
<td>9999</td>
<td>83002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>town</td>
<td></td>
<td>83030</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>archaeological site</td>
<td></td>
<td>54451</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Neolithic</td>
<td></td>
<td>12021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sample place types**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>city</th>
<th>village</th>
<th>seaport</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kingdom</td>
<td>provincial capital</td>
<td>diocese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>archaeological site</td>
<td>island nation</td>
<td>satellite community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhist</td>
<td>Iron Age</td>
<td>fortified settlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tourist center</td>
<td>resort</td>
<td>monastery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Standard place types for levels**

- continent (preferred place type)
- primary political unit (place type in position #2, for nations, empires, etc.)
- first level subdivision (place type in position #2)
- second level subdivision (place type in position #2)
- inhabited place (preferred place type)
- or deserted settlement (preferred place type)
**TGN Hierarchical Relationships**

- **Definition:** *Parents* are the broader contexts for the TGN record; whole/part, reciprocal relationships
- Use the existing TGN hierarchy to find the appropriate parent_ID for your contribution
- Position the new place under the most specific level appropriate for the given nation; not all nations have the same number of administrative levels in TGN
- If you are uncertain where to position the place, put it under a `temp.parent` (see Guidelines)

- TGN is polyhierarchical
- Places may be linked to current and historical broader contexts
- There may be dates associated with the hierarchical link

```
Hierarchical Position:
  World (facet)
    .... Europe (continent) (P)
      .......... Italy (nation) (P)
        ............. Tuscany (region (administrative division)) (P,C) part of new kingdom of Italy
          kingdom of Italy from 1861
            ............ Pisa (province) (P)
              ............... Volterra (inhabited place) (P)

Additional Parents:
  World (facet)
    .... Europe (continent) (P)
      .......... Etruria (former group of nations/states/cities) (P)
                    Volterra (inhabited place) (P,H)  
```

*historical relationship “H”*

Start Date: 1861  End Date: 9999
Optional but strongly recommended

TGN Coordinates

- **Definition:** Geographic coordinates indicating the point on the globe where the place is located, expressed in degrees/minutes/seconds and decimal fractions of degrees
- Compliant with ISO 6709 Standard representation of geographic point location by coordinates, using the WGS 84 (revised 2004) coordinate reference system.
- Contribute a central point, if possible, using authoritative atlases or geographic databases such as NIMA/NGA
- Bounding box and elevation are also possible
- Contribute in degrees/minutes/seconds or decimal degrees; the conversion will be done by TGN

For Machu Picchu, Peru (deserted settlement)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Degree:</th>
<th>Minute:</th>
<th>Second:</th>
<th>Direction:</th>
<th>Decimal:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Least Latitude</td>
<td>Degree:</td>
<td>Minute:</td>
<td>Second:</td>
<td>Direction:</td>
<td>Decimal:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most Latitude</td>
<td>Degree:</td>
<td>Minute:</td>
<td>Second:</td>
<td>Direction:</td>
<td>Decimal:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Degree:</th>
<th>Minute:</th>
<th>Second:</th>
<th>Direction:</th>
<th>Decimal:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Least Longitude</td>
<td>Degree:</td>
<td>Minute:</td>
<td>Second:</td>
<td>Direction:</td>
<td>Decimal:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most Longitude</td>
<td>Degree:</td>
<td>Minute:</td>
<td>Second:</td>
<td>Direction:</td>
<td>Decimal:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Elevation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feet</th>
<th>Meters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7710</td>
<td>2350.008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/tgn_3_7_coordinates.html
Optional
TGN Other Fields

Related Places

- **Definition**: Associative Relationships to other places in the TGN for any important ties or connections between places, excluding hierarchical whole/part relationships
- Only clear and direct relationships should be recorded, Current or Historical
- Relationship Types are reciprocal and controlled by a list, see Guidelines
- There may be dates for relationships

for Lincoln, England

```
Related geographic places:
capital of .... Flavia Caesariensis .......... (province)
.......................... (World, Roman Republic and Empire, Britannia, Britannia Inferior) [7004847]
.......................... from the early 4th century CE
```

for Florence, Italy

```
Related geographic places:
ally of .... Bologna .......... (inhabited place)
.......................... (World, Europe, Italy, Emilia-Romagna, Bologna province) [7004847]
.......................... Guelph allies during the 13th and 14th centuries
```

for lost settlement Kinalua

```
Related geographic places:
possibly identified as .... Calneh .......... (lost settlement)
.......................... (World, Middle East) [7593942]
possibly identified as .... Krybucak .......... (deserted settlement)
.......................... (World, Asia, Turkey, Hatay) [7032903]
```

---

www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/tgn_3_5_associative_relationships.html

- Consult the Guidelines for additional fields
- Among the notable optional fields are Associative Relationships, Descriptive Note, Coordinates, and Images
www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/tgn_3_4_descriptive_note.html

**Optional**

**TGN Other Fields**

**Images**

- **Definition:** Persistent URLs recorded in the Media field
- Provide URLs for maps or representative images of the place

*for Silk Road, TGN 7031416*

---

**Descriptive Note**

- **Definition:** A Note that provides descriptive information about the place or expands upon information recorded in other fields
- Discuss disputed issues, sovereignty, or ambiguity regarding the names or critical facts
- Do not repeat the hierarchy information, but you may mention location and pertinent physical features
- Circumstances or founding and abandonment
- Should be brief, not a full history or encyclopedia entry
- Desc. Note is repeatable in different languages

*for Gaul (historical region), TGN 4004256*

**Descriptive Note:** Refers to the region inhabited by the ancient Gauls, comprising modern-day France and parts of Belgium, western Germany, and northern Italy. It was a powerful ancient country. Inhabited from ca. 600 BCE by Celtic Galli. French Gaul (the area of Gaul that is modern France) was later divided by Rome into four provinces: Narbonensis, Aquitania ...
Required

**TGN Sources**

- **Literary warrant for terms:** Published evidence that the form, spelling, usage, and meaning of the name are found in authoritative sources.
- Sources are required for all information in the TGN record.
- Sources in the Getty vocabularies are controlled by a source file, comprising a Brief Citation, Full Citation, and unique source _ID_.
- See online Guidelines for rules to formulate citations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source ID</th>
<th>Merged Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9008548</td>
<td>Not Merged</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Brief Source:** *Times Atlas of World History (1993)*

**TGN Sources**

- Consult multiple sources for the preferred name, one source may be your institution’s database
- Prefer the most authoritative, up-to-date sources available for the current name, coordinates, and hierarchical position
- Archival and other sources may provide variant names
- For sources of Descriptive Notes, do not plagiarize; paraphrase
- Do not guess or misrepresent the source information

**Sources for TGN may include the following:**

- Standard general reference sources
  - atlases, loose maps, gazetteers
  - geographic dictionaries, encyclopedias, guidebooks
  - government Web sites, including NGA (NIMA) and USGS
  - other authoritative online sources or databases
- Other official sources
  - newsletters from ISO and United Nations
  - communication with embassies
  - Library of Congress subject headings
- Other material on topics of geography or current events
  - books, journal articles, and newspaper articles
  - archives and other original sources
- Other sources
  - inscriptions on art objects, coins, or other artifacts
  - catalog records of repositories of art objects
  - books on history of art and architecture

Avoid Wikipedia and other crowd sourced resources, which are not consistently reliable nor considered scholarly.
How to interpret TGN sources

- In dictionaries, back of book indexes, authoritative geographic databases, LOC, NGA/NIMA, and other name authorities
- Maps may be sources
- Names found in running text are allowed
- Interpretation is allowed

**Erythrae**

*Encyclopaedia Britannica*

Erythrae, ancient Ionic city on the Mimas (now Kara Burun) peninsula in western Turkey. The original site of trade from the 4th century BC the city was located at modern Ildir, where traces of the wall circuit, theatre, and citadel are visible.

About 453 BC Erythrae, refusing to pay tribute, seceded from the Delian League. A garrison and a new government resulted in revolt. Again with Chios and Clazomenae, and the supporters of Asia, were described for the first time, and as well as their prophetic sibyls, Herophile and Althea.

**Ionia**

Ancient region covering the central coast of Asia Minor (modern Turkey) from the Bay of Izmir south to Bargsa. It included the cities of Miletos, Myus, Priene, Ephesus, Kolophon, Teos, Lebedos, Klazomenai, Phokaia, and Smyrna, and the adjoining islands of Samos and Chios. Herodotus (History 1:246) and Thucydides (History of the Peloponnesian War 1:12) claimed that Greeks fleeing the Dorian invasion colonized the region in the 11th century BC, but excavators have discovered Late Bronze Age (13th century BC) Mycenaean objects in the area, and Miletos may have been a Mycenaean trading port.
How to interpret TGN sources

- Interpretation is allowed
- Follow capitalization rules of TGN
- Names may found in an article without context; be certain this is the correct place
- May not know the modern administrative parent from the article
### How to interpret TGN sources

- Be alert to usage and rules in TGN; which may differ from listings in sources
- E.g., in *Princeton Encyclopedia*, a parenthetical name is not necessarily a place located on the same site as the ancient site
- E.g, NIMA/NGA, “unverified” is red flag; in this case, the ancient site is on the location of the modern village, which in TGN means the records are merged

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place Name (Variant - V)</th>
<th>Place Name (Approved - N)</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Map Links</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Izmir (TU35)</td>
<td>36° 22' 00&quot; N, 026° 29' 00&quot; E (36.366667, 26.483333)</td>
<td>Erythrae, ancient site on the location of the modern village, which in TGN means the records are merged</td>
<td>Google Maps, MapQuest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erythraeae (Unverified – D)</td>
<td>Izmir (TU35)</td>
<td>38° 10' 29&quot; N, 028° 03' 30&quot; E (38.1767, 28.058333)</td>
<td>Erythrae, ancient site on the location of the modern village, which in TGN means the records are merged</td>
<td>Google Maps, MapQuest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Patricia Harpring © 2016 J. Paul Getty Trust. For educational purposes only. Do not distribute.*
How to interpret TGN sources

- Inscriptions and other original sources may be used for variant names, only if authoritative warrant exists verifying this is the same place you intend.
- Do not transliterate unless you are an expert.

- For coordinates, be certain that your source is using the same system as TGN (ISO 6709 Standard representation of geographic point location by coordinates, using the WGS 84 (revised 2004) coordinate reference system).

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<thead>
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<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Elevation (meters)</th>
<th>Elevation (feet)</th>
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<td>595</td>
<td>1952</td>
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<tr>
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<td>40.4333333</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Izmir ili</td>
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</table>

38.3838889 -26.4766667

38° 23' 02" N 026° 28' 36" W
Contributing to CONA
Additional resources re. contributing to CONA

- The following slides include only a brief overview of contributing to CONA

- For full editorial instruction, see the CONA Editorial Guidelines
  [www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/index.html#cona](www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/index.html#cona)

- For an overview presentation on the CONA data, see CONA: Introduction and Overview
  [www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/cona_intro.pdf](www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/cona_intro.pdf)

- To search CONA titles/names online, see Cultural Objects Name Authority® Online
  [www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/cona/index.html](www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/cona/index.html)
CONA First steps

• Communicate with the Getty Vocabulary Program regarding the number of terms and topics to be covered by your contribution

• Are you supplying variant titles or information for existing CONA records? Or are you contributing records that are new to CONA?

• If you are a repository of works, or another cataloging project, map your data to CONA

• Arrange for the proper staff and resource materials for your project

• Be prepared to supply data for all required fields, adhering to the CONA Editorial Guidelines (online)
SCOPE OF CONA

• CONA includes records for cultural works: architecture and movable works; also visual surrogates, conceptual works (e.g., multiples), unknown named works (e.g., archival references)
• The focus of CONA is works cataloged in scholarly literature, museum collections, visual resources collections, archives, libraries, and indexing projects with a primary emphasis on art, architecture, or archaeology
• However, CONA includes artifacts, tools, machines, and other works that have a practical purpose, not necessarily intended as “art,” but which are valued as unique items and collected
• The coverage of CONA is global, from prehistory through the present
• Names or titles may be current, historical, and in various languages

• CONA may include works that were never built or that no longer exist, for example designs for a building that was not constructed or a work that is now destroyed

Not Included

• CONA does not focus on objects in natural history or scientific collections, although these works indeed fit into the framework of CONA and may be included; they are sometimes collected in art museums
• CONA does not include names of musical works, dramatic art, names of commercial films, or titles of literature (see the Getty IA or links to outside resources)
• CONA does not include records for corporate bodies, although the building that houses the corporate body would be included, even if it has the same name as the corporate body, e.g., National Gallery of Art (NGA) in Washington, DC; the corporate body in ULAN would be linked to the record for the building in CONA
**SCOPE OF CONA**

**Built Works**
Structures or parts of structures that are the result of conscious construction, are of practical use, are relatively stable and permanent, and are of a size and scale appropriate for—but not limited to—habitable buildings; includes complexes, sites, ruined and lost buildings

**Movable Works**
Includes the visual arts and other cultural works that are of the type collected by art museums and special collections, or by an ethnographic, anthropological, or other museum, or owned by a private collector, such as paintings, sculpture, prints, drawings, manuscripts, photographs, ceramics, textiles, furniture, and other visual media such as frescoes and architectural sculpture, performance art, archaeological artifacts, and various functional objects that are from the realm of material culture

**Visual Surrogates**
Images and three-dimensional works intended to be surrogates for the works depicted, for example study photographs; does not include works considered themselves works of art

**Conceptual Works**
Records for series as a concept, conceptual records for multiples, and other similar records; physical works, such as prints that belong to a series, may be linked to the conceptual record for the series

**Unidentified Named Works**
Works described in archival inventories or other sources, but their identity is not established
This subject was treated in several works by Rubens. Details of the commission are unknown, but the painting may have been in Cardinal Richelieu’s collection; it apparently influenced Watteau and Boucher.

**TITLES/Names**
- Judgement of Paris
- Jugement de Pâris
- Paris awarding the golden apple to Venus

**Creator**
- Peter Paul Rubens
  (Flemish painter, 1577-1640)

**Date**
- 1632/1635

**Style**
- Baroque

**Work Type**
- Painting

**Materials/tech**
- Oil on oak

**Dimensions**
- 144.8 × 193.7 cm
  (57 × 76.3 inches)

**Sources**
- Baker and Henry, National Gallery
  Complete Illustrated Catalogue (1995);
- Oppenheimer, Rubens: A Portrait (2002)

**General Subject**
- Religion and mythology
- Landscape
- Human figures

**Specific Subject**
- Judgment of Paris (Greek mythology)
- Peacock
- Dog
- Trojan War (Greek legends)
- Aphrodite (Greek goddess)
- Athena (Greek goddess)
- Hera (Greek goddess)
- Paris (Greek legendary character)
- Helen (Greek legendary character)
- Mars (Greek god)

**Current Location**
- National Gallery of Art (London, England)
  number NG194

**ID**
- 700008551
**Required Fields for CONA**

- Catalog Level
- Classification
- Work Type
- Title
- Creator
- Creation Date
- Subject
- Current Location
- Dimensions
- Materials & Techniques

*Note that there are default values for required fields and flags, used when the source database has no corresponding data for the element; see online Guidelines and XML contribution schema instructions*
List of Major Fields for CONA 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 (required default)
   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 Work Record (required)
   3.2.10 Sources for the Work Record (required)

3.3 TITLES AND NAMES
   3.3.1 Term ID (required-default)
   3.3.2 Titles/Names (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 Part of Speech
   3.3.9 Vernacular Flag (required-default)
   3.3.10 Language for Titles/Names
   3.3.11 Preferred Flag for Language
   3.3.12 Language Status
   3.3.13 Contributor for Titles/Names (required-default)
   3.3.14 Preferred Flag for Contributor (required-default)
   3.3.15 Sources for Titles/Names (required)
   3.3.16 Page Number for Title Source (required)
   3.3.17 Preferred Flag for Source (required-default)
   3.3.18 Dates for Titles/Names
   3.3.19 Display Title/Name Flag (required-default)
   3.3.20 AACR Flag (LC heading)
   3.3.21 Other Flags
   3.3.22 Assigned To

Editorial guidelines at
www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/index.html#cona
Contribution formats are available from links on this page
www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/contribute.html
3.4 DESCRIPTIVE NOTE
3.4.1 Descriptive Note
3.4.2 Sources for the Descriptive Note
3.4.3 Contributor for the Descriptive Note

3.5 ASSOCIATIVE RELATIONSHIPS
3.5.1 Related Works
3.5.2 Relationship Type
3.5.3 Historical Flag
3.5.4 Dates for Related Works

3.6. FIELDS FOR THE PHYSICAL WORK, ITS CREATION, AND SUBJECT

3.6.1 Work Type, Creator, Dates, Location
3.6.1.1 Catalog Level (required-default)
3.6.1.2 Work Type (required)
3.6.1.3 Preferred Flag for Work Type (required-default)
3.6.1.4 Sequence Number (required-default)
3.6.1.5 Historical Flag (required-default)
3.6.1.6 Display Date for Work Type
3.6.1.7 Start Date / End Date for Work Type
3.6.1.8 Classification (required)
3.6.1.9 Preferred Flag for Classification (required-default)
3.6.1.10 Creator Display (required)
3.6.1.11 Preferred Flag for Creator (required-default)
3.6.1.12 Contributor for Creator Display (required)
3.6.1.13 Related Person / Corporate Body (required)
3.6.1.14 Related Person Role (required-default)
3.6.1.15 Related Person Extent
3.6.1.16 Related Person Qualifier

3.6.1.17 Creation Date Display (required)
3.6.1.18 Date Qualifier
3.6.1.19 Start Date and End Date (required)
3.6.1.20 Geographic or Corporate Body Location (required)
3.6.1.21 Historical Flag for Location (required-default)
3.6.1.22 Location Type (required-default)
3.6.1.23 Repository Numbers (required if applicable)
3.6.1.24 Credit Line
3.6.1.25 Address Note

3.6.2 Physical Characteristics, Culture, Provenance
3.6.2.1 Display Materials (required)
3.6.2.2 Material Term (required if applicable)
3.6.2.3 Material Role
3.6.2.4 Material Flag
3.6.2.5 Material Extent
3.6.2.6 Display Dimensions (required)
3.6.2.7 Value (required if applicable)
3.6.2.8 Unit (required if applicable)
3.6.2.9 Dimension Type (required if applicable)
3.6.2.10 Dimensions Extent
3.6.2.11 Dimensions Qualifier
3.6.2.12 Scale Type
3.6.2.13 Format
3.6.2.14 Shape
3.6.2.15 Culture Term
3.6.2.16 Culture Sequence Number
3.6.2.17 Culture Preferred Flag
3.6.2.18 Style Term
3.6.2.19 Style Sequence Number
3.6.2.20 Style Preferred Flag
3.6.2.21 Style Type
3.6.2.22 Creation Number
### List of Major Fields for CONA in VCS Editorial System

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<td><strong>3.6.2.25 Watermarks</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>3.6.2.26 Inscriptions</strong></td>
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<td><strong>3.6.2.27 Typeface</strong></td>
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<td><strong>3.6.2.28 Marks</strong></td>
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<td><strong>3.6.2.29 State</strong></td>
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<td><strong>3.6.2.30 Edition</strong></td>
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<td><strong>3.6.3 Depicted Subject, Iconography Authority (1A)</strong></td>
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<td>3.6.3.2 General Sequence Number (required-default)</td>
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<td>3.6.3.5 General Subject Extent</td>
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<td>3.6.3.6 Specific Depicted Subject (highly recommended if applicable)</td>
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<td>3.6.3.7 Specific Sequence Number</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.3.15 Source Page</td>
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</table>

### 3.7 Generic Events

- **3.7.1 Event Type**
- **3.7.2 Preferred Flag for Event**
- **3.7.3 Sequence Number**
- **3.7.4 Event Place**
- **3.7.5 Dates for Event**

### 3.8 Administrative Flags, Notes, and Revision History

- **3.8.1 Comment Flag**
- **3.8.2 Problem Flag**
- **3.8.3 Assigned To**
- **3.8.4 Special Project**
- **3.8.5 facet Code**
- **3.8.6 Legacy ID**
- **3.8.7 Class Notation**
- **3.8.8 Image**
- **3.8.9 Index Note**
- **3.8.10 Not Found Note**
- **3.8.11 Status Note**
- **3.8.12 Editor Note**
- **3.8.13 Revision History**
CONA Titles and Names

- **Definition:** Titles, identifying phrases, or names given to a work of art, architecture, or material culture.

- For complex works, series, or collections, the title may refer to a discrete unit within the larger entity (a print from a series, a photograph in a collection, a panel from a fresco cycle, a building within a temple complex) or it may identify only the larger entity (series, collection, cycle) itself.

- Included titles in traditional Western sense, and names of objects, architecture, or groups that do not have a title.

- Titles/names could include the object type of the work (e.g., *Ceramic Bowl*) or the dedication or name of a building (e.g., *Saint Paul's Cathedral*).
Fields associated with CONA titles/names

- Example of CONA titles / names field and related fields
- Note that each title / name has a persistent, unique term_ID
- The unique ID for the CONA record is called the “subject_ID”
- Languages, sources, and much other information in the record is also identified with unique IDs
- **Other Flags** identify the type of title; repository title, if there is one, is generally preferred
- Preferred title in English is also flagged, to allow displays by English title (if there is one)

For CONA Subject ID: 700001886

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<th>H</th>
<th>V</th>
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<th>Start Dt</th>
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<td>U</td>
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<td>V</td>
<td>C</td>
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<th>Qualifier</th>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Required CONA titles/names

• It is required to record at least one title or name -- the record-preferred title or name, which is
  □ 1. the title or name preferred by the repository, or
  □ 2. the title or name used most often in scholarly literature to refer to the work
• Optional but strongly recommended:
  □ If the preferred title or name is not in the language of the record (for CONA, English), if it is overly long, or if it is not descriptive of the work, include a descriptive title
  □ If the preferred title or name is descriptive, but it is not in English, provide an English translation, flagged as Language = English-Preferred

Warrant for titles / names

• The record-preferred title must be found in at least one authoritative source; the repository’s records are considered an authoritative source
• List as many variant or alternate titles as have at least one legitimate source
• A constructed descriptive title may be created by an expert editor if necessary; all constructed titles should be flagged

Specificity and brevity: Titles should be concise and specific to the work; it is recommended to record long inscriptions in the Inscriptions field, not as Title (but local practice may dictate otherwise)
CONA titles / names

• Preferred title in multiple languages (e.g., English and Chinese)
• Include historical titles or names; titles may have dates
• Include codes as titles (e.g., *Ms. Latinus 1141*)
• Parts of a whole should be linked to a record for the whole in hierarchical relationships (e.g., manuscript folios to the manuscript whole); however, some cataloging practice may dictate the inclusion of the volume name as a title also in the record for the part (e.g., *Arenberg Hours*)
• For works that have no title per se, repeat Work Type (e.g., *Bannestone*) or otherwise construct a title; see Guidelines
• If titles refer to subject matter, index the subject in General Subject and Specific Subject (e.g., using ULAN, index the sitter named in title *Portrait of Madame Brunet*)

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Status</th>
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<td>Portrait of Madame Brunet</td>
<td>(preferred, C,U,RP, English-P, U,U)</td>
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<td>(preferred, C,U,RP, English-P, U,U)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Le Sacramentaire de Charles le Chauve</td>
<td>(C,U,French-P, U,U)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramentary of Metz</td>
<td>(C,U, English, U, U)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Latinus 1141</td>
<td>(C,U, English, U, U)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Cross in a Landscape</td>
<td>(preferred, C,U,RP, English-P, U,U)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arenberg Hours</td>
<td>(C,U,VL, English, U,U)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bannerstone</td>
<td>(preferred, C,U,RP, English-P, U,U)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Three Peonies* (preferred, C,U,RP, English-P, U,U)
*Peonies* (C,U, English, U, U)
*牡丹* (C,U, Chinese-P, U,U)
### Catalog Level

**Definition:** An indication of the level of cataloging represented by the record, based on the physical form or intellectual content of the material; controlled list

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Catalog Level: item</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Work Types:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>easel painting (painting by form) [300177435] (preferred)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>portrait [300018637]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classifications:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paintings (preferred)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Catalog Level: volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Work Types:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manuscript (documents) [300028569] (preferred)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>book [300028051]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classifications:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manuscripts (preferred)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Classification

**Definition:** Placement of a work of art or architecture within a classification scheme that groups other, similar works together on the basis of similar characteristics; controlled list

### Work Type

**Definition:** The kind of object or work described; use AAT Objects Facet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work Type:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>manuscript (documents) [300028569] (preferred)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>book [300028051]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paintings (preferred)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**CONA Creator**

- **Definition:** For display, the name, brief biographical information, and roles (if necessary) of the named or anonymous individuals or corporate bodies responsible for the design, production, manufacture, or alteration of the work, presented in a syntax suitable for display to the end-user and including any necessary indications of uncertainty, ambiguity, and nuance.
- If there is no known creator, reference to the presumed culture or nationality of unknown creator (e.g., *unknown Celtic*).
- The display field is repeatable, to accommodate differing opinions regarding creator.
- Index the creator using ULAN; creator may be person or corporate body; include patrons and firms.

### Table: CONA Creator Display

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pref</th>
<th>Creator Display</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>designed by Eero Saarinen (American, 1910-1961), posthumously, construction was supervised by firm of Eero Saarinen &amp; Associates (American architectural firm, 1950-1961)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work Type/Class/Level</th>
<th>Related Person/Corp</th>
<th>Creation Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Physical Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Person/Corp Label</td>
<td>ULAN ID</td>
<td>Role</td>
<td>Extent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saarinen, Eero</td>
<td>500006144</td>
<td>architect/30010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eero Saarinen &amp; Associates</td>
<td>500119694</td>
<td>architectural firm/30002</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapp and Mundt, Inc.</td>
<td>500329574</td>
<td>construction firm/35111</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disciples of Christ</td>
<td>500329576</td>
<td>owner/38131</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fields associated with CONA Creator

- The display field is repeatable, to accommodate differing opinions regarding creator
- Index the creator using ULAN; may be person or corporate body
- Include patrons and firms; include Role, from AAT
- Include Extent and Qualifier from controlled lists, as appropriate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person/Corp Label</th>
<th>ULAN ID</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Extent</th>
<th>Qualifier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anthemios of Tralles (Byzantine architect and mathematician in Asia Minor, ca. 474-ca. 534) and Isidoros of Miletus, the Elder (Byzantine architect and engineer in Asia Minor, active)</td>
<td>500120301</td>
<td>architect/30010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isidore of Miletus, I (Byzantine architect and engineer)</td>
<td>500104527</td>
<td>architect/30010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justinian I, Emperor of the East (Byzantine emperor)</td>
<td>500011337</td>
<td>patron/3812</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONA Creation Date

- **Definition:** A concise display description of the date or range of dates associated with the creation, design, production, presentation, performance, construction, or alteration of the work or its components, presented in a syntax suitable for display to the end-user and including any necessary indications of uncertainty, ambiguity, and nuance.

- Indexed with Start Date and End Date
- Use Date Qualifier from controlled list as appropriate
### CONA Current Location

**Definition:** The name of the repository or, for monumental works and architecture, of a geographic location where the work is currently located.

- May also include discovery location and other types of locations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographic Location</th>
<th>Geog Id</th>
<th>Corp Body Location</th>
<th>Corp Id</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bruges (West-Vlaanderen, Vlaams Gewest)</td>
<td>7007867</td>
<td>J. Paul Getty Museum at the Getty Center</td>
<td>5003296598</td>
<td>Current</td>
<td>Creation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Include the repository numbers, if any.
- For repositories, link to ULAN.
- For geographic places, link to TGN.
- Use Current flag and Type controlled list.

![Diagram of CONA Current Location](image-url)
CONA Materials and Techniques

- **Definition:** An indication of the substances or materials used in the creation of a work, as well as any implements, production or manufacturing techniques, processes, or methods incorporated in its fabrication, presented in a syntax suitable for display to the end-user and including any necessary indications of uncertainty, ambiguity, and nuance.

- **Required**
  - Index by linking to the AAT
  - Use Role, Flag, and Material Extent controlled lists as necessary

- **Example:**
  - **Materials:**
    - **Display Materials:** oil on canvas
    - **Term:** medium
    - **AAT ID:** 300015050
    - **Role:**
    - **Flag:**
    - **Material Extent:**

  - **Materials:**
    - **Display Materials:** hexagonal plan, concrete base, leaded copper spire, slate roof; welded steel buttresses support the roof
    - **Term:** base
    - **AAT ID:** 30201
    - **Role:**
    - **Flag:**
    - **Material Extent:**

Images may be under additional copyright.
**CONA Dimensions**

- **Definition:** Information about the dimensions, size, or scale of the work, presented in a syntax suitable for display to the end-user and including any necessary indications of uncertainty, ambiguity, and nuance. It may include the scale of the work. It may also include the number of the parts of a complex work, series, or collection.

- **Index the values; use additional fields as appropriate:** use controlled format for Value field and controlled extensible lists for Unit, Type, Extent, Qualifier, Format, or Shape.
CONA Depicted Subject

General Depicted Subject
- **Definition**: Required. Indexing terms that characterize in general terms what the work depicts or what is depicted in it. This subject analysis is the minimum required. Controlled by extensible list.

Specific Depicted Subject
- **Definition**: Optional but strongly recommended. Indexing terms that characterize what the work depicts or what is depicted in it, including generic terms and proper names. These terms are more specific than the general subjects discussed above. They are drawn from AAT, TGN, ULAN, IA, and CONA work
- Use Indexing Type and Subject Extent, as appropriate
CONA Hierarchical Relationship

- **Definition**: The broader context(s) for the concept record; parents refer to Hierarchical Relationships, which are broader/narrower, reciprocal relationships between records.

- Hierarchical relationships between works in CONA are generally whole/part (rather than genus/species or instance).

- Hierarchical relationships are used to link parts to a whole, such as items in a group or set, parts of an architectural structure (such as a dome, that has an architect and dates separate from those of the building as a whole), prints in a volume, works in a series, etc.

---

**Required**

- [www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/cona_3_1_hierarchical_rels.html](http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/cona_3_1_hierarchical_rels.html)

---

**CONA records in the hierarchy (folios in a manuscript)**

- **Top of the CONA Hierarchy**
  - **Movable Works** (CONA facet)
    - Arenberg Hours
    - A Cross in a Landscape
    - Adam and Eve Eating the Forbidden Fruit
    - All Saints
    - All Saints
    - A Man Chopping a Tree; Zodiacal Sign of Pisces
    - A Man Hawking; Zodiacal Sign of Gemini
    - A Man Knocking Acorns from a Tree; Zodiacal Sign
    - A Man Mowing; Zodiacal Sign of Cancer
    - A Man Praying to the Holy Spirit
    - A Man Reaping; Zodiacal Sign of Leo
### Related Works

**Definition:** *Associative relationships* to other work records in CONA, including important ties or connections between works, but excluding hierarchical relationships.

- Examples include one work that is a study for another and works that are pendants.
- Relationship Types are controlled; see Guidelines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship Type/Code</th>
<th>Entity</th>
<th>Related Entity/Term</th>
<th>Display Dt</th>
<th>Start Dt</th>
<th>End Dt</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>Subject ID</th>
<th>Candidate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4212</td>
<td>Movable Work</td>
<td>Terrestrial Globe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>700000145</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4115</td>
<td>Movable Work</td>
<td>Madame Moitessier (NGA, F)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>7000008538</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Images may be under additional copyright.
Optional

CONA Other Fields

Descriptive Note

- **Definition:** A narrative text or prose description and discussion of the work or group of works
- Sources should be listed; repeatable, multiple languages
- Free text; index important information in other relevant fields
- Should contain a single coherent statement covering some or all of the salient characteristics and historical significance; codicology or extent statement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note Language</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Commissioned by the Emperor Justinian, built in Constantinople in the 6th century. The structure, a domed basilica, was built in the amazingly short time of about six years, being completed in 537 CE. The architects were Anthemios of Tralles and Isidore of Miletus. For over 900 years it was Christendom's grandest place of worship, after the fall of the city to the Ottomans (1454), it became one of the principal mosques of Istanbul for almost 500 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This collection contains 2241 drawings representing some 200 projects by Ottawa architect Werner E. Noffke over a period of 60 years. Residences, offices, and commercial buildings, exhibition halls, and churches appear in the collection.

265 folios + 6 flyleaves, 47 half-page miniatures, 30 quarter-page miniatures, 12 small illuminations in the calendar pages. This lavish book of hours contains over eighty miniatures, and the texts included in the book indicate that the wealthy patron was almost certainly English.
Optional

CONA Other Fields

Culture
• **Definition:** The name of the culture, people, or nationality from which the work originated.
• If the creator is unknown, also add an appropriate Creator (e.g., *unknown Aztec*)

Style
• **Definition:** Indication of style, period, group or movement, as a description of a work of art that associates it with a defined style, historical period, group, school, or movement whose characteristics are represented in the work.
CONA Other Fields

Events

- **Definition:** Generic terminology referring to pertinent events in the history of the work, particularly used for exhibitions in which the work was displayed, alternative dating of a work, consecration of a building, or destruction of a work.
- An event must always be accompanied by a place and/or a date.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depicted Subject</th>
<th>Outside Iconography</th>
<th>Culture/Style</th>
<th>Other Displays</th>
<th>Events</th>
<th>Subject Contribs/Sources</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Media</th>
<th>Addl Subject Fields</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># P</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>TGN ID</td>
<td>Display Date</td>
<td>Start Dt</td>
<td>End Dt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 P</td>
<td>exhibition</td>
<td>Département de Ville-de-Paris (S0311de-France, Fri 7002080 Salon des Ind$00ependents et 1869 1869</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Protection status
- World heritage monument
- Damage
- Abandonment
- Destruction

Images

- **Definition:** Persistent URLs recorded in the Media field
- Provide URLs for official or representative images of the work.

Optional

www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/cona_3_7_events.html
Optional

CONA Other Fields

Additional fields
There are several other fields available in CONA, including the following:

- Creation Number
- Copyright
- Provenance
- Watermarks
- Inscriptions
- Typeface
- Marks
- State
- Edition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Creation Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provenance:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watermarks:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inscriptions:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typeface:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marks:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edition:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONA Sources

- **Literary warrant for titles and other information**: Evidence that the title and other information is supplied by the repository or other in authoritative sources
- Sources are required for all information in the CONA record
- Sources are controlled by a source file, comprising a Brief Citation, Full Citation, and unique source_ID
- See online Guidelines for rules to formulate citations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source ID:</th>
<th>200004880</th>
<th>Merged Status: Not Merged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brief Source:</td>
<td>Cave as Canvas exhibition, Smithsonian, Freer and Sackler (2004)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONA Sources

• Prefer fielded information from the repository of the object, catalogues raisonnés, or authoritative cataloging projects
• Prefer the most authoritative, up-to-date sources available for the title and other information
• Scholarly books and articles, archival other sources may provide prose additional or alternative information, but often do not have full, fielded cataloging information for an initial CONA record
• For contributors not the repository, consult multiple sources for the preferred title; one source may be your institution’s database
• For sources of Descriptive Notes, do not plagiarize; analyze and paraphrase
• Do not guess or misrepresent the source information

Sources for CONA may include the following:

Authoritative data sources
repository data records
catalogues raisonnés
exhibition catalogues
repository catalogs and Web sites
cataloging and documentation project records
other authoritative online sources or databases

Other sources
text books, scholarly books, articles
inscriptions on art objects

Avoid Wikipedia and other crowd sourced resources, which are not consistently reliable nor considered scholarly
How to interpret sources

- For movable works, the primary source should be the records of the repository
- If the data from repository is not mapped, parsed, and loaded, it may be copied by hand into CONA
- Copy repository records verbatim
- Do not estimate or mispresent information from sources
- Interpretation may be necessary; e.g., CONA requires an artist name, even if it is “unknown South Netherlandish”
- Data that may be added by cataloger without direct source:
  - **descriptive title**
  - subject, other indexing fields
  - possibly flags and certain other information
How to interpret CONA sources

• Of scholarly writings, exhibition catalogues and catalogues raisonnés are most likely to contain enough fielded information to create a full catalog record in CONA
• However, prose discussions in art text books, encyclopedia, scholarly books and articles, etc. may provide alternative opinions that can be added to CONA, such as variant dates or attributions
• Provide links to the texts online (through Page field), if possible, to aid research and discovery
Contributing to the IA
Additional resources re. contributing to IA

- The following slides include only a brief overview of contributing to the IA
  
  - For full editorial instruction, see the IA Editorial Guidelines
    [www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/cona_3_6_3_subject_authority.html#3_6_3_1_iconography_authority](www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/cona_3_6_3_subject_authority.html#3_6_3_1_iconography_authority)
  
  - For an overview presentation on the IA data, see IA: Introduction and Overview
    [www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/cona_ia_in_depth.pdf](www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/cona_ia_in_depth.pdf)
  
  - As of this writing, the IA is not yet available for searching online. Contact us at vocab@getty.edu
IA First steps

• Communicate with the Getty Vocabulary Program regarding the number of terms and topics to be covered by your contribution

• Are you supplying variant names or information for existing IA records? Or are you creating entirely new IA records?

• Arrange for the proper staff and resource materials for your project

• For each new IA name, determine that the proposed new IA record
  • is not already in the IA and
  • is within scope of the IA
  • [to learn of existing IA records, contact us vocab@getty.edu]

• Be prepared to supply data for all required fields, adhering to the IA Editorial Guidelines (online)
SCOPE OF IA

- Includes the proper names of subjects not covered by other Getty vocabularies
- The IA includes named historical events, religious or mythological iconography, religious & fictional characters & places, themes from literature
- Currently the Getty Iconography Authority (IA) is a module within CONA; over time, will be a stand-alone authority through contributions
- Includes links to other sources, such as Iconclass and the US Library of Congress subject authorities

- Compliant with the Subject Authority of CDWA (Categories for the description of Works of Art)
- Compliant with the Subject Authority of CCO (Cataloging Cultural Objects)
- The IA has a thesaural structure
- It includes equivalence, associative, and hierarchical relationships

Not Included

- Generic terms for themes or subjects; see AAT (e.g., the proper name of the theme Seated Buddha goes in the IA, but the generic term for the hand gesture abhaya mudra goes in AAT)
- Names/titles of specific art works (although an art work’s title may simply repeat the subject name, so titles could appear the same as IA names); see CONA
- Proper names of real people or places; see ULAN and TGN
Elements of an IA record

**titles/names**
- Amun (Egyptian deity)
- Amon
- Ammon
- Imen
- Ἄμμων
- Ἁμμōn
- Hámmōn
- Amon-Re

**descriptive note**
May have been originally one of the eight deities of the Hermopolite creation myth; his cult reached Thebes, where he became the patron of the pharaohs...

**associative relationships**
- associated with - Mun (Egyptian deity)
- associated with - Ra (Egyptian deity)
- associated with - Khons (Egyptian deity)

**sources**
- Bowker, Oxford Dictionary of World Religions (1997);
- Library of Congress Authorities online (2002-)

**ID**
1000100

**TGN Rels**
- originated in - Egypt, ancient

**AAT Rels**
- role/characteristic is - god (deity)
- culture/religion is - Egyptian (ancient)
- symbolic attribute is - ram (animal)

**date**
flourished 21st to 10th centuries BCE

**hierarchical rels**
- Top of the IA hierarchies
- …Legend, Religion, Mythology
- ……Egyptian iconography
- ………Egyptian characters
- …………Amun

The focus of each IA record is a named subject; in the database, each record is identified by a unique numeric ID.
Required Fields for IA

- preferred name
- variant names, as stated in Rules
- broad iconography type
- hierarchical relationships
- sources
- [descriptive note (optional but strongly recommended)]

* Note that there are default values for required fields and flags, used when the source database has no corresponding data for the element; see online Guidelines and XML contribution schema instructions
List of Major Fields for IA in VCS editorial system

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.6.3.16 IA</td>
<td>Iconography ID (required-default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.3.17 IA</td>
<td>Iconography Parent (required-default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.3.18 IA</td>
<td>General Iconography Type (required)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.3.19 IA</td>
<td>Iconography Name (required)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.3.20 IA</td>
<td>Name Sequence Number (required-default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.3.21 IA</td>
<td>Name Preferred Flag (required-default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.3.22 IA</td>
<td>Name Type (required-default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.3.23 IA</td>
<td>Name Qualifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.3.24 IA</td>
<td>Name Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.3.25 IA</td>
<td>Name Language Preferred Flag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.3.26 IA</td>
<td>Name Source (required)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.3.27 IA</td>
<td>Source Preferred Flag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.3.28 IA</td>
<td>Source Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.3.29 IA</td>
<td>Descriptive Note</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.3.30 IA</td>
<td>Iconography Display Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.3.31 IA</td>
<td>Iconography Start Date and End Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.3.32 IA</td>
<td>Related Iconographic Subject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.3.33 IA</td>
<td>Iconographic Relationship Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.3.34 IA</td>
<td>Iconographic Relationship Note</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.3.35 IA</td>
<td>Related Generic Concept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.3.36 IA</td>
<td>Generic Concept Relationship Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.3.37 IA</td>
<td>Generic Concept Relationship Note</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.3.38 IA</td>
<td>Related Place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.3.39 IA</td>
<td>Related Place Relationship Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.3.40 IA</td>
<td>Related Place Relationship Note</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.3.41 IA</td>
<td>Related Person / Corporate Body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.3.42 IA</td>
<td>Related Person / Corp. Body Relationship Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.3.43 IA</td>
<td>Related Person / Corp. Body Relationship Note</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.3.44 IA</td>
<td>General Iconography Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.3.45 IA</td>
<td>Source Page</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Editorial guidelines at [www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/cona_3_6_3_subject_authority.html#3_6_3_16](http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/cona_3_6_3_subject_authority.html#3_6_3_16)

As of this writing, the contribution format for the IA is not yet available; contact us at [vocab@getty.edu](mailto:vocab@getty.edu)
**IA Names**

- **Definition:** The names used to refer to the subject, including the preferred form of the name, which is the form most commonly found in published sources
- It also includes synonyms and variant names for the subject, names in other languages
- Must be equivalents: If a related subject name has a different meaning in authoritative sources, create a second record for the second subject concept and use qualifiers for both homographs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IA Name</th>
<th>Equivalent Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adoration of the Magi</td>
<td>Adorazione dei Magi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hercules</td>
<td>Herakles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganesh</td>
<td>Reclining Buddha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bouddha couché</td>
<td>湿槃仏</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olouaipipilele</td>
<td>Virgin Hodegetria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World War I</td>
<td>Coronation of Napoleon Bonaparte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WWI</td>
<td>American Civil War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death and the Miser</td>
<td>Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fields associated with IA names

- Example of IA names and related fields
- Note that each name has a persistent, unique term_ID
- The unique ID for the IA record is called the “subject_ID”
- Languages, sources, and much other information in the record is also identified with unique IDs

**For IA Subject ID: 1000083**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Qualifier</th>
<th>Other Flags</th>
<th>Iconography Name Id</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>Adoration of the Magi</td>
<td>New Testament narrative</td>
<td></td>
<td>5000182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Adoration of the Kings</td>
<td>New Testament narrative</td>
<td></td>
<td>5001359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Adoration of the Three Kings</td>
<td>New Testament narrative</td>
<td></td>
<td>5000189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Adoration of the Wise Men</td>
<td>New Testament narrative</td>
<td></td>
<td>5000190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Adorazione dei Magi</td>
<td>storia del Nuovo Testamento</td>
<td></td>
<td>5000183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Anbetung der Könige</td>
<td>Geschichte des Neuen Testaments</td>
<td></td>
<td>5000184</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language Code</th>
<th>Term Type</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Descriptor</td>
<td>Catholic Encyclopedia [online], republished from 1913 edition, accessed 1 February, Dítron, Christian Iconography, Millington translator (1886)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Required IA names

- It is required to record at least one name -- the record-preferred name, which is the name or phrase used most often in scholarly literature to refer to the subject
- Excluded are generic terms, and proper names of real persons, organizations, geographic places
- Note that the iconography record must stand for a unique, definable subject concept

- For the record-preferred name, use the name found most often in authoritative sources in English (the basic language of the catalog record for the IA):
  - topic-specific dictionaries, encyclopedia entries,
  - glossaries, tables of content,
  - museums and other cataloging institutions
- Include all variant names found in authoritative published sources; all names are equal in retrieval

Warrant for terms

- For a source to be considered valid warrant, the spelling, meaning, and usage of the iconographic subject name must be the same in the source as intended in the IA
- The descriptor must be found in at least three authoritative, published sources
- All other names, including alternate descriptors or used for terms, must be found in at least one authoritative source
- Where sources disagree, prefer the most recent scholarly sources
- Check established authorities: For subjects within the scope of established subject authorities, including Iconclass and the Library of Congress Authorities, add the names provided in those authorities
- Art work titles may be used in survey to establish IA names, if title conveys common iconographic subject content
  - e.g., Judgement of Paris is an iconographic subject, and also a common title; Nightwatch or Le Déjeuner sur l’herbe are titles of individual works, but not iconographic subjects in the IA
Required IA names

How to construct an IA name

• If the name of the subject cannot be verified in authoritative sources, construct a name
• Use words from description in a source
• Extract or recombine words and phrases describing the subject from authoritative sources. For example, in a text on French history, the author may refer to the "coronation of Louis XIV..."

Proper names
• Include proper names of people and places as appropriate

Concise and specific
• Construct a name for the subject that is concise and specific’ avoid long phrases and sentence-like structure

Meaning of the subject in context
• Create a name that is relatively unique and unambiguous within the context of related subjects (e.g., Coronation of Louis XIV; not Coronation of the King)

Formatting the name
• For constructed subject names in English, capitalize the first word and all nouns, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, adjectives, and subordinate conjunctions; use lower case for articles, coordinate conjunctions, and prepositions, unless they are the first word of the title. For titles in other languages, follow capitalization rules of that language
• For the preferred name, avoid abbreviations
• Follow other rules for Form and Syntax in the IA Guidelines
Required IA names

Qualifier

- It is required to include a brief descriptive phrase for each IA name
- Qualifier is recorded in a separate field, joined to the term with parentheses in displays
- The field is called *qualifier*, although it is not a true *qualifier* in the sense of thesaurus standards; instead it is a brief descriptive phrase for the name
- The qualifier should be in the language of the name
- Do not include a qualifier if you are unfamiliar with the language; leave the field blank
- See online Guidelines for further discussion
- As of this writing, the Qualifier field is linked directly to name; thus only one qualifier per name is possible
- In future, qualifier will be linked to language for name; this is necessary because one name (such as *Zeus*) may be used in multiple languages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Qualifier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zeus</td>
<td>deity, Greek mythology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IA Hierarchical Relationship

- **Definition:** The broader context(s) for the iconography record; parents refer to Hierarchical Relationships, which are broader/narrower, reciprocal relationships between records.

- Hierarchical relationships between records in the Iconography Authority are generally instance or whole/part (rather than genus/species).

- The Iconography Authority is polyhierarchical, meaning that concepts can belong to more than one parent.

Facets of the IA

- Legend, Religion, Mythology
- Literature and Performing Arts
- Miscellaneous Allegory, Symbolism, Theme
- Miscellaneous Characters
- Miscellaneous Legendary Places
- Miscellaneous Themes and Narratives
- Named Events

Records with their parents

- Iconography Root
  - Religion, Mythology, and Legend
  - Buddhist iconography
  - Buddhist characters
  - Buddha (Buddhist iconography)
  - Reclining Buddha
  - Seated Buddha
**IA Broad Iconography Type**

- **Definition:** A term indicating the general type of subject represented in the authority record
- **Values are controlled by an extensible list**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event/Narrative</th>
<th>For named events, activities, and narrative stories (e.g., <em>Adoration of the Magi (Christian iconography)</em> and the <em>Battle of Bull Run (United States history)</em>)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Religion/Mythology/Legend</td>
<td>General term for a subject that is not history, but from the realm of religion, myth, or legend. Used for such subjects when Event/Narrative, Literature, or Character/Person is not appropriate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literature</td>
<td>For named works of literature or performance (e.g., <em>Dante, Divine Comedy</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Character/Person</td>
<td>For named people or beings who are included in the IA (e.g., Achilles (Greek legend), but not appropriate for ULAN)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Named Legendary Animal**
For fictional named animals (e.g., the *Nemean Lion*). In extremely rare cases, a fictional named plant may be included here. Named historical animals should be recorded in ULAN

**Legendary Place**
For named fictional or legendary places (e.g., the Maya underworld, *Xibalba*). Included are physical geography (e.g., fictional mountains) and administrative entities (e.g., fictional kingdoms)

**Legendary Built Work**
For named legendary or fictional architecture or structures (e.g., the Norse hall of the afterlife, *Valhalla*). Not to be confused with planned but not executed built works, which belong in CONA as a work record. A fictional built work is one that is named in literature or another source, but not having plans, an architect, etc.

**Allegory/Symbolism**
For allegorical or symbolic themes that have proper names (e.g., *Triumph of Love over War*). Generic allegorical and symbolic terms are in the AAT

**Guidelines re.** how the Iconography Type relates to position in the Facets)
Optional

IA Other Fields

Iconography Date

- **Definition:** The date or range of dates during which the iconographical subject is relevant or was portrayed in art
- Includes a display date and start and end dates; see Guidelines

For *Adoration of the Magi*, a religious narrative, 9999 = continues now to be portrayed as a topic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Display Date:</th>
<th>from 4th century CE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Start Date:</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End Date:</td>
<td>9999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For *Battle of Bull Run*, a historical event

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Display Date:</th>
<th>21 July 1861</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Start Date:</td>
<td>1861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End Date:</td>
<td>1861</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Images

- **Definition:** Persistent URLs for images that are representative of the subject
- In the record sources field, include a link to the citation for the source, and in the page field the URL

For *Mary Magdalene, Saint*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Portland Art Museum [online] (2000-)</td>
<td><a href="http://www.portlandartmuseum.us/n">http://www.portlandartmuseum.us/n</a>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Optional but strongly recommended

IA Descriptive Note

- **Definition:** An identification of what the subject is, as represented by the names in the IA record
- It is a single coherent statement covering some or all of the salient characteristics and historical significance of the subject
- Include additional information about the iconographical topic, including a discussion of its history, particularly noting any controversies or issues, presented in a form to be displayed to end users
- May include descriptions of typical depictions of this subject

**for the historical event, American Revolution**

*Descriptive Note:* Refers to an insurrection of 13 of Great Britain’s North American colonies, from 1775 to 1783, which resulted in political independence and the formation of the United States of America. Satirical images of the American grievances against Britain appeared in the years before war broke out. Depictions of themes and battles of the war itself first appear in the late 1770s, during the period when the war was still taking place. Romanticized depictions of the American victories and of theme of independence were popular through the 19th century, and often include George Washington and other major American protagonists.

**for Xibalba (Mayan underworld)**

*Descriptive Note:* Mayan underworld, described in the Popol Vuh as a court below the surface of the Earth associated with death and with twelve gods or powerful rulers.

**for Zeus (deity, Greek mythology)**

*Descriptive Note:* Ancient Greek sky and thunder god who ruled as king of the gods of Mount Olympus. He is analogous to Jupiter in the Roman religion, and his name is cognate with the first element of the name “Jupiter.”
Optional

IA Other Fields

Related iconographic Subject: IA to IA

- Definition: Associative relationships within the Iconography Authority
- Link one IA subject to another IA subject when the relationship is direct and important, but not hierarchical
- Link only subjects for which the relationship is constant or usual. Do not link subjects that are only occasionally related in depictions
- Relationship types are controlled; see Guidelines for Shiva (Hindu deity)

Related iconographic Subject: IA to AAT

- Definition: Roles or other terms that characterize significant aspects of the iconographic subject, drawn from the AAT
- Link the IA subject to the AAT when the relationship is direct and important; omit trivial characteristics
- Major roles and attributes: Record a term or terms that characterize the most role or significant characteristics of the subject
- Include all terms that refer to the following: physical characteristics (e.g., elephant), characteristic roles (e.g., savior, king), major functions (e.g., castle), activities (e.g., farming), purpose (e.g., transport), political anatomy (e.g., duchy), symbolic significance (e.g., charity), or other major characteristics

for Balthasar (Christian character)
Optional

### IA Other Fields

**Related Place: IA to TGN**
- **Definition:** An indication of a geographic place related to the iconographical subject at hand
  - Link the IA subject to the TGN when the relationship is direct and important; omit trivial references.
  - If a historical event or mythological narrative took place in a named location, link it to TGN

  *for narrative Meeting of Joachim and Anne at the Golden Gate*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rel Type</th>
<th>Place Label</th>
<th>TGN ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>located in</td>
<td>Jerusalem (Jerusaleum, Yerushalaim, Yisra‘el, Asia, World, Top of the)</td>
<td>7001371</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

  *for event Battle of Bull Run, First*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rel Type</th>
<th>Place Label</th>
<th>TGN ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>located in</td>
<td>Manassas (Manassas, Virginia, United States, North and Central State)</td>
<td>2112877</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Related Person or Corporate Body: IA to ULAN**
- **Definition:** An identification of people or corporate bodies associated with the iconographical subject
  - Link the IA subject to ULAN when the relationship is direct and important; omit trivial references F
  - These are links to real people in ULAN

  *for Coronation of Napoleon I (French history)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Associative Refs</th>
<th>AAT Refs</th>
<th>TGN Refs</th>
<th>ULAN Refs</th>
<th>Hierarchy</th>
<th>ULAN ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>actor is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Napoleon I, Emperor of the French (French emperor, 1768)</td>
<td>500122388</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

  *for Beatrice (literary character, Dante)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Associative Refs</th>
<th>AAT Refs</th>
<th>TGN Refs</th>
<th>ULAN Refs</th>
<th>Hierarchy</th>
<th>ULAN ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>identified as</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Beatrice (Florentine noblewoman, 1268-1290) (N)</td>
<td>500371769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>author is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dante Alighieri (Italian poet, theorist, and philosopher, 1265)</td>
<td>500265888</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**IA Sources**

- **Literary warrant for terms:** Published evidence that the form, spelling, usage, and meaning of the term are widely agreed upon in authoritative sources.
- Sources are required for all information in the AAT record.
- Sources in the Getty vocabularies are controlled by a source file, comprising a Brief Citation, Full Citation, and unique source_ID.
- See online Guidelines for rules to formulate citations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source ID</th>
<th>Merged Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000051171</td>
<td>Not Merged</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Brief Source:** Kaftal, Saints in Central and South Italian Schools (1986)

**Full Source:** Kaftal, George. Iconography of the saints in Central and South Italian schools of painting. Rome: Le lette, 1986.
## IA Sources

- For the record-preferred name, use the name found most often in authoritative sources:
  - topic-specific dictionaries,
  - encyclopedia entries, glossaries, tables of content, in language of the catalog record (English for the IA), and museums and other cataloging institutions
- For sources of Descriptive Notes, do not plagiarize; paraphrase
- Do not guess or misrepresent the source information

### Sources for the IA may include the following:

- **Standard general reference sources**
  - encyclopedia and dictionaries on iconography
  - reference sources such as Iconclass and LOC authorities
  - books, articles on art history that discuss iconography of works
  - repository Web sites or other sites that discuss iconography
  - other authoritative online sources or databases
- **Other authoritative sources**
  - for subjects having to do with religion or mythology,
  - authoritative sources on these topics
  - for subjects having to do with historical events, authoritative sources on history
  - Library of Congress subject headings
- **Other sources**
  - for a survey of titles of works, but only where the titles repeat the iconographic subject and are relevant for many works,
  - repository Web sites or catalogs

Avoid Wikipedia and other crowd sourced resources, which are not consistently reliable nor considered scholarly.
How to interpret IA sources

• How to determine if the iconographic name found in a source is a “name” or just a string of descriptive words?

• If the source is a dictionary, encyclopedia entry, or other authoritative source on iconography, religion, or history, the entry-form name, or an index entry, may be considered a valid name for the subject

How to construct an IA name

• If the name of the subject cannot be verified in authoritative sources, construct a name

• If the source is a specialty book on art or cultural heritage, a museum Web site, or other source that does not specialize in iconography per se but discusses the subjects portrayed in art, interpretation will be required

• Use words from a description in an authoritative source

  Words from a text: Extract or recombine words and phrases describing the subject from authoritative sources. For example, in a text on French history, the author may refer to the “Coronation of Louis XIV..."

• Proper names: Include proper names of people and places as appropriate

• For further rules for constructing a name, see Guidelines
  www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/cona_3_6_3_subject_authority.html#3_6_3_19
How to interpret IA sources

- For source of name, must be a clearly indicated as a proper name or formal subject phrase
- As with all sources, be certain that the reference is to an iconographic subject or event as defined in IA, not to a historical person or place, or to a generic concept
- Headings for encyclopedia entries; legend of illustration
- Entries in table of contents or back of book index;

Donaldson, Iconography of Buddhist Sculpture (2001)
Moore, Iconography of Religions (1977)

Indra
Parshvanatha
How to interpret IA sources

- May use running text, if the proper name is clearly distinguished
- May use a survey of titles of works as warrant, provided the title refers to an iconographic subject, not to only one specific work
How to interpret IA sources

- Know the methodology of your source in order to interpret correctly for the IA; remember that the IA requires a brief name for the concept, not a long descriptive phrase
- Your source may include terms that belong in the AAT or another authority rather than the IA

- **Example:** Iconclass entries often include long phrases rather than names
- Pick the name out of the phrase, when using Iconclass as a source
- Nonetheless, cite Iconclass as a source for the name
- Many terms in Iconclass, such as the generic words *angels* and *saints* are recorded in the AAT, not in the IA
- Long descriptive phrases, which are not a named subject term or phrase, are out of scope for the IA
- If Iconclass is a reference, but the exact name form is not found in Iconclass, use Iconclass as an overall Record Source, and list the Iconclass number in the page field for that citation

- 11A · Deity, God (in general) ~ Christian religion
- 11B · the Holy Trinity, "Trinitas coelestis"; Father, Son and Holy Ghost ~ Christian religion
- 11C · God the Father
- 11D · Christ
- 11E · the Holy Ghost
- 11F · the Virgin Mary
- 11G · angels
- 11H · saints
- 11I · prophets, sibyls, evangelists, Doctors of the Church; persons ~ the Bible (not in biblical context)
- 11K · devil(s) and demons
- 11L · Christian doctrine
- 11M · 'Sapien' and the Seven Virtues, i.e. the Three Theological and the Four Cardinal Virtues
- 11N · Vice, and the Seven Deadly Sins
- 11O · strife between Virtues and Vices, Psychomachy
- 11P · the Church (as institution)

- 73D17 Christ taking leave of Mary, usually Mary Magdalene present
- 11F23 upright figures of Mary without the Christ-child
How to interpret IA sources

- Know the methodology of your source in order to interpret the IA correctly. The IA requires a brief name for the concept, not a long descriptive phrase.
- Your source may include terms that belong in the AAT or another authority.
- **Example:** Library of Congress Authorities
  - Topics and characters may include both real people and fictional or mythological characters.
  - Take care to place them in the correct authority, either ULAN or the IA.
  - Often LOC Authorities include names in multiple languages that are appropriately included in the IA.
  - The language is typically not listed; do not guess; leave Language field blank.
  - Include the LOC control number in the Page field so that the IA may be linked.
  - Include Permalink when there is one.

For the IA name “Zeus,” which is preferred by LOC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Library of Congress Authorities online (2002-)</td>
<td>no2014048635</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LC control no.: no2014048635
LCCN permalink: http://lccn.loc.gov/no2014048635

**HEADING:** Zeus (Greek deity)

000 03293cz a2200505n 450
001 9526389
005 20140714143713.0
008 140411n| azannaabsn | b aaa c
010 | [a no2014048635 | z sh 85149769
035 | [a (OCoLC)oca09732403
040 | [a WaU | b cag | e rda | c WaU | d DLC
100 0 | [a Zeus | c (Greek deity)
368 | [c Greek deity
368 | [c Gods, Greek | 2 lcsh
375 | [a male
400 0 | [a Zeùς | c (Greek deity)
400 0 | [a Δίας | c (Greek deity)
400 0 | [a Dias | c (Greek deity)
400 0 | [a Ses | c (Greek deity)
400 0 | [a Zevs | c (Greek deity)
400 0 | [a Zιφυς | c (Greek deity)
400 0 | [a Zīyūs | c (Greek deity)