 Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names®
Introduction and Overview

Patricia Harpring
Managing Editor,
Getty Vocabulary Program

revised June 2022
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Preface

- This presentation is an overview of TGN.
- TGN is available in an online search interface, licensed as XML and relational tables, and as Linked Open Data (LOD) at http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/tgn/index.html.
- For a full discussion of fields and editorial rules, see the TGN Editorial Guidelines at http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/index.html#tgn.
- For the history of TGN, see About TGN at http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/tgn/about.html.
- Questions? Contributions? Send an email to us at vocab@getty.edu.
See *Introduction to Controlled Vocabularies* and Editorial Guidelines for full discussion.

Patricia Harpring  
Series edited by Murtha Baca

This primer on the characteristics, scope, uses, and methods for building and maintaining controlled vocabularies for art and cultural materials explains how vocabularies should be integrated in cataloging systems; utilized for indexing and retrieval; and structured to group synonyms and arrange concepts into categories.
Enabling research and discovery for digital art history
What are the Getty Vocabularies?

- The Getty Vocabularies contain structured terminology for art, architecture, decorative arts, archival materials, visual surrogates, conservation, and bibliographic materials.
- Compliant with international standards, they provide authoritative information for catalogers, researchers, and data providers.
- The Getty Vocabularies strive to be ever more multilingual, multi-cultural, and inclusive. The vocabularies grow through contributions from institutions and projects comprising the expert user community.
- In the new linked, open environments, the Getty Vocabularies may provide a powerful conduit for research and discovery for digital art history.
What are the Getty Vocabularies?

- The Getty Vocabularies represent over 35 years of continuing international collaborative scholarship.
- From their inception, the Getty Vocabularies were designed to be linkable to each other and to the broader realm of cultural heritage information. For example, in TGN, records for places are linked to each other through hierarchical and associative relationships.
- Through Linked Open Data (LOD) and other releases, the Getty Vocabularies are a leader in advancing the possibilities of technology to enable research and discovery of information about art, architecture, conservation, and other cultural heritage.
- The Getty Vocabularies are entering a new world of seemingly limitless possibilities in digital scholarship.
- In a global environment where we strive to be more open and equitable, while maintaining high standards for scholarship and research, Getty Vocabularies can be tools to facilitate such goals for art history and related disciplines.
- Longstanding goals of the Getty Vocabulary Program are to make AAT, TGN, ULAN, CONA, and IA ever more multilingual, multicultural, and inclusive, focusing also on diversity, equity, unbiased and antiracist terminology, and accessibility. For more details, see https://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/Vocabs_unbiased_terminology.pdf
What are the Getty Vocabularies?

- **Structured, linked vocabularies:** AAT, TGN, ULAN, CONA, IA
- **Relationships:** Thesauri, 3 relationships: equivalence (synonyms), hierarchical (broader-narrower), associative (btwn records, not hierarchical)
- **Standards-compliant:** Comply with standards for controlled vocabularies (ISO, NISO)
- **Authoritative:** Vocabularies cite authoritative sources and contributors; but not authoritarian (may use variant terms)
- **Scope:** Getty Vocabularies strive to be ever more multilingual, multicultural, and inclusive, within scope of visual arts
- **Target Domain:** Traditional audience (art and architecture domains: visual resources, catalogers, museums), plus scholars, and related disciplines (archaeology, conservation)
- **Collaborative:** Grow through contributions from expert user community: institutions, consortia, and projects
What are the Getty Vocabularies?

- **Coreferences**: They contain coreferences to other resources where topics overlap (e.g., *Machupicchu* (deserted settlement), TGN [http://vocab.getty.edu/page/tgn/7015574](http://vocab.getty.edu/page/tgn/7015574) = LOC [https://lccn.loc.gov/sh85079403](https://lccn.loc.gov/sh85079403) = NGA 18LYL6839144349)

- **How unique**: Getty Vocabularies are unique in their global coverage of the defined domain of visual arts, in citing published sources and contributors, in allowing interconnections among historical and current information, in accommodating the sometimes debated and ambiguous nature of art historical information, and in allowing complex relationships within and between Vocabularies

- **Rich knowledge bases**: They are not simple 'value vocabularies’ or authorities; they are rich 'knowledge bases' in themselves, intended for research and discovery

- **Minimum vs rich**: Although each Vocabulary requires a small set of minimum data, the data model allows for rich data that may be exploited for research and discovery

- **Multicultural**: Getty Vocabularies strive to be ever more multilingual, multicultural, and inclusive
What are the Getty Vocabularies?

- Target audience: The primary user communities and target audience of the Getty Vocabularies include researchers in art and architecture, art libraries, archives, visual resource collection catalogers, museums, special collections, other repositories of cultural heritage information, conservation specialists, archaeological projects, bibliographic indexing projects, and the information specialists who attend to the needs of these users. In addition, a significant number of users of the Getty Vocabularies are students or members of the general public.

- How the vocabularies are constructed: The AAT, ULAN, TGN, IA, and CONA are compiled resources that grow primarily through contributions from the expert user community, including large-scale international translation projects.

- Increasingly, contributors are expert scholars or scholarly projects.
Introduction to TGN

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

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

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

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

• **CONA**, *Cultural Objects Name Authority®* focuses on architecture, multiples, and works depicted in other works; includes titles, artist attribution, creation dates, relationships, and location for works whether extant or destroyed (new contribution: 70,000 works from BWR) (e.g., Chayasomesvara Temple, Hagia Sofia, Αγία Σοφία, The Lacemaker, La Dentellière, Merlettaia, Lion Throne Room, 沖浪, Great Wave, Die große Welle)
• All Getty Vocabularies have the same core structure
• All have the same core editorial rules, content is linked
• Getty Vocabularies are linked to each other
Contributors to the Getty Vocabs

- Contributors contact us at vocab@getty.edu
- Agree to conditions via online click through
- Send sample data, back-and-forth
- Send full data contribution in bulk
- Loaded by Getty Digital
- Processed by Getty Vocabulary Program
- Published in various formats monthly
**Contributors to the Getty Vocabs**

- Getty projects
- 300 institutions, consortia, other expert groups

**How is the data generated?**

- They may research and create original data for the purpose of contribution. E.g., translations: Spanish, Dutch, Chinese, German
- Or may map data already collected in the course of their own work. E.g., repositories and documentation projects
- Contributions: 10s of thousands per year

**Examples of other contributors**

- Getty projects are major contributors
  - Provenance Index
  - GRI Photo Archive
  - GRI Special Collections
  - GRI Library
  - Getty JPMG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National documentation agencies, proj.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Image collections, libraries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art repositories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publishers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Proj.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

• Users are indexers and data providers for visual resources, archives, the museum and other collecting communities, conservation, and others cataloging art and researching art, architecture, archaeology, etc.

• A typical month: This chart is represents Web online searching. Other access to the Vocabularies is provided via XML, Relational Tables, LOD.

• Other sites in Chile, Germany, Taiwan, and the Netherlands.

• Incorporated by VIAF and in other sites and projects.

---

**Top 15 GRI-wide page views per month**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Views</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Vocabs: AAT</td>
<td>16,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Vocabs: ULAN</td>
<td>11,826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Vocabs: TGN</td>
<td>9,479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>GRI landing page</td>
<td>5,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>GRI list of resources</td>
<td>5,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Exhibition: monumentality</td>
<td>4,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Vocabs: general information</td>
<td>4,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Provenance: search</td>
<td>3,895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Library</td>
<td>3,345</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Provenance: general information</td>
<td>2,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>BHA (Bibliography for History of Art)</td>
<td>2,091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Photo Archive</td>
<td>1,759</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>GRI: Digital Collections: Turkey photos</td>
<td>1,673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Vocabs: CONA</td>
<td>1,489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Vocabs: CDWA (cataloging rules for art)</td>
<td>1,143</td>
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</table>
• A typical month: This chart represents LOD use in a recent month

### Traffic on LOD site per month

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Perimeter</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hits</strong></td>
<td>1,045</td>
<td>41</td>
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<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>206 Hits</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td><strong>Bandwidth</strong></td>
<td>251.92 MB</td>
<td>154.35 MB</td>
<td>3.21 GB</td>
<td>1.17 MB</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Average size</strong></td>
<td>246.86 KB</td>
<td>1.53 MB</td>
<td>26.47 MB</td>
<td>59.97 KB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reported period**: Month Mar 2019

- **First visit**: 01 Mar 2019 - 00:00
- **Last visit**: 31 Mar 2019 - 23:59

**Unique visitors**: 4,439

**Number of visits**: 11,733
- **(2.64 visits/visitor)**
- **Pages**: 910,193
- **(77.57 Pages/Visit)**
- **Hits**: 1,067,689
- **(90.99 Hits/Visit)**
- **Bandwidth**: 85.48 GB
- **(7639.56 KB/Visit)**

**Not viewed traffic**: Traffic includes traffic generated by robots, worms, or replies with special HTTP status codes.
Distribution of users, Vocabs online search
149 countries total; top 50 in recent year

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Users</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>79597</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>9125</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
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<td>France</td>
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<td>Netherlands</td>
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<td>Australia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>2017</td>
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<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>1962</td>
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<td>Russia</td>
<td>1602</td>
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<td>Japan</td>
<td>1572</td>
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<td>Greece</td>
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<td>Argentina</td>
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<td>Taiwan</td>
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<td>Israel</td>
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<td>Austria</td>
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<td>India</td>
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<td>Hong Kong</td>
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<td>Philippines</td>
<td>667</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>612</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>594</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>565</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>553</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>542</td>
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<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>522</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>480</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>468</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
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<td>Slovakia</td>
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<td>Turkey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
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<td>Indonesia</td>
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<td>Denmark</td>
<td>324</td>
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<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>300</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>294</td>
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<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>283</td>
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<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
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<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>246</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>234</td>
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<tr>
<td>unidentified</td>
<td>222</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total users by country for online Vocab search
12 months
What Is TGN?

Data and fields
TGN, the Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names®

TGN focuses on places relevant to art, architecture, and related disciplines, recording names, relationships, place types, dates, notes, and coordinates for current and historical cities, nations, empires, archaeological sites, lost settlements, and physical features.

- Places relevant to art history
  *Thebes, Diospolis, Ottoman Empire, Mogao Caves, Ch’ien-fu-tung, Ganges*

- TGN is a structured vocabulary
- TGN is a thesaurus compliant with ISO standards

- Focus on historical regions, archaeological sites, lost settlements, built upon a skeleton of the modern world from NGA/NIMA and USGS data sets

- TGN is not GIS, is a thesaurus focused on names and links. Why invent the wheel over again? Many sources of geographic data exist. However, TGN may be linked to GIS, maps, and other geographic resources
TGN, the Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names®

Sample record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TGN ID: 7011179</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Names:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(it, en, es, fr, nl, de)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Σίενα (el)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>锡耶纳 (zh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>シエーナ (ja)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sienese (en-adj)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sienna (h-en)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sena Julia (h-la)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanna (h)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saena (h)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hierarchical Rel. (polyhier.)**

- World (facet)
  - Europe (continent)
  - Italy (nation)
  - Tuscany (region)
  - Siena (province)
  - Siena (inhabited place)

**Place Types**

- inhabited place
  - settled by Etruscans (flourished by 6th century BCE)
  - city
  - archiepiscopal see
  - commune (administrative) since 1125
  - cultural center
  - university center
  - world heritage site

**Associative Rel.**

- ally of Pisa (inhabited place) [7006082]

**Historical:** Late Etruscan

**Contributors:** BHA, FDA, GRLPSC, VP


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

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

Introduction to TGN
TGN, the Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names®

**Sample record**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TGN ID:</th>
<th>7011179</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Names:</td>
<td>Siena</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>(it,en,es,fr,nl,de)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Σιένα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(el)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>锡耶纳 (zh)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>シエーナ (ja)</td>
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<td>Sena Julia (h-la)</td>
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<td>Saena (h)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place Types</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inhabited place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>archiepiscopal see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>commune (administrative)</td>
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<tr>
<td>since 1125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cultural center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>university center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>world heritage site</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Lat: | 43 19 07 N (43.3180) |
| Long: | 011 19 50 E (11.3300) |
| Elevation: | 1056.430 feet (322.0000 meters) |

| Contributors: | BHA, FDA, GRLPSC, VP |

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

**Hierarchical Rel. (polyhier.)**

- World (facet)
- Europe (continent)
- Italy (nation)
- Tuscany (region)
- Siena (province)
- Siena (inhabited place)

**Associated Rel.**

- ally of Pisa (inhabited place) [7006082] Ghibelline allies, 13th-14th centuries
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

World (facet) hierarchical
.... Europe (continent)
........ Italy (nation)
........... Tuscany (region)
................ Siena province

La Piana (deserted settlement)

Pisa (inhabited place)

Siena
Σιένα
Σιένα
Σιένα
Sienna
Sienese
Siyenah
锡耶纳
Σιένα
סיינה
Sienese
Siena
Saena Julia
Sanna
Senae

Introduction to TGN
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 many 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)
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
**SCOPE OF TGN**

**TGN Facets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>World</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level in TGN under which are placed all modern and historical continents, physical features, and nations on planet Earth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extraterrestrial Places</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level in TGN under which are placed all places outside planet Earth, e.g., Earth’s moon, other planets, etc. Does not include fantastic or legendary places, which should be included instead in the Getty Iconography Authority (IA)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data Elements in TGN

Overview of fields
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
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, AND SPECIAL INFORMATION
- 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

• Data Dictionary for release formats are available from links on this page
• http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/obtain/download.html
List of Major Fields for 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)*
Record Type

- **Type** designation that characterizes the TGN record (*physical feature*, *administrative entity*, etc.)
- Record types include the following:

- **A - Administrative entity**: Includes all inhabited places, nations, and any other entity that is defined by human-made, administrative boundaries. Also included is any manmade structure that is also included as a geographic entity in standard geographic sources, such as canals and monasteries. Note that the architectural work itself would be recorded in CONA (linked to this TGN entity as "site of"), and the administrative entity would be recorded in ULAN (also linked to TGN and CONA, as appropriate)
- **P - Physical feature**: Physical features include continents, rivers, mountains, and any other natural feature on the planet; if in doubt if a feature is manmade or physical (*lake* or *reservoir*?), assume it is physical until proven otherwise, although the Record Type must agree with Place Type and typically Name
- **B - Both**: Both physical and administrative entity. This is rarely used. If you feel the entity is both a physical feature and an administrative entity, you should make two separate records (e.g., for the island and for the administrative entity, linked through Associative Relationships with boundaries coextensive)
- **G - Guide Term**: A Guide Term (also called a *node label*) is a level used to organize the hierarchy into logical segments. In TGN, Guide Terms are used only with historical hierarchies and candidate hierarchies
- **F - Facet**: A facet is a broad division of the hierarchy, generally appearing directly under the Root. In TGN, currently the level *World*, the level *Extraterrestrial Places*, and various candidate hierarchies (designated by their name *temp.parent*) are facets
Unique, persistent numeric IDs

Subject ID

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

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

Subject_ID: 7011179
Record Type: administrative

Label: Siena (inhabited place) (Siena, Toscana, Italia, Europe, World)
Scope Note: Siena was founded as an Etruscan hill town; later it was the Roman city of Sena Julia (3rd century BCE). It flourished under the Lombard kings (6th century CE) [...]

Terms/Names:
- Sienna (C, V, English, U, N) Term ID: 140808 obsolete spelling, but used occasionally
- Σιένα (C, V, Greek, U) Term ID: 1002038443
- 锡耶納 (C, V, Chinese, U) Term ID: 1002038446
- Siyenah (C, V) Term ID: 1002038442
- Сиена (C, V, Russian, U) Term ID: 1002038445
- שיינה (C, V, Hebrew, U) Term ID: 1002038444
- シエーナ (C, V, Japanese, U) Term ID: 1002038441
- Sienese (C, O, English, U, A) Term ID: 1159549
- Saena Julia (H, V, Latin-P, U, N) Term ID: 141380 Roman
- Sanna (H, V) Term ID: 181456
- Senae (H, V) Term ID: 181416 medieval
- Sena Julia (H, V) Term ID: 181415
Introduction to TGN

Hierarchical Position:
World (facet) Subject_ID 7029392
  .... Europe (continent) (P) Subject_ID 1000003
  .......... Italy (nation) (P) Subject_ID 1000080
  ................ Tuscany (region) (P) Subject_ID 7009760
  ..................... Siena (province) (P) Subject_ID 7003168
  ..................... Siena (inhabited place) (P) Subject_ID 7011179

Additional Parents:
World (facet) Subject_ID 7029392
  .... Europe (continent) (P) Subject_ID 1000003
  .......... Italian Peninsula (peninsula) (P) Subject_ID 7023981
  ................ Etruria (former group of nations/states/cities) (P,H) Subject_ID 7024113
  ..................... Siena (inhabited place) (P,H) Subject_ID 7011179
      sites near Siena date to the Late Etruscan period

Related concepts:
  Code 3301 ally of .... Arezzo ... (inhabited place) Subject_ID 7006072

Place Types:
  inhabited place (preferred, C) [AAT 300008347] .... settled by Etruscans (flourished 6th century BCE)
  city (C) [AAT 300008389]
  archiepiscopal see (C) [AAT 300387236] bishopric was established by Middle Ages, later became an archbishopric; noted for large medieval cathedral
  commune (administrative) (C) [AAT 300387330] .......... since 1125

IDs associated with names and with all data in the record
for Name: Siena

Contributors:
- BHA [contrib 10000001] Preferred
- GRISC [contrib 10000016] Preferred
- FDA [contrib 10000002] Preferred
- VP [contrib 10000000] Preferred

Sources:
- Annuario Generale (1980) [source 9005498 ]
- Getty Museum, Collections [online] (2000-) [source 9006799 ]
  Page: accessed 2 February 2010
- National Gallery of Art database, Washington (1987-) [source 2009007639]
- VIAF: Virtual International Authority File [online] (2009-) [source 2009008781]
  Page: VIAF ID: 239842096 (Geographic)
Names in TGN
Names represent the thesaural Equivalence Relationship in TGN.

Names, appellations, and designations used to identify a place:
- Current, historical, official, local usage
- May include a “core” name and descriptive designation (e.g., Mount Etna or Región de Arica y Parinacota)
- If in same place record (same subject_ID), names must be exact equivalents, referring to the same place
- If an archaeological site is near but not on the site of a modern town, these are two separate records, not two names in the same record
Examples of Place Names

- Firenze
- Florence
- Fiorenza
- תֵל חָצְרוֹ
- Tel-Hazor
- 北京
- Heliopolis Syriae
- Asālafpur
- Teotitlán del Camino
- Jogeshwari Cave
- Atakano-seki
- Etruria
- Θῆβαι

- vernacular names
- variant names in other languages (English)
- historical names
- transliterations
- variations in spelling, diacritics, punctuation, or capitalization
- nicknames
- translations
- inversions (physical features)
- adjectival forms
Preferred Names

- One name flagged “preferred” overall for record
- “Preferred” name is the name most commonly used
- Generally vernacular; but English for continents, oceans, historical entities, etc.

- Chosen from authoritative scholarly sources and general reference works in American English
- Include English variant if there is one, flag it
- May have been transliterated into Roman alphabet by your source where necessary
- Please include variant names as well
Possible preferences indicated for each name

- Record-preferred
- Language-preferred
- Contributor-preferred
- Source-preferred
- Display or Index
- Current or Historical
- Official name, type of code, etc. – “Other flags”
More about names

- one name is required
- many records have multiple names
- Online display, with various flags
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi, fleuve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiume del Missisipi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fleuve Mississippim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicagua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chucagua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Grande Riviere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malabanchia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malabouchia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mascicciipi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meact-Chassipi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- one name is required
- many records have multiple names
• one name is required
• many records have multiple names
Names must be True Synonyms

- All names MUST refer to the same place (e.g., lost sites)
- Record names in mixed case (not all caps)
- Generally only 2 to 4, not more than 15 names (obscure archival names not mandatory or desirable, but published names are desired)

Firenze (preferred, vernacular, Italian-preferred)
Florence (English-preferred)
Florencia (Spanish-preferred)
Florenz (German-preferred)
Fiorenza (historical) Medieval
Florentia (historical, Latin) name of Roman colony on N bank of Arno
Florentine (adjectival, English)
### Names must be True Synonyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Preferred Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Firenze</td>
<td>Italian-preferred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florence</td>
<td>English-preferred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florencia</td>
<td>Spanish-preferred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florenz</td>
<td>German-preferred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiorenza</td>
<td>Historical, Medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florentia</td>
<td>Historical, Latin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florentine</td>
<td>Adjectival, English</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Prefer the vernacular form commonly used in standard authoritative sources in English language.
- Include the preferred English form as well when it differs from vernacular.
  - Generally only for famous places and large places (nations, mountain ranges).
Multiple Vernacular Names

- Strasbourg (preferred, vernacular, French-preferred)
- Strassburg (vernacular, German-preferred)
- Straßburg (vernacular, German-preferred)
- Strossburi (vernacular, Alsatian-preferred)
- Estrasburgo (other, Spanish-preferred)
- Strateburgum (historical, Medieval Latin)
- Argentoratum (historical, Ancient Latin)

- multiple vernacular languages
- important to record all
- prefer the one used in standard sources that also prefer the vernacular (e.g., atlas, gazetteer, NGA/NIMA)
Transliterations, diacritics

Tōkyō (preferred, C, V) ............ after replacing Kyōto as Imperial capital, 1868
Tokyo (C, V, English-P, U, N)
東京 (C, V, Japanese-P, V, N)
Tokio (H, O, English, U, N) ......... obsolete spelling
Edo (H, V) ............ during Tokugawa Shogunate
    beginning 1603
Yeddo (H, V)
Yedo (H, V)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transliterations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T'ainan (preferred, C,V,N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tai-nan (C,V,N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T'ai-nan (C,V,N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T'ai-nan-shih (C,V,N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tainanshi (C,V,N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tainanshih (C,V,N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>臺南市 (C,V,N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dainan (H,O,N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T'ai-wan (H,V,N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T'ai-yüan (H,V,N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ta-yüan (H,V,N)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Transliterated into the Roman alphabet
- Generally using a transliterated source, but if possible, prefer ISO
- ISO standards provide the preferred transliteration protocol (Pinyin, but include Wade-Giles for access too)
**Display Name, Indexing Name**

Naples (Napoli province, Campania, Italy, Europe)

- Flag “display name” = special name flagged for horizontal displays or “headings”
- where simple name is confusing due to redundancy, etc.

Napoli (vernacular preferred)
Naples (English-preferred)
Napoli province (display name)
**Names and Language Flags**

al-Urdunn (Vernacular, preferred)
Al Urdunn (Vernacular)
Urdunn (Vernacular)
al-Mamlakah al-Urdunnīyah al-Hashimīyah
(Vernacular, official)
Jordan (preferred English)
Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (English)
Jordanie (French)
Royaume hachémite de Jordanie (French)
Jordaan (Dutch)
Jordania (Spanish)
Giordano (Italian)
JOR (ISO3L)
JO (ISO2L)
ISO400 (ISO3N)
JO00 (FIPS)
Transjordan (Historical) Display Date: until April 1949 Earliest: 1921 Latest: 1949

- vernacular and other languages
- variant transliterations
- preferred English, ISO, and other flags
- preferred vs. official name, not necessarily the longest form
Names and Date

Siena (vernacular, preferred) used since 13th century (start: 1200, end: 9999)

Sienna (English) obsolete spelling (start: 1500, end: 1900)

Senae (historical) medieval (start: 800, end: 1500)

Sanna (historical)

Saena Julia (historical) Roman (start: -100, end: 300)

Sena Julia (historical)

Sena (historical) Etruscan (start: -800, end: -100)

- Names may be current or historical
- Names may have display dates
- Years delimiting span are included for retrieval, not displayed to end user
Flag to disambiguate homographs in matching

When obvious one city is meant in most cases, lacking other context = “Noted”
Automatically choose the TGN homograph intended, if the broader context is not given in the contributed record?
1. Editor interaction
2. In some cases, such as place of publication, automatically assume the famous/noted “Boston” Massachusetts is intended.
It is flagged as such in TGN to allow auto-matching.
If the historical entity is not the same place as the modern counterpart
Then there should be in separate authority records
E.g., historical Flanders did not have the same boundaries as modern Belgium; they are NOT equivalents in a thesaurus

World
- Europe (continent)
  - Bulgaria (nation)
  - Belarus (nation)
  - Belgium (nation)
  - Czech Republic (nation)
  - Denmark (nation)
  - Germany (nation)
  - Spain (nation)
  - Flanders (historic region)
    - Aalst (inhabited place)[N]
    - Antwerp (inhabited place)
    - Bruges (inhabited place)[N]
    - Brussels (inhabited place)
    - Gent (inhabited place)[N]
    - Leuven (inhabited place)
In this case, ancient and modern town names are equivalents. Unique TGN IDs exist for both the place and each name.
Hierarchical Relationships
Hierarchical Relationships

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

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

BTI = Instance
   used seldom or never in AAT and TGN, may be used in ULAN:
   a child is an example of the parent, often used with proper names arrayed under a generic terms
   • For the parent Persons, Artists, Picasso is an example of
   • If in some vocabulary or implementation (such as in Gallery Systems’ implementation of TGN), for the parent rivers, Nile is an example of the parent
Hierarchical Relationship in TGN - Whole/Part

Top of the TGN hierarchy (hierarchy root)
.... World (facet)
........ North and Central America (continent)
............. Costa Rica (nation)
................... Alajuela (province)
................... Cartago (province)
................... Guanacaste (province)
................... Heredia (province)
................... Limón (province)
................... Puntarenas (province)
................... San José (province)

- provinces are part of the nation
- displayed with indentation
- indicated by linking each place to its “parent”
Choosing the parent

- To add a new record, TGN requires that you name the correct administrative division within the nation where the place should be positioned
- Consult the Rules and precedent for other places in that nation
- If you cannot determine the correct administrative subdivision, use the narrowest level known (e.g., state or nation, if you do not know the county)
Levels below inhabited place

- hierarchy generally descends to level of inhabited place
- neighborhoods are included for largest cities

World
North and Central America (continent)
United States (nation)
California (state)
San Francisco (inhabited place)
  Chinatown (neighborhood)
  Ingleside (neighborhood)
  Mission (neighborhood)
  Nob Hill (neighborhood)
  North Beach (neighborhood)
  Washerwomen's Bay (former physical feature)
Historical and former places

- Former features and administrative entities are included.
- Some places may no longer exist, e.g., submerged island of Alexandria, Egypt.
Multiple hierarchical relationships may include historical parents.

The date of the relationship may also be included.
Dates for hierarchy

**Hierarchical Position:**
- World (facet)
  - Europe (continent)
    - Italy (nation)
      - Umbria (region)
      - Terni (province)
- The date of the relationship may also be

**World (facet)

.... Europe (continent)

........ Italian Peninsula (peninsula)

........... Etruria (former group of nations/states/cities) (H)

.............. Orvieto (inhabited place) (H) as Velzna, one of the major cities of the Etruscan federation, was destroyed in 264 BCE

E.g., Orvieto is linked to the historical entity, Etruria, with dates
Changing relationships through Time

- Urban diminishment
- Occasionally large urban areas are replaced with several smaller towns
- E.g., villages on site of deserted settlement, Thebes

Top of the TGN hierarchy (hierarchy root)

... World (facet)

...... Africa (continent)

........... Egypt (nation)

............... Upper Egypt (region)

............... Qinā (governorate)

............... Thebes (deserted settlement)

.................. Karnak (inhabited place) [N]

.................. Luxor (inhabited place) [N]

.................. Malkata (deserted settlement)

.................. Qurna (inhabited place) [N]

............... Thebes, Necropolis of (necropolis)
Urban expansion

- Former independent towns incorporated into modern city, Vienna

World

Europe (continent)

Austria (nation)

Vienna (state)

Vienna (inhabited place)

Almannsdorf (suburb)

Aspern (suburb)

Atzgersdorf (suburb)

Breitenlee (suburb)

Dornbach (suburb)

[...]

Stammersdorf (suburb)

Strebersdorf (suburb)
Physical feature crosses national boundaries

- Physical features that cross boundaries are placed under the level that entirely contains them.
- Reasons: focus of TGN is on inhabited places; complex linking of physical features would clutter the thesaurus.

World
  - Europe (continent)
    - Adriatic Sea (sea)
    - Alemannia (region, general)
    - Alps (mountain system)
  - Alsace-Lorraine (region, general)
  - Andorra (nation)
- no set number of levels in administrative structure
- Different nations have different numbers of levels
- Also, to facilitate island nations, TGN has the policy of incorporating the physical features, islands, into the hierarchy, even if they are not coextensive with administrative division

E.g., hierarchy with physical feature as intervening level, Pate Island, Kenya

Africa (continent)
...Kenya (nation)
......Coast (province)
.........Bura (inhabited place)
......... Galana (river)
......... Gazi (inhabited place)
......... Kinango (inhabited place)
......... Lamu (inhabited place)
......... Lugards Falls (waterfalls)
......... Mkunumbi (inhabited place)
......... Pate Island (island)
...........Pate (inhabited place)
........... Rasini (inhabited place)
........... Rabai (inhabited place)
........... Shimoni (inhabited place)
Middle East (region (general))

Note - Extensive area, including nations of SW Asia & NE Africa; term formerly used to also include Afghanistan, Pakistan, India & Burma; term "Near East" is used to refer to the same general area as "Middle East," but may also be used to mean a larger area.

Names:
- Middle East (C,O)
- Le Moyen-Orient (C,O)
- Oriente Médio (C,O)
- El Medio Oriente (C,O)
- Vorderasien (C,O)
- Near East (C,O)
- Proche-Orient (C,O)

World
- Africa...............(continent)
- Antarctica........(continent)
- Asia...................(continent)
- Central Asia..(region (general))
- Eurasia..........(region (general))
- Europe.............(continent)
- Middle East (region, general)
- North and Central America
- Oceania...........(continent)
- South America.(continent)

- “General region” = no consistently defined boundaries
- currently has no hierarchical depth
Place Types
Place types

for Indianapolis, Indiana

- inhabited place
- city
- state capital
- manufacturing center
- transportation center
- sporting center
- financial center
- agricultural center

- minimum record has one place type
- fuller records have more
- one is flagged as “preferred”

- For cities, towns, villages, preferred = inhabited place
Place types

for Cahokia Mounds (deserted settlement) (United States, Illinois, Saint Clair county)

- deserted settlement (preferred, C)
  - Display Date: flourished by 1,000 CE, declined by 1350 CE
    - Start: 500   End: 1400
- archaeological site (C)
- state park (C)
- inhabited place (H)
- city (H)
- Mississippian (H)

- Include dates of habitation; estimate broad span of habitation (began years before flourishing), was inhabited for some time after declining
- Terms in “place types” may also indicate culture Mississippian
Place types for Machupicchu, Peru

- May be historical or current
- E.g., “deserted settlement” is preferred current, “inhabited place” is historical

**Deserted settlement** (preferred, current) ... construction of settlement started ca. 1440; was inhabited until the Spanish conquest of Peru in 1532
  - Start: 1430  End: 1550

**Archaeological site** (current) ... rediscovered in 1911
  - Start: 1911  End: 9999

**Ruins** (current)

**Inhabited place** (historical)

**Inca** (historical) ... building started ca. 1440; was inhabited until the Spanish conquest of Peru in 1532
  - Start: 1440  End: 1550
Place types

- Choose an appropriate Place Type
- Controlled by AAT
- Currently via a mapping between the controlled list and AAT
- For LOD releases, link to AAT is available

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place Type ID</th>
<th>Place Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>83210</td>
<td>deserted settlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83211</td>
<td>ghost town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83212</td>
<td>ruined settlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83213</td>
<td>former community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83214</td>
<td>buried settlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83215</td>
<td>tell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83216</td>
<td>huyuk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83217</td>
<td>tepes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83218</td>
<td>lost settlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83219</td>
<td>ephemeral community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83220</td>
<td>lost area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Associative Relationships
Hazor

Tel Hazor

There may be associative relationships between places
- deserted settlement may be related to a modern town
- date for relationship is possible

for a deserted settlement in Israel

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID: 7593940</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kinalu (lost settlement)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Ancient Neo-Hittite city referred to in Assyrian texts as the capital of the kingdom centered in northwestern Syria.

**Names:**

- Kinalu (preferred, C, V)
- Kunulu (C, V)
- Kinalia (C, V)
- Kunalia (C, V)
- Kullani (C, V)

**Hierarchical Position:**

- World (facet)
- .... Asia (continent) (P)
- ........ Turkey (nation) (P)
- ............ lost & found/Turkey (miscellaneous) (P)
- ............... Kinalu (lost settlement) (P)

**Place Types:**

- lost settlement (preferred, C)
- inhabited place (H)
- city (H)

**Related geographic places:**

- possibly identified as Calneh (lost settlement)
- (World, Middle East) [7593942]
- possibly identified as Tell Ta’yanat (deserted settlement)
- (World, Asia, Turkey, Hatay) [7032503]

---

**What is a lost settlement?**

- A place known from ancient documentation, but its exact location on planet Earth is unknown.
- Lost settlement is linked to possible identifications.
- Does not have coordinates.
- Placed under the level where it is agreed to have existed, “lost & found” level.
ASSOCIATIVE RELATIONSHIP EXAMPLES

[for the Ancient Mesopotamian kingdom, Assyria, which is distinct from the Roman Province of the same name]
Relationship Type: distinguished from
Related Place: Assyria (Roman Empire) (province)

[for the lost settlement of Sharuhen]
Relationship Type: possibly identified as
Related Place: Tel el-Far'ah (As Suwayd$01a', Syria) (deserted settlement)

[for Kings county, New York, USA]
Relationship Type: coextensive with
Related Place: Brooklyn (New York, New York, USA) (borough)

[for ancient Persia]
Relationship Type: predecessor of
Related Place: Iran (nation)
ASSOCIATIVE RELATIONSHIP EXAMPLES

- Dates for Relationships

[for Lincoln, England]
Relationship Type: capital of
Related Place: Flavia Caesariensis (Britannia Inferior, Roman Republic and Empire) (province)
Display Date: from the early 4th century CE
Start Date: 296 End Date: 900

[for Florence, Italy]
Relationship Type: ally of
Related Place: Orvieto (Terni province, Umbria, Italy) (inhabited place)
Display Date: Guelf allies during the 13th and 14th centuries
Start Date: 1250 End Date: 1400
### Coordinates

- Derived from published sources: atlases, NGA/NIMA, USGS
- For “finding purposes,” not GIS
- Expressed in degrees, minutes, and seconds
- Translated into decimal degrees
- Represent a point at the center of a place, or the source of linear features (e.g., rivers)
- Elevation
- Bounding coordinates

---

#### Coordinates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coordinate Type</th>
<th>Format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latitude Degree</td>
<td>Degrees/Minutes/Seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longitude Degree</td>
<td>Degrees/Minutes/Seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elevation Feet</td>
<td>Feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elevation Meters</td>
<td>Meters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Note: Add only degrees/minutes/seconds OR decimal degrees, NOT both)

---

Coordinate Image:
- Point located at 40° N, 30° W
- North Pole:
- Prime Meridian:
- Equator:
- 0° parallels:
- 90° North:
- 90° South:
- 0° East:
- 90° West:
- 180° West:
- 180° East:
Coordinate: Recording a single point
- Usually adequate for smaller places
- Point = source of linear features
- Marginally helpful for center of areas (may record point AND bounding box)

Coordinates for nation of India
Latitude: 20 00 N,
Longitude: 077 00 E
Topics may include the following:

- disputed issues, sovereignty, or ambiguity regarding the names or critical facts about the place
- possible confusion of the place due to its name being a homograph for a nearby place
- physical description
- description of its location (do NOT repeat the hierarchy information, but you may mention physical features, etc.)
- the first habitation of the place
- its political history, in chronological order
- its importance relative to other places or to the history of art and architecture
- for modern nations, include the languages spoken
- population may be included for inhabited places, provided you cite the date of your source
For Gaul (historical region)

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 to the west and south of the Loire, Lugdunensis in central France between the Loire and the Seine, and Belgica in the north and east.
**Definition:** Persistent URLs recorded in the Media field

- Provide URLs for maps or representative images of the place

- Record in fields on the “Media” tab in VCS

For Silk Road, TGN 7031416

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Image URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><a href="http://public.dha.ac.cn/files/EditorFile/20140328/20140328125524622.jpg">http://public.dha.ac.cn/files/EditorFile/20140328/20140328125524622.jpg</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><a href="http://blogs.getty.edu/iris/files/2016/03/dunhuang_silkroad_1600.jpg">http://blogs.getty.edu/iris/files/2016/03/dunhuang_silkroad_1600.jpg</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sources

- It is required to list sources.
- For preferred name, prefer the most authoritative, up-to-date sources available
- 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 of information in the TGN record may include the following in this order of preference:

**Standard general reference sources**
- atlases, loose maps, gazetteers
- geographic dictionaries, encyclopedias, guidebooks
- government Web sites, including NGA (NIMA) and USGS

**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
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>9006548</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Merged Status:</td>
<td>Not Merged</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

Introduction to TGN
How to interpret TGN sources

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

38.3838889 -26.4766667
38° 23' 02" N 026° 28' 36" W

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Elevation (meters)</th>
<th>Elevation (feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>İkramiya</td>
<td>Sakarya İli</td>
<td>40.6161111</td>
<td>30.2691667</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>İlbeyi</td>
<td>Bingol İli</td>
<td>39.3666667</td>
<td>40.4333333</td>
<td>2062</td>
<td>6765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>İldır</td>
<td>Erzurum İli</td>
<td>40.6833333</td>
<td>42.4666667</td>
<td>1586</td>
<td>5203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>İldir</td>
<td>İzmir İli</td>
<td>38.3838889</td>
<td>26.4766667</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>İlecik</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>40.5166667</td>
<td>39.0833333</td>
<td>1607</td>
<td>5272</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Recent Editorial Issues

Survey of a few issues
**TGN Place Type List**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>54216</td>
<td>coalfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54459</td>
<td>submerged site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54471</td>
<td>barrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54472</td>
<td>tumulus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54473</td>
<td>earthwork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54492</td>
<td>type site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54557</td>
<td>caravanera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81110</td>
<td>urban county</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81130</td>
<td>raion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81142</td>
<td>deme</td>
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<tr>
<td>81160</td>
<td>town council</td>
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<tr>
<td>81199</td>
<td>ancient region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82136</td>
<td>pirate haven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83001</td>
<td>occupation site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83157</td>
<td>sanctuary center</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- TGN Place Type list had to be harmonized with the AAT
- Required auto-matching and editors filling in spread sheets for *no match, false match, ambiguous match*
- Some new terms were added to the AAT
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Place Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>54216</td>
<td>coalfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54459</td>
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<td>82136</td>
<td>pirate haven</td>
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<tr>
<td>83001</td>
<td>occupation site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83157</td>
<td>sanctuary center</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **barrows**
  - (burial mounds, funerary structures, ... Built Environment (Hierarchy Name))
  - [300007148]
  - carvanera

- **caravanserais**
  - (public accommodations, <single built works by function>, ... [300007148]
  - [300008020]
  - earthwork (engineering work)

- **earthworks (sculpture)**
  - (environmental art, <visual works by material or technique>, ...
  - [300047857]
  - earthwork (sculpture)

- **submerged sites**
  - (underwater sites, sites (locations), ... Built Environment (Hierarchy Name))
  - [300008020]
  - submerged site

- **type sites**
  - (sites (locations), <complexes by function>, ... Built Environment (Hierarchy Name))
  - [300000207]
  - type site
Restructured hierarchies to allow more automatic incorporation of nations from the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency (NGA)

- Could involve removing a lower level of subdivision such as regions and districts under German states; losing granularity, but is the only practical solution to keeping the current world data up-to-date.
TGN: Preparing hierarchies for NGA loads

- Restructuring of hierarchies to allow more automatic incorporation of nations from the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency (NGA)
TGN: Contributions from GCI & CONA stubs

- GCI contributes archaeological sites and ancient place names as they require them
- TGN records added through contributions to CONA
  - In the CVA/Processor, a “stub” record is made as candidate, then vetted later

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stat</th>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Place Name (Place Type)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NW</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>Top of the TGN hierarchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NW</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>World (facet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>Asia (continent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>&lt;temp.parent/JPGM Asia (miscellaneous)&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>EDT</td>
<td>Parthian Empire (miscellaneous)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TGN: Is the entity for TGN or CONA work?

- Built works may be place names
- One factor, is it in a geographic resource such as NGA (National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency)?
- TGN includes physical and administrative entities (mountains vs. cities)
- Cities could be corporate bodies in ULAN (e.g., patron of a work)?
TGN: Ancient site same as modern town?

- Cleaning up ancient sites; adding coordinates, variant names, other data
- Modern town? A modern town may indeed be built atop an ancient site, when both names should be combined in the same record
- But sources often combine ancient site name and nearby modern town
- We are correcting these as we find them

Contributor interprets this parenthetical name in the source as a variant name
- Submits both names in the same TGN record
- In fact, the parenthetical name is the name of a nearby modern town
TGN: Ancient site same as modern town?

- Corrected in TGN, modern town is linked through associative relationships
- “site name” is flagged
- “near/adjacent to” only for archaeological sites, as is common practice

Note: Site of ancient city on the western bank of the river Tigris, in the Qal'at Sherqat district and near the city of Ash Sharqāţ (Qal'at Sherqat); was an Early Bronze Age settlement by during 3rd mill. BCE; earliest capital of Assyria until replaced by Calah in the 9th century BCE; destroyed by Medes in 614 BCE.
Lost settlements are linked to possible locations, if known
No coordinates

**Aūza (lost settlement)**

**Note:** Earliest African city of the Phoenician civilization that existed 3,500 years ago. The site of this city is unknown, although scholars have traditionally placed it somewhere beyond Carthage in Tunisia. Recent research suggests it may have been closer to Egypt, in modern Libya.

**Related geographic places:**

possibly identified as .... **Aziris** ........ (deserted settlement)
.............................................. (World, Africa, Libya, Al Jabal al Akhḍar) [7059227]
.............................................. proposed by John Boardman of the University of Oxford in 2010
TGN: Is the entity for TGN or IA?

- Is the place a real place, even though a *lost settlement*? Or is it legendary or mythological?
- Can make links to TGN from the IA as necessary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Qualifier</th>
<th>Iconography Name Id</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
<td>5000079</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Iconography Type:** Fictional Place

**Descriptive Note:** Maya 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Associative Rel</th>
<th>AAT Rel</th>
<th>Place Rel</th>
<th>Person/Corp Rel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rel Type</td>
<td>Place Label</td>
<td>TGN ID</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>associated with</td>
<td>Cob$00an (Alta Verapaz, Guatemala, North and Central Ar</td>
<td>1016644</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Contributions to TGN

Contributors and Issues
Contributions to TGN

- TGN focuses on place names and related information used for cataloging, research, and discovery of art, architecture, archaeology, conservation, and related disciplines.
- Contributors to TGN include representatives of these disciplines, museums and special collections, the conservation community, and others.
- TGN development includes the addition of ancient sites, ancient nations and kingdoms, including the ancient world defined broadly to include the globe.
- The hierarchies of the current world are primarily maintained with little editor intervention, by data from the National Geo-Spatial Intelligence Agency (NGA, formerly NIMA) and the US Geological Survey (USGS).
- However, contributors are welcome to submit contributions for the modern world where there are gaps.
How to Contribute to TGN

For a full discussion of contributing to TGN

*Contributing to the Getty Vocabularies*

http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/intro_to_contributing.pdf
How to disambiguate Places in displays for end users

Include the name, preferred place type, parent string in descending order (to aid sorting), and unique TGN subject_ID

Parijs .......... (farm)
(World, Europe, Belgium, Flanders, East Flanders) [7250305]
La Ville de Paris
Paris, La Ville de

Paris .......... (inhabited place)
(World, Europe, France, Île-de-France) [7008038]
París

Paris .......... (inhabited place)
(World, North and Central America, Canada, Ontario) [1015006]

París .......... (inhabited place)
(World, North and Central America, Mexico, Chiapas) [7388292]

Paris .......... (inhabited place)
(World, North and Central America, United States, Arkansas, Greene county) [2568197]

Paris .......... (inhabited place)
(World, North and Central America, United States, Arkansas, Logan county) [2009169]

Paris .......... (inhabited place)
(World, North and Central America, United States, California, Los Angeles county) [2568198]

Paris .......... (inhabited place)
(World, North and Central America, United States, Idaho, Bear Lake county) [2025981]
**Merging records**

- During loads of contributed data in TGN, records are merged automatically if names, coordinates, broader context, and place types match or closely correspond.

- Are these two records for the same place? If so, they will be “merged,” automatically if the data supports it, or by hand if data requires research.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>preferred</th>
<th>matched</th>
<th>place type</th>
<th>subject ID</th>
<th>parent string</th>
<th>latitude</th>
<th>longitude</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cytherea</td>
<td>Cytherea</td>
<td>homestead</td>
<td>7857399</td>
<td>Queensland, Australia</td>
<td>S -26 58 39</td>
<td>E 147 38 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(-26.977512)</td>
<td>(147.646869)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cytherea</td>
<td>Cytherea</td>
<td>island</td>
<td>8711732</td>
<td>temp.parent/CONA candidates for TGN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kíthira, Nísos</td>
<td>Cytherea</td>
<td>island</td>
<td>7010869</td>
<td>Attikí, Sterea Ellás-Évvoia, Ellás, Europe</td>
<td>N 36 15 5 (36.251389)</td>
<td>E 23 1 5 (23.018056)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Merging records

- When two or more records merged
- One retains its ID, the others become part of the first record and its ID is lost (absorbed into revision history for the first record)
**Merging records representing the same place**

For loading contributions:
Reports indicate to editors which possible matches require human research.
E.g., all compared fields match, except one: place type does not match.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Name 1</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Name 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7536529</td>
<td>Ab'sol, WS01adS0li al</td>
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<td>7536530</td>
<td>'ArS01aqah, Jabal</td>
<td>1108649</td>
<td>1108649</td>
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<tr>
<td>7536531</td>
<td>Ab'sol DeyS01labeh, WS01adS0li</td>
<td>7536531</td>
<td>New</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7536532</td>
<td>JatS01alabah, Khasan al</td>
<td>7536532</td>
<td>New</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7536533</td>
<td>RamlS01iyah, Jabal ar</td>
<td>7536533</td>
<td>New</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7536534</td>
<td>UkhayS05dir, WS01adS0li</td>
<td>7536534</td>
<td>New</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7536535</td>
<td>Bir MS01a' Suwaylin</td>
<td>7536535</td>
<td>New</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7536536</td>
<td>Maghat al BaS05haS0li, WS01adS0li</td>
<td>7536536</td>
<td>New</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7536537</td>
<td>Maghat JadS01idah, WS01adS0li</td>
<td>7536537</td>
<td>New</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7536538</td>
<td>NaakhS01a, WS01adS0li an</td>
<td>7536538</td>
<td>New</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7536539</td>
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<td>1111500</td>
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<td>Place Types: 21167 does not match</td>
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<tr>
<td>7536541</td>
<td>Umm Zaytah, WS01adS0li</td>
<td>7536541</td>
<td>New</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7536542</td>
<td>Marikah, WS01adS0li</td>
<td>7536542</td>
<td>New</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Preferred term for contributor**

**Rome (inhabited place) (World, Europe, Italy, Lazio, Roma province)**

**Names:**
Roma... [BHA, FDA, GRLPSC, ICCD Preferred, VP Preferred]
........... Annuario Generale (1980)
........... National Gallery of Art database, Washington (1987-)
........... NGA/NIMA database (2003-)
........... Pleiades (2006-) http://pleiades.stoa.org/places/423025

Rome.... [FDA, GRIPA Preferred, VP]
........... NGA/NIMA database (2003-)

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

• Read about contributions here: http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/contribute.html
Processing contributions

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

AAT, ULAN, TGN, CONA, IA

Acquire contribution → Load / Process data → Distribute data
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, including as Linked Open Data

• Contributors of bulk data will agree to terms in a click-through 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
DATA CONTRIBUTION AGREEMENT

This data contribution and license agreement (the “Agreement”) is made and entered into as of the date of its online submission, by and between the J. Paul Getty Trust, a California charitable trust, with its principal place of business at 1200 Getty Center Drive, Los Angeles, California, 90049 (“Getty”), and you (“Contributing Institution”).

WHEREAS, the Getty Research Institute, a program of the Getty, has developed and makes freely available to the public a set of computer reference databases that includes the Union List of Artist Names®; Art & Architecture Thesaurus®; Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names®; Cultural Objects Name Authority®; and Getty Iconography Authority™ (“Vocabularies”), which are compilations of data from various sources, supplemented and updated based on new contributions of data; and

WHEREAS, the Contributing Institution is developing or has developed data within the scope of the Vocabularies (“CI Data”), and the Contributing Institution wishes to contribute such CI Data to the Vocabularies.

NOW THEREFORE, the parties agree as follows:

1. The Contributing Institution agrees to supply CI Data in the format indicated in the Getty Vocabularies XML Schemas for Contributions, or such other format as agreed upon with the Getty.

2. To the extent copyright exists in CI Data, the Contributing Institution grants to the Getty a perpetual, royalty-free, sub-licensable license to reproduce, make derivative works from, distribute, publish, display, and/or perform CI Data for the purposes stated herein. The Getty shall hold the copyright in the Vocabularies as compilations.

3. The Contributing Institution acknowledges and agrees that Vocabularies are offered to users under open license terms. The Getty currently uses the Open Data Commons Attribution 1.0 License but reserves the right to change the license at any time.

4. The Getty agrees to incorporate appropriate CI Data into the merged format of the Vocabularies, and to cite the Contributing Institution as the source for incorporated names or terms contributed by the Contributing Institution.

5. The Getty maintains final editorial control over the Vocabularies and reserves the right to refuse CI Data if the Getty, in its sole discretion, determines that such CI Data does not follow the guidelines and format indicated in the Vocabularies Editorial Guidelines, or is outside the scope of, or otherwise inappropriate for, the Vocabularies.

6. The Getty is under no obligation to maintain the Vocabularies and may discontinue them at any time.

7. The Contributing Institution warrants (i) that the CI Data is within the scope of the Vocabularies, and (ii) that the CI Data does not infringe any personal or proprietary rights or any statutory copyright and is not offensive or defamatory. The Contributing Institution will indemnify and hold harmless the Getty against any and all allegations, claims, and causes of action (whether threatened or pending), costs, fees, and expenses (including reasonable attorney fees), losses, damages, judgments, and liabilities arising from or relating to a breach of the foregoing warranties.
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, About IA, 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.
Full list of contributors

Please see the full list of over 300 contributors at this page.

www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/contributors.html

### Contributors to the Getty Vocabularies

The Getty vocabularies grow in large part through continued efforts and contributions from the expert user community. Below is a list of contributors to the Getty vocabularies. The list is extensible and subject to frequent updates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brief Name</th>
<th>Full Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Academia Sinica (Academia Sinica; Nankang, Taiwan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TELDAP-now AS</td>
<td>Academia Sinica as Taiwan E-Learning &amp; Digital Archives Program (Nankang, Taiwan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAM</td>
<td>Ackland Art Museum (Chapel Hill, North Carolina)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AKAG</td>
<td>Albright-Knox Art Gallery (Buffalo, New York)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC</td>
<td>Allegheny College (Allegheny, Pennsylvania)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAC</td>
<td>American Art Collaborative (United States)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADA-Yale</td>
<td>American Decorative Arts, Yale University (New Haven, Connecticut)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIA</td>
<td>American Institute of Architects (Washington, DC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMSA</td>
<td>American Society of Appraisers (Herndon, Virginia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWM</td>
<td>Andy Warhol Museum, Carnegie Museums of Pittsburgh (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Releasing the vocabulary data

- The AAT, TGN, ULAN, CONA and IA are refreshed every month
- [http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/index.html](http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/index.html)
- As of this writing, AAT, TGN, and ULAN are available under the Open Data Commons Attribution License (ODC-By) 1.0
  - Data is available for searching online
  - Data is also available via Web services, XML and relational tables
    - [may be discontinued eventually]
  - Data is also available as JSON, RDF, N3/Turtle, and N-Triples
    - Visit the Sparql end point to get the data or subset of data that you need [http://vocab.getty.edu/](http://vocab.getty.edu/)
  - For more information about release formats, see Obtain the Getty Vocabularies
Implementers and end users
How to disambiguate homographs and otherwise display data for end users

Alexandria (Asia, Pakistan, Baluchistan)..(deserted settlement)
Alexandria (Baluchistan, Pakistan)..(deserted settlement)

• Parent string in reverse order allows indexing results lists by continent, nation
• In natural order is easier for user to read
Accommodate requirements of horizontal vs. hierarchical displays. E.g., “display name” for parent string

- special name flagged for horizontal displays
- where simple name is confusing
- in a heading

Names:
- Coast (preferred, C,V,N)
- Coast Province (display, C,V,N)

Galana (Coast Province, Kenya, Africa) river
Preferred display of hierarchies is with indentation for a general audience, not thesaurus specialists

Use graphics to indicate focus and where levels may be expanded
- Allow display of the hierarchy in multiple languages; TGN currently supports English and vernacular
- English view may be constructed by using flagged English name
How are vocabularies used?

For cataloging and indexing

E.g., Place names in the CONA record are controlled by links to TGN; artists to ULAN, Work Type to AAT, etc.

**CONA ID:** 700000153
**Class:** Sculpture  **Work Type:** hacha

**Title:** Hacha (Ceremonial Ax)

**Creator Display:** unknown Veracruz

**Creation Date:** Late Classic Veracruz (600-900 CE)

**Current Location:** Dumbarton Oaks  **(Washington DC, USA)**  **ID:** B38 VCS

**Discovery Location:** Veracruz (Mexico)

**Subject General:** •religion/mythology  • human figures  
•ceremonial objects

**Subject Specific:** •face  • game  • sacrifice

**Culture:** • Inca

**Measurements:** 35 x 22.2 cm  (height)  (13 3/4 x 8 3/4 inches)

**Materials and Techniques:** marble

**Descriptive Note:** The hacha had ritualistic significance and likely served as a ballcourt marker. ..
How are vocabularies used?

- Traditional use of vocabularies for retrieval focuses on the names
- If a user asks for one name/term, all of the synonyms can be used for retrieval
- For example, if a user searches on “Thebes”...

**From TGN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thebes</td>
<td>Θήβαι</td>
<td>نوْعَ</td>
<td>Thébais</td>
<td>Θήβαι</td>
<td>نوْعَ</td>
</tr>
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<td>Thiva</td>
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<td>Thēbai</td>
<td>نوْعَ</td>
<td>Thēbai</td>
<td>Thēbai</td>
<td>نوْعَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diospolis Magna</td>
<td>Diospolis Magna</td>
<td>Diospolis Magna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples:**

- “thebes” OR “tebe or ” OR "طيبة" OR “Nowe” OR “Diospolis Magna ”

**Thebes, Thebes**

Thebes, Thebes was inhabited from around 3200 BCE. It was the eponymous capital of Waset, the fourth Upper Egyptian nome. Waset was the capital of Egypt during part of the 11th Dynasty (Middle Kingdom) and most of the 18th Dynasty (New Kingdom).

**Thivai, Thivai**

Thivai, Greek name for a city in Ancient Egypt, natively known as Waset, located about 800 km south of the Mediterranean, on the east bank of the river Nile within the modern city of Luxor. The Theban Necropolis is situated nearby on the west bank of the Nile.

**Ancient Diospolis Magna, Ancient Diospolis Magna**

The Egyptian name of the Karnak temple complex situated across the Nile, west of Thebes proper. Classical Egyptian Ta-opet became Demotic ta-pe, which was adopted in Greek as Thēbai, assimilated to the name of the Greek city. Due to its association with the Egyptian city, Greek Thēbai also had a statue and temple of Ammon (Amun) from the 5th century BC.

**From TGN**

- Thēbai, Thēbai, No
- Thebes, Θήβαι, Nowe
- Tebe, Thiva, Nuwe
- Theben, Theben, Wase
- Thebe, Thibah, Wo‘se
- Thèbes, Thivai, Waset
- Thebae, Thebai, Theban
- Thebae Aegypti, Diospolis
- Thēvai, Diospolis Magna
New methods and LOD can incorporate hierarchical and associative relationships, and other links or inferred relationships to answer more complex questions and aid serendipitous discovery.

**Hierarchical relationships**
- **Egypt** (nation) (Africa) [7016833]
- **Thebes** (deserted settlement) (Africa, Egypt, Qinā governorate) [7001297]

**Associative relationships**
- **Thívai** (inhabited place) (Europe, Greece, Central Greece and Euboea, Voïótía regional division) [7029383]
What is Linked Open Data (LOD)?

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

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

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

Relationships between the vocabularies
Linking the Vocabularies

Relationships from the vocabularies to other Getty resources
Linking the Vocabularies

Relationships from the Getty vocabularies to other resources
Thank you.

Patricia Harpring
Managing Editor
Getty Vocabulary Program

pharpring@getty.edu
vocab@getty.edu