

Art & Architecture Thesaurus[®] Introduction and Overview

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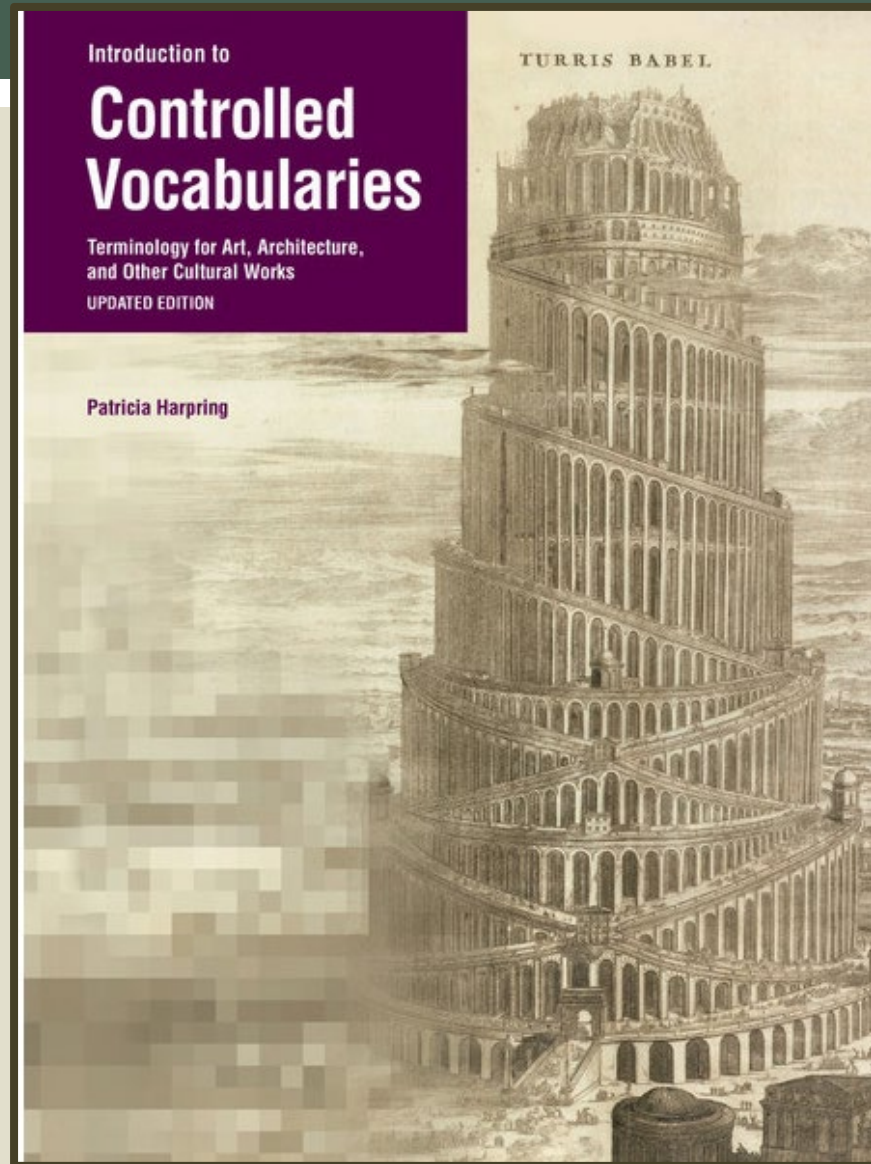
PREFACE

- This presentation is an overview of AAT
- AAT is available in an [online search interface](http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/Vocabularies/aat/index.html), available as XML, relational tables, APIs, and as Linked Open Data (LOD)
<http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/Vocabularies/aat/index.html>
- For a full discussion of fields and editorial rules, see the [AAT Editorial Guidelines](http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/Vocabularies/guidelines/index.html#aat)
<http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/Vocabularies/guidelines/index.html#aat>
- For the history of AAT, see [About AAT](http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/Vocabularies/aat/about.html)
<http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/Vocabularies/aat/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.



The Getty Research Institute

Special Collections Library Search Tools & Databases Scholars & Projects Publications

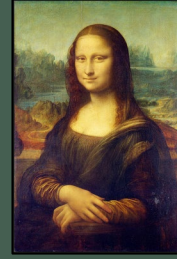
Getty Vocabularies
Editorial Guidelines

These documents contain information about editorial practice for the Art & Architecture Thesaurus (AAT)®, the Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names (TGN)®, the Union List of Artist Names (ULAN)®, and the Cultural Objects Name Authority® (CONA). The guidelines are subject to frequent modification and addition.

AAT IN CONTEXT

Getty

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, multicultural, 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 the AAT, concepts 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., *stonemasonry*, AAT <http://vocab.getty.edu/page/aat/300386948> = LOC <https://lccn.loc.gov/sh85128340>)
- **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

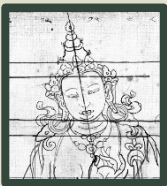
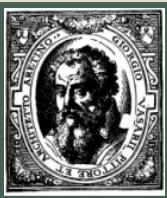


What are the Getty Vocabularies?

- 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

Getty Vocabularies

Enabling digital art history

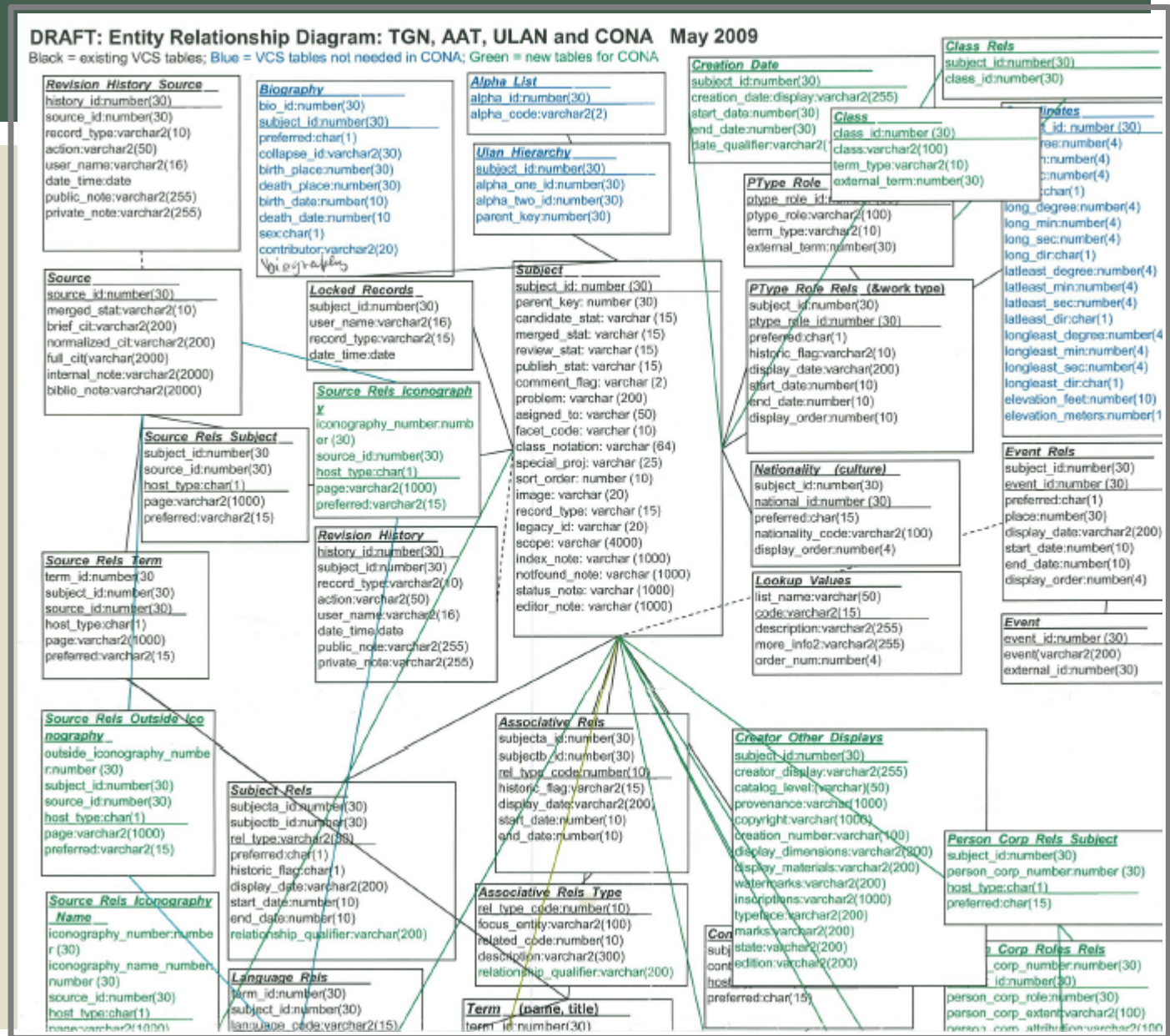
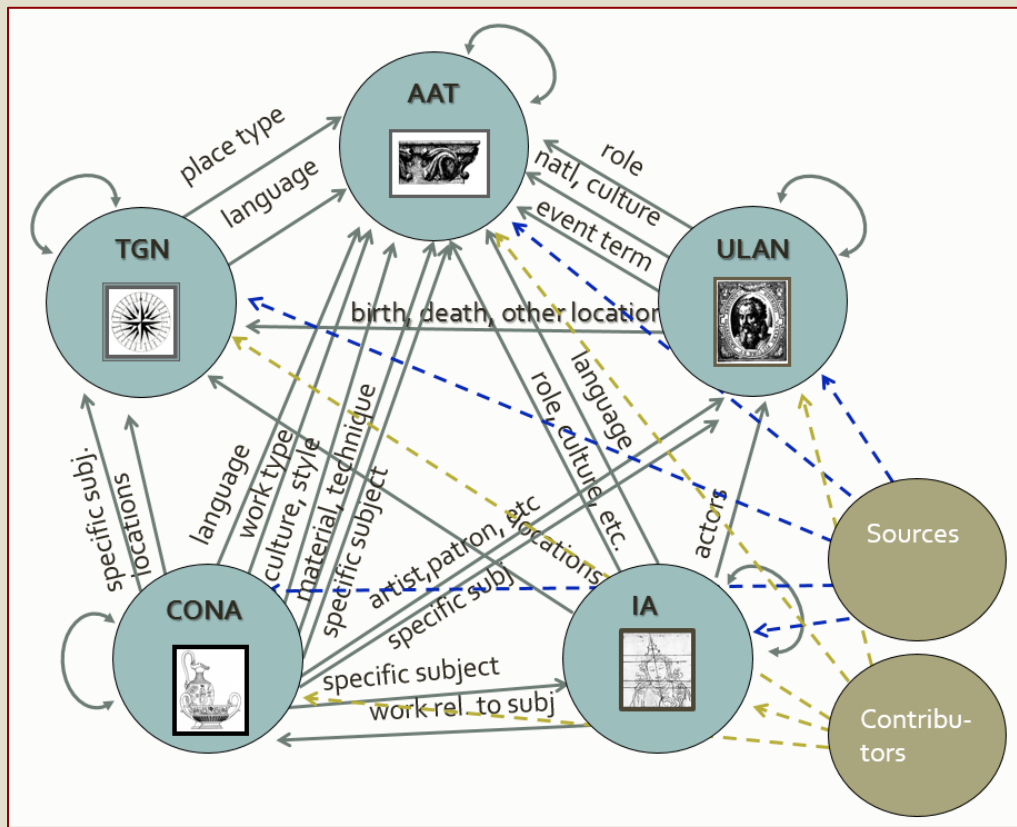


- **AAT**, *Art & Architecture Thesaurus*® includes generic terms in several languages, relationships, sources, and scope notes for agents, work types, roles, materials, styles, cultures, and techniques (e.g., *amphora*, *oil paint*, *olieverf*, *peintures à l'huile*, *acetolysis*, 玉器, *Jadekünste*, *sintering*, *orthographic drawings*, *Olmeca*, *Rinascimento*, *Buddhism*, *watercolors*, *asa-no-ha-toji*)
- **TGN**, *Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names*® includes names, relationships, and coordinates, with special focus on historical information for current cities, historical nations, empires, archaeological sites, lost settlements, and physical features as necessary for cataloging art; not GIS but may include coreferences to GIS and maps (e.g., *Diospolis*, *Acalán*, *Ottoman Empire*, *Mogao*, *Ch'ien-fu-tung*, *Ganges River*, गंगा नदी)
- **ULAN**, *Union List of Artist Names*® includes names, relationships, notes, sources, and biographical information for artists, architects, firms, studios, repositories, patrons, and other individuals and corporate bodies, both named and anonymous; may include coreferences to other resources for same entity (e.g., *Mark Rothko*, *Cai Xiang*, 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*, *Olouaipipilele*, *Xibalba*, *Niflheim*, िशव, *Shiva*, *Bouddha couché*)
- **CONA**, *Cultural Objects Name Authority*® focuses on architecture, multiples, and works depicted in other works; includes titles, artist attribution, creation dates, relationships, and location for works whether extant or destroyed (new contribution: 70,000 works from BWR) (e.g., *Chayasomesvara Temple*, *Hagia Sofia*, *Αγία Σοφία*, *The Lacemaker*, *La Dentellière*, *Merlettaia*, *Lion Throne Room*, 神奈川沖浪, *Great Wave*, *Die große Welle*,)

AAT IN CONTEXT

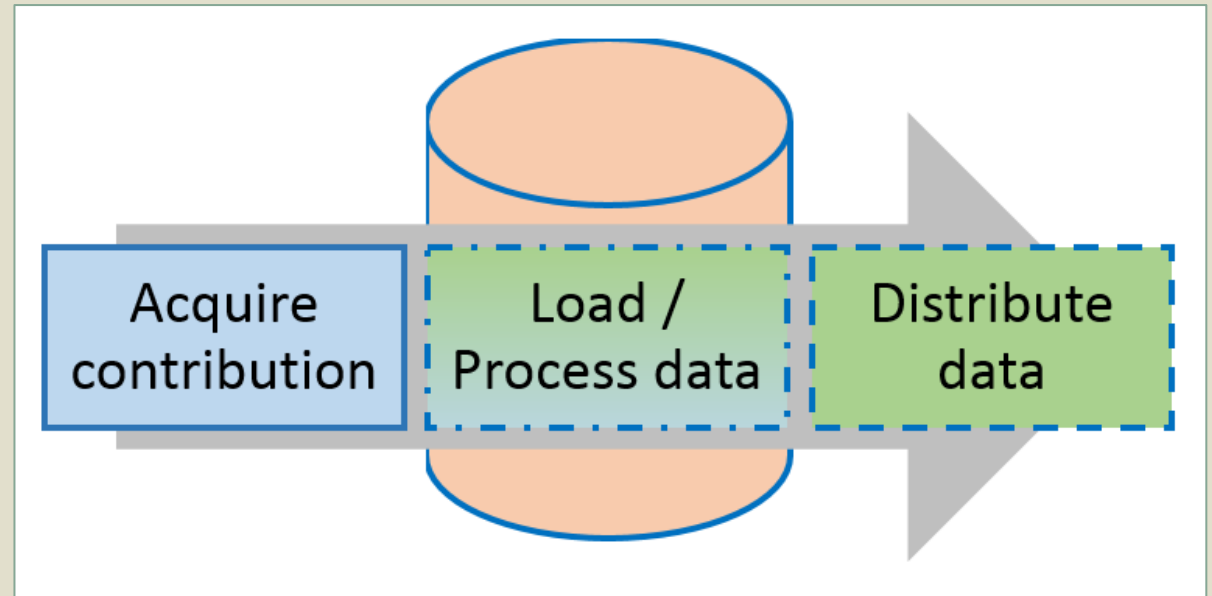
Enabling digital art history

- 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

- 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

Getty projects are major contributors

Provenance Index GRI Photo Archive GCI
GRI Special Collections GRI Library JPGM

Examples of other contributors

Centro de Documentación de Bienes Patrimoniales, Santiago

Netherlands Institute for Art History

Staatliche Museen zu Berlin Preussischer Kulturbesitz

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

**National
documentation
agencies, proj.**

**Image
collections,
libraries**

Art repositories

Publishers

Research Proj.

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 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, recent month

No.	Page	Views
1	<u>Vocabs: AAT</u>	16,106
2	<u>Vocabs: ULAN</u>	11,826
3	<u>Vocabs: TGN</u>	9,479
4	<u>GRI landing page</u>	5,676
5	<u>GRI list of resources</u>	5,171
6	<u>Exhibition: monumentality</u>	4,273
7	<u>Vocabs: general information</u>	4,245
8	<u>Provenance: search</u>	3,895
9	<u>Library</u>	3,345
10	<u>Provenance: general information</u>	2,690
11	<u>BHA (Bibliography for History of Art)</u>	2,091
12	<u>Photo Archive</u>	1,759
13	<u>GRI: Digital Collections: Turkey photos</u>	1,673
14	<u>Vocabs: CONA</u>	1,489
15	<u>Vocabs: CDWA (cataloging rules for art)</u>	1,143

USERS OF GETTY VOCABULARIES

- A typical month: This chart is represents LOD use in a typical month

	Hits	206 Hits	Bandwidth	Average size
 /sparql.csv	1,045	0	251.92 MB	246.86 KB
 /doc/gvp-lod.pdf	41	60	154.35 MB	1.53 MB
 /dataset/aat/full.zip	19	105	3.21 GB	26.47 MB
 /doc/assoc-rels-matrix.pdf	17	3	1.17 MB	59.97 KB
 /dataset/aat/explicit.zip	15	2	1.22 GB	73.32 MB
 /dataset/ulan/full.zip	4	2	1.68 GB	287.20 MB
 /dataset/ulan/explicit.zip	2	2	525.49 MB	131.37 MB
 /dataset/tgn/explicit.zip	2	4	3.16 GB	538.94 MB
 /dataset/tgn/full.zip	1	18	801.87 MB	42.20 MB

Traffic on LOD site per month

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)

Viewed traffic *

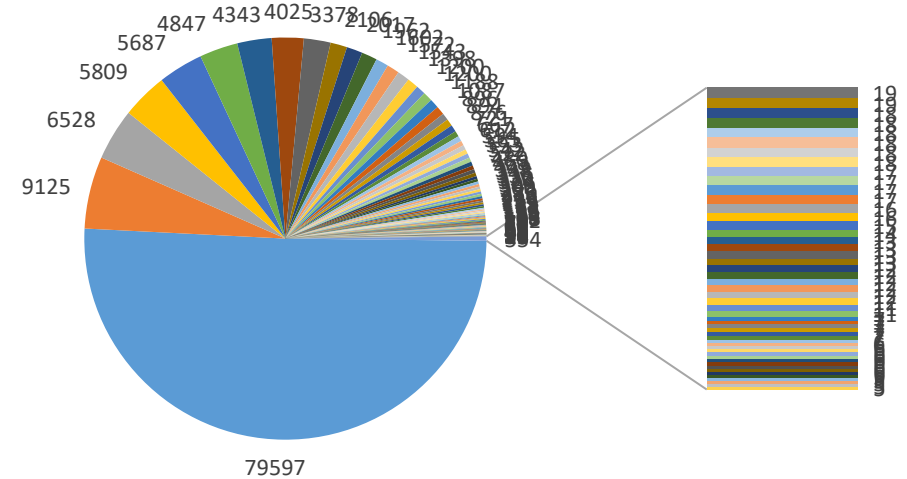
Not viewed traffic includes traffic generated by robots, worms, or replies with special HTTP status codes

USERS OF GETTY VO

Distribution of users, Vocabs online search 149 countries total, top users

United States	79597	Colombia	612
United Kingdom	9125	New Zealand	594
Canada	6528	South Korea	565
Germany	5809	Portugal	553
France	5687	Sweden	542
Italy	4847	Czech Republic	522
Spain	4343	Ireland	480
Netherlands	4025	Ukraine	468
Australia	3378	Hungary	443
Belgium	2106	Slovakia	348
Poland	2017	Turkey	348
Switzerland	1962	Chile	336
Russia	1602	Indonesia	330
Japan	1572	Denmark	324
Mexico	1543	Croatia	306
Brazil	1398	Finland	300
China	1200	Norway	294
Greece	1200	Singapore	283
Argentina	1188	Puerto Rico	270
Taiwan	1087	Egypt	246
Israel	896	Bulgaria	234
Austria	894	unidentified	222
India	876	South Africa	215
Hong Kong	721	Thailand	193
Philippines	667	Saudi Arabia	168

Total users by country for online Vocab search
12 months

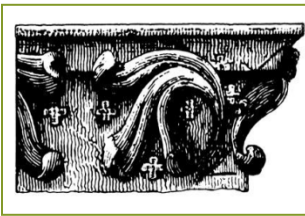


WHAT IS THE AAT?

Getty

Data
and fields

amfoor
amphorae
arc-boutant
brittleness
Buddhism
calligraphy
emulsifier
façades
flying buttress
飛扶壁
lithographer
litógrafos
luchtbogen
orthogonal plan
Macedonian
millwork
Rinascimento
ῥυτόν
stupa
Sturzbecher
travertine
weft wrapping
yastiks
zeppelin
Zigula
zinc oxide



AAT, the Art & Architecture Thesaurus®

The AAT is a thesaurus containing generic terms, dates, relationships, sources, and notes for work types, roles, materials, styles, cultures, techniques, and other concepts related to art, architecture, conservation, other cultural heritage

- Generic terms, not proper names
oil paint, olieverf, acetolysis, sintering, orthographic drawings, Olmeca, Rinascimento, Buddhism, watercolors, asa-no-ha-toji, sralais
- AAT is multilingual; large translation projects are underway
- Conceptually organized from terms to describe abstract concepts to generic terms for concrete, physical artifacts
- Facets are the upper levels of the AAT structure
- AAT is not organized by subject matter or discipline



Facets of the AAT

Associated Concepts

Terms for all abstract concepts and phenomena that relate to the study and execution of various areas of human thought and activity, including architecture and art in all media, as well as related disciplines. Also covered here are theoretical and critical concerns, ideologies, attitudes, and social or cultural movements

beauty, balance, connoisseurship, metaphor, socialism

Physical Attributes

Terms for the perceptible or measurable characteristics of materials and artifacts as well as features of materials and artifacts that are not separable as components. Included are characteristics such as size and shape, chemical properties of materials, qualities of texture and hardness, and features such as surface ornament and

borders, round, waterlogged, brittleness

Styles and Periods

The names of art and architecture styles, historical periods, and art movements. Names of peoples, cultures, individuals, and sites are included if they designate distinct styles or periods

Yoruba, Louis XIV

Agents

Terms for designations of people, groups of people, and organizations identified by occupation or activity, by physical or mental characteristics, or by social role or condition

printmakers, landscape architects, corporations, religious orders

Animals will also be included in this facet

Activities

Terms for areas of endeavor, physical and mental actions, discrete occurrences, systematic sequences of actions, methods employed toward a certain end, and processes occurring in materials or objects. Activities may range from branches of learning and professional fields to specific life events, from mentally executed tasks to processes performed on or with materials and objects, from single physical actions to complex games

archaeology, engineering, analyzing, contests, exhibitions, running, drawing (image-making), corrosion

Materials

Terms for physical substances, whether naturally or synthetically derived. These range from specific materials to types of materials designed by their function, such as colorants, and from raw materials to those that have been formed or processed into products that are used in fabricating structures or objects

iron, clay, adhesive, emulsifier, artificial ivory, millwork

Objects

Terms for discrete tangible or visible things that are inanimate and produced by human endeavor; that is, that are either fabricated or given form by human activity. These range, in physical form, from built works to images and written documents. They range in purpose from utilitarian to the aesthetic. Also included are landscape features that provide the context for the built environment

paintings, amphorae, facades, cathedrals, Brewster chairs, gardens

Brand Names

Names for materials, processes, and objects having names that are under trademark protection

Agfacolor (TM) Araldite (TM) Arches paper (R)

amfoor
amphorae
arc-boutant
brittleness
Buddhism
calligraphy
emulsifier
façades
flying buttress
飛扶壁
lithographer
litógrafos
luchtbogen
orthogonal plan
Macedonian
millwork
Rinascimento
ῥυτόν
stupa
Sturzbecher
travertine
weft wrapping
yastiks
zeppelin
Zigula
zinc oxide

Languages in AAT

136 different languages

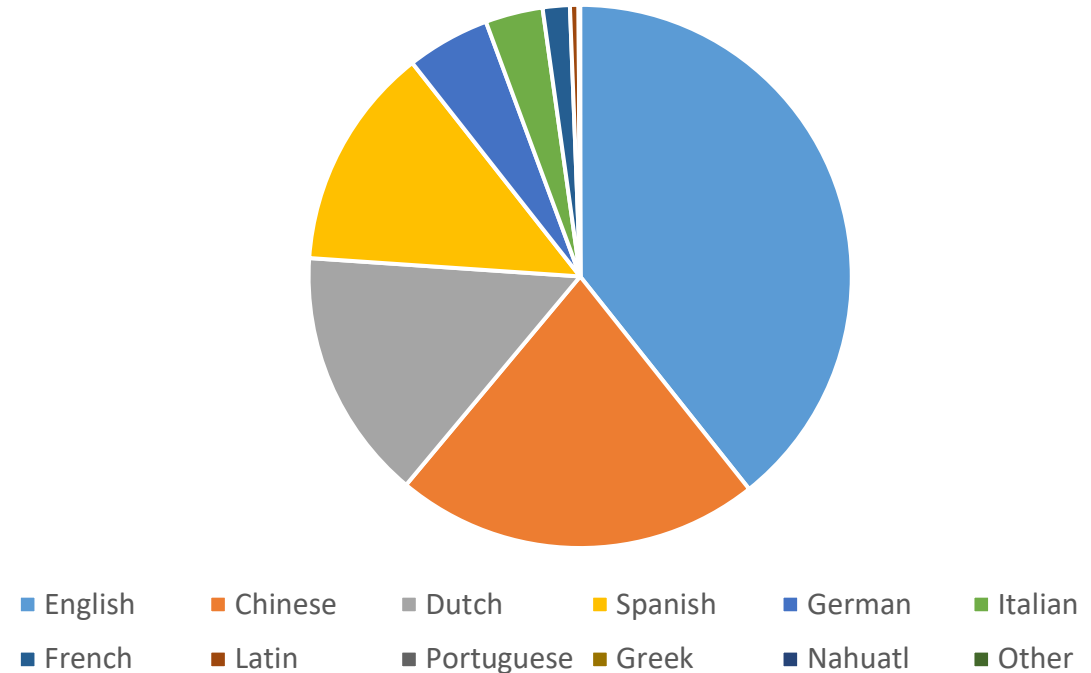
No of terms for top 20 languages

English 165,905
Chinese 91,839
Dutch 63,336
Spanish 56,188
German 20,959
Italian 14,444
French 6,813
Latin 2,141
Portuguese 247
Greek 70
Nahuatl 49
etc.

CURRENT STATUS

We strive to become ever more multilingual through contributions

Number of Terms by Language in AAT





AAT, the Art & Architecture Thesaurus®

Sample record

AAT 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)
Klöppelspitze (de)
Klöppelspitzen (de)

Associative Relationships

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

Hierarchical Relationships (poly)

.Objects Facet
... Visual & Verbal Communication
..... Visual Works
..... visual works (works)
..... <visual works by material >
..... needlework (visual works)
..... lace (needlework)
..... bobbin lace

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

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

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

German Zusammen mit der "Nadelspitze" eine der wichtigsten...

Spanish Junto a "encaje a aguja", uno de los dos tipos principales de ...

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

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



AAT, the Art & Architecture Thesaurus®

Sample record

AAT 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)

Klöppelspitze (de)

Klöppelspitzen (de)

1000132869

1000271819

1000271820

1000556828

Associative Relationships

requires ... lace pillows (<textile fabricating tools and

ent>...Objects Facet)

1000132869]

Facet Relationships (poly)

Facet

& Verbal Communication

..... Visual Works

..... visual works (works)

..... <visual works by material >

..... needlework (visual works)

..... lace (needlework)

..... bobbin lace

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

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

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

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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 ...

AAT THESAURAL RELATIONSHIPS



stirrup cups
coaching glasses
hunting glasses



sturzbechers
Sturzbecher
stortebekers

associative

distinguished
from

Objects Facet *hierarchical*

.... Furnishings and Equipment

..... Containers

..... culinary containers

..... <vessels for serving / consuming food>

rhyta *equivalence*

rhyton

rhytons

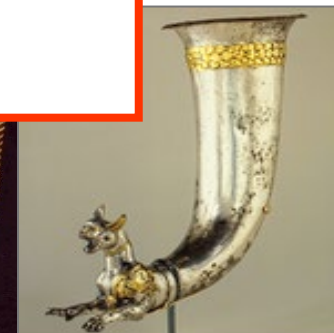
rhea

rheon

rheons

ritón

莱坦酒杯



SCOPE OF AAT

- The AAT is a structured Vocabulary containing terms and other information about concepts
- Terms in AAT may be used to describe art, architecture, decorative arts, material culture, archival materials, conservation
- The target audience includes cataloging projects, visual resource collections, libraries, museums, archives, conservation projects, and bibliographic projects
- Terms for any concept may include the plural form of the term, singular form, natural order, inverted order, spelling variants, scientific and common forms, various forms of speech, and synonyms that have various etymological roots
- The AAT is a *thesaurus* in compliance with ISO and NISO standards.
- The focus of each AAT record is a concept. In the database, each concept's record (also called a subject) is identified by a unique numeric ID

SCOPE OF AAT

- Scope is from prehistory to the present
 - No geographic limitations
 - Terms for concepts, activities, and objects
 - from scholarly literature and cataloging
 - for art, architecture, decorative arts, archaeology, material culture, art conservation, archival materials, or related topics
 - Must fit into the hierarchies and logic already established in the AAT
- Concepts identified by terms *excluding* concepts known by proper names
 - thus contains *generic concepts* (as opposed to proper nouns or names)
 - Goal is to become increasingly multilingual, multicultural, and inclusive
 - Several full translations have been done or are underway
 - Proposals for contributions of non-Western concepts and new media are welcome

SCOPE OF AAT

Outside the scope of AAT:

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

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

DATA ELEMENTS IN AAT

Getty

Overview
of fields

REQUIRED FIELDS FOR AAT

- preferred term
- required if applicable, variant terms (alternate descriptors, UFs); desired but not required descriptors in other languages, if known
- scope note
- sources for the terms and scope note
- hierarchical position

LIST OF MAJOR FIELDS FOR AAT IN VCS EDITORIAL SYSTEM

3.1 HIERARCHICAL RELATIONSHIPS

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

3.2 IDENTIFYING NUMBERS, STATUS FLAGS, AND SUBJECT SOURCES

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

3.3 TERMS

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

Editorial guidelines at:

<http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/Vocabularies/guidelines/index.html#aat>

Data Dictionary for release formats are available from links on this page

<http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/Vocabularies/obtain/download.html>

LIST OF MAJOR FIELDS FOR AAT IN VCS EDITORIAL SYSTEM

3.4 SCOPE NOTE

3.4.1 Scope Note

3.4.2 Sources for the Scope Note

3.4.3 Contributor for the Scope Note

3.5 ASSOCIATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

3.5.1 Related Concepts

3.5.2 Relationship Type

3.5.3 Historical Flag

3.5.4 Dates for Related Concepts

RECORD TYPE

Record Type

- *Type designation that characterizes the AAT record*
Record types include the following:

- **Concept:** Refers to records in the AAT that represent concepts, which include the majority of terms in the AAT: types of objects and architecture (e.g., *amphora, cathedral*), materials (*bronze, stained glass*), styles and periods (e.g., *Neolithic, Baroque*), types of people (e.g., *painters, sculptors*), activities (e.g., *museology, printmaking*), physical attributes (e.g., *inlays, crazing*), and associated concepts (e.g., *verism, sprezzatura*); records for concepts include the terms, a note, and bibliography.
 - * = **main concern of contributors of new terms and translators**
- **Node Labels:** *Guide terms* are not used for indexing or cataloging. In displays, they should be enclosed in angled brackets (e.g., *<planographic printing processes>*). We are in the process of transforming many GTs to **node labels**, which are clearer labels of characteristic divisions (e.g., *<photographs by form>*; guide terms are being transformed to concepts, where possible
- **Subfacet:** In AAT called *hierarchies*, the **subfacet** is a level directly under the facet level (e.g., *Processes and Techniques*). The subfacet name is not used for indexing or cataloging
- **Facet:** Refers to the top of a facet, which is one of the major divisions of the AAT (e.g., *Activities Facet*). It is not used for indexing or cataloging

UNIQUE, PERSISTENT NUMERIC IDS

Subject ID

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

Term ID: Terms and other information also have unique, persistent IDs

UNIQUE, PERSISTENT NUMERIC IDS

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

Subject_ID: 300311452

Record Type: concept

Label: cinnabar (mineral) (mineral, inorganic material, ... Materials
(Hierarchy Name))

Scope Note: A soft, dense, red, native ore composed of mercuric sulfide, found in deposits in veins near volcanic rocks or hot springs around the world. [...]

Terms:

cinnabar (mineral) (preferred,C,U,English-P,D,U,N) **Term_ID: 1000403760**

cenobrium (mineral) (C,U,English,UF,U,N) **Term_ID: 1000403756**

natural vermilion (mineral) (C,U,English,UF,U,N) **Term_ID: 1000403762**

cinabre (mineral) (C,U,French-P,D,U,N) **Term_ID: 1000403757**

cinabrio (mineral) (C,U,Spanish-P,D,U,N) **Term_ID: 1000403758**

cinabro (minerale) (C,U,Italian-P,D,U,N) **Term_ID: 1000403760**

cinábrio (mineral) (C,U,Portuguese-P,UF,U,N) **Term_ID: 1000403774**

cinnaber (mineraal) (C,U,Dutch-P,D,U,U) **Term_ID: 1000539139**

Zinnober (Mineral) (C,U,German-P,D,U,N) **Term_ID: 1000403760**

Zinnoberersatz (Mineral) (C,U,German,UF,U,N) **Term_ID: 1000403771**

tan-sha (C,U,Chinese (transliterated)-P,D,U,N) **Term_ID: 1000403776**

shinsha (C,U,Japanese (transliterated)-P,D,U,N) **Term_ID: 1000403775**

UNIQUE, PERSISTENT NUMERIC IDS

Example of unique IDs for other data in the record

Hierarchical Position:

Materials Facet **Subject_ID 300264091**

.... Materials (Hierarchy Name) (G) **Subject_ID 300010357**

..... materials (matter) (G) **Subject_ID 300010358**

..... <materials by composition> (G) **Subject_ID 300212963**

..... inorganic material (G) **Subject_ID 300010360**

..... mineral (G) **Subject_ID 300011068**

..... cinnabar (mineral) (G) **Subject_ID 300311452**

Related concepts:

Code 2818 source for cinnabar (pigment) **Subject_ID 300400883**

UNIQUE, PERSISTENT NUMERIC IDS

Example of unique IDs for other data in the record

Links to other resources through IDs

for Term cinnabar (mineral)

Contributors

GCI [**contrib 10000088**] Preferred

VP [**contrib 10000000**] Preferred

Sources

AATA database (2002-) [**source 2000051089**] Page: 121900 checked 26 January 2012

Mayer, Dictionary of Art Terms and Techniques (1969)
[**source 2000026701**]

MFA Conservation and Art Material Encyclopedia Online: CAMEO (2005-)
[**source 2000047822**] Page: accessed 28 January 2009

Oxford English Dictionary Online (2002-) [**source 2000105988**]
Page: accessed 28 January 2009

Roy, Artists' Pigments, Volume 2 (1993) [**source 2000002351**]

Wehlte, Materials and Techniques of Painting (1982)
[**source 2000042701**] Page: 105

TERMS

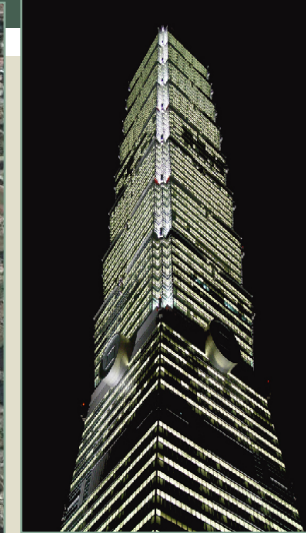
WHAT IS A TERM IN AAT

- A term is a word or phrase denoting a discrete concept in the context of a particular subject
- Must be used consistently in multiple sources to always refer to exactly the same concept
- A *term* is not the same thing as a *heading*, which may concatenate multiple discrete concepts together in a string
Skyscrapers--Australia--Perth--1940-1960
- AAT terms may be combined to create headings where necessary for local use, but AAT terms are discrete concepts

WHAT IS A TERM IN AAT

What is a discrete concept?

- AAT term represents a single concept
 - high rise building [work type]
 - skyscraper [work type]
 - office building [subject]
 - steelwork [materials]
 - concrete [materials]
 - sheet glass [materials]
 - Neo-Modern [style]
- Each of the above terms represents a concept applicable to these images.
- Neo-Modern skyscraper is NOT a term. It comprises two terms, style plus building type (not bound)=
- *Neo-Modern + skyscraper*



Taipei 101 (Taipei, Taiwan); C.Y. Lee and Partner, Architects, and Turner International Industries, Inc., project and construction management; concrete and steel megaframe, glass cladding; 2003-2004; height: 508 meters (1,667 feet), 101 floors; style: Neo-Regionalist Modern; building type: commercial office tower, skyscraper, shopping center.

Top of the AAT hierarchies

.... Objects Facet

..... Built Environment (hierarchy name)

..... Single Built Works (hierarchy name)

..... single built works (built environment)

..... <single built works by specific type>

..... <single built works by function>

..... ceremonial structures

..... religious structures

..... religious buildings

..... temples (buildings)

temple

..... <temples by form>

..... hypaethral temples

..... pañcāyatanas

..... rock-cut temples

..... wats

..... <temples by function>

..... aedes

..... fire temples

..... mortuary temples

..... pantheons

..... <temples by location or context>

..... cave temples

..... heiaus

■ AAT term represents a single concept

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

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

Top of the AAT hierarchies

.... Associated Concepts Facet

..... Associated Concepts (hierarchy name)

..... <religions and religious concepts>

..... religions (belief systems, cultures)

..... Buddhism

Buddhist

..... Chinese Buddhism

..... Ch'an (religion)

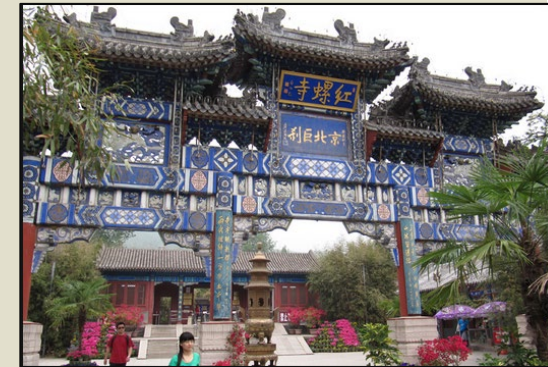
..... Chen-Yen (Buddhism)

..... Pure Land Buddhism [N]

..... T'ien-T'ai

..... Hinayana

..... Theravada



Hongluo Temple, Beijing

WHAT IS

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

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

Top of the AAT hierarchies

.... Objects Facet

..... Visual and Verbal Communication (hierarchy name)

..... Visual Works (hierarchy name)

..... visual works (works)

..... <visual works by material or technique>

..... sculpture (visual works) **sculpture**

..... <sculpture by form>

..... bisj

..... book objects

..... ëlëkël

..... environments (sculpture)

..... god sticks

..... kebe-kebe

Top of the AAT hierarchies

.... Materials Facet

..... Materials (hierarchy name)

..... materials (matter)

..... <materials by composition>

..... inorganic material

..... metal

..... <metal by composition or origin>

..... nonferrous metal

..... <copper and copper alloy>

..... copper (metal) **copper**

In retrieval, find all *sculptures* where subject = *Horus*



unknown Late Period Egyptian. Horus Falcon Figure. sculpture; copper alloy; 664/630 BCE; Metropolitan Museum of Art

WHAT IS A TERM IN AAT

Issues

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

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

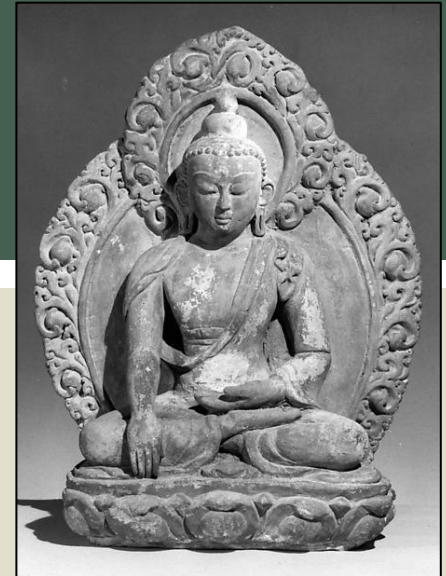
Top of the AAT hierarchies
 Objects Facet
 Visual and Verbal Communication (hierarchy name)
 Visual Works (hierarchy name)
 visual works (works)
 <visual works by material or technique>
 sculpture **sculpture (visual work)**

Top of the AAT hierarchies
 Objects Facet
 Visual and Verbal Communication (hierarchy name)
 Visual Works (hierarchy name)
 visual works (works)
 <visual works by material or technique>
 painting **painting (visual work)**

Iconography Authority

Iconography Root

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



unknown Nepal; Seated Buddha; sculpture. terracotta; 16th–17th century; 50.8 x 37.5 x 16.5 cm; Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York, New York); 62.207; Seymour Fund, 1962



unknown Chinese; Shakyamuni; 10th century; Mogao Caves, Dunhuang, Gansu, China.

EXAMPLES OF AAT TERMS

rhyta	▪ plural
rhyton	▪ singular
jades (objects)	▪ English
玉器	▪ other languages
yù qì stilleven	▪ synonyms that have various etymological roots
gilding	▪ noun form
gilded	▪ other forms of speech
vergulden	▪ natural order
raking cornices	▪ inverted order
cornices, raking	

TERMS → EQUIVALENCE RELATIONSHIPS

cinnabar (English)
cenobrium (English)
natural vermilion (English)
cinabre (French)
cinabrio (Spanish)
cinabro (Italian)
cinábrio (Portuguese)
zinnoberersatz (Dutch)
Zinnober (German)
tan-sha (Chinese transliterated)
硃砂 (Chinese)
shinsha (Japanese transliterated)
辰砂 (Japanese)
minium (cinnabar) (English) Historical

- Terms represent the thesaural Equivalence Relationship
- For each AAT record, one term is required
- Most records have multiple terms



PREFERRED TERMS

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

PREFERRED TERMS

Possible preferences indicated for each term

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

Other Flags	Ass
N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>
Full term	<input type="checkbox"/>
Abbreviation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Neologism	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jargon Slang	<input type="checkbox"/>
Scientific term	<input type="checkbox"/>
Common term	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chemical Name	<input type="checkbox"/>

PREFERRED TERMS

- Example:
Getty Conservation Institute preferred term is an AAT UF

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

- AATA database (2002-)
- Brady and Clauser, Materials Handbook (1986) 255
- Masschelein-Kleiner, Ancient Binding Media, Varnishes, and Adhesives (1985) 4
- Mayer, Dictionary of Art Terms and Techniques (1969) 386
- McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms (1978)

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

GCI Preferred

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

VARIANT TERMS

soft paste porcelain (material) ([preferred](#), [English-P,D](#))

soft-paste porcelain (material) ([English,UF](#))

artificial porcelain (material) ([English,UF](#))

frit porcelain (material) ([English,UF](#))

pâte tendre (material) ([French, D](#))
([English,UF](#), Loan Term)

porcelaine tendre ([French, UF](#))
([English,UF](#))

porcelaine de France (material) ([French, UF](#))
([English,UF](#))

porcelain, soft paste (material) ([English,UF](#))

軟陶瓷器 ([Chinese \(traditional\)-P,D](#))

軟質瓷 ([Chinese \(traditional\),UF](#))

ruǎn táo cí qì ([Chinese \(transliterated Hanyu Pinyin\)-P,UF](#))

ruan tao ci qi ([Chinese \(transliterated Pinyin without tones\)-P,UF](#))

juan t'ao tz'u ch'i ([Chinese \(transliterated Wade-Giles\)-P,UF](#))

zacht porselein ([Dutch-P,D](#))

porcelana de pasta blanda ([Spanish-P,D](#))



Lidded Potpourri Vase; Produced at the Sèvres Porcelain Manufactory; painting attributed to Charles-Nicolas Dodin, porcelain painter; French, Sèvres, about 1760; Soft paste porcelain, pink and green ground colors, polychrome enamel decoration and gilding; H: 1 ft. 2 3/4 in. x W: 1 ft. 1 11/16 in. x D: 6 13/16 in.; J. Paul Getty Museum (Los Angeles, California); 75.DE.11

- Include additional terms in any language for access, provided the terms are exact synonyms or variant grammatical forms of the descriptor

DETERMINING THE PREFERRED TERM

For full discussion of choosing the preferred term, see the Editorial Guidelines:

http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/Vocabularies/guidelines/aat_3_3_terms_names.html#3_3_2

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

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

Rules may vary for other languages.

DETERMINING THE PREFERRED TERM

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

Descriptors for count nouns

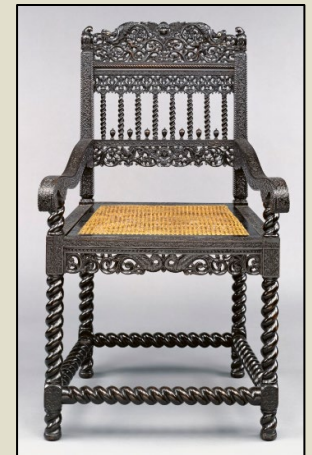
For the descriptor, use the plural for count nouns, that is, for nouns that would be quantified by "how many?" If the preferred term is a plural, make an alternate descriptor in the singular form

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

codices (Record-Preferred, en, Descriptor)
codex (en, Alternate Descriptor)



chairs



chair

DETERMINING THE PREFERRED TERM

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

Descriptors for mass nouns

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

iron (Record-Preferred, en, Descriptor)

additive (Record-Preferred, en, Descriptor)

correspondence (Record-Preferred, en, Descriptor)

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

canework (Record-Preferred, en, Descriptor) Qualifier: visual works
caneworks (en, Alternate Descriptor)

DETERMINING THE PREFERRED TERM

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

Descriptors for materials

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

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

paint (Record-Preferred, en, Descriptor)
paints (en, Alternate Descriptor)



DETERMINING THE PREFERRED TERM

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

Descriptors for processes, properties, and conditions

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

absorption (Record-Preferred, en, Descriptor)

boiling point (Record-Preferred, en, Descriptor)

color shift (Record-Preferred, en, Descriptor)

radiocarbon dating (Record-Preferred, en, Descriptor)

Past participle is alternate descriptor

embroidering (Record-Preferred, en, Descriptor)

embroidered (en, Alternate Descriptor)

embroidery (process) (en, Used For)



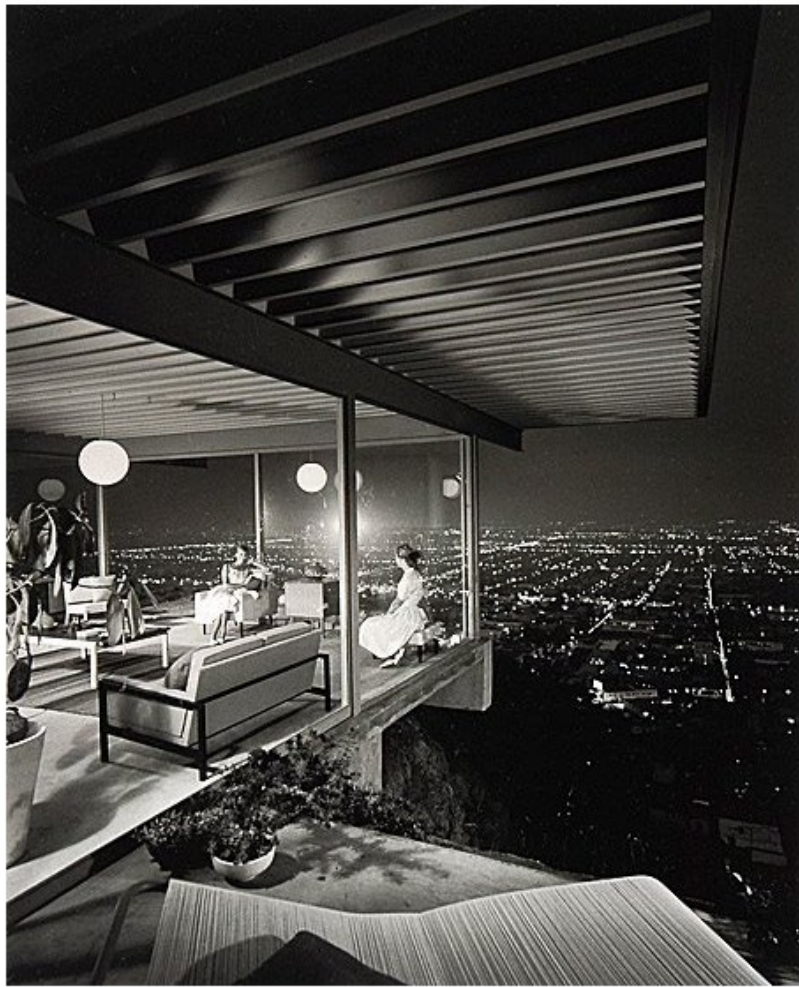
ALTERNATE DESCRIPTORS

- Alternate Descriptor should be a variant form of the Descriptor
- If the term is not derived from the Descriptor, it is a UF
- NB: In AAT, all terms are equally valid for indexing and retrieval
 - singular for plural object descriptors
 - *D = eye portraits*
 - *AD = eye portrait*
 - past participle for processes, techniques, functions, and activities
 - *D = scumbling*
 - *AD = scumbled*



unknown English; Portrait of a Left Eye; ca. 1800; eye portrait; watercolor on ivory; 3/8 x 5/8 inches (0.9 x 1.6 cm); Philadelphia Museum of Art (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania); Johnson Collection 1936-6-1.

USED FOR TERMS



Julius Shulman; Case Study House #22, Los Angeles, 1960
Pierre Koenig, architect; gelatin silver print, 1960; Getty
Research Institute (Los Angeles, California); 2004.R.10

- In traditional thesaurus usage, *used for terms* represent a *see* reference
- In AAT, according to practical modern usage, all terms in one record are equal for retrieval and equal for indexing, if desired

Descriptor:

gelatin silver prints

Alternate descriptor:

gelatin silver print

Used For terms:

gelatin prints

gelatin silver photoprints

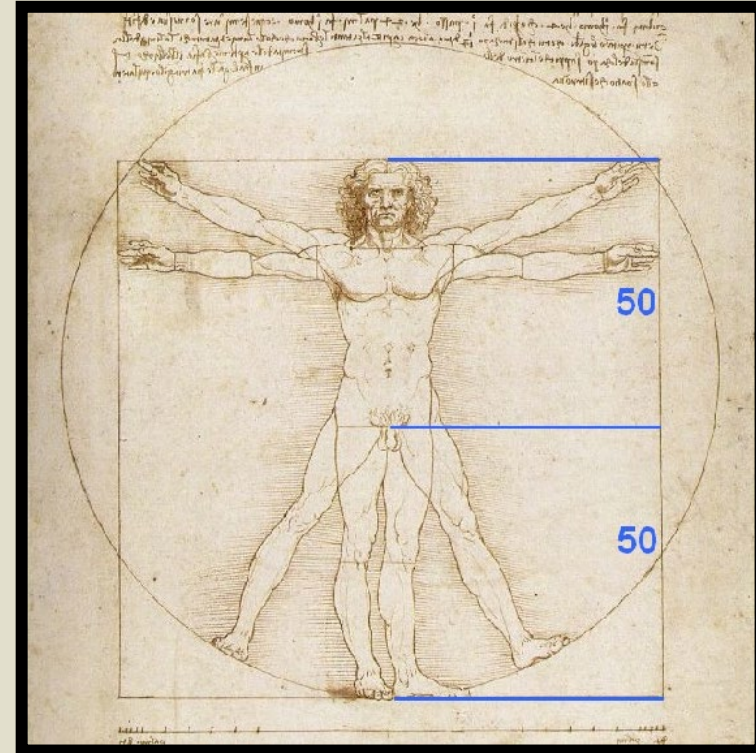
gelatin-silver prints

prints, gelatin silver

USED FOR TERMS

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

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



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

ABOUT THE TERMS

Natural order and inverted forms

lantern slides (record-preferred, English, descriptor)

lantern slide (English, alternate descriptor)

slides, lantern (English, used for)

lantern slide transparencies (English, used for)

magic lantern slides (en,used for)

lantaarnplaatjes (Dutch-P,D)

lantaarnplaatje (Dutch,AD)

plaques de lanterne magique (French-P,D)

plaque de lanterne magique (French,AD)

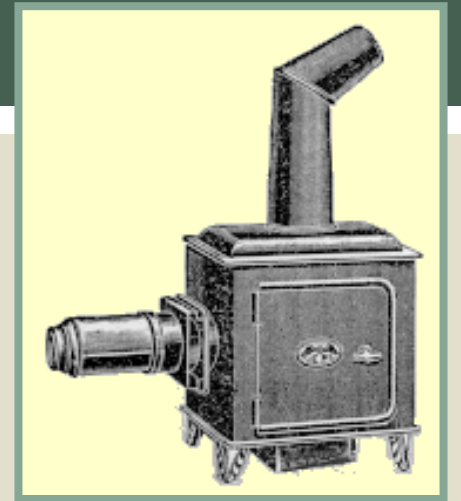
Großdias (German,D)

Großdia (German-P,AD)

diapos

diapos

- For English, include the inverted form of the descriptor
- UFs do not require inverted form



Hotel Coronado, San Diego. image from Magic Lantern Slides: The Berkeley Geography Collection; San Diego County. (monochrome) - NC-X-27

ONLY EXACT EQUIVALENTS

- All terms in one concept record must be exact equivalents of the descriptor, and also exact equivalents of each other
- Except for lexical variation and historical usage, all terms should be interchangeable with each other
- This applies to terms in English and also terms in other language, which must have cross-language equivalence
 - That means terms in French or Chinese should have the same meaning as the English record-preferred descriptor

NO NEAR-SYNONYMS OR GENERIC POSTINGS

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



rotating phonograph record.

Terms/Names

#	P	H	T	V	Terms/Names
1	P	C	D	U	phonographs
2	V	C	AD	U	phonograph
3	V	C	UF	U	gramophones
4	V	C	UF	U	gramophone

- audio equipment
- phonographs
- cylinder phonographs (phonographs)
- gramophones
- phonautographs
- record players

Term Contrib(s) P

Language(s) Code P

Term Source(s)

ABOUT THE TERMS

True synonyms

gum arabic (*preferred, English-P*)

Acacia gum (*English*)

arabic, gum (*English*)

babool gum (*English*)

babul gum (*English*)

gomme arabique (*French-P*)

goma arábiga (*Spanish-P*)

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



Materials:

watercolor and gum arabic over partial transfer print on vellum

WHEN TO MAKE SEPARATE RECORDS RATHER THAN SYNONYMS (UF)

Terms:

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

Facet/Hierarchy Code: D.DL

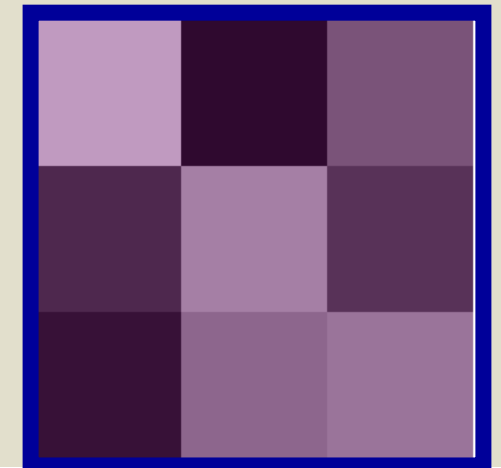
Hierarchical Position:

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

Related concepts:

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

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



Loan terms

MORE ABOUT THE TERMS

sotto in sù (preferred, English-Pref, D, Loan Term)

(Italian-Pref, D)

(Spanish-Pref, D, Loan Term)

sotto in su (English, UF)

(Dutch-Pref, D)

仰視角透視畫法 (Chinese (traditional)-Pref, D)

仰角透視 (Chinese (traditional), UF)

yǎng shì jiǎo tòu shì huà fǎ (Chinese (transliterated Hanyu Pinyin)-P)

yang shi jiao tou shi hua fa (Chinese (transliterated Pinyin without tones)-P, UF)

yang shih chiao t'ou shih hua fa (Chinese (transliterated Wade-Giles)-P, UF)

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

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



Andrea Mantegna, Ceiling of the Camera degli Sposi, Palazzo Ducale in Mantua

Include outdated
variant terms

ABOUT THE TERMS

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

- For descriptor, prefer culturally sensitive vs. derogatory
- But include all variant or alternate terms to provide access



MORE ABOUT THE TERMS

Brand names

cyanoacrylate, *n.*

ADDITIONS SER

Pronunciation

Etymology

Quotations

Date chart

A chemical compound containing the substituted acrylate group $\text{CH}_2\text{-C}(\text{CN})\text{-COO-}$; any of various exceptionally strong adhesives based on such a compound.

- For materials, prefer a technical term as descriptor for the generic material or object, not a brand name
- *cyanoacrylate*? Yes.
- *Super Glue*? Record in the Brand Name hierarchy, linked with associative relationship as example of *cyanoacrylate*

ABOUT THE TERMS

Technical term

Generic trademark

diffusion transfer prints (*preferred, descriptor*)

diffusion transfer print (*alternate descriptor*)

instant camera photographs (*used for*)

instant photographs (*used for*)

instant prints (*used for*)

polaroids (*used for*)



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

MORE ABOUT THE TERMS



Scientific or common term

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

member of the dog family (Canidae) and inhabits vast areas of the Northern Hemisphere. It once ranged over of North America from Alaska and Arctic Canada southward to central Mexico and throughout Europe and Asia above 20 degrees N latitude. There are at least five subspecies of gray wolf. Most domestic dogs are probably descended from gray wolves. Pervasive in human mythology, folklore, and language, the gray wolf has had an impact on the human imagination in mythology, legends, literature, and art.

Canis lupus
gray wolves
gray wolf
timber wolf

Scientific term
Common term
N/A
N/A

#	P	H	T	V	Species/Names	Scientific Name	Common Name	Flags	Assigned To
1		C	D	U				ific term	
2	V	C	AD	U				on terr	
3	V	C	AD	U					
4	V	C	UE	U	timber.wolf.				

- Top of the AAT hierarchies
- Agents Facet
- Living Organisms (Hierarchy Name)
- living organisms (entities)
- Eukaryota (domain)
- Animalia (kingdom)
- Chordata (phylum)
- Vertebrata (subphylum)
- Mammalia (class)
- Perissodactyla (order)
- Equidae (family)
- Equus (genus)

zebra:

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

- zebras (mammals)
- Equus burchellii (species)
- Equus grevyi (species) [N]
- Equus quagga (extinct species) [N]
- Equus zebra (species) [N]

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



Note the qualifiers in parentheses; rules for qualifiers here are specific to this subfacet

TERMS

pyrite (preferred,C,U,English-P,D,U,N)
(French-P,D,U,N)

pyrites (C,U,LC,English,UF,U,N)

fool's gold (C,U,J,English,UF,U,N)

iron pyrite (C,U,English,UF,U,N)

黃鐵礦 (C,U,Chinese (traditional)-P,D,U,U)

愚人金 (C,U,Chinese (traditional),UF,U,U)

huáng tiě kuàng (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Hanyu)

huang tie kuang (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Pinyin)

huang t'ieh k'uang (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Wuyi)

pyriet (C,U,Dutch-P,D,U,N)

Pyrit (C,U,German-P,D,U,N)

piryt (C,U,Polish-P,D,U,N)

pirita (C,U,Spanish-P,D,U,U)

(Portuguese-P,D,U,N)

jargon/slang



Other Flags

NA = Not Applicable
A = Abbreviation
F = Full term
C = Common term
S = Scientific or Technical term
J = Jargon or Slang
N = Neologism
CN = Chemical Name

- Flag scientific, common name, neologisms, jargon/slang, official terms
- Be sure they are synonyms

COMPOUND TERMS

- Only bound compound terms are included in the AAT
- Multiword or *compound terms* must be capable of being arranged in a genus-species relationship within the existing AAT hierarchies
- Each term must represent a single concept or unit of thought
- A compound term typically has a focus word and one or more modifiers

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

domes

stained glass

watercolor

High Gothic

onion dome

art historians

flying buttresses

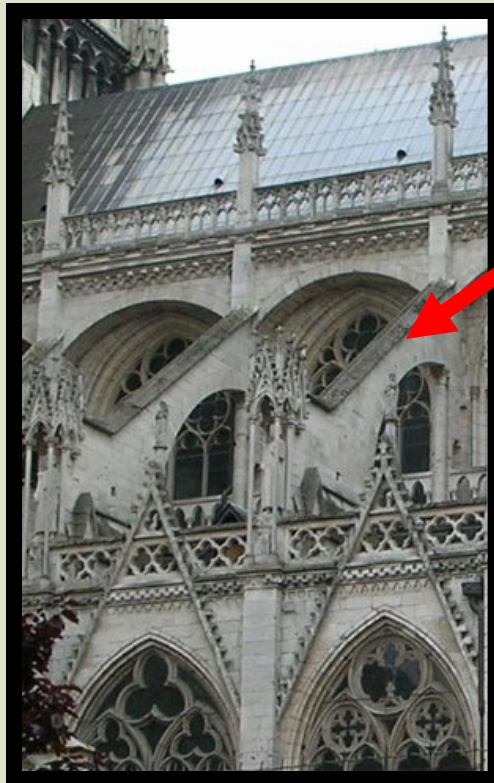
Felis domesticus

COMPOUND TERMS

- **A quick test:** If either of the components of a compound term - when separate - expresses concepts that are different than when they are part of a compound term, bind them together in a compound term
- If components of a compound term express the same meaning whether they are individual terms or part of a compound term, do NOT make a compound term
- But the determination is indeed somewhat subjective, based on precedent in the AAT and other considerations
- Will likely vary based on contributions and inclusion of other languages
- **Ongoing issue:** differences in types of objects, culture, cataloging tradition, language, and writing systems (for example, alphabet vs glyphs) may cause differences in how compound terms are viewed

COMPOUND TERMS

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



flying buttresses



onion domes

COMPOUND TERMS

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

[examples of phrases NOT allowed as compound terms in AAT]

Gothic + churches

stone + walls

Gothic + painting

stone + churches

Gothic + sculpture

stone + steps

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

COMPOUND TERMS

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

** When to create a compound term

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

- When the meaning of the expression cannot be accurately reconstructed from the constituent independent parts, generally because the modifier or the focus term changes its meaning in the compound expression (e.g., *High Gothic*).
- When the modifier suggests a resemblance, as in a metaphor, to an unrelated thing or event (e.g., *rose windows*, *barrel organs*, *spade money*, *saddlebag houses*).
- When the modifier defines a specific shape or type of the focus term (e.g., *sleigh beds*, *basket capitals*, *window seats*, *ice houses*).
- When the modifier defines the purpose or function of the focus term, and this purpose or function gives the focus term a specific form (e.g., *prayer rugs*, *china cabinets*, *crib barns*, *measuring cups*).
- When components of a compound term are too vague to stand on their

PRECOORDINATION AND POSTCOORDINATION

Compound Terms in local use

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

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

Postcoordination: Combination of individual concepts into compound or complex terms at the point of retrieval

Material: red silk

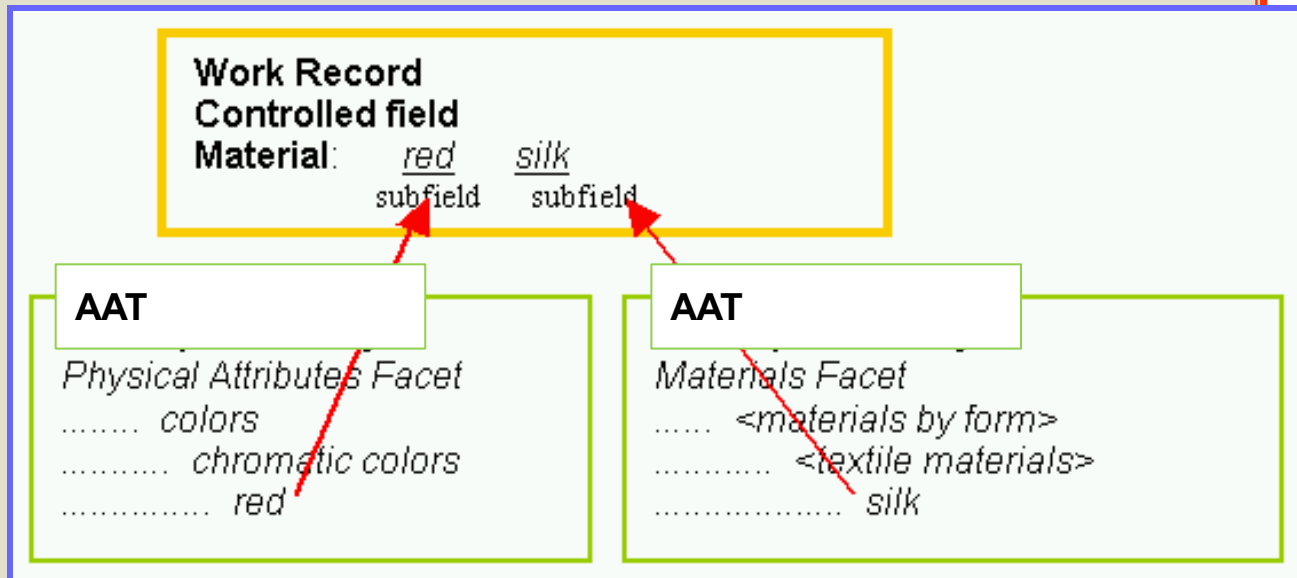
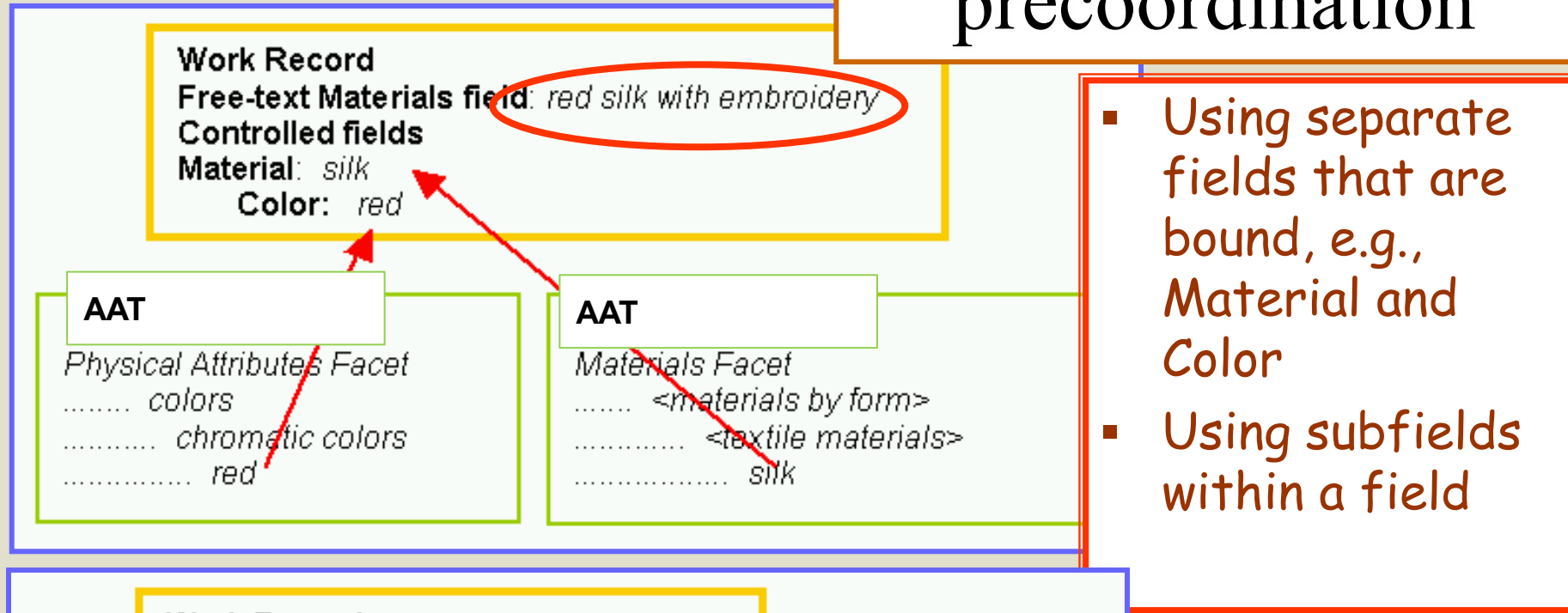


Materials: red silk velvet and black wool, with metallic thread in the embroidery

precoordination

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

precoordination



precoordination

- Using a local authority, enter compound terms that bind the two words together

Work Record
Free-text Materials field: *red silk with embroidery*
Controlled fields
Material: *silk*
Color: *red*

AAT

Physical Attributes Facet
..... *colors*
..... *chromatic colors*
..... *red*

AAT

Materials Facet

Work Record
Controlled field
Material: *red silk*

Local authority

Materials Facet (AAT)
..... *<materials by form> (AAT)*
..... *<textile materials>(AAT)*
..... *silk (AAT)*
..... *beige silk (local)*
..... *black silk (local)*
..... *gray silk (local)*
..... *pink silk (local)*
..... *red silk (local)*
..... *white silk (local)*

Work Record
Controlled field
Material: *red* *silk*
subfield subfield

AAT

Physical Attributes Facet
..... *colors*
..... *chromatic colors*
..... *red*

AAT

Ma

Search: red AND silk

postcoordination

This is how
CONA does it

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

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

Indexing terms [from AAT]

silk
red
wool
black
metallic
thread
velvet
embroidering

Location: Metropolitan Museum of Art,
New York

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

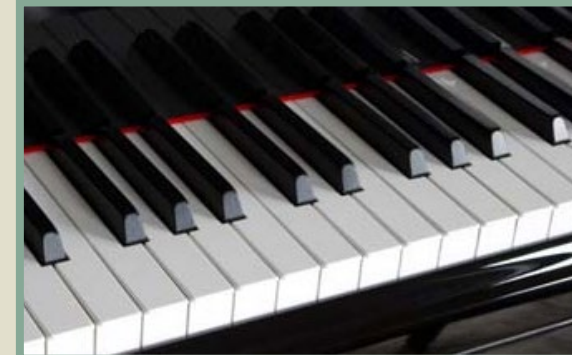
QUALIFIERS FOR HOMOGRAPHY

keys (hardware)




keys (sound device components)

keys (texts)

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



London Key Map Symbols

 M4	Motorway		Postal District Boundary
 A4	Primary Route		Main Railway Station
 A40	'A' Road		Other Railway Station
 B504	'B' Road		London Underground Station
	Other Road		Docklands Light Rail Station
	Toll		Bus/Coach Station
	Street Market		Car Park

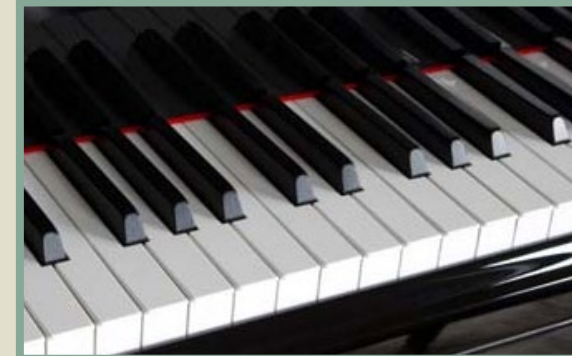
QUALIFIERS FOR HOMOGRAPHY

keys (hardware)



keys (sound device components)

keys (texts)

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



London Key Map Symbols

 M4	Motorway		Postal District Boundary
 A4	Primary Route		Main Railway Station
 A40	'A' Road		Other Railway Station
 B501	'B' Road		London Underground Station
	Other Road		Docklands Light Rail Station
	Toll		Bus/Coach Station
	Street Market		Car Park

QUALIFIERS FOR HOMOGRAPHHS

1.  **keys (hardware)**
(<keys and key components>, hardware (components), ... Components (Hierarchy Name)) [300033579]
2.  **keys (frame components)**
(frame components, furnishings components, ... Components (Hierarchy Name)) [300033579]
3.  **keys (sound device components)**
(sound device components, <components by specific context>, ... Components (Hierarchy Name)) [300207592]
4.  **keys (adjusting equipment)**
(<fastening and adjusting equipment>, <equipment by process>, ... Furnishings (Hierarchy Name)) [300251159]
5.  **keys (texts)**
(<document genres by form: partial documents>, <document genres by form: full documents>, ... Communication (Hierarchy Name)) [300191079]

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

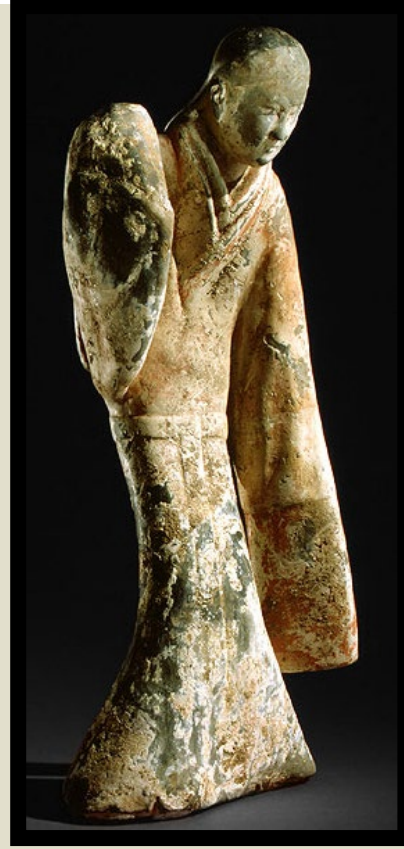
QUALIFIERS FOR HOMOGRAPHS

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

Terms/Names							
#	P	H	T	V	Terms/Names	Qualifier	Disp
1	P	C	D	U	Han	Chinese	

Not like this

Terms/Names		
Terms/Names	Qualifier	Disp
Han (Chinese)		



- Qualifiers or parents may be used to provide context in retrieval, but should be used with discrimination because they may complicate retrieval
- First search without; if you need to narrow a search, then add qualifier and/or parents

[Han \(Native American\)](#)

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

[Han \(Chinese\)](#)

(Chinese dynastic styles and periods, Chinese (culture or style), ... Styles and Periods) [300018385]

Unknown Chinese; Female Dancer, Western Han dynasty (206 BCE.–9 CE), 2nd century BCE; Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York, New York); Charlotte C. and John C. Weber Collection, Gift of Charlotte C. and John C. Weber, 1992 (1992.165.19)

QUALIFIERS FOR TERMS IN OTHER LANGUAGES

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

crowns (headdresses) (*preferred, descriptor, English-P*)

crown (headdress) (*alternate descriptor, English*)

couronnes (coiffures) (*descriptor, French-P*)

couronne (coiffure) (*alternate descriptor, French*)



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

milagro (ex-voto) (*alternate descriptor*)

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



QUALIFIERS FOR TERMS IN OTHER LANGUAGES

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

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



centerpieces (furnishings) (record-preferred, American English-P,D)
centerpiece (furnishing) (American English, AD)
center pieces (furnishings) (American English, UF)
center-pieces (furnishings) (British English-P, D)
center-piece (furnishing) (British English, AD)
centros de mesa (mobilieros) (Spanish-P, D)
centro de mesa (mobiliero) (Spanish, AD)

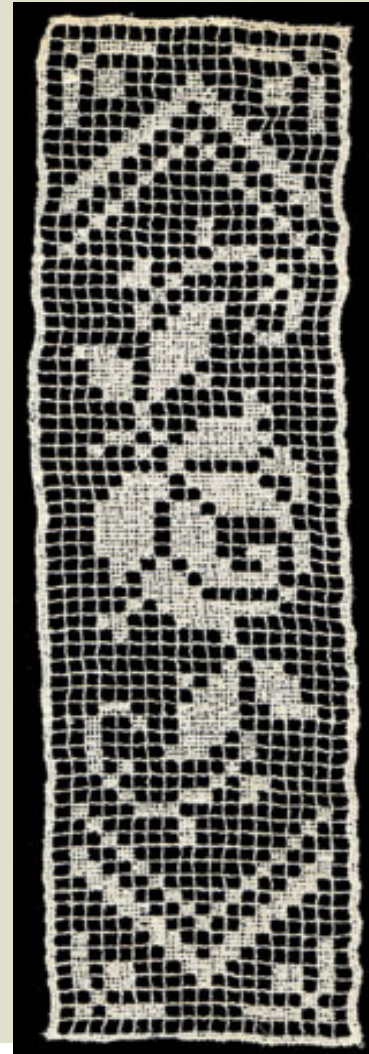
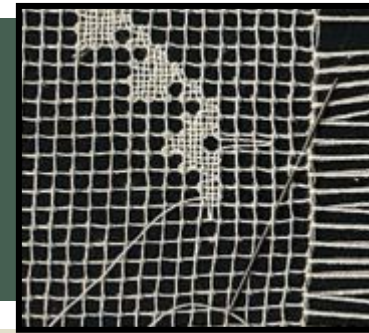


DISPLAY ORDER OF THE TERMS

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

1. filet lace (preferred,C,U,English-P,D,U,PN)
2. filet laces (C,U,English,AD,U,SN)
3. lace, filet (C,U,English,UF,U,N)
4. network lace (C,U,English,UF,U,N)
5. embroidered netting (C,U,English,UF,U,N)
6. knotted netting (C,U,English,UF,U,N)
7. 方網眼花邊 (C,U,Chinese (traditional)-P,D,U,U)
8. fāng wǎng yǎn huā biān (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Hanyu Pinyin)-P,UF,U,U)
9. fang wang yan hua bian (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Pinyin without tones)-P,UF,U,U)
10. fang wang yan hua pien (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Wade-Giles)-P,UF,U,U)
11. filetkant (C,U,Dutch-P,D,U,U)
12. filet noué (C,U,French-P,UF,U,N)
13. Filetspitzen (C,U,German,D,PN)
14. Filetspitze (C,U,German-P,AD,SN)
15. encaje de filet (C,U,Spanish-P,D,U,SN)
16. filet guipure (H,U,English,UF,U,N)
17. guipure d'art (H,U,English,UF,U,N)

- Sorted with preferred term first
- Descriptors and alternate descriptors before UFs for each language
- Historical terms in reverse chronological order



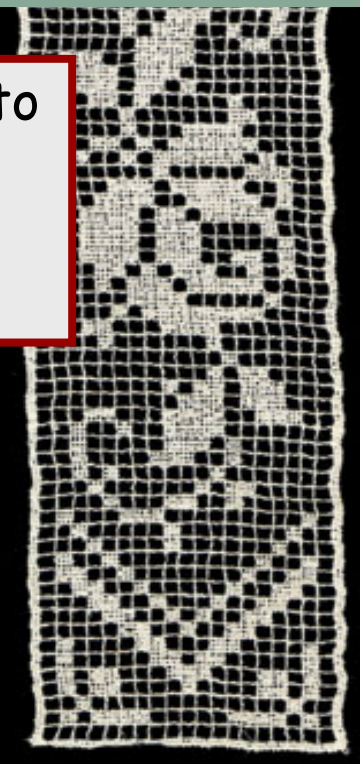
Terms/Names

#	P	H	T	V	Terms/Names	Qualifier	Display Dt	Start Dt	End Dt
1	P	C	D	U	filet lace				
2	V	C	AD	U	filet laces				
3	V	C	UF	U	lace, filet				
4	V	C	UF	U	network lace				

- filet lace ([preferred](#), [C,U,English-P,D,U,PN](#))
- filet laces ([C,U,English,AD,U,SN](#))
- lace, filet ([C,U,English,UF,U,N](#))
- network lace ([C,U,English,UF,U,N](#))
- embroidered netting ([C,U,English,UF,U,N](#))
- knotted netting ([C,U,English,UF,U,N](#))
- netting, knotted ([C,U,English,UF,U,N](#))
- 方網眼花邊 ([C,U,Chinese \(traditional\)-P,D,U,U](#))
- fāng wǎng yǎn huā biān ([C,U,Chinese \(transliterated Hanyu Pinyin\)-P,UF,U,U](#))
- fang wang yan hua bian ([C,U,Chinese \(transliterated Pinyin without tones\)-P,UF,U,U](#))
- fang wang yan hua pien ([C,U,Chinese \(transliterated Wade-Giles\)-P,UF,U,U](#))
- filetkant ([C,U,Dutch-P,D,U,U](#))
- filet noué ([C,U,French-P,UF,U,N](#))
- Filetspitzen ([C,U,German,D,PN](#))
- Filetspitze ([C,U,German-P,AD,SN](#))
- encaje de filet ([C,U,Spanish-P,D,U,SN](#))
- filet guipure ([H,U,English,UF,U,N](#))
- ([French,UF,U,N](#))
- guipure d'art ([H,U,English,UF,U,N](#))
- ([French,UF,U,N](#))
- lacis (filet lace) ([H,U,English,UF,U,N](#))
- (filet lace) ([French,UF,U,N](#))
- opus araneum ([H,U,Latin,UF,U,N](#))

current term commo	1800	9999
19th-century term	1800	1920

• Use sort order to list terms in logical order displays



DATES FOR TERMS

wainscoting (*pref,C,U,D,English-P*)

wainscotting (*C,U,UF,English*)

wainscots (*C,U,UF,English*)

wane-skot (*Historical,U,UF*)

one of several 16th-century spellings

Start: 1500 **End:** 1800

waynscot (*Historical,U,UF*)

one of several 16th-century spellings

weyneschot (*Historical,U,UF*)

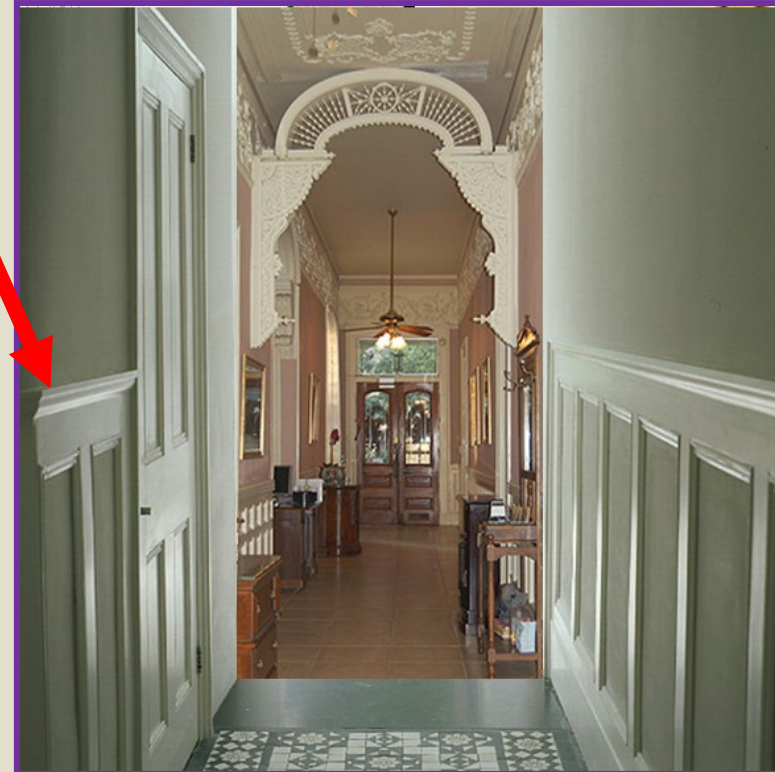
one of several 16th-century spellings

lambruscatura

(*Historical,U,UF,English,Italian*)

Medieval term for wainscoting

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



DISPLAY VS. INDEXING

Controlled fields vs. free-text fields

- *Controlled fields* contain indexing terms, key data values drawn from standard Vocabularies, and formatted to allow for successful retrieval
- *Free-text fields* are note fields, not controlled
Used to communicate nuance, uncertainty, and ambiguity to end users

- This distinction is maintained throughout the Getty Vocabularies
- Compliant with CCO and CDWA

DISPLAY VS. INDEXING

- *Display* refers to how the data looks to the end user in the database, on a Web site, on a wall or slide label, or in a publication
- Information for display should be in a format that is easily read and understood by users
- **Free-text or concatenated from controlled fields**
- *Indexing* refers to the process of evaluating information and designating indexing terms by using controlled Vocabulary that will aid in finding and accessing the cultural work record
- By human labor, not to the automatic parsing of data into a database index

DISPLAY VS. INDEXING

Creator: unknown Chinese

Title: Camel Made for a Tomb

Classification: sculptures

Work Type: sculpture | funerary sculpture

Date: Tang Dynasty (618-907)

Style/Period: Tang Dynasty | Sancai (ceramics style)

Materials Display: earthenware with sancai (tricolor) glaze

Indexing:

earthenware [AAT 300140803]

three-color ware (Chinese ware) [AAT 300387380]

Dimensions: height: 23 inches (58.4 cm)

General subject: animal | ceremonial object

Specific Subject: Camelus bactrianus (species)

Location: Philadelphia Museum of Art (Philadelphia,

Pennsylvania) **Flag:** current **Repository numbers:** 1963-5-1

Credit Line: Gift of Rodman A. Heeren in memory of his mother, Fernanda Wanamaker Munn, 1963


Location: China **Type:** creation

- Display field allows expression of nuance and ambiguity
- Index with controlled fields
- In a work record, the AAT is used to index



DISPLAYING AAT DATA

ID: 300140803

 **earthenware** (pottery (visual works), ceramic ware (visual works), ... Vis (Hierarchy Name))









Note: Pottery with a porous body, fired below 1200 degrees Centigrade. It is rendered nonporous.

Terms:

- earthenware** (preferred,C,U,LC,English-P,D,U,PN)
- earthen ware** (C,U,English,UF,U,N)
- aardewerk** (C,U,Dutch-P,D,U,U)
- potterie** (C,U,Dutch,UF,U,U)
- poteries (earthenware)** (C,U,French-P,D,U,PN)
- poterie (earthenware)** (C,U,French,AD,U,SN)
- Töpferware** (C,U,German-P,D,U,PN)
- loza** (C,U,Spanish-P,D,U,PN)
- loceria** (C,U,Spanish,AD,U,SN)

Facet/Hierarchy Code: V.PE

Hierarchical Position:

-  Objects Facet
-  Visual and Verbal Communication (Hierarchy Name) (G)
-  Visual Works (Hierarchy Name) (G)
-  visual works (works) (G)
-  <visual works by material or technique> (G)
-  ceramic ware (visual works) (G)
-  pottery (visual works) (G)
-  earthenware (G)

- For the AAT data itself, a user-friendly display is recommended
- Examples provided in AAT Web data displays



Unknown Chinese. Camel made for a tomb, Tang Dynasty (618-907); earthenware with sancai (tricolor) glaze; height: 23 inches (58.4 cm); Philadelphia Museum of Art (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania); 1963-5-1; Gift of Rodman A. Heeren in memory of his mother, Fernanda Wanamaker Munn, 1963

DISPLAYING AAT DATA

Descriptor earthenware
UF: earthen ware

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

BT: pottery (object genre)

NT: barbotine

NT: creamware

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



Unknown Chinese. Camel made for a tomb, Tang Dynasty (618-907); earthenware with sancai (tricolor) glaze; height: 23 inches (58.4 cm); Philadelphia Museum of Art (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania); 1963-5-1; Gift of Rodman A. Heeren in memory of his mother, Fernanda Wanamaker Munn, 1963

HIERARCHIES

HIERARCHICAL RELATIONSHIPS

BTG = Genus/Species (generic)

AAT hierarchical relationships are usually BTG (*bronze* is a type of *metal*)

BTP = Part/Whole (partitive)

TGN relationships are usually part/whole (*Tuscany* is part of *Italy*)

BTI = Instance

used seldom or never in AAT and TGN, may be used in ULAN:

a child is an example of the parent, often used with proper names arrayed under a generic terms

- For the parent *Persons, Artists*, *Picasso* is an example of
- If in some Vocabulary or implementation (such as in Gallery Systems' implementation of TGN), for the parent *rivers*, *Nile* is an example of the parent

FACETS OF THE AAT

- Facets are the top level of the AAT structure
- AAT is not organized by subject matter or discipline
- The facets are homogeneous groupings of terminology, the members of which share characteristics that distinguish them from members of other classes
- Conceptually organized in a scheme that proceeds from abstract concepts to concrete, physical artifacts

Newest facet



FACETS OF THE AAT

1. Associated Concepts:

abstract concepts and phenomena (e.g., *beauty, balance, connoisseurship, metaphor, freedom, socialism, Buddhism*)

2. Physical Attributes:

perceptible or measurable characteristics of materials and artifacts (size and shape, chemical properties of materials, qualities of texture and hardness, and features such as surface ornament and color; e.g., *strapwork, borders, round, waterlogged, brittleness*)

3. Styles and Periods:

commonly accepted terms for stylistic groupings and distinct chronological periods that are relevant to art, architecture, and the decorative arts (e.g., *French, Louis XIV, Xia, Black-figure, Abstract Expressionist*)

4. Agents:

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

5. Activities:

areas of endeavor, physical and mental actions, discrete occurrences, systematic sequences of actions, methods employed toward a certain end, and processes occurring in materials or objects (e.g., *archaeology, engineering, analyzing, contests, exhibitions, running, drawing (image-making), corrosion*)

6. Materials:

physical substances, whether naturally or synthetically derived (e.g., *paint, iron, clay, adhesive, bronze, emulsifier, artificial ivory, millwork*)

7. Objects:


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

8. Brand Names:

materials, processes, and objects having names that are under trademark protection (e.g., *Paraloid B-44 (TM), Vikane (R)*); used particularly by the conservation community, although may be appropriate for terms in other disciplines related to art and architecture

SUBFACETS OF THE AAT

- There are 34 subfacets (hierarchies)
- Living Organisms subfacet is the 34th

Objects,
next slide 

<i>Associated Concepts</i>	<i>Physical Attributes</i>	<i>Styles and Periods</i>	<i>Agents</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Materials</i>	<i>Brand Names</i>
Associated Concepts	Attributes and Properties Conditions and Effects Design Elements Color	Styles and Periods	People Organizations Living Organisms	Disciplines Functions Events Physical Activities Processes and Techniques	Materials	Brand Names

SUBFACETS OF THE AAT

Objects

Object Groupings and
Systems

Object Genres

Components

Settlements and Landscapes

Built Complexes and
Districts

Single Built Works

Open Spaces and Site
Elements

Furnishings

Costume

Tools and Equipment

Weapons and Ammunition

Measuring Devices

Containers

Sound Devices

Recreational Artifacts

Transportation Vehicles

Visual Works

Exchange Media

Information Forms

HIERARCHICAL RELATIONSHIP IN AAT - GENUS/SPECIES

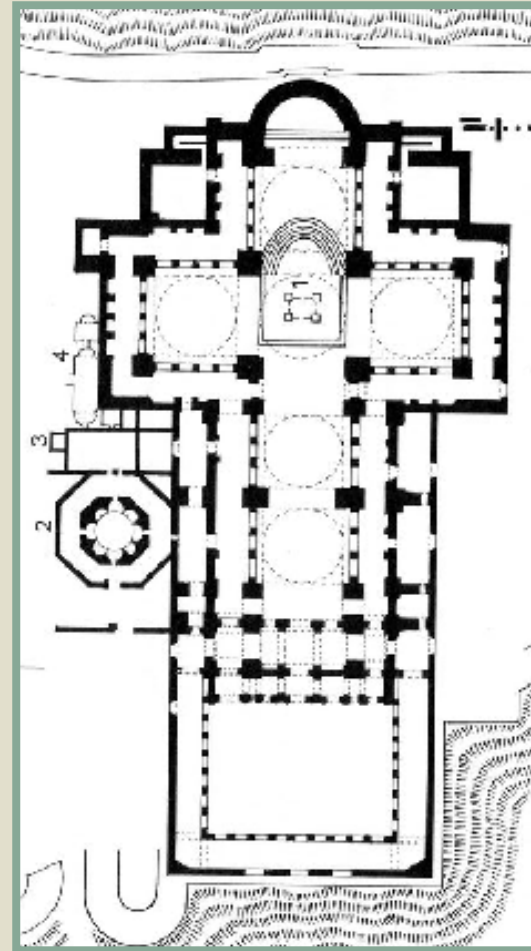
Materials Hierarchy

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



- relationships should be depicted with indentation
- *distemper, tempera, watercolor,* are all types of water-base paint

..... <images by method of representation>
 <images by method of projection>
 axonometric projections (images)
 dimetric projections (axonometric projections)
 isometric projections (images)
 oblique projections (axonometric projections)
 trimetric projections (images)
 orthographic projections (images)
 auxiliary views
 elevations (orthographic projections)
 multiview projections (visual works)
 plans (orthographic projections)
 profiles (orthographic projections)
 sections (orthographic projections)
 perspective views (images)
 exterior perspectives
 interior perspectives
 partial perspectives
 <perspective views by point of view>

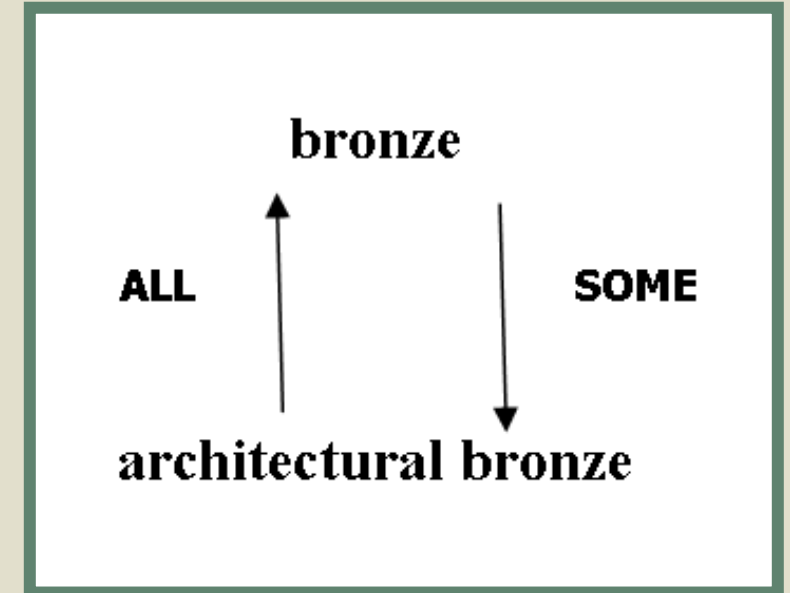


- A broader term provides immediate class or genus to a concept, serves to clarify its meaning
- Narrower term is always a type of its broader context
- E.g., *orthographic projections* is the broader context for *plans* because all plans are orthographic (parallel lines projecting from perpendicular plane rather than projecting back into space)

HIERARCHICAL RELATIONSHIP IN AAT - GENUS/SPECIES

- The genus/species or *generic* relationship = most common relationship in thesauri and taxonomies because it's applicable to a wide range of topics
- The concept must be a *type of* the parent
- Use the *all/some* test: *all* architectural bronze is bronze, but only *some* bronze is architectural bronze.

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



HIERARCHICAL RELATIONSHIP IN AAT - GENUS/SPECIES

- Within its scope of art, architecture, and related disciplines, the AAT is arranged generically

- Conceptual framework of facets and hierarchies in the AAT is designed to allow a general classification scheme for art and architecture
- Framework is not subject-specific
- E.g., there is no defined portion of the AAT that is specific only for *Renaissance painting*. Terms to describe Renaissance paintings will be found in many locations in the AAT hierarchies


Top of the AAT hierarchies

- Styles and Periods Facet
- Styles and Periods (hierarchy name)
- <styles, periods, and cultures by region>
- Asian
- East Asian
- Chinese (culture or style)
- Chinese painting styles
- Bai miao
- blue-and-green (Chinese painting style)
- Canton (Chinese painting style)
- chih-hua
- Dong-Ju
- Individualist
- jinbi shanshui
- Loudong
- Ma-Xia
- Northern School
- Shanghai school
- shuimo (Chinese painting style)
- Southern School (Chinese style)
- Su-Song
- Wen ren
- Ink-bamboo
- Wu (painting style)
- Zhe

- Certain exceptions exist, e.g., where logically many concepts refer to only one culture and are arranged to reflect this
- Limited to small areas, not consistent nor comprehensive

ID: 300264818

Record Type: concept

 **Ink-bamboo** (Wen ren, Chinese painting styles, ... Styles and Periods (hierarchy name))

Note: Refers to a style of literati painting that emphasized a distinctive relationship between ink as medium and bamboo as subject; the works also included calligraphy. The works are typically monochrome or subtly colored, deliberately emphasizing the brushwork required to create the stalks and leaves of bamboo, positioned near the brushwork of the calligraphy. Bamboo was symbolic in Chinese culture for moral integrity, purity, and the ability to withstand adversity, qualities with which the literati identified themselves.

Terms:

Ink-bamboo (**preferred**,C,U,English-P,D,U,A)
(Spanish-P,D,U,U)

墨竹畫 (C,U,Chinese (traditional)-P,D,U,U)

mò zhú huà (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Hanyu Pinyin)-P,UF,U,U)

mo zhu hua (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Pinyin without tones)-P,UF,U,U)

mo chu hua (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Wade-Giles)-P,UF,U,U)










mozhu (C,U,Chinese (transliterated),UF,U,U)

ink bamboo (C,U,Dutch-P,D,U,U)

inktbamboe (C,U,Dutch,UF,U,U)

Facet/Hierarchy Code: F.FL

Hierarchical Position:

-  Styles and Periods Facet
-  Styles and Periods (hierarchy name) (G)
-  <styles, periods, and cultures by region> (G)
-  Asian (G)
-  East Asian (G)
-  Chinese (culture or style) (G)
-  Chinese painting styles (G)
-  Wen ren (G)
-  Ink-bamboo (G)

GUIDE TERMS / NODE LABELS

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

- + Top of the AAT hierarchies
- + ... Styles and Periods Facet
- + African (general, continental cultures)
- + **<African by national styles and cultures>**
- + prehistoric African
- + Ancient African
- + Colonial African
- + Afro-Portuguese
- + Bini-Portuguese
- + Sapi-Portuguese

GUIDE TERMS / NODE LABELS

sculpture

...<sculpture by form>

..... totem poles

...<sculpture by location or context>

..... outdoor sculpture

...<sculpture by material>

..... bronzes

...<sculpture by technique>

..... cameos

..... reliefs...

...<sculpture by subject type>

..... death masks

..... statues...



- Displayed in angle brackets
- "by form,"
"by function,"
"by material," etc.

Information Forms Hierarchy

... document genres

.....<document genres by function>

.....records

.....<records by form or function>

.....accession records

.....administrative records

.....architectural records

.....bidding documents

.....census records

.....financial records

.....legal documents

.....legal instruments

.....affidavits

.....agreements

.....articles of incorporation

.....bonds (legal records)

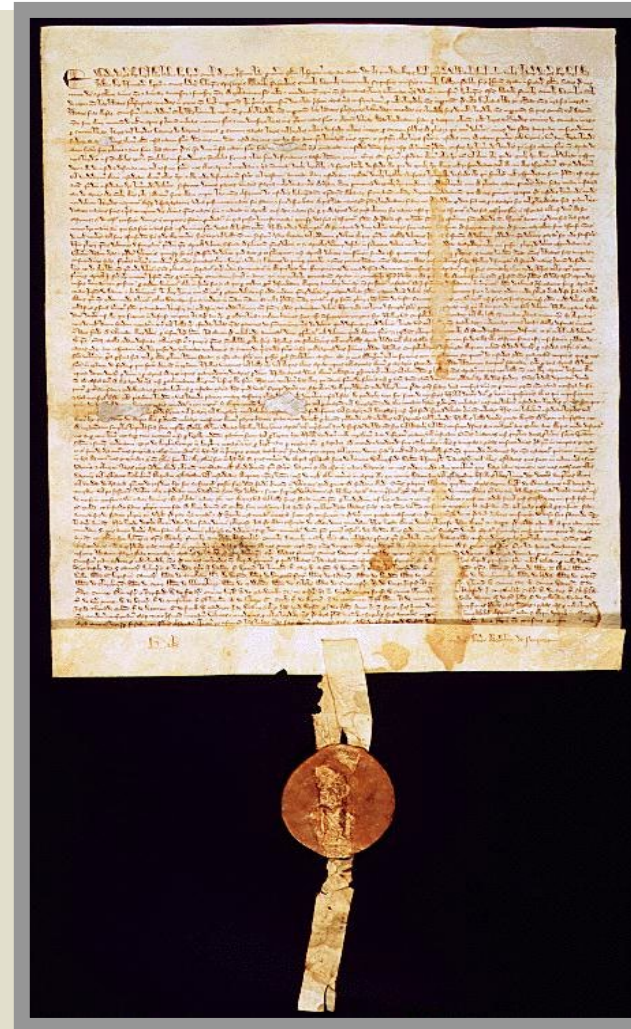
.....certificates of incorporation

.....charters

.....charter parties

.....escrows

.....franchises



Magna Carta, NARA

■ Follow standard patterns of organization, e.g., <form or function>

GUIDE TERMS / NODES

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



- "by form,"
"by function,"
"by material," etc.
- Levels vary depending upon necessity within a given hierarchy

GUIDE TERMS / NODE LABELS

..... <costume by form>
..... main garments
..... buibui
..... banyans
..... blouses (military garments)
..... boubous
..... burkas
..... caftans
..... cassocks
..... cat suits
..... coats
..... creepers
..... dresses (main garments)
..... houppelandes
..... jump suits
..... kimonos
..... leotards
..... mantuas

- Do not make unnecessary levels
- Too many guide terms make the thesaurus overly complex
- Create guide terms only to be consistent with other similar AAT hierarchies AND when there are a large number of descendants at a given level
- Do not make a guide term if a concept record will suffice will
- In English, a guide term should usually contain the word "by"

CHOOSING THE PARENT

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

CHOOSING THE PARENT

- **Hint:** To find the correct parent for a new term, look up a term in the AAT that is related to or similar to the term to be added. See if the proposed term will logically fit under that parent too, based on other terms under that parent and the Scope Note of the parent
- Be sure that the genus/species logic holds true upwards through all levels of the hierarchy above the concept

Top of the AAT hierarchies

.... Objects Facet

..... Visual and Verbal Communication (Hierarchy Name)

..... Information Forms (Hierarchy Name)

..... information forms (objects)

..... document genres

..... <document genres by form>

..... graphic document genres

..... cartographic materials

..... maps (documents)

..... <maps by form>

..... cartes à figures (maps)

..... cartograms

..... chorochromatic maps

..... chorographic maps

..... choroschematic maps

..... dot maps

..... flow-line maps

..... location maps

..... isoline maps

..... map views

..... outline maps

..... base maps

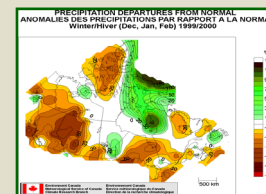
..... pictorial maps

..... planimetric maps

..... cadastral maps

..... index maps

- The genus/ species logic must hold true upwards through all levels of the hierarchy above the concept
- E.g., all children here must be maps by form



POLYHIERARCHY

- Each record may be linked to multiple parents

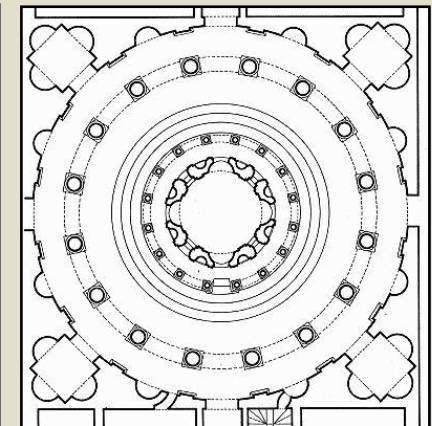
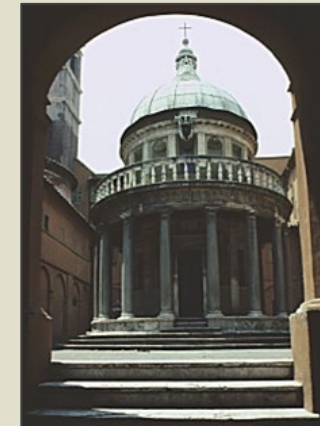
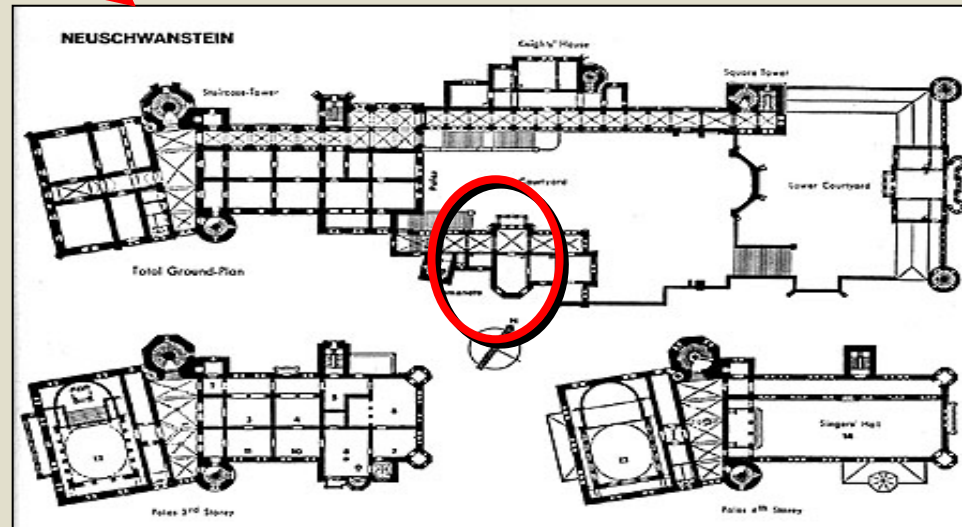
- Chapels may be part of another built work
- Components
- Or chapel may be a stand-alone structure
- <single built works by function>

Components Hierarchy

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

Single Built Works Hierarchy

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



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

<http://www.greatbuildings.com/gbc.html> ; Tempietto of San Pietro, by Donato Bramante, at Montorio, Rome, Italy, 1502. Photo by Howard Davis. © Howard Davis

jade (rock)
 (metamorphic rock, rock, ... Materials) [300011119]

P	Parent String
P	metamorphic rock, rock, inorganic material, mate
N	mineral inorganic material, materials by compos
N	gemstones by specific type, gemstone, stone by

.. rock
 metamorphic rock
 jade (rock)

.. rock
 <rock by form>
 stone (rock)
 <stone by quality>
 gemstone
 <gemstones by specific type>
 jade (rock) [N]

- In the polyhierarchy, one "preferred" relationship is flagged for technical efficiency
- The "Non-preferred" relationship displays with an "N"
- Jade is both a gemstone and a metamorphic rock

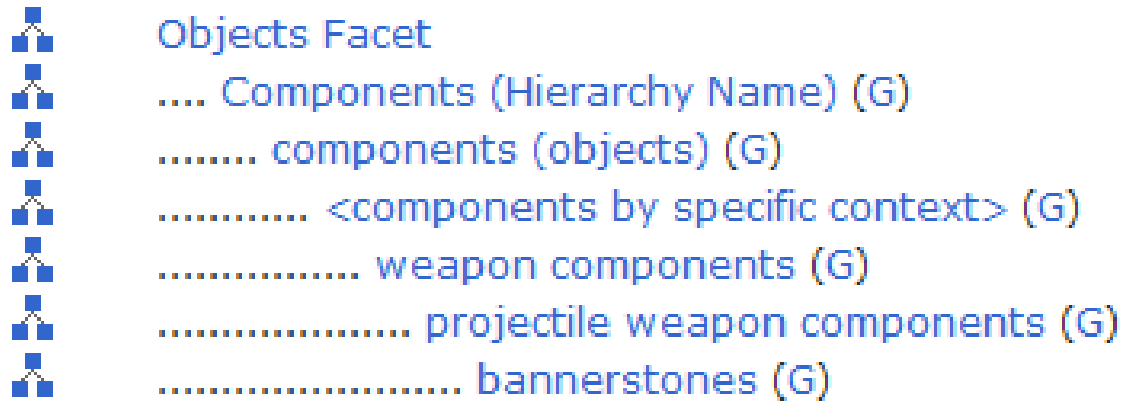


jade (rock)
 Note: General term for several varieties of hard and soft, fine-grained rock composed of jadeite, nephrite, serpentine, or other mineralogically related materials ...

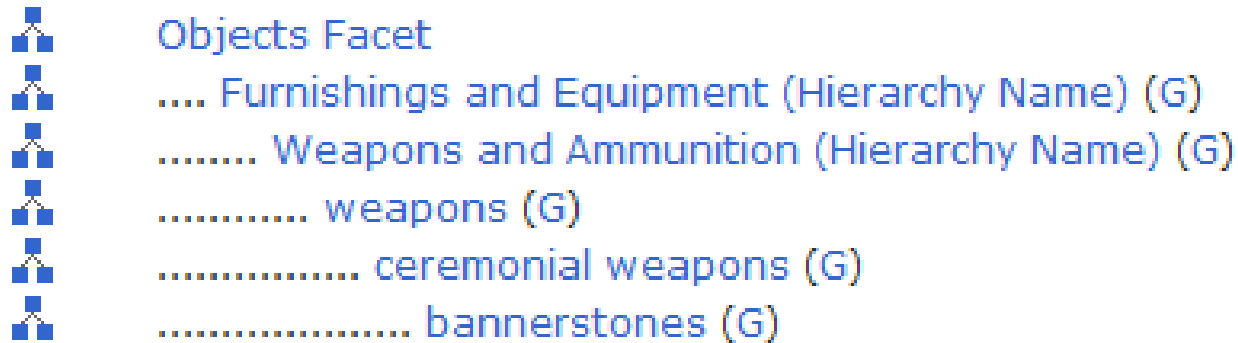
Corsage Ornament, Georges Fouquet (French, 1862–1957), ca. 1923; jade, onyx, diamonds, enamel, and platinum; 8 7/8 x 3 3/4 in. (22.5 x 9.5 cm); Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York, New York); Gift of Eva and Michael Chow, 2001; 2001.723a, b.

POLYHIERARCHY

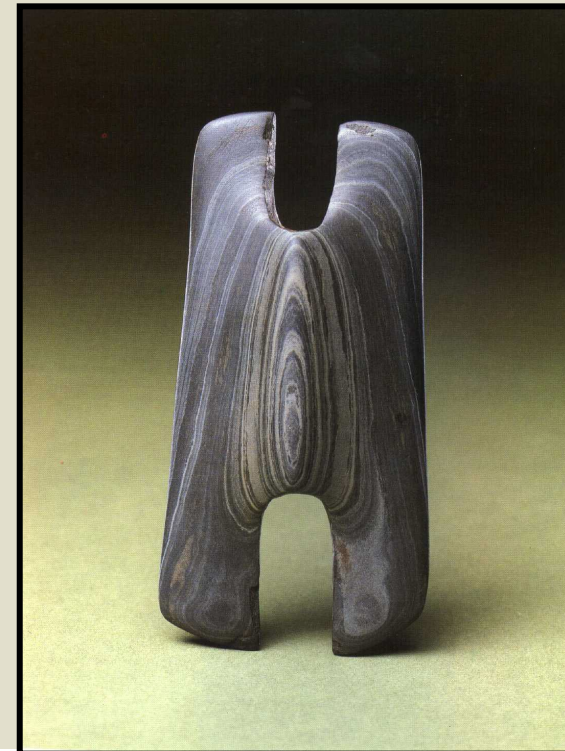
Hierarchical Position:



Additional Parents:



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



Bannerstone; unknown Woodland Indian; Late Archaic Period; Gordon Hart Collection (Bluffton, Indiana); 9.7 x 5 cm (3 7/8 x 2 inches); banded slate; Image from Brose, D., et al. *Ancient Art of the American Woodland Indians*. New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 1985; *Description*: Bannerstones formed part of an atlatl (spear-thrower). This one is carefully made and of decorative material and thus was probably a status symbol.

FACET/HIERARCHY CODE

Facet/Hierarchy Code: V.PJ

- What is this code? A special thesaurus code required by some catalogers who use the MARC
- In early releases of the AAT, alpha-numeric codes (Classification Notation) were used to allow the construction of the hierarchies
- Upper levels of this notation is retained in the Facet/Hierarchy Code
- With modern methods of constructing hierarchies, the facet codes are needed by very few users

HIERARCHICAL POSITIONS / PARENT ID

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

DISPLAYING THE RELATIONSHIPS

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

Top of the AAT hierarchies
.... Objects Facet
..... Visual and Verbal Communication (Hierarchy Name)
..... Visual Works (Hierarchy Name)
..... visual works (works)
..... <visual works by material or technique>
..... needlework (visual works)
..... lace (needlework)
..... bobbin lace
..... Antwerp lace
..... Brussels lace (bobbin lace)
..... Chantilly lace
..... Cluny bobbin lace
..... duchesse lace
..... Lille lace
..... Mechlin bobbin lace
..... Torchon lace
..... Valenciennes
..... chemical lace
..... filet lace
..... burato

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

Flat display of a hierarchy

Indented display of a hierarchy

DISPLAYING THE RELATIONSHIPS



Ornate Style (Greek vase painting style)

(Red-figure, Greek vase painting styles, ... Styles and Periods) [300020203]

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



Mixing Vessel with a Deceased Youth; Attributed to the Underworld Painter
Greek, Apulia, South Italy; 330 - 320 BCE; Terracotta; height: 25 in.; J. Paul Getty Museum (Los Angeles, California);
96.AE.117; Bruce White Photography; Gift of Barbara and Lawrence Fleischman


SORT ORDER IN THE HIERARCHY

- Siblings in the hierarchies are usually arranged alphabetically
- However, they are sometimes arranged by another logical order, for example, in chronological order

..... Ancient Italian
..... Roman (ancient Italian culture or period)
..... Monarchic (Roman style or period)
..... Tarquinian (Roman monarchy)
..... Republican
..... Sullan
..... Caesarian
..... Late Republican
..... Imperial (Roman)
..... Early Imperial
..... Augustan
..... Julio-Claudian
..... Flavian
..... Trajanic
..... Hadrianic
..... Antonine
..... Severan
..... Tetrarchic [N]
..... Constantinian [N]
..... Late Antique
..... Tetrarchic
..... Constantinian
..... Holy Roman Imperial [N]

SORT ORDER IN THE HIERARCHY

- For siblings at any level, implementers should build displays using the Sort_order, followed by an alphabetical sort
- In an alphabetical display all Sort_order designations are "1," and will therefore be sorted alphabetically in the second sort
- The Sort_order number is hidden from end-users



<ancient Italian periods>		300107305
Roman (ancient Italian		
Republican		
Sullan		
Caesarian		
Late Republican		
Subject Sort Order for Republican		
Subject ID	Sort Order	Term
300107343	1	Sullan
300107341	2	Caesarian
300020540	3	Late Republican

DATES OF HIERARCHICAL RELATIONSHIP

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

```
..... Ancient Italian (G)
..... Roman (ancient Italian culture or period) (G)
..... Imperial (Roman) (G)
..... Early Imperial (G,C) ca. 27 BCE-68 CE
                                Start: -17 End: 68
```

•Historical flag for the Parent

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

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

ASSOCIATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

ASSOCIATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

- Also called "Related Terms," although the link is between concepts, not between terms; Code is "RT"
- Relationship between concepts that are closely related conceptually, but the relationship is not hierarchical
- Only direct and significant relationships

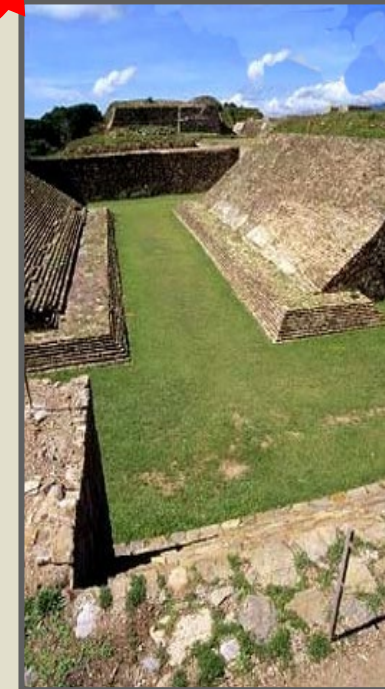
ASSOCIATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

Objects Facet

.. Visual and Verbal Communication
 Visual Works (Hierarchy Name)
 <visual works by medium ...>
 sculpture (visual work)
 <sculpture by function>
 hachas

Objects Facet

.. Built Environment (Hierarchy Name)
 Single Built Works (Hierarchy Name)
 <single built works by function>
 <recreation structures>
 courts (built works)
 ball courts (Mesoamerican)



- Only direct and significant relationships
- e.g., locational context:
hachas were made to display in *ball courts*
- Must be unique:
 NOT *paintings* in *museums*, because *paintings* may be anywhere

ASSOCIATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

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

[in the record for "eaves"]

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

Relationship Type:

distinguished from

Related Concept:

verges



ASSOCIATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

Materials Facet

..... <fiber products>
..... paper (fiber product)
..... <paper by production method>
..... cold-pressed paper
..... hot-pressed paper
..... laid paper
..... marbled paper
..... masa (paper)
..... moldmade paper
..... scatted paper
..... wove paper




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



Roy Lichtenstein (American, 1923 – 1997); Brushstroke; 1965; screen print on wove paper; sheet: 58.4 x 73.6 cm (23 x 29 inches); National Gallery of Art (Washington, DC); Gift of Roy and Dorothy Lichtenstein; 1996.56.1392001; 2001.723a, b.





ASSOCIATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

ID: 300073738

 **Buddhism** (religions (belief systems, cultures), <religions and relig

Note: Refers to the philosophy and religion based on the enlightenment of the early sixth century BCE in the northeastern region of modern India. In the culture of Southeast Asia and East Asia, this religion is based on the truth through the acceptance of the limitations of individuality, the surrender to disappointment and sorrow, and the deliverance from the impermanence of wealth, social position, or family through the process of enlightenment. It is based on 'anatman', or no-self, the idea that the self is in a state of action or a state of being rather than in a state of fixed, metaphysical substance. The structure of the religion is based on the "Three Jewels" of Buddha, a tripartite schematic for living based on three elements: the Buddha (teaching), and sangha (community).

Hierarchical Position:

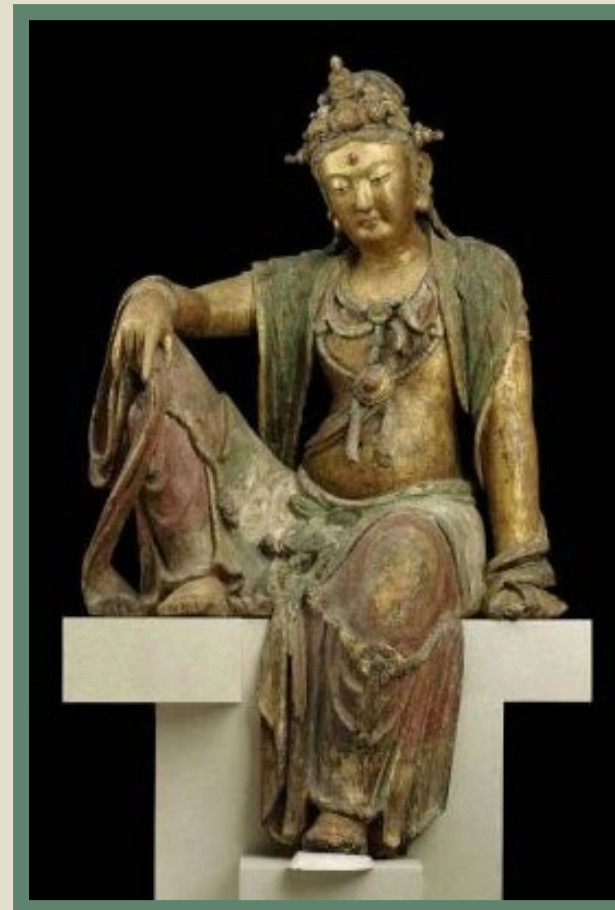
 Associated Concepts Facet
 Associated Concepts (G)
 <religions and religious concepts> (G)
 religions (belief systems, cultures) (G)
 Buddhism (G)

Associative Relationships:

involves **Buddhist doctrinal concepts**

..... (doctrinal concepts, religious concepts, ... Associated Concepts) [300264529]

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



Guanyin: Bodhisattva of Compassion; unknown Chinese; 12th century; Song Dynasty; 141 x 88 x 88 cm (55 1/2 x 34 5/8 x 34 5/8 inches); lacquered wood with painting and gilding; Museum of Fine Arts (Boston, Massachusetts, USA) 20.590



distinguished from



distinguished from



drug jars (<apothecary containe

Related concepts:

distinguished from **medicine bottles**
 (<bottles by function>

medicine bottles (<bottles by function:

Related concepts:

distinguished from **drug jars**
 (<apothecary c



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

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

RELATIONSHIP TYPES

Link to the correct side of the relationship


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

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

2325	created by	2326	things	linked to	role
2326	create	2325	role	linked to	things

Link to the relationship for correct type of entity

- If you are linking a material to a thing, do not use the relationship type for a style to a thing, even the words representing the relationship are the same

Examples: for <i>watercolorists</i>		Associative Relationship 	
Relationship Type/Code	Entity	Related Entity/Term	Display Dt
2326 - create	Concept	watercolors(paintings)	
2312 - perform	Concept	watercolor painting(technique)	
2322 - use	Concept	watercolor brushes	
2316 - use	Concept	watercolor(paint)	
2316 - use	Concept	watercolor paper	

Examples of relationship types

*[in the record for **piers (supporting elements)**]*

Relationship Type: **distinguished from**

Related Concept: **columns (architectural elements)**

Relationship Type: **distinguished from**

Related Concept: **posts (structural elements)**

*[in the record for **cave architecture**]*

Relationship Type: **meaning/usage overlaps with**

Related Concept: **rock-cut architecture**

*[in the record for **carving (processes)**]*

Relationship Type: **produces**

Related Concept: **carvings (visual works)**

*[in the record for **basilica**]*

Relationship Type: **require**

Related Concept: **basilican plan**

*[in the record for **barons (noblemen)]***

Relationship Type: **have counterpart**

Related Concept: **baronesses**

*[in the record for **Gothic Revival**]*

Relationship Type: **based on**

Related Concept: **Gothic (Medieval)**

Examples of relationship types

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

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

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

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

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

*[in the record for **cups (drinking vessels)**]*
Relationship Type: **conjoined with**
Related Concept: **saucers (plates)**

RELATIONSHIP TYPES

- Consult the crosswalk linked in the Editorial Manuals
- [crosswalk_aat_assoc_rels.pdf](#)

AAT Associative Relationships Crosswalk

To use: Begin with vertical column on left: Find intersection of entity in vertical row with another entity in horizontal columns

Where reciprocal relationship is different in opposite direction, only one direction is given here.

See AAT Associative Relationship Matrix (spreadsheet) for full relationships and examples

	activity/ event/ [process/ function, Activities]	attributes/ associated concepts [from PA & AC]	field/discipline [in Activities- Disciplines]	genus/ species [others, Living Organisms]	language [in Assoc Con]	locus/ setting [built work, settlement, feature, Built Environ-ment]	material [Mater- ials]	role [people, organizations in Agents; excluding living organisms]	style/ period/ culture/ [religion, ideology, S & P, AC]	things/ [equip- ment, Objects, also art genres from AC]	any [anything]
activity/ event/ [process/ function, Activities]	2203 – activity/ event – <i>associated with</i> – activity/ event Lent; cavalry exercises <i>are associated with</i> dressage 2205-2206 activity/ event – <i>causes/is required</i> – activity/ event on-demand printing <i>causes/ is required for</i> on-demand publishing; preserving	2607- 2608 attributes/ assoc con – <i>are caused by/ require</i> – activity/ event watertightness <i>is caused by/requires</i> waterproofing; creases (condition) <i>is</i>	2411- 2412 activity/ event – <i>is involved in</i> – <i>helps</i> discipline journalistic photography <i>is involved in</i> photojournalism (discipline); gardening <i>is involved in</i> horticulture			2421- 2422 locus/ setting – <i>is locus/ setting</i> <i>for</i> – activity/ event smelters (metalworking plants) <i>are the locus/setting for</i> smelting; pilgrimage centers <i>are the locus/setting for</i> pilgrimages	2415- 2416 material – <i>is required for</i> – activity/ event dye <i>is required for</i> dyeing; pewter <i>is required for</i> pewtersmithing 2424 2425 material – <i>is produced by</i> – activity/ event wire <i>is produced by</i> wiredrawing; paper <i>is</i>	2311- 2312 activity/ event – <i>performed by</i> – role clockmaking <i>is performed by</i> clockmakers; curating <i>is performed by</i> curators 2318- 2319 role – <i>involved in</i> – activity/	2554- 2555 activity/ event – <i>reflects</i> – style/ period dhokra (casting technique) <i>reflects</i> Dhokra (culture); red-figure vase painting <i>reflects</i> Red-figure [style]	2427- 2428 things – <i>produced by</i> – activity/ event vase paintings (visual works) <i>are produced by</i> vase painting (image making); forgeries <i>are produced by</i> forging (copying) 2431- 2432 things – <i>are</i>	

Possible relationships are at the intersection. How is an “activity” related to a “thing”

DATES FOR ASSOCIATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

[in the record for *rapiers*]

Relationship Type: **provide context**

Related Concept: **cup-hilts**

Display Date: **cup-hilts were
found on rapiers beginning in
the 17th century**

Start Date: **1600**

End Date: **9999**



Francesco-Maria Rivotla, ca. 167-1680, Milan, steel, bequest of Carl Otto Kretschmar von Kienbusch, 1977. Image: Philadelphia Museum of Art online

SCOPE NOTE

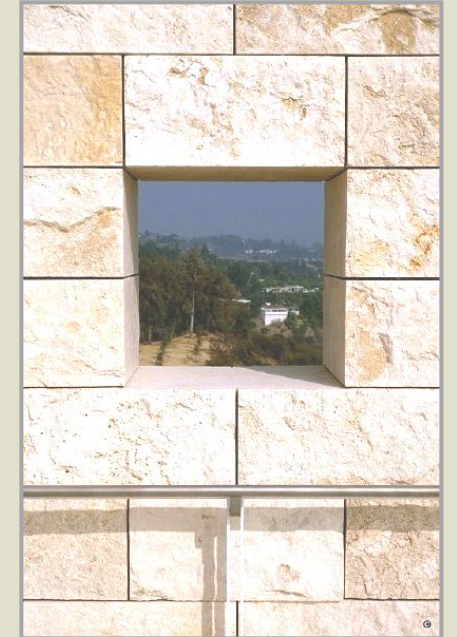
WHAT IS A SCOPE NOTE?

- A scope note is a free text field that describes both the meaning of the concept and how the terms representing the concept should be used within the context of the AAT
- It may expand upon information indexed in other fields, such as associative relationships.
- A scope note differs from a definition in a dictionary or glossary in that, rather than providing all the possible meanings for a word, it identifies a single concept and explains its particular meaning.

SCOPE NOTE

Topics may include the following:

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



For travertine

Note: A dense, crystalline or microcrystalline limestone that was formed by the evaporation of river or spring waters. It is named after Tivoli, Italy ("Tibur" in Latin), where large deposits occur, and it is characterized by a light color and the ability to take a good polish. It is typically banded, due to the presence of iron compounds or other organic impurities. It is often used for walls and interior decorations in public buildings. It is distinguished from "tufa" by being harder and stronger.

SCOPE NOTE

- **Sources:** All information in the scope note must be derived from authoritative sources and the sources must be cited in the **Note Source** field. Acceptable sources are listed in the **Rules**.
- **Paraphrase, do NOT copy a source verbatim.**

For rhyta

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



SCOPE NOTE

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

For lace making

Note: The process of creating lace, which is a textile work made of thread, comprising a ground of netting with patterns worked in or embroidered on the mesh.



SCOPE NOTE

- **Style of the note:** Complete sentences are recommended. For English notes, follow all other grammatical rules for standard English composition. Follow the style specified in the **Rules.**
- Unicode only
- No carriage returns, italics, or special formatting

For Art Nouveau

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



SCOPE NOTE

- **Index info:** Any important information in the Note, including variant terms and related concepts, must be indexed in appropriate fields as warranted (e.g., in **Related Concepts**).

For trailings (glass)

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



SCOPE NOTE

- If a potential Associative Relationship is referenced in the note, link the concepts



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

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

Related concepts:

derived/made from **Testudines (order)**

..... (Anapsida (subclass), Reptilia (class), ... Living Organisms (Hierarchy Name))
[300310264]

distinguished from **imitation tortoise shell**

..... (imitative materials, <materials by property>, ... Materials (Hierarchy Name))
[300380033]



SCOPE NOTE

See
Editorial Guidelines
for full discussion
on writing
Scope Notes

photographs. The term originally included paintings in which the focus was on living animals at rest, although such depictions would now be called "animal paintings."

** Clarifying meaning

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

■ Example

[for "rhyta"]

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

** Describing context

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

■ Example

[for "Mannerist (Renaissance-Baroque style)"]

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

** Describing various uses of a term

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

SOURCES

SOURCES

- It is required to list sources.
- For the preferred term (descriptor), prefer the most authoritative, up-to-date source available.
- Sources of information in the AAT record may include the following in this order of preference:

Standard general reference sources

- **major authoritative language dictionaries**
- **encyclopedia**
- **Library authority headings**

Other authoritative sources

- **other authoritative thesauri and controlled Vocabularies**
- **textbooks, such as Gardner, Art through the Ages and Janson, History of Art**

Other material on pertinent topics

- **books, journal articles, and newspaper articles**
- **archives, historical documents, and other original sources (for historical terms only)**

Other sources

- **databases of contributors**
- **articles or databases on museum or university Web sites**

- Avoid commercial sites. Avoid Wikipedia and other crowd-sourced resources, where the quality and authoritativeness of the information is unreliable.
- However, such resources may include citations to authoritative publications that could be helpful.

SOURCES

What is literary warrant?

- Goal of finding warrant for a descriptor includes determining the most often used spelling of the term in the target language in authoritative, published sources
- Note that the term in the published sources should have not only the same spelling, but also precisely the same **meaning** as defined in the scope note of the AAT concept
- If the source defines or uses the term differently than intended in the AAT record, the source may not be used the term, even though the spelling of the term is the same.

How many sources are required?

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

FINDING THE TERMS IN SOURCES

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

Random House Unabridged Dictionary (2013)

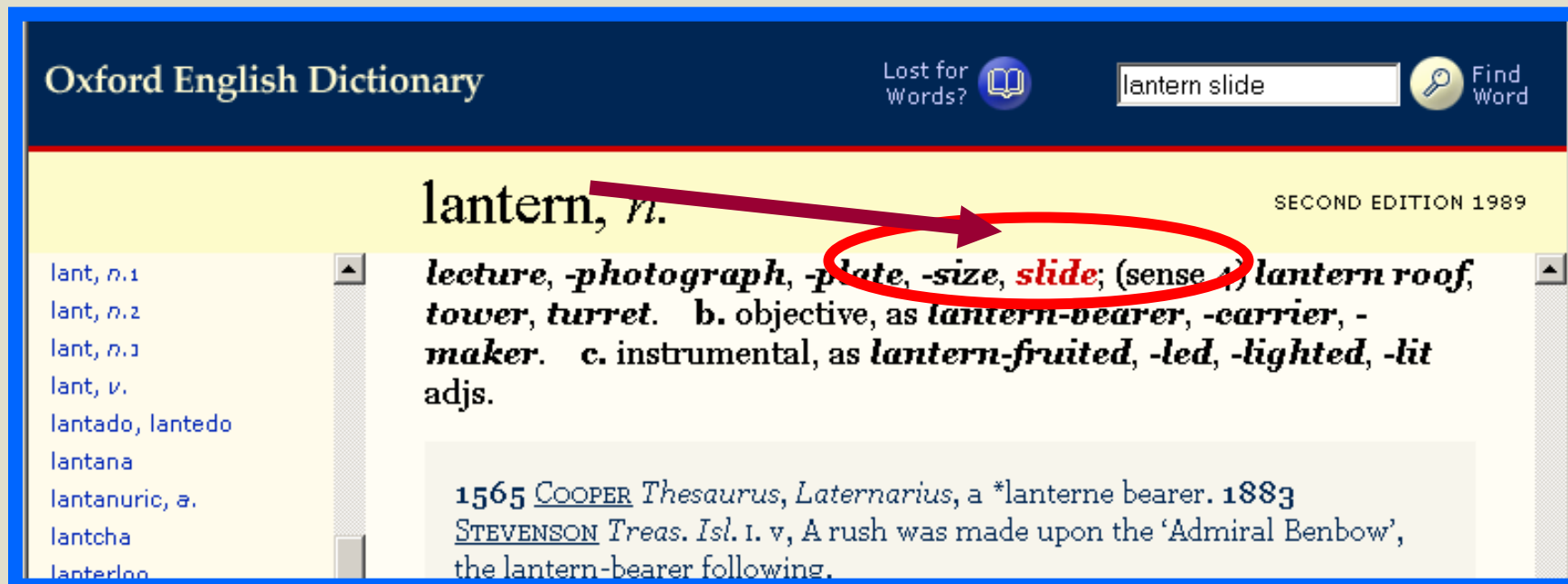
lan' tern slide, -s, *n.* a slide or transparency for projection by a slide projector or magic lantern [1870-1875]

Webster's Third New International Dictionary (2012)

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

FINDING THE TERMS IN SOURCES

- Dictionaries: Compound terms may require interpretation
- E.g., below OED is saying the term is “lantern slide”



Oxford English Dictionary

Lost for Words? Find Word

lantern, *n.* SECOND EDITION 1989

lant, *n.* 1
lant, *n.* 2
lant, *n.* 3
lant, *v.*
lantado, lantado
lantana
lantanic, *a.*
lantcha
lanterloo

lecture, -photograph, -plate, -size, *slide*; (sense 1) lantern roof, tower, turret. b. objective, as lantern-bearer, -carrier, -maker. c. instrumental, as lantern-fruited, -led, -lighted, -lit adjs.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Laternarius*, a *lanterne bearer. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* i. v, A rush was made upon the 'Admiral Benbow', the lantern-bearer following.

FINDING THE TERMS IN SOURCES

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

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

FINDING THE TERMS IN SOURCES

Encyclopedia of Photography. International Center of Photography. 1st ed. New York: Crown, 1984.

and maintained a major position in American photography until their deaths some 20 years later

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 slide

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

Lambert	<i>see: light units</i>
lamination	87 ff.
Land, Edwin Herbert	754, 876
landscapes	23, 45-49, 129
Lange, Dorothea	276
Langenheim, Friedrich	102, 238
Langenheim, Wilhelm	102, 238, 242 ff.
lantern slide	34-36, 94
Lartigue, Jacques-Henri	358
laser	111
latensification	217, 310-313

FINDING THE TERMS IN SOURCES

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

The screenshot shows the Grove Art Online website interface. At the top left, the logo reads "Grove Art Online" in green, with the tagline "for all aspects of the visual arts world wide" below it. To the right is a search box labeled "Search". Below the logo are navigation links: "Home", "Advanced search", "Browse", and "Exp". A dark green horizontal bar contains the main navigation menu: "Article" (highlighted in green), "Image Links", "Illustrations", "Related Articles", "Article Search", and "Find Abbrevs". Below this bar, on the left, is a grey sidebar with the text "Lantern slide" in green. The main content area features the title "Lantern slide." in large red font. Below the title, it says "See under PHOTOGRAPHY, §I." in green. At the bottom of the main content area, there is a copyright notice: "© Oxford University Press 2006" and a link "How to cite Grove Art Online". To the right of the title, there is a "Print this page" button with a printer icon.

around this time the photographic lantern slide (first developed

least, well on the way to becoming the most popular of all forms of public entertainment. In addition, around this time the photographic lantern slide

of the 19th century. Photographic slides were still often coloured by hand, but along with the introduction of chromolithographic transfer, they were being

FINDING THE TERMS IN SOURCES

Oxford Companion to Art

TEN MENTILERY

devoted itself principally to the temple and, since the functional requirements were very simple, aesthetic effects could become paramount. The basic temple (*cella*) was at that time a rectangular room with low-pitched roof. It might be elaborated in various ways—with a PORCH at the front, a second (often false) porch at the back, and a surrounding colonnade. To judge by siting, the three-quarter view was considered of first importance. As regards decoration and certain details of plan there were two principal systems, the Doric and the Ionic (see ORDERS OF ARCHITECTURE). For further embellishment sculpture might be added. The Doric style normally permitted free statues at the six corners of the roof (ACROTERIA), more or less free statuary in the gables (PEDIMENTS), and high RELIEF on the METOPES. In the Ionic there might be low relief on the FRIEZE. The elaborate type of Roman temple, derived from the ETRUSCAN, differed principally in these respects: the structure with three side porches, and is noted particularly for his small, sensitive, and poetic pictures of women in dim interiors (*Lady in Green and Grey*, Art Inst., Chicago; *Girl at Desk*, Met. Mus., New York; *A Musician*, Luxembourg

TENEBRISMO

term in Spanish painting for an emphatic use of CHIAROSCURO to achieve

effects of dramatic NATURALISM reminiscent of the style initiated by CARAVAGGIO. One of the earliest artists to adopt this style was Juan Fernández de NAVARRETE, known as El Muto.

The name 'tenebristi' was also used of early 17th-c. Italian painters, chiefly in Naples, who were much under the influence of Caravaggio.

TENIERS. The Flemish painter DAVID TENIERS the Elder (1582–1649) is a shadowy figure and there is no firm basis for the numerous pictures ascribed to him. His famous son, DAVID TENIERS the Younger (1610–90), is said to have been his pupil. David the Younger's early biblical pictures show the influence of his father-in-law Jan BRUEGHEL and Frans FRANCKEN II. His peasant pictures are derived from BROUWER, but he never captured Brouwer's vigour or tension. David the Younger's finest paintings were made during the 1640s. They are characterized by a silvery PALETTE and are

TEQUITQUI STYLE. See MESTIZO.

TERBORCH (TER BORCH), GERARD THE YOUNGER (1617–81). Dutch painter and draughtsman of interiors and small portraits. One of the most precocious artists who ever lived—his earliest dated drawing (Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam) is from 1625—Terborch

- Entry in all caps
- Must interpret for entry to AAT

FINDING THE TERMS IN SOURCES

- Rarely a term may be capitalized
- In this case, make a variant name with initial capital, due to warrant in some sources

tenebrism (record-preferred, D)

tenebrist (AD)

Tenebrism (UF)

Webster's unabridged, p. 2355

Main Entry: **ten·e·brism**

Pronunciation: 'te-n&-''bri-z&m

Function: *noun*

Usage: *often capitalized*

Etymology: Latin *tenebrae* darkness

: a style of painting especially associated with the Italian painter Caravaggio and his followers in which most of the figures are engulfed in shadow but some are dramatically illuminated by a concentrated beam of light usually from an identifiable source

- **ten·e·brist** /-brist/ *noun or adjective, often capitalized*

FINDING THE TERMS IN SOURCES

em·broi·der : im-'broi-d&r : **em·broi·dered**;
em·broi·der·ing *v. tr.* : 1 a : to ornament
with needlework b : to form with
needlework ; 2 : to elaborate on; embellish.
v. intr. 1 : to make embroidery ; 2 : to
provide embellishments | - **em·broi·der·er**
/'broi-d&r-&r/ *n.*

- For processes, often *verbal nouns*, you will often have to extrapolate from dictionaries or encyclopedia

Encyclopædia Britannica

PRINT PAGE

PRINT ARTICLE

E-M



Comments or Suggestions?

basic implement used in sewing or
embroidering and, in variant forms, for
knitting and crocheting. The sewing needle is
small, slender, rodlike, with a sharply pointed
end to facilitate passing through fabric and with

FINDING THE TERMS IN SOURCES

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

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

FINDING THE TERMS IN SOURCES

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



The screenshot shows the National Archives website. The header includes navigation links: Archives.gov Home, Subject Index, Contact Us, FAQs, and Español. A search bar is present on the right. The main content area is titled "Guide to the Still Picture Branch Holdings" and is compiled by Barbara Lewis Burger. It includes a "Table of Contents" with links to "Introduction" and "Illustrations". The left sidebar contains a "RESEARCH AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES" section with links to Main Page, Getting Started, What's New?, Visit Us Nationwide, Online Research Tools and Aids, New Accessions, Order Copies, and Hire a Researcher. Utility links for Print Page, E-mail Page, and Bookmark Page are also visible.

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

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

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



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AUTHORITIES

Help

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Search History

Headings List

Start Over

◀ Previous

Next ▶

MARC Display

Labelled Display

LC Control Number: sh 94005668

HEADING: Lantern slides

000 00970nz a2200241n 450

001 4861441

005 19971205150257.2

008 940804j| anannbabn |a ana

035 __ |a (DLC)sh 94005668

906 __ |t 9434 |u 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

- LC Subject headings:
- Be careful because LC has "headings" NOT "terms"
- Capitalization must be adjusted in AAT term with this source

<input type="checkbox"/>	[6]	[Stereo daguerreotype of the Laocoön].		1858 1859
		Library Location: SPECIAL COLLECTIONS - CONTACT REFERENCE	Call Number: 2005.R.3	Status: Available
<input type="checkbox"/>	[7]	Stereograph and the lantern slide in education / by		1946-
		Library Location: STORAGE	Call Number: LB1044 .H27 1946	Status: Available
		Victorian Britain through the magic lantern : illustrated by Lear's magical	Humphries, Stephen.	1989-
				Status: Available
			De Maynard, Michel.	1906-1912
				Status: Multiple item statuses



lantern slides photography projector

Search

[Advanced Scholar Search](#)
[Scholar Preferences](#)
[Scholar Help](#)

Scholar All articles [Recent articles](#) Results 1 - 10 of about 342 for [lantern slides photography projector](#). (0.12 sec)

[The Slide Lecture, or the Work of Art" History" in the Age of Mechanical Reproduction](#)

RS Nelson - Critical Inquiry, 2000 - JSTOR

... multiple **slide** projectors and thousands of **lantern slides**.41 Some ... he put it, "so that two glass **slides** could be ... M. Freitag, "Early Uses of **Photography** in the ...

[Cited by 7](#) - [Related Articles](#) - [Web Search](#) - [BL Direct](#)

[On Geography as a Visual Disci](#)

F Driver - Antipode, 2003 - Blackwell S

... say, mapping, land- scape or **photo** the **slide projector** in the ... Similarly

[Cited by 2](#) - [Related Articles](#) - [Web Se](#)

[CITATION] A Historical Study of the

GO Germundson - 1968 - St. Cloud St


[Web Search](#) - [Library Search](#)

- Titles of books or articles may be warrant
- May use library catalog, BHA, Google Scholar, etc.
 - cite the book/article, put "title" in the page field (see Rules)
- Do not use Wikipedia as a source (crowd-sourced, not necessarily experts, not consistent, not authoritative)

IMAGES

LINKING TO IMAGES

ID: 300193147

 **burins** (printmaking gravers, printing surface preparatio
Name))

Note: Tools used in printmaking for engraving metal plates or
rod, of square or lozenge section, with a sharpened point, and
palm of the hand. In the context of archaeology, a specialized
engrave softer materials such as bone, wood, or antler. For
use "gravers."

Terms:

burins (preferred, C, U, English-P, D, U, PN)

burin (C, U, English, AD, U, SN)

burijnen (C, U, Dutch-P, D, U, U)

burijn (C, U, Dutch, AD, U, U)

Stichel (C, U, German, AD, U, SN)

buril (C, U, Spanish-P, D, U, SN)








bural (C, U, Spanish, AD, U, SN)

cincel (C, U, Spanish, UF, U, SN)

punzón (C, U, Spanish, UF, U, SN)

Facet/Hierarchy Code: V.TH

Hierarchical Position:

 Objects Facet
 Furnishings and Equipment (Hierarchy Name)
 Tools and Equipment (Hierarchy Name) (G)
 equipment (G)
 <equipment by process> (G)
 image-making equipment (G)
 printing and printmaking equipment (G)



Transferring data from www.getty.edu...

- If possible, include persistent URLs for images illustrating the concept

LANGUAGES

LANGUAGES IN AAT

- For the AAT, terms and scope notes may be in any language, provided that there is warrant and the term is expressed in Unicode (Unicode Consortium, *Unicode 7.0* (2014)).
- Note that a language designation for an AAT descriptor, alternate descriptor, or used for term does not necessarily mean that the words forming the term possess a derivation from that language
- It means only that this is a term used in that language
- For example, in English, the French term *carte-de-visite* is a used for term for *visiting card*, because the French term is often used in authoritative English-language sources, including standard English dictionaries

LANGUAGES IN AAT

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

Terms/Names							
#	P	H	T	V	Terms/Names	Qualifier	Display Dt
1	P	C	D	U	landscapes	representat	
2	V	C	AD	U	landscape	representat	
3	V	C	D	U	paysages	representat	
4	V	C	AD	U	paysage	representat	

Term Contrib(s)	P	Language(s)	Code	P	Term Source(s)
CHIN	P	French	70271	P	CHIN database
	N				
		French			70271
		Limousin			70272
		Provençal			70273
		Languedocien			70274
		Norman-French			70275
		Luxembourgeois			70276
		Frankish			70277

Top of the AAT hierarchies

.... Associated Concepts Facet

..... Associated Concepts

..... language-related concepts

..... <languages and writing systems>

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

..... French (language)

LANGUAGES IN AAT

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

color proofs (*preferred, descriptor, American English-P*)

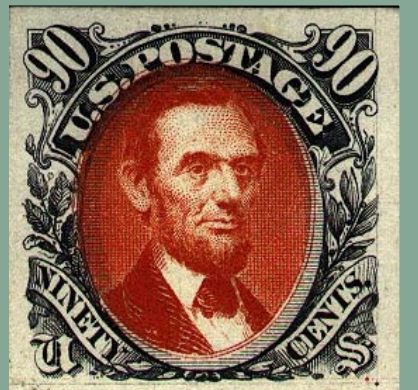
color proof (*alternate descriptor, American English*)

colour proofs (*descriptor, British English-P*)

colour proof (*alternate descriptor, British English*)

flat proofs (*used for*)

proofs, color (*used for*)



LANGUAGES IN AAT

still lifes (*preferred, C,U,D, English-P*)

still life (*C,U,AD, English*)

still-lifes (*C,U,UF, English*)

still lives (*C,U,UF, English*)

nature morte (*C,U,D,French-P*) ...
used from the mid-18th century

natura morta (*C,U,D,Italian-P*)

stilleven (*C,U,D,Dutch-P*) ... in use
from ca. 1650

Stilleben (*C,U,D,German-P*)

naturaleza muerta

(*C,U,D,Spanish-P*)

nature reposée (*H,U,UF,French*)
... early 18th-century French term

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



Still Life with Apples, Paul Cézanne; French, 1893 - 1894; Oil on canvas; 25 3/4 x 32 1/8 in.; J. Paul Getty Museum (Los Angeles, California); 96.PA.8

LANGUAGES IN AAT

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

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



LANGUAGES IN AAT

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

tankas (record-preferred, C,U,D,
English-P, Spanish-P)

tanka (C,U,AD,English, Spanish)

t'angkas (C,U,UF)

thangkas (C,U,UF)

thang-kas (C,U,UF)

thankas (C,U,UF)

thang kas (C,U,UF)



LANGUAGES IN AAT

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

choragic monuments (Record-Preferred, English-Pref, Descriptor, Plural Noun)

choragic monument (English, ALT, Singular Noun)

monuments, choragic (English, UF) [inverted]

得獎紀念碑 (Chinese (traditional)-Pref, Descriptor, Noun)

dé jiǎng jì niàn bēi (Chinese (transliterated Hanyu Pinyin)-P, UF,U, Noun)

Choregendenkmäler (German, Descriptor, Plural Noun)

Choregendenkmal (German-Pref, ALT, Singular Noun)

Monument chorégique de Lysicrate,

[ca. 1870]

Author/C

photogra

Creation

Physical

albumen

board 34

45.8 cm.

Notes: C

chorégiq

negative

Sebah"--

right. Ca

of Lysicr

ink on m



LANGUAGES IN AAT

Transliterations

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

chi wara (*record- preferred
English-P, D*)

chi-wara (*English, UF*)

tyi wara (*English, UF*)

ciwara (*Bambara-P, D*)

tchiwara (*French-P, D*)



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

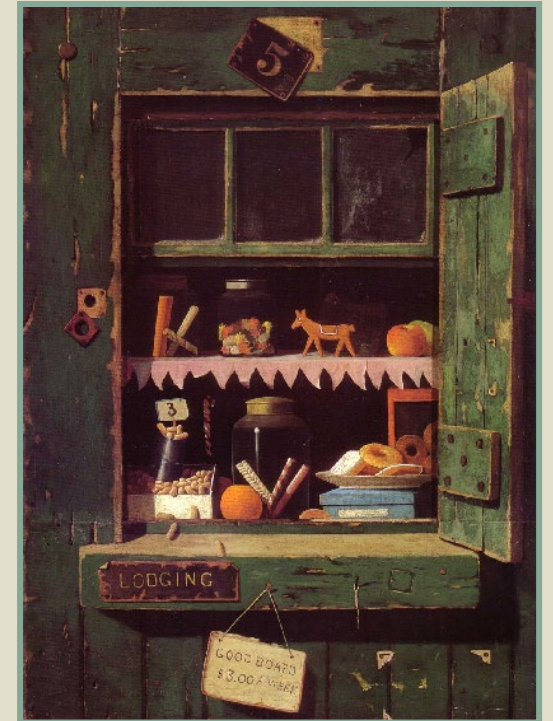
Example: phonetic spelling of oral language;
orthography introduced only in the 1960s

COINED TERMS & LOAN WORDS

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

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

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



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

COINED TERMS & LOAN WORDS

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

Schnitzaltars (*preferred, C,U,D, English-P*)

Schnitzaltar (*C,U,AD, English,German*)

Schnitzaltäre (*C,U,UF,German-P*)

violoncellos (*preferred, descriptor, English-P*)

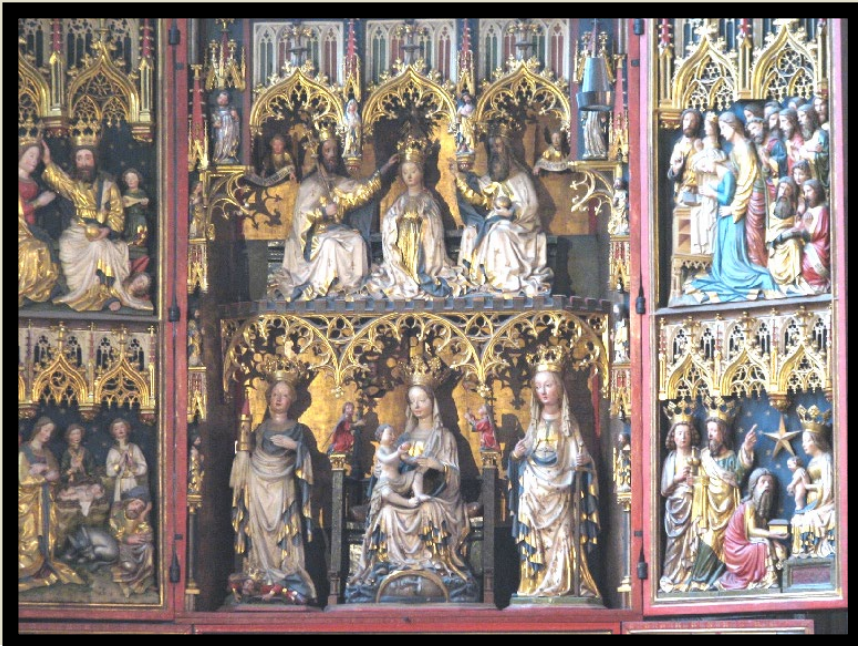
violoncello (*alternate descriptor, English, Italian*)

violoncelli (*descriptor, Italian-P*)

cello (*used for, English*)

cellos (*used for, English*)

celli (*used for, English*)



COINED TERMS & LOAN WORDS

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

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



THE TROUSSEAU

Harrison Fisher

DIACRITICS AND UNICODE

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

gallery graves (*preferred, descriptor, English-P*)

gallery grave (*alternate descriptor, English*)

graves, gallery (*used for, English*)

allées couvertes (*descriptor, French-P,
UF English*)

allées couvertes = allées couvertes



image: Encyclopedia Britannica online, La Roche aux Fées, megalithic gallery grave of the Neolithic Period (c. 3000–c. 1800 BC), Essé, Ille-et-Vilaine, France

CONTRIBUTIONS TO AAT

Getty

Contributors
and Issues

HOW TO CONTRIBUTE TO AAT

For a full discussion of contributing to or translating the AAT

Contributing to the Getty Vocabularies

http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/intro_to_contributing.pdf

Guidelines for Multilingual Equivalency Work

http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/aat_4_4_appendix_d_contributors.html#4_4_2

PREFERRED TERM FOR CONTRIBUTOR

acetone (ketone, <oxygenated solvent>, ... Materials)

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

Terms:

acetone (preferred, C,U,D,American English-P) (**VP-Preferred**)

dimethylketal (C,U,UF,American English)

dimethyl ketone (C,U,UF,American English)

ketone, dimethyl (C,U,UF,American English)

methylacetal (C,U,UF,American English)

propanone (C,U,UF,American English)

2-propanone (C,U,UF,American English)

CH₃COCH₃ (C,U,UF,American English)

acétone (C,U,D,French-P) (**CHIN-Preferred**)

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

MERGING RECORDS

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

Contributors:

Count: 5000 Page: Display Type: Preferred Term

Preferred Term	Matched Terms	Parent String	ID
alto relieve	high reliefs	(relieve, esculturas por t\$	300293959
altorilievo	altorilievo	(Objects, temp.parent/Itali	300298776
high relief (technique)	alto-rilievo alto rilievo	(relief, sculpture techniqu	300053626
high reliefs (sculpture)	high reliefs (sculpture)	(reliefs, sculpture by tech	300184782

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

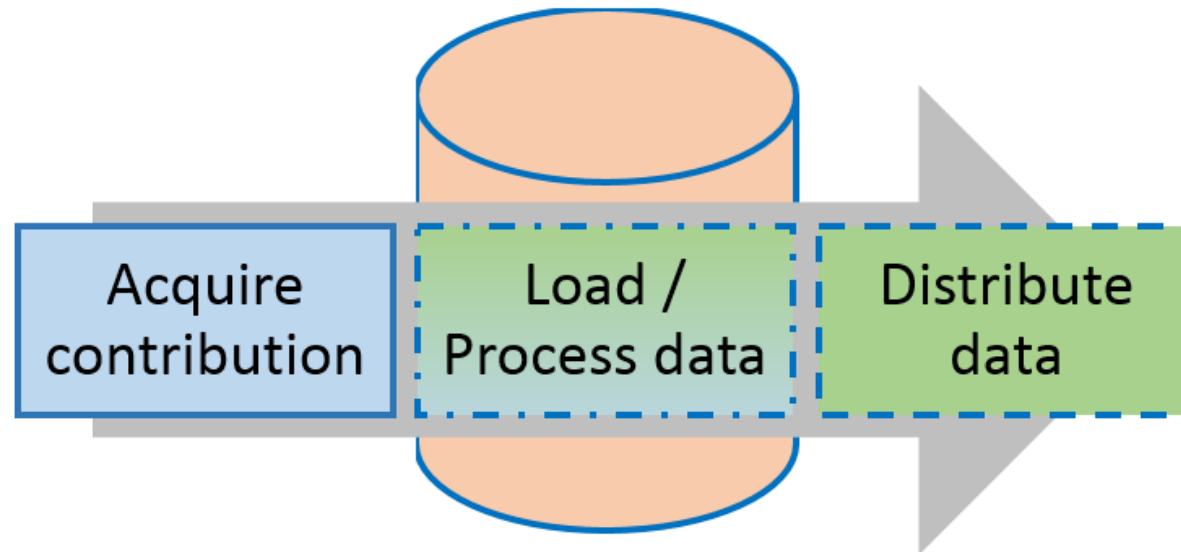
WHO CONTRIBUTES TO THE GETTY VOCABULARIES?

- 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



PUBLISHING

- 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

Sources and Contributors:

oplosmiddel..... [Bureau AAT Preferred]
.....
oplosmiddel.....[Bureau AAT]
solvent..... [VP Preferred]
..... Brady and Clauser, Materials Handbook (1986)
..... Gottseger, Manual of Painting Materials (1987)
..... Jensen, Minerals of New York State (1978) 121
..... Jewett, Glossary for Recording the Condition of an Artifact (1980s)
..... Mayer, Dictionary of Art Terms and Techniques (1969) 368
solvente..... [CDBP-DIBAM Preferred]
..... Diccionario de Química y de productos químicos (1993) 1161
solvent, volatile..... [VP]
..... Getty Vocabulary Program rules
volatile solvent..... [VP]
..... Mayer, Dictionary of Art Terms and Techniques (1969)

Subject: [Bureau AAT, CDBP-DIBAM, CHIN, VP]
..... CDMARC Subjects: LCSH (1988-) solvents
..... CHIN database
..... Polytechnisch woordenboek En-Ne (1991)
..... Van Dale Engels-Nederlands (1989)

Note:

English [VP]
..... Brady and Clauser, Materials Handbook (1986)
Dutch [Bureau AAT]
..... AAT-Ned (1994-)
Spanish..... [CDBP-DIBAM]
..... TAA database (2000-)

CRITERIA FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

- Contributions must meet the following criteria:
 - must be submitted by an authorized contributor
 - must be within scope of the vocabulary
 - must be approved by Getty
 - 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 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](#), 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

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.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

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

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

RELEASING THE VOCABULARY DATA

- The AAT, TGN, ULAN, CONA and IA are refreshed every month
- <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/>
 - For more information about release formats, see [Obtain the Getty Vocabularies](#)

TRANSLATING THE AAT

HOW TO TRANSLATE THE AAT

In these guidelines, the phrase *master AAT* is used to refer to the full AAT dataset that is maintained by the Getty Vocabulary Program and the Getty technical team

Translations and other contributions are integrated in the master AAT

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

HOW TO TRANSLATE THE AAT

Quick Reference Guide

- Contact the [Getty Vocabulary Program](#) before beginning a translation project.
- Follow the guidelines in Harpring, *Multilingual Equivalency* and the [AAT Editorial Guidelines](#).
- Organize all translations in one language as a project managed by the participating translating institutions.
- Assemble an expert team for translations, including experts in both a) the content and b) the source and target languages.
- Organize the work logically, either a) working facet by facet or b) using a two-step approach, by first mapping existing terminology in the target language back to the master AAT, and then proceeding with the remainder of the AAT translation.
- Safeguard the primary objectives of a) maintaining cross-language equivalence between the English descriptor and the target language descriptor, and b) maintaining monolingual equivalence between the descriptor, alternate descriptor, and used for terms in the target language for a given concept record.
- Undertake a term-to-term translation, maintaining the thesaural structure and associative relationships of the master AAT.
- Translate only the English descriptor or alternate descriptor in the master AAT; do not attempt to also translate the English used for terms.
- However, if in establishing the target-language descriptor, it is discovered that there are additional terms with true equivalence in the target language, they should be included as used for terms for that language.
- Terms within a given concept record must have true synonymy, including cross-language equivalences.
- Alternate descriptors must be derivatives of the descriptor for that language; terms that are not derivatives of the descriptor should be used for terms. Note that users of the AAT may choose any term in the concept record for indexing, including used for terms.
- Use loan terms if appropriate.
- Resort to coined terms and literal translations only when necessary.
- Submit records for new concepts, as necessary.
- Include qualifiers for all homographs, checking not only the target-language translation, but the full AAT, including terms in all languages.
- Provide warrant for all terms.
- Ensure that the translated term referenced in published sources in the target language has not only the same spelling, but also precisely the same meaning as defined in the scope note of the AAT concept record.
- Provide feedback and direct questions to the Getty's AAT editorial team as necessary, regarding editorial rules, hierarchical placement, associative relationships, and scope notes; use the established channels.
- Regarding existing data in the master AAT, request only essential changes, since the impact of proposed changes must be considered and tracked for all languages.
- In consultation with the Getty technical team, send the contribution in batches using the prescribed XML [format for contributions](#).

TYPES OF POSSIBLE EQUIVALENCES IN TRANSLATING TERMS

NOTE: Only Exact Equivalence is allowed in the AAT

Exact equivalence: The most desirable match involves terms in each language that are identical, or nearly identical, in meaning and scope of usage in each language.

Inexact and partial equivalences: In cases where a suitable preferred term with the exact meaning and usage of the original term is not available in the second language, terms are sometimes linked as equivalents when they have only inexact or partial matches in scope and meaning. Not allowed for AAT.

Single-to-multiple term equivalence: If there is no match in scope and meaning between terms, sometimes a concept in one Vocabulary is matched to multiple descriptors in the second language. Not allowed for AAT

Non-equivalence: Sometimes there is no exact match, no term in the second language has partial or inexact equivalence, and there is no combination of descriptors in the second language that would approximate a match. Solutions for AAT = a) *loan term* or b) *literal translation*.

PREFERRED TERM IN TARGET LANGUAGE

- The preferred term in the target language should be the descriptor or alternate descriptor for that language in the concept record
- Equivalent terms in the target language may be suggested by an expert in content and language
- Must be verified by literary warrant, to discover if it is the term most often used to designate concept in authoritative published sources
- Each language may have only one descriptor and usually only one alternate descriptor
- Alternate descriptors must be variant forms of the descriptor, usually singular and plural forms of the same noun; other variant terms in the target language are UFs
- All terms in the target language must be exact equivalents of the English D, and also of each other
- If there is no exact equivalent in the target language, find warrant for a loan term or make a literal translation or translation N/A

vases (preferred,C,U,LC,English-P,D,U,PN)
vases (French-P,D,U,PN)
vase (C,U,English,AD,U,SN)
vase (French,AD,U,SN)
花瓶 (C,U,Chinese (traditional)-P,D,U,U)
陶瓶 (C,U,Chinese (traditional),UF,U,U)
huā píng (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Hanyu Pinyin)-P,UF,U,U)
hua ping (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Pinyin without tones)-P,UF,U,U)
hua p'ing (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Wade-Giles)-P,UF,U,U)
vazen (C,U,Dutch-P,D,U,U)
vaas (C,U,Dutch,AD,U,U)
vasos (C,U,Spanish-P,D,U,PN)
vaso (C,U,Spanish,AD,U,SN)
vaso florero (C,U,Spanish,AD,U,SN)
florero (C,U,Spanish,UF,U,SN)

IF THERE IS NO EXACT EQUIVALENT

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

Loan terms

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

Literal translations as coined terms

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

Translation N/A

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

IF THERE IS NO EXACT EQUIVALENT

- Issues may arise when the target language does not use the term found in the source language
- E.g., items from a large Victorian place settings (an issue for Staatliche Museen zu Berlin Preussischer Kulturbesitz)
- Ideally, the a term for the exact equivalence in the target language would be found in sources
- Other options include
 - loan term (*use the English term*)
 - literal translation *
 - translation N/A *



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

NEW CANDIDATE TERMS

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

NON-ROMAN ALPHABETS OR WRITING SYSTEMS

- If the target language uses a non-Roman writing system or alphabet
- when translating or when submitting a candidate record, include at least one transliterated term, e.g., both

璧 and bi

- Use qualifiers as necessary

bi (funerary sculpture) (preferred,C,U,English-P,D,L,PN)
(Chinese (transliterated Pinyin)-P,D,U,PN)

bi discs (C,U,English,UF,U,SN)

bi disk (C,U,English,UF,U,U)

jade disc (C,U,English,UF,U,U)

pi (funerary sculpture) (C,U,English,UF,U,U)
(Chinese (transliterated Wade-Giles),UF,U,N)

璧 (C,U,Chinese (traditional)-P,D,U,N)

bi-schijven (ceremoniële objecten) (C,U,Dutch-P,D,U,U)

bi-schijf (C,U,Dutch,AD,U,U)

Bi-Scheiben (C,U,German,D,PN)

Bi-Scheibe (C,U,German-P,AD,SN)



ONLY BOUND CANDIDATE TERMS

- When submitting candidates, submit only ***bound terms***
- Cultural differences may require negotiation on what constitutes a “bound term”



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

TRANSLATING SCOPE NOTES

- Translation in target language need not mirror scope note of master AAT Scope Note exactly
 - so long as the correct meaning is conveyed
 - and it does not contradict the English scope note

Literal translation or direct translation

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

Free translation

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

Pragmatic translation

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

RECENT EDITORIAL ISSUES

Getty

A survey of a
few recent
issues

AAT: WORK UNDERTAKEN TO PUBLISH IN LOD

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

AAT: LANGUAGE HIERARCHY

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


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

AAT: LANGUAGE HIERARCHY

- Example of record for [Afar \(language\)](#)

ID: 300387779

Record Type: [concept](#)

 **Afar (language)** (<languages and writing systems by specific type>, <languages and writing systems>, ...
Associated Concepts)

Terms:

Afar (language) ([preferred](#), C,U,English-P,D,U,N)

afar (C,U,French-P,D,U,U)

Danakil-Sprache (C,U,German-P,D,U,U)

aar (C,U,English,UF,U,U)

aa (Afar) (C,U,English,UF,U,U)

Facet/Hierarchy Code: B.BM

Hierarchical Position:



Associated Concepts Facet

.... Associated Concepts (G)

..... language-related concepts (G)

..... <languages and writing systems> (G)

..... <languages and writing systems by specific type> (G)

..... Afar (language) (G)

AAT: LANGUAGE HIERARCHY

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

Related concepts:

characteristic of [Afar \(culture or style\)](#)
..... (Horn of Africa, Eastern African, ... Styles and Periods) [300016443]

Sources and Contributors:

aa (Afar)..... [VP]
..... [ISO 639-1: Alpha-2 Codes for Names of Languages \(2013\)](#)

aar..... [VP]
..... [Ethnologue \[online\] \(2001-\)](#)
..... [ISO 639-2: Alpha-3 Codes for Names of Languages \(1998\)](#)

Afar (language)..... [VP Preferred]
..... [Getty Vocabulary Language Lists \(1989-\) 71022](#)
..... [Library of Congress: ISO 639.2 Codes for Languages \(2013-\)](#)

afar..... [VP]
..... [Library of Congress: ISO 639.2 Codes for Languages \(2013-\)](#)

Danakil-Sprache..... [VP]
..... [Library of Congress: ISO 639.2 Codes for Languages \(2013-\)](#)

AAT: GUIDE TERMS ADJUSTMENTS

- Transliterated languages will be placed under guide terms
- Example below

■ Top of the AAT hierarchies
■ Associated Concepts Facet
■ Associated Concepts
■ language-related concepts
■ <languages and writing systems>
■ <languages and writing systems by specific type>
■ Greek (language)
■ Ancient Greek (language)
■ Attic Greek (language)
■ Byzantine Greek (language)
■ Doric Greek (language)
■ Greek (modern language) ←
■ <Greek in transliteration>
■ Ancient Greek (transliterated) (Latin)
■ Greek (transliterated) (Latin)
■ Liturgical Greek (language)
■ Romani Greek (language)

AAT: LANGUAGE HIERARCHY

- VP made a number of records that were historically Guide Terms postable terms
- Example “<culinary equipment>” should be postable, not a GT
- However, “<equipment by context>” meets the criteria for a valid GT [Clue: In English, a legitimate GT often includes the word “by”]
- We were careful to retain genus/species relationships in this transition

Top of the AAT hierarchies

.... Objects Facet

..... Furnishings and Equipment (Hierarchy Name)

..... Tools and Equipment (Hierarchy Name)

..... equipment

..... <equipment by context>

..... culinary equipment

..... cookware [N]

..... bains-marie (cookware)

..... brandy warmers

..... deep fryers

AAT: GUIDE TERMS ADJUSTMENTS

- VP made a number of records that were historically Guide Terms postable terms
- Example “<culinary equipment>” should be postable, not a GT
- However, “<equipment by context>” meets the criteria for a valid GT [Clue: In English, a legitimate GT often includes the word “by”]
- We were careful to retain genus/species relationships in this transition

ID: 300199765

 **culinary equipment** (<equipment by context>, equipment, ... Furnishi

Note: Tools and other equipment used to prepare food.

Terms:


culinary equipment (preferred,C,U,English-P,D,U,B)

keukenuitrusting (C,U,Dutch-P,D,U,U)

equipo culinario (C,U,Spanish-P,D,U)

AAT: COMPONENTS HIERARCHY

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

 **frame components** (furnishings components, <components by specific context Name>)


Note: Parts and components of frames.

Terms:

frame components (**preferred**,C,U,English-P,D,U,PN)
components, frame (C,U,English,UF,U,PN)
frame component (C,U,English,AD,U,SN)
frameonderdelen (C,U,Dutch-P,D,U,U)
componentes de estructura (C,U,Spanish-P,D,U)

Facet/Hierarchy Code: V.PJ

Hierarchical Position:


 Objects Facet
 Components (Hierarchy Name) (G)
 components (objects) (G)
 <components by specific context> (G)
 furnishings components (G)
 frame components (G)

Additional Parents:

 Objects Facet
 Furnishings and Equipment (Hierarchy Name) (G)
 Furnishings (Hierarchy Name) (G)
 furnishings (artifacts) (G)
 <furnishings by form or function> (G)
 frames (furnishings) (G)
 frame components (P)

AAT: COMPONENTS HIERARCHY

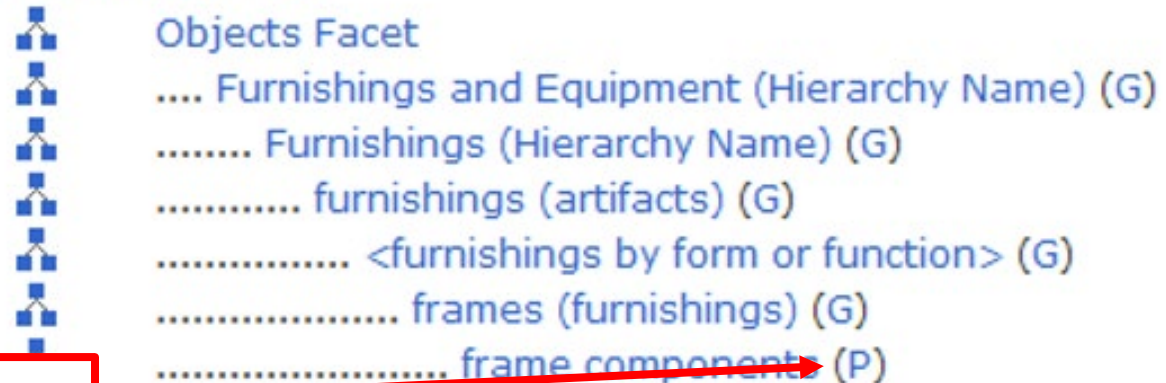
- For LOD, we have added non-preferred whole/part relationships = consistency for components
- Under discussion: Should we instead make such relationships associative relationships?
- Which is better re. ISO and re. LOD?

 **frame components** (furnishings components, <components by specific context: Name))

Hierarchical Position:



Additional Parents:



P = part/whole relationship
I = instance relationship
G = genus/species relationship

AAT: WHEN TRANSLATED TERMS ARE HOMOGRAPHS


- When translating two terms from the source language, what if there is only one term in the target language?
- Resolution: Use qualifiers to distinguish between homographs

AAT: WHEN TRANSLATED TERMS ARE HOMOGRAPHHS

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

ID: 300011054


Record Type: concept

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

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

ID: 300241621

Record Type: concept

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

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

Terms:

noble metal (**preferred**,C,U,English-P,D,U,N)

noble metals (C,U,English,AD,U,PN)

metal, noble (C,U,English,UF,U,N)

edelmetaal (niet-oxiderend metaal) (C,U,Dutch-P,D,U,U)

métal noble (C,U,French-P,D,U,N)

metal noble (C,U,Spanish-P,D,U,U)

AAT: CONTRIBUTORS' PREFERRED TERMS

- Getty Conservation Institute preferred term is an AAT UF

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

GCI Preferred

..... AATA database (2002-)

..... Brady and Clauser, *Materials Handbook* (1986) 255

..... Masschelein-Kleiner, *Ancient Binding Media, Varnishes, and Adhesives* (1985) 4

..... Mayer, *Dictionary of Art Terms and Techniques* (1969) 386

..... McGraw-Hill *Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms* (1978)

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

..... AATA database (2002-) 129427

..... Brady and Clauser, *Materials Handbook* (1986) 255

..... Chambers *Science and Technology Dictionary* (1988)

..... *Condensed Chemical Dictionary* (1971)

AAT: CONTRIBUTORS' PREFERRED TERMS

- Preference is singular noun for Centro de Documentación de Bienes Patrimoniales, Santiago (Descriptor for nouns is plural form)

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

bowls (vessels) ([preferred](#), [C](#), [U](#), [LC](#), [English-P](#), [D](#), [U](#), [PN](#))

bowl (vessel) ([C](#), [U](#), [English](#), [AD](#), [U](#), [SN](#))

kommen (vaten) ([C](#), [U](#), [Dutch-P](#), [D](#), [U](#), [U](#))

kom (vat) ([C](#), [U](#), [Dutch](#), [AD](#), [U](#), [U](#))

bols (récipients) ([C](#), [U](#), [French-P](#), [D](#), [U](#), [PN](#))

bols (vasijas) ([Spanish-P](#), [D](#), [U](#), [PN](#))

bol (vasija) ([C](#), [U](#), [Spanish](#), [AD](#), [U](#), [SN](#))

bol (récipient) ([French](#), [AD](#), [U](#), [SN](#))

coupes (bowls) ([C](#), [U](#), [French](#), [UF](#), [U](#), [N](#))

coupe (bowl) ([C](#), [U](#), [French](#), [UF](#), [U](#), [N](#))

CDBP-DIBAM Preferred

AAT: CONTRIBUTORS' PREFERRED TERMS

- Preferred terms in multiple variations of Chinese, Academia Sinica

Note Language		Gong chimes of Southeast Asia, in which the gongs are arranged in double or single rows in important element of the	
English			
Chinese (traditional)			
Dutch			

#	P	H	V	Terms/Names
1	P	C	U	bonang
2	V	C	U	排式座鑼
3	V	C	U	排鑼
4	V	C	U	p\$00ai sh\$02i zu\$0

Term	Contrib(s)	P	Language(s)	Code
Chinese				72550
Chinese (traditional)				72551
Chinese (simplified)				72552
Chinese (Zhuyin transcription)				72553
Chinese, Gan				72561
Chinese, Hakka				72562
Chinese, Huizhou				72563
Chinese (transliterated)				72581
Chinese (transliterated Wade-Gile				72582
Chinese (transliterated Pinyin)				72583
Chinese (transliterated Hanyu Pin				72584
Chinese (transliterated Tongyong				72585
Chinese (transliterated Pinyin with				72586

Term	Contrib(s)	P	Language(s)	Code
AS-Academia Sir	N		Chinese	72584

AAT: CONTRIBUTORS' PREFERRED TERMS

- Term is not recommended for indexing, Partage Plus (Europeana, Art Nouveau)
- Noted in the Display Date note for the contributor on that term (not only “dates” typical here)
- Given that the term is found in art historical literature, it is included in AAT to provide access

ID: 300375735



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

Partage Plus = “not recommended for indexing”

Paling stijl..... [VP Preferred]
..... Selz, Art in a turbulent era (1985) 8
..... Selz, Art Nouveau (1960) 10
..... Spreadsheet from Partage Plus Vocabulary (2012-) part00376, not recommended for indexing
..... Tschudi-Madsen, The Art Nouveau Style (2002) 78

AAT: NOTING PREFERENCES

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

Ancestral Puebloan

([preferred](#),[C,U,English-P,D,U,A](#))

..... 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)

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

([C,U,English,UF,U,U](#))

Basketmaker-Pueblo

([C,U,English,UF,U,U](#))

Hisatsinom ([C,U,English,UF,U,U](#))

Oude Pueblo ([C,U,Dutch-P,D,U,U](#))

Pueblo Ancestral ([C,U,Spanish-P,D,U,U](#))

cultura Pueblo

([C,U,Spanish,AD,U,U](#))

Anasazi ([H,U,English,UF,U,U](#))

avoided in modern usage, non-preferred by contemporary Pueblo peoples

([Spanish,UF,U,U](#))

Display date note



AAT: NOTING PREFERENCES

- Jargon / slang may be flagged

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

Terms:

helicopters (preferred,C,U,LC,English-P,D,U,PN)

helicopter (C,U,English,AD,U,SN)

whirlybirds (C,U,J,English,UF,U,N)

helikopters (C,U,Dutch-P,D,U,U)

helikopter (C,U,Dutch,AD,U,U)

helicópteros (C,U,Spanish-P,D,U,PN)

helicóptero (C,U,Spanish,AD,U,SN)

Display date note

..... American slang

NA = Not Applicable

A = Abbreviation

F = Full term

C = Common term

S = Scientific or Technical term

J = Jargon or Slang

N = Neologism

CN = Chemical Name

AAT: FINDING EQUIVALENTS IN TARGET LANGUAGE

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

berry spoons

(<spoons for serving food>, <utensils for serving food>, ... Furn Name)) [300043155]

petite louche à fruits rafraîchis

petites louches à fruits rafraîchis

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



Google

"petites louches à fruits rafraîchis"

Web **Images** Videos Shopping Maps More ▾ Search tool

Your search - "**petites louches à fruits rafraîchis**" - did not match any image results.

Suggestions:

- Make sure all words are spelled correctly.
- Try different keywords.
- Try more general keywords.

Even a search in Google finds zero uses of this term in French

AAT: EXACT EQUIVALENCE IN TRANSLATIONS

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



Slipper Chair
 Alexander Roux
 (1813–1886)
 Date: ca. 1860
 Medium: Maple, brass
 Accession Number: 68.158
 On view in Gallery 774

Label: slipper chairs (chairs by form, chairs, single seating furniture, seating furniture, furniture by form or function, furni

Scope Notes

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

Note Language
English
Spanish

Lang Status

Undetermined

N/A

Loan Term

Literal Translation

Translation N/A

slipper chairs

Language(s)	Code	P	Term Type	Qualifier	Part of Speech	Lang Status
English	70051	P	Descriptor		Plural Noun	Undetermined
Dutch	70261	P	Descriptor		Plural Noun	Translation N/A

RKD, AAT-Ned	P	English	70051	P	Descriptor		Aronson, Book of Furniture and Decoration (19
VP	P	Dutch	70261	P	Descriptor		Brooks Manufacturing Co. Knock-Down Furnitu
							Bureau AAT, RKD

AAT: NON-SYNONYMOUS UFs

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

ID: 300264326

Re

 **eucharists** (<religious ceremonies>, ceremonies, ... Events)

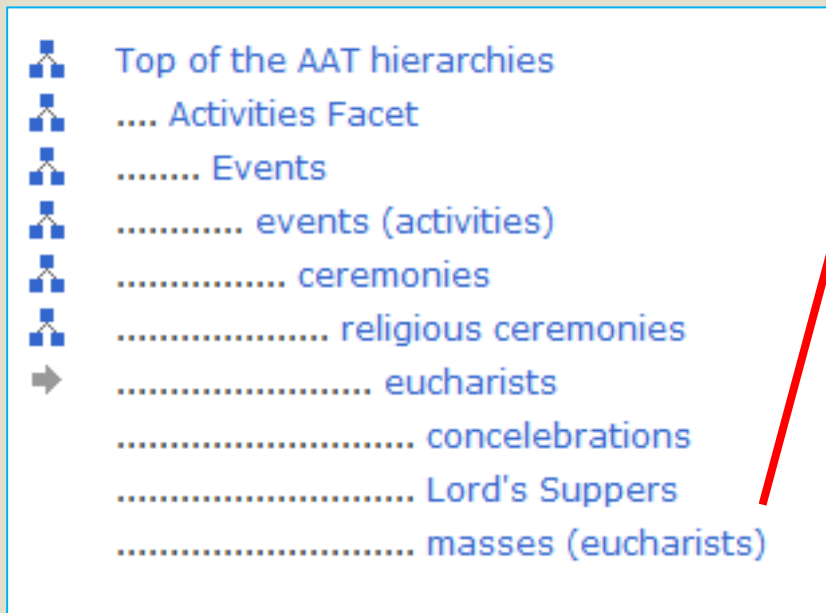
Note: Christian ceremonies or sacraments involving of the consecration of bread and wine by the minister or priest and its distribution to the worshippers. The term 'eucharist' derives from the Greek 'eucharistia' meaning 'thanksgiving.' It is the central act of worship for most Christian denominations,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

Terms:

eucharists (preferred,C,U,English-P,D,U,U)
eucharist (C,U,English,AD,U,U)
Masses (C,U,English,UF,U,U)
Holy Communion (C,U,English,UF,U,U)
Lord's Suppers (C,U,English,UF,U,U)
eucharistic (C,U,English,UF,U,U)
communions (C,U,English,UF,U,U)
eucharistievieringen (C,U,Dutch-P,D,U,U)
mis (C,U,Dutch,AD,U,U)
eucaristías (C,U,Spanish-P,D,U,PN)
eucaristía (C,U,Spanish,AD,U,SN)
Eucaristía (C,U,Spanish,UF,U,U)

AAT: NON-SYNONYMOUS UFs

- Hierarchy is rearranged, and record for “masses” has an appropriate SN



masses (eucharists) (**preferred**,C,U,English-P,D,U,PN)
mass (eucharist) (C,U,English,AD,U,SN)
Masses (eucharists) (C,U,English,UF,U,U)


Note: Services comprising a complex of prayers and ceremonies commemorating the crucifixion of Jesus Christ in the Roman Catholic rites. The term is derived from the rite’s Latin formula of dismissal, "Ite, missa est" (“Go, it is ended”). The term is also used to refer to the Eucharist in certain Protestant sects.

AAT: SCOPE NOTES DEFINE MULTIPLE CONCEPTS

- We are correcting General vs. Specific scope notes as we find them
- Worked somewhat in a monolingual thesaurus
- But now that the AAT is being translated, the problems with this former policy are very evident:
 - Difficult to place in the hierarchy: general and specific usage may require different placement
 - Confusion in translation: perhaps the target language does not use the same term for both meanings

ID: 300014701

Record Type: con

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

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

Terms:

additive (material) (**preferred**,C,U,English-P,D,U,N)

additives (materials) (C,U,LC,English,AD,U,N)

admixture (C,U,English,UF,U,N)

additief (C,U,Dutch-P,D,U,U)

aditivo (C,U,Spanish-P,D,U,U)

AAT: SCOPE NOTES DEFINE MULTIPLE CONCEPTS

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

additive (material) (<materials by function>, materials (matter), Mat

Original Scope Note:

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

Rewritten Scope Note:

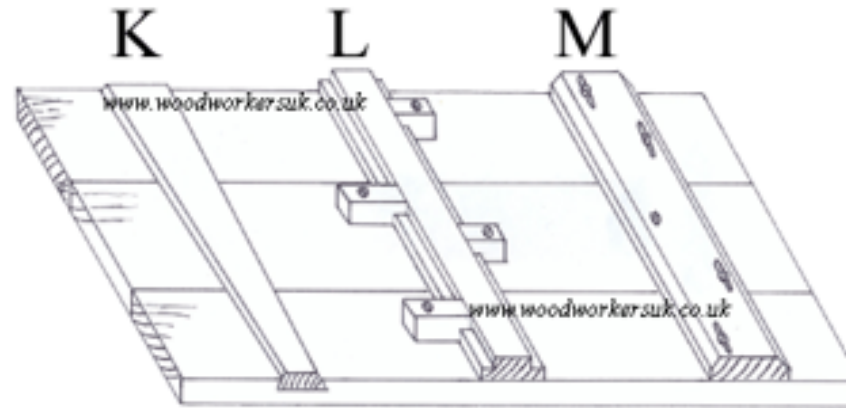
A substance that is added to another to impart certain qualities to the resulting product. Types of additives include chemical substances added to foods to produce given effects.

AAT: ADDING SNS

- Scope notes were written at the request of translators; shared among all
- [Current editorial practice requires a SN at creation; legacy records sometimes are missing SNs]
- May result in changes to hierarchy, etc.
- Images provided where possible (not public domain, cannot be included as “media” image links in AAT)

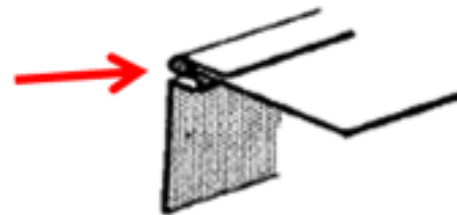
300077895 batten joints

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



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

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



BEADED
DOVETAIL SEAM

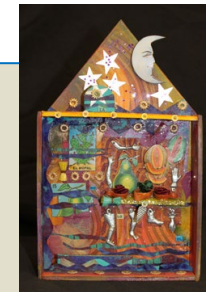
AAT: NOTIFYING CONTRIBUTORS OF CHANGES

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

personal shrines

(<visual works by function>, visual work (Name)) [300391181]

shrines, personal
persoonlijk heiligdom
personal shrine



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

AAT: NOTIFYING CONTRIBUTORS OF CHANGES

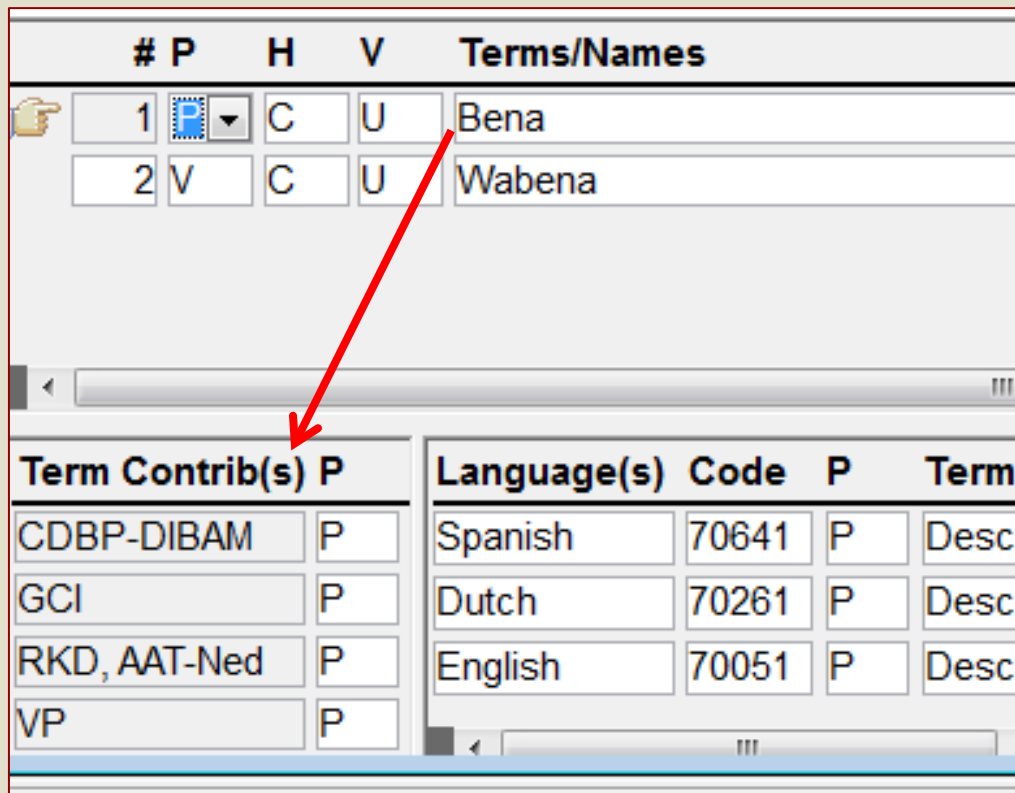
- Solution: Editor makes a notation in the automatically generated Revision History line item, indicating a significant change.
- “NB” for Nota Bene. If the SN has been updated but NB is not flagged, then assume the change was not major and did not alter meaning, but only a small addition, grammatical change, etc.

Revision History for personal shrines (visual works by function, visual works, Visual Works, Visual and Verbal Communication, O

Type	Action	User Name	Date Time	Public Note	Private Note
N	updated	PHARPRING	4/24/2014 08:41:56	NB; English (70051)	
S	updated	PHARPRING	4/24/2014 08:41:56		
N	updated	PHARPRING	4/24/2014 08:25:33	English (70051)	
S	updated	PHARPRING	4/24/2014 08:25:33		
A	added	PHARPRING	4/24/2014 08:22:45	personal shrines (30039	
A	added	PHARPRING	4/24/2014 08:22:45	personal shrines (30039	

AAT: NOTIFYING CONTRIBUTORS OF CHANGES

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



#	P	H	V	Terms/Names
1	P	C	U	Bena
2	V	C	U	Wabena

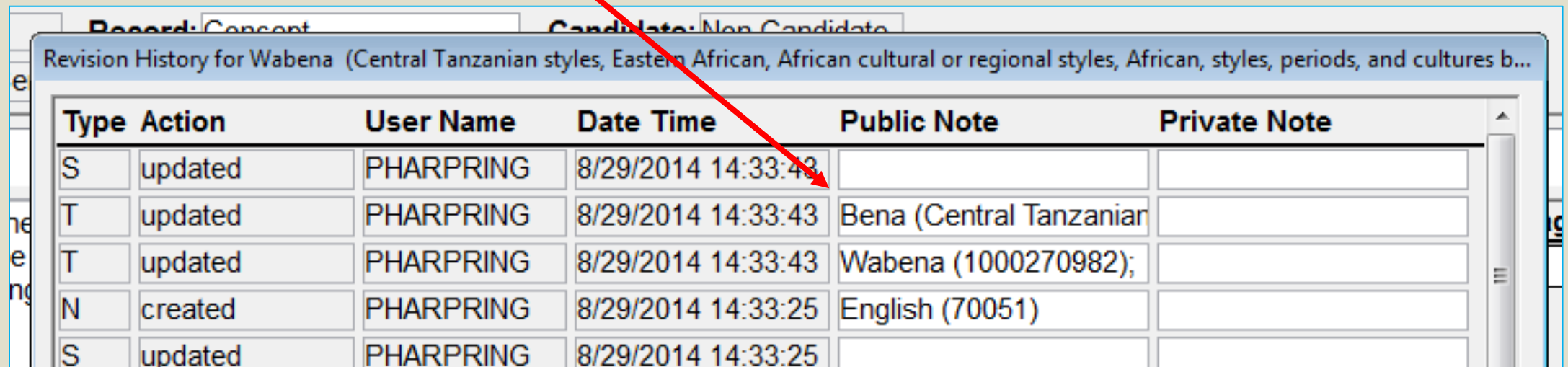
Term	Contrib(s)	P
CDBP-DIBAM		P
GCI		P
RKD, AAT-Ned		P
VP		P

Language(s)	Code	P	Term
Spanish	70641	P	Desc
Dutch	70261	P	Desc
English	70051	P	Desc

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

AAT: NOTIFYING CONTRIBUTORS OF CHANGES

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



Record: Concept Candidate: Non-Candidate

Revision History for Wabena (Central Tanzanian styles, Eastern African, African cultural or regional styles, African, styles, periods, and cultures b...

Type	Action	User Name	Date Time	Public Note	Private Note
S	updated	PHARPRING	8/29/2014 14:33:43		
T	updated	PHARPRING	8/29/2014 14:33:43	Bena (Central Tanzanian	
T	updated	PHARPRING	8/29/2014 14:33:43	Wabena (1000270982);	
N	created	PHARPRING	8/29/2014 14:33:25	English (70051)	
S	updated	PHARPRING	8/29/2014 14:33:25		

AAT: SEPARATING NON-SYNONYMOUS UFs

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

Terms:

lits d'ange

lits d'ange

lits à l'ange

lits à l'impériale

angel beds

camas de ángel

..... beds (furniture)
 canopy beds
 dome beds
 lits à la duchesse
 lits à l'impériale
 lits d'ange
 sparver beds

lits d'ange



lits à l'impériale



Recorded in Revision History as “deleted”; new subject_ID not tracked; term_ID is new

T	updated	PHARPRING	5/22/2015 15:32:03	Camas de ángel (100
T	deleted	PHARPRING	5/22/2015 15:32:03	lits \$02a l'imp\$00eriale (
T		PHARPRING	5/22/2015 15:32:03	lits \$02a l'imp\$00eriale (

AAT: SEPARATING NON-SYNONYMOUS UFs



Descriptor: naive art

AAT ID: 300263555

Scope note - Refers to art created by non-professional artists or artisans who have not had formal training and are often self-taught. It typically displays the artist's poor grasp of anatomy and lacks mastery of conventional perspective and other hallmarks of trained artists. It includes painting, sculpture, embroidery, quilts, toys, ships' figureheads, decoys, painted targets, and other objects, and often refers to such objects created specifically in 19th- and 20th-century Europe and North America. It is generally distinguished from "outsider art," which includes the more extravagant psychotic drawings and other art created or collected according to a philosophy of the avoidance of, rather than simply a lack of, traditional training. It is also usually distinct from "folk art," which is created according to specific cultural traditions.



Descriptor: outsider art

AAT ID: 300056472

Scope note - Refers to art created or collected according to a philosophy of avoidance of the conventional fine art tradition. The term was coined in the 1940s and generally refers to art that fits the ideal described by Jean Dubuffet, who posited that art should be inventive, non-conformist, unprocessed, spontaneous, insulated from all social and cultural influences, "brut," created without thought of financial gain or public recognition, and based upon autonomous inspiration, in direct contrast to the stereotypes of the traditional or official artistic culture. Dubuffet sought such art in the work of psychiatric patients and other insulated individuals.

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

**naïve art
is distinguished from
outsider art**

- *naïve art* is a separate concept from *outsider art*
- formerly were equivalents
- now are siblings

UTILIZING AAT

Getty

Implementers
and end users

HOW ARE VOCABULARIES USED?

For cataloging and indexing

CONA is linked to TGN, ULAN, and AAT

CONA Record

CONA ID: 700000153

Class: Sculpture Work Type: **hacha**

Title: Hacha (Ceremonial Ax)

Creator Display: unknown Veracruz

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

Culture: **Late Classic Veracruz**

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

Discovery Location: Veracruz (Mexico)

Subject: ▪ religion/mythology ▪ human figure ▪ face ▪ game ▪ sacrifice ▪ ceremonial object ▪ Inca ballgame

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

Materials and Techniques: **marble**

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



Work Type

Title

Creator

Creation Date

Current Location

Materials

Measurements

Subject

Examples of links to the AAT in a work record (i.e., could be a CONA record)

SPECIFICITY AND EXHAUSTIVITY

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

SPECIFICITY AND EXHAUSTIVITY

- The greater the level of specificity and exhaustivity in catalog records, the more valuable the records will be
- however, practical considerations often limit your ability to achieve this
- Cataloging institutions should establish local rules and guidelines regarding the levels of specificity and exhaustivity

SPECIFICITY AND EXHAUSTIVITY

Hierarchy

<paint by composition or origin>

water-base paint

tempera

casein paint

egg-oil tempera

egg tempera

gum tempera

oil tempera

■ You may link to the general "tempera"

■ Perhaps "egg tempera" more accurately describes the medium

Scope Note for egg tempera:

Tempera paint using egg as its vehicle, traditionally the yolk only, in other cases, the whole egg.



SPECIFICITY AND EXHAUSTIVITY

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

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



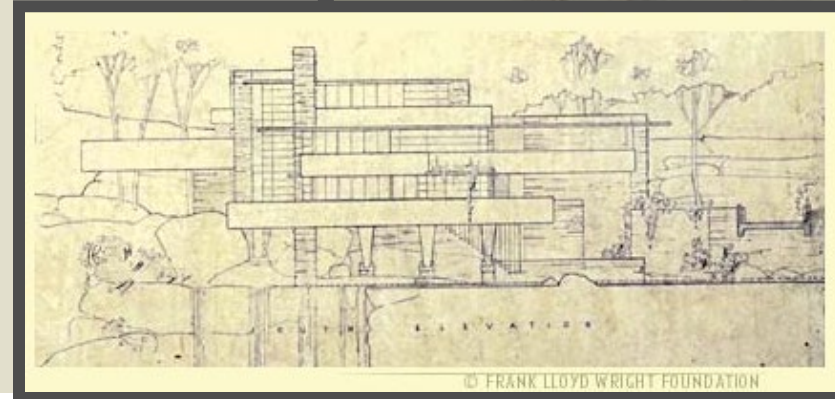
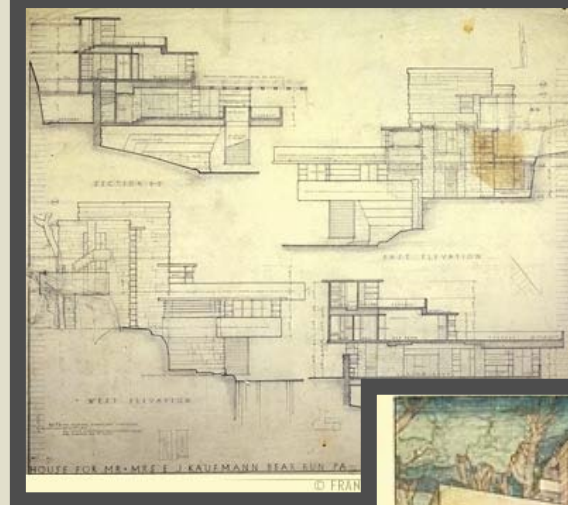
SPECIFICITY AND EXHAUSTIVITY

Record Type: group Class: architectural drawings





Work Types:

preliminary drawings
presentation drawings
working drawings
sections
elevations

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



HOW TO DISAMBIGUATE HOMOGRAPHY *in displays for end users*

1.  **crèches (Christmas)**
(<religious visual works by related event>, re
(Hierarchy Name)) [300264820]
crèche (Christmas)
2.  **day care centers (institutions)**
(pre-primary schools (institutions), schools (in
[300343467]
crèche (day care institutions)
creches (day care institutions)
crèches (day care institutions)
3.  **day care centers (buildings)**
(community centers, <social and civic buildings
crèches (day care buildings)
crèche (day care building)
creches (day care buildings)
4.  **nativity figures**
(figurines, statues, ... Visual and Verbal Comm
creche figures

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

crèches (Christmas)

(<religious visual works>, <visual works by function>, ... Visual and Verbal Communication) [300264820]

Label

- Brief identification of the concept, concatenated from the preferred term (*descriptor*), qualifier (if applicable; e.g., *Christmas* above), and the parent string (in parentheses in the example above, abbreviated as indicated with an elipsis)
- Whereas the Subject ID identifies the concept in the database, the Label serves as a heading to identify the concept for end-users in results lists and other displays



Restorer Anna Pfeiffer of Bavaria's National Museum (Bayerisches Nationalmuseum) cleans a Neapolitan figure of a nativity scene from the 18th century 12 December 2019 at the museum in Munich, southern Germany; Central figures of Neapolitan Crèche, mixed media, 18th century, Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York, New York).

HOW ARE VOCABULARIES USED?



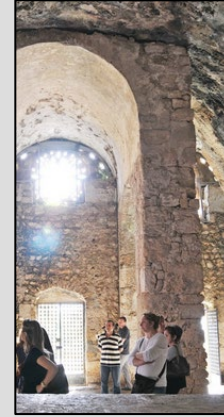
cave architecture:
All these Bihar caves share similar features that are also characteristics of Maurya cave architecture



grotarchitectuur:
eeuwenoude-architectuur-en-diepe-grotten Gorkha en Bandipur zijn ideaal om aan te doen als je van Kathmandu naar Pokhara reist. Via het prachtige Gorkha



grotto architecture:
The eaves of the grottos were built using techniques common in China's wooden structures, showing how Chinese culture



石窟建築:
本站的全部文字在知识共享署名-相同方式共享 3.0协议之条款下提供, 附加条款亦可能应用

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

From AAT

cave architecture

grotto architecture

石窟建築

shí kū jiàn zhú

shih k'u chien chu

grotarchitectuur

arquitectura en cueva

"cave architecture" OR "grotto architecture" OR "石窟建築" OR "shí kū jiàn zhú" OR "grotarchitectuur" OR "arquitectura en cueva"

HOW ARE VOCABULARIES USED?

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

Associative relationships



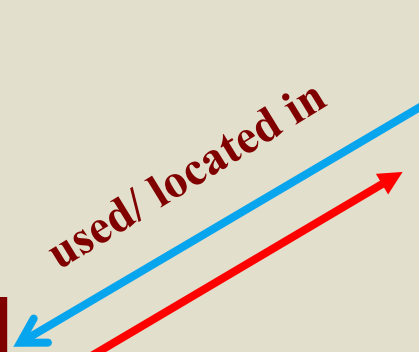
caves
(landforms, terrestrial)
[300008746]

Hierarchical relationships

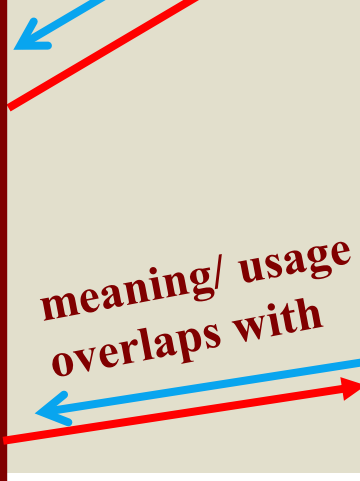
<single built works by location
cave architecture
burial caves [N]
cave churches [N]
cave dwellings [N]
cave temples [N]



cave architecture
[300008019]
grotto architecture
石窟建築
shí kū jiàn zhú
shih k'u chien chu
grotarchitectuur



rock-cut architecture
[300008031]



WHAT IS LINKED OPEN DATA (LOD)?

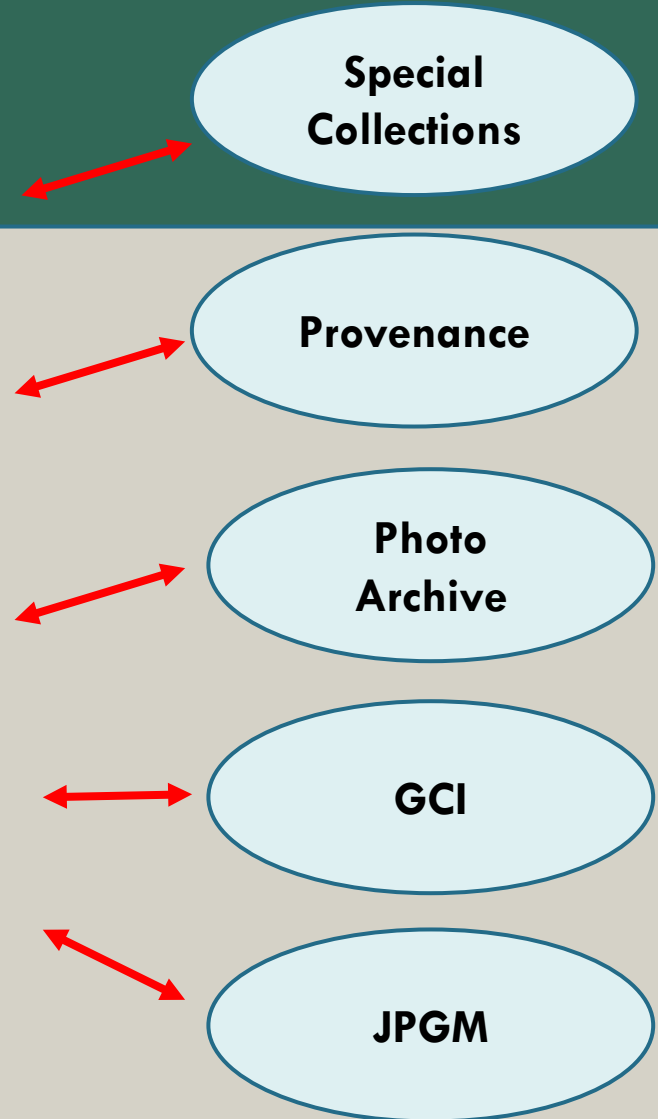
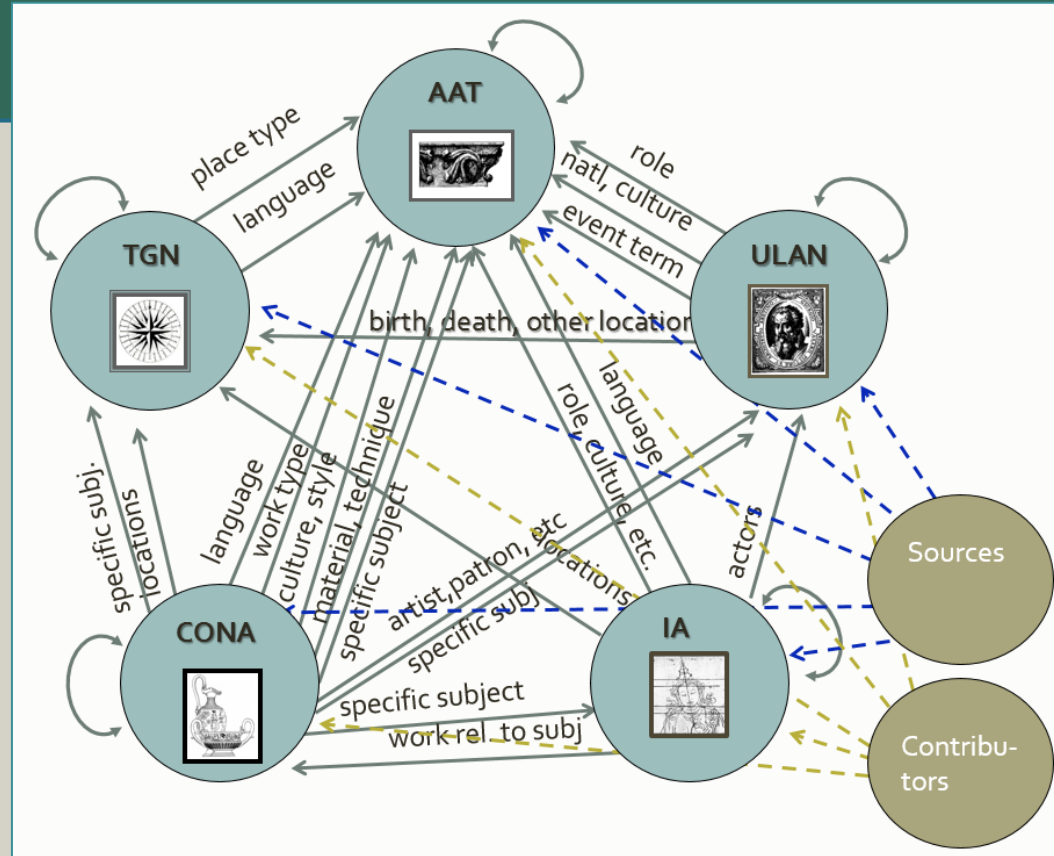
The AAT, TGN, and ULAN are now available as LOD

They are published under the Open Data Commons Attribution License (ODC-By) 1.0

- When data is linked and open, it means that data is structured and published according to the principles of Linked Data, so that it can be both interlinked and made openly accessible and shareable on the Semantic Web. The goal of linked open data is to allow data from different resources to be interconnected and queried.
- In order for data to be understood and processed automatically by computers, data in records or about resources must be expressed in a standard format. Each thing (for example, a museum object, a place, or a person) must be represented by a persistent identifier (known as a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI)). A Resource Description Framework (RDF) is a language or format for describing things as well as the relationships between things as simple properties and values (known as 'triples'), while things are represented using URIs.

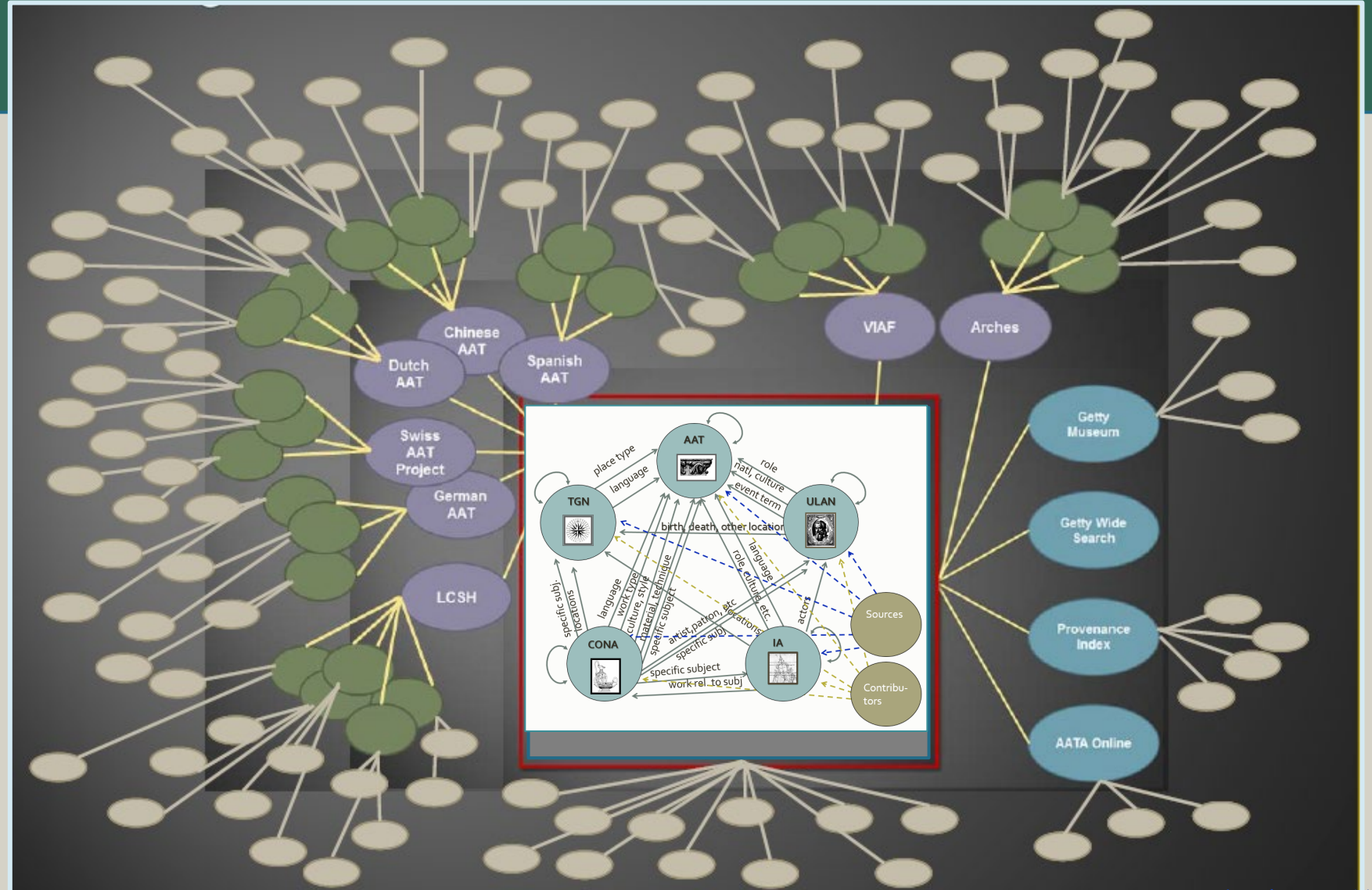
LINKING THE VOCABULARIES

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

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