Equity and Inclusion and the Getty Vocabularies

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Getty Vocabulary Program

NKOS Workshop
6 October 2022
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• History and Content

• Context re. Equity, Inclusion, etc.

• Overview of Selected Issues

• Getty Vocabularies: the Future


Video of similar presentation

YouTube: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7KmDO_mrDOA
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 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.

- But remaining bound by clearly defined scope and target audience

This presentation lays out a selection of the issues surrounding the accomplishment of these goals.

We do not yet have all the answers – successful resolutions in a rapidly changing world will be ongoing, occurring over months and years, and in concert with the expert contributor and user communities of Getty Vocabularies.
Getty Vocabularies: History and Content
Find Getty Vocabs Online

For information about Getty Vocabularies, see this site; search “vocabularies”

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

Contact us: vocab@getty.edu
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Search online
Relational Tables
Web Services APIs
XML
LOD (GVP and Linked.Art)
SPARQL end point
OpenRefine Reconciliation

Open Data Commons
Attribution License
(ODC-By) 1.0

Contact us:
vocab@getty.edu

Click the heading

scroll OR papyri
Purpose and Releases

- For some users, to promote consistency in assignment of terms or to provide options for terms for a concept
- For other users, in retrieval and discovery, to utilize variant terms, broader/narrower contexts, rich contextual data
- For others, look-up resources of information

- Data files: LOD (GVP & Linked.Art, XML, Rel Tables, APIs); developers, incorporated in other tools; MARC for VIAF; simplified releases → full, rich data sets
- Online Search: Consistently the top site visited at GRI, catalogers copy-and-paste, research tool; full data presented in a logical display for end users

https://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/
Getty was trailblazer in committing resources to standards and vocabularies for art information in 1980s

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

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

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

*1970s, Williamstown, MA

1997

History

Art History Information Program (AHIP)

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

Getty partners with international visual arts information community

Multilingual, multicultural, inclusive

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

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

History

International Terminology Working Group (ITWG)

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

- **Steady growth**: in terms AAT, ULAN, and TGN, CONA, and IA
- **Global reach**: content, partners in contributions and users
- **Scope**: defined domain, with growth to be multicultural (non-Western) and multilingual; inclusivity
- **Core audience**: beyond visual resources, museums, special collections, but also art historians, conservation, archaeology, among other closely allied fields
- **Partners**: greatly enlarged number of contributors (23 vs 350) and users; e.g., VIAF
- **Free and open access**: LOD, search online, other releases
  
  Open Data Commons Attribution License (ODC-By) 1.0

- **Developers**: incorporation in search engines and collections management software, other applications; not abandoning credit and warrant, nor users without access to funds and technical support
- **Outreach**: from documentation for internal Getty to 100s of Web pages, participate in standards creation, workshops, and rules for cataloging art and creating vocabularies, *Introduction to Controlled Vocabularies, Multilingual Equivalency Work*
Key Characteristics

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

**AAT, Art & Architecture Thesaurus®** includes generic terms in several languages, relationships, sources, and scope notes for agents, work types, roles, materials, styles, cultures, and techniques (e.g., amphora, oil paint, olieverf, peintures à l'huile, acetylation, 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, Crevoile Master, Riza Abbasi, Altobelli & Molins, Rajaraja Museum)

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

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

• **AAT, Art & Architecture Thesaurus®** includes generic terms in several languages, relationships, sources, and scope notes for work types, roles, materials, styles, cultures, and techniques (477,898 terms) (e.g., *amphora*, *literati (painters)*, *oil paint*, *olieverf*, *peintures à l'huile*, *acetolysis*, 玉器, *Jadekünste*, *sintering*, *orthographic drawings*, *Olmeca*, *Rinascimento*, *Buddhism*, *emakimono*, *watercolors*, *asa-no-ha-toji*)

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

 Getty Vocabularies: Equity and Inclusion, October 2022
What Are Getty Vocabularies

- **AAT, Art & Architecture Thesaurus®**

AAT ID: 300190536

Terms:

- steel engravings (pref, en-P, PN) [1000041363]
- gravyures sur acier (fr-P, PFN) [1000304335]
- gāng bàn kè yìn (zh-P) [1000551903]
- staalgravures (nl-P) [1000482814]
- grabados al acero (es-P) [1000429838]
- Stahlstiche (de-P) [1000655952]

Sample record

**Associative Relationships**

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

**Hierarchical Relationships (poly)**

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

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

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

**Sources:** Griffiths, Prints (1996); Hunnisett, Steel-Engraved (2020); Koschatzky, Die Kunst der Graphik (1988); Thes. Graph. Mat. tgm010117; Lucie-Smith, Thames & Hudson Dictionary of Art Terms (1986); Newman, Innovative Printmaking (1997)
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**Using Getty Vocabularies in the Field**

**AAT**, Art & Architecture Thesaurus®

**Sample record**

**Associative Relationships** produced by ...

**Hierarchical Relationships (poly)**

**Objects Facet**

.. Visual and Verbal Communication (G)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Chinese (traditional)** 以鋼版雕刻程序製成的版畫

**Dutch** Gravures waarbij de afbeelding is gesneden in een stalen plaat.

**German** ..... Druck, der im Verfahren des Stahlstichs hergestellt wurde.

**Spanish** ..... Estampas realizadas mediante el proceso de grabado en acero.

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

**Sources:** Griffiths, Prints (1996); Koschatzky, Die Kunst der Graphik (1988); Thes. Graph. Mat. tgm010117; Lucie-Smith, Thames & Hudson Dictionary of Art Terms (1986); Newman, Innovative Printmaking (1997)

**AAT ID:** 300190536

**Terms:**

steel engravings (pref, en-P, PN) [1000041363]

**Qualifier:** visual works

**Date:** from 1792

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

steel engraving (en, SN) [1000299348]

**Qualifier:** visual work

engravings on steel (en) (H) [1000895990]

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Using Getty Vocabularies in the Field

- AAT, Art & Architecture Thesaurus® Sample record

**Associative Relationships**

Produced by ... steel engraving (printing process) [300190536]

distinguished from ... siderographs [300389774]

**Hierarchical Relationships (poly)**

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Terms: steel engravings (pref, en-P) [1000041363] Qualifier: visual works Date: from 1792 Start: 1792 End: 9999 steel engraving (en) [1000299348] Qualifier: visual work engravings on steel (en) (H) [1000895990] 鋼版刻印 (zh-P) [1000551901] gāng bǎn kè yìn (zh-P) [1000551903] staalgravures (nl) [1000482814] gravures sur acier (fr-P) [1000304335] grabados al acero (es-P) [1000429838] Stahlstiche (de-P) [1000655952]
• Indention: broader/narrower (genus/species)
• Sub-facets (called “hierarchies”) establish the context of the term
• Guide terms in angled brackets
• Qualifiers display in parentheses

Work type: steel engraving
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Using Getty Vocabularies in the Field

TGN, Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names®

Place Types
- Inhabited place
  - **Date:** settled by Etruscans (flourished 6th century BCE)
- City
- Archiepiscopal see
- Commune (administrative)
  - **Date:** since 1125
- Cultural center
- University center
- World heritage site

Sample record

**TGN ID:** 7011179

**Names:**
- Siena (pref, it, en) [47413]
- Sienna [140808]
- Sienne (fr) [1002860953]
- 锡耶纳 (zh) [1002038443]
- Сиена (ru) [1002038445]
- シエーナ (ja) [1002038441]
- Sienese (adj) (en) [1159549]
- Senae (hist.) [181416]
- Sena Julia (hist.) (la) [181415]
- Sena (hist.) [181414] **Date:** Etruscan

**Hierarchical Relationships (poly.):**
- World (facet)
  - Europe (continent)
    - Italy (nation)
      - Tuscany (region)
        - Siena (province)
          - Siena (inhabited place)

- World (facet)
  - Europe (continent)
    - Italian Peninsula (peninsula)
      - Etruria (former confederation)
        - Siena (inhabited place)
          - Historical: Late Etruscan

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

**Place Types:**
- Inhabited place
  - **Date:** settled by Etruscans (flourished 6th century BCE)
- City
- Archiepiscopal see
- Commune (administrative)
  - **Date:** since 1125
- Cultural center
- University center
- World heritage site

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

**Sources:**
- Annuario Generale (1980); NGA/NIMA database (2003-)
- 129709
- Library of Congress Authorities
- n 79013822
- UNESCO World Heritage Centre [online] (1992-)
- VIAF: Virtual International Authority File [online] (2009-)
- VIAF ID: 239842096 (Geographic)
What Are Getty Vocabularies

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

- **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; 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, other individuals and corporate bodies, both named and anonymous; may include coreferences to other resources (1,470,142 names) (e.g., Mark Rothko, Cai Xiang, 蔡襄, Crevole Master, Riza Abbasi, Rajaraja Museum, I. M. Pei & Partners, Ahuitzotl, William Kentridge, Frida Kahlo).

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

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

TGN, Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names® includes names, relationships, and coordinates, with special focus on historical information for current cities, historical nations, empires, archaeological sites, lost settlements, 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 Gangeveryone).

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

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

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

Using Getty Vocabularies in the Field

ULAN

Sample record

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

Birth date: 1760
Death date: 1849

Nationalities: Japanese (pref)

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

Gender: male

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

Events:
active: Tokyo (Kanto, Japan) (inhab place)
........ in Edo, modern-day Tokyo

Associative Relationships:
teacher of Taito, Katsushika, II
.............. (Japanese printmaker, active ca. 1820-1850)
child of Nakajima Ise
............. (Japanese mirror maker, 18th century)
possibly identified with ... Tōshūsai Sharaku
.............. (Japanese printmaker, active 1794-1795)

Contributors:
VP, Avery,GRL,BHA,CCA

Sources:
Bowie, Drawings of Hokusai (1964);
What Are Getty Vocabularies

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

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

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

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

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

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

 Getty Vocabularies: Equity and Inclusion, October 2022, Field
• AAT, Art & Architecture Thesaurus® includes generic terms in several languages, relationships, sources, and scope notes for agents, work types, roles, materials, styles, cultures, and techniques (e.g., amphora, oil paint, olieverf, peintures à l'huile, acetolysis, 玉器, Jadekünste, sintering, orthographic drawings, Olmeca, Rinascimento, Buddhism, watercolors, asa-no-ha-toji)

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

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

• IA, Getty Iconography Authority™ includes proper names, relationships, and dates for iconographical narratives, religious or fictional characters, historical events, names of literary works and performing art; special focus on non-Western with coreferences to other resources 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)

Using Getty Vocabularies in the Field

IA, Getty Iconography Authority™

Sample record

**IA ID 901000085**

**Names**
Avalokiteśvara (en) [5000191]
Avalokitesvara [5001067]
Avalokitesvara [5003150]
अवलोकितेश्वर (sa) [5001068]
Spyan ras gzigs [5002309]

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

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

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

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

**Contributors** VP, BHA

**Sources**
- Bowker, Oxford Dictionary of World Religions (1997); Huntington, Art of Ancient India (1985); Encyclopedia Britannica Online (2002-);
- LC: LC control no.: sh 85010492
What Are Getty Vocabularies

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

• 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

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

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

• CONA, *Cultural Objects Name Authority®* titles, artist attribution, creation dates, relationships, and location for works; focuses on architecture, multiples, works depicted in other works, lost works, destroyed works, designed but not built, performance art (107,493 titles) (e.g., Hagia Sofia, Αγία Σοφία, Adinatha Temple, Flatiron Building, The Lacemaker, Merlettaia, La Dentellière, Lion Throne Room, 神奈川沖浪, Great Wave, Die große Welle)

https://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/
CONA, Cultural Objects Name Authority®

Sample record

CONA ID: 700002923

Titles/Names:
- Temple of Heaven (en) [1000016889]
- Tian Tan (zh-tr) [1000016890]
- T’ien-t’an (zh-trl) [1000019041]
- Tianan [1000016892]
- Temple du Ciel (fr) [1000019264]
- Templo del Cielo (es) [1000019265]
- Himmelstempel (de) [1000019266]
- 天壇 (zh) [1000016894]
- 天坛 (zh) [1000016893]
- 천단 (ko) [1000019043]

Catalog Level: item
Work Types: building complex
temple
Classification: architecture
Creator Display:
- first built by Ming Chengzu (1360-1424); extended by Ming Shizong (1507-1567);
- renovated by Qianlong (1711-1799)

Locations:
- Location current Beijing (Beijing Shi (municipality), China) (nation)
- Address Note: 39°57′05″N 116°24′36″E
Dimensions [display] entire complex: 237 hectares
Mat & Tech [display] wood and stone
- wood AAT 300011914 | stone AAT 300011176

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

General Subject: architecture Type: isness
religion and mythology Extent: purpose

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

Contributors:
- JPGM VP GRISC BHA BWR

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

Ref: 881
Getty Vocabularies: Context for Consideration of Issues re. Diversity, Multicultural Views, etc.
Goals and Mission

- How to make the Vocabularies more
  Multilingual  
  Multicultural  
  Diversity  
  Inclusive  
  Equity  
  Unbiased  
  Antiracist  
  Accessible

Where We Are Now, Where We Are Going

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

- How to make the Vocabularies more

Multilingual
Multicultural
Diversity
Inclusive
Equity
Unbiased
Antiracist
Accessible

Where We Are Now, Where We Are Going

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

- How do we accomplish more multilingual, multicultural, and inclusive terminology combined with rich, linked content?
- How do we facilitate the use of unbiased terminology?
- How do we facilitate antiracist and correct postcolonization content?
- How do we facilitate content for diverse audiences?
- How do we facilitate inclusive and neutral content?

- Do we play it safe and avoid controversial topics, or are we leaders?
- How do we avoid conflict between personal privacy & scholarly info?
- How do we provide accessible content for inclusive audiences in all realms: scholarly, the generally interested, and technical developers?
  - How do we balance responsibility to current users while still remaining relevant re. technical advancement?
- Many more questions ...

- First let’s start with an overview of the context in which Getty Vocabularies exist →
Consult the work of other groups

How Do We Get There?

(see full presentation for URLs)
https://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/Vocabs_unbiased_terminology.pdf

Work at the Getty:

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

Related Disciplines:

- Library community
- Visual Resources comm.
- Archival community
- Museum community
- University community
- government agencies (e.g., US Dept. of Interior)
- published scholarship in art history, archaeology, anthropology, history, etc.
Basic considerations for users of Getty Vocabularies

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

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

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

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

Basic considerations for users of Getty Vocabularies

- Multilingual
- Multicultural
- Diversity
- Inclusive
- Equity
- Unbiased
- Antiracist
- Accessible
Getty Vocabularies: Overview of Selected Issues
Languages and Linking = Multiple Views

- Multilingual context & relationships between records

Multilingual terminology and interconnectedness allows for multiple points of view

E.g., various hierarchical views, different language displays
Defining the Issues

Example: ‘lebetes’ vs ‘dinoi’

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

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

Terms:

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

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

λέβης (C, U, Greek-P, AD, U, U)

碗形金属器 (C, U, Chinese (traditional))-

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

Note: incorrect usage

“Other” Flag

Flag to indicate “Avoid Use”
Defining the Issues

Inform users by flagging terms
Example: ‘illegal aliens’ has pejorative connotations. Deprecated to UF, cautionary flag attached. May be used for retrieval, but should be avoided in new indexing. ‘undocumented immigrants’ is new record-preferred term
Facilitate use of unbiased terminology

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

Defining the Issues

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

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

Thus AAT may not exactly reflect the LOC terminology
AAT pref = ‘undocumented immigrant’
Defining the Issues

AAT includes non-synonymous terms in separate concept records.

- **noncitizens**
  - (people by state or condition), people (agents), People (hierarchy name))
  - **Note:** Unnaturalized foreign residents of a country, nation, or state who do not hold official citizenship status within that place. Noncitizens may or may not possess residence documentation.

- **expatriates**
  - (people by state or condition), people (agents), People (hierarchy name))
  - **Note:** Refers to persons who have withdrawn voluntarily from their native country, especially those who have renounced allegiance to it. For persons who have fled their native country or country of residence to escape danger or persecution, use "refugees."
Defining the Issues

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

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

AAT data is refreshed monthly.

Flag to indicate “Avoid Use”
Defining the Issues

Facilitate use of unbiased terminology

Authoritative sources may be perceived as somewhat slow (e.g., proposed in 2021, adopted in 2022)

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

 Getty Vocabularies: Equity and Inclusion, October 2022

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

In the meanwhile, Library of Congress Authorities (LC) Online (as of 5 October 2022) still use the heading *Slaves*.

**LC control no.**: sj2021051779

**LCCN Permalink**: https://lccn.loc.gov/sj2021051779

**Heading**:

- 150 |a Slaves
- 450 |a Enslaved persons
- 550 |a Slavery
Defining the Issues

Note: A coarse-grained igneous rock that has been subjected to metamorphic processes, formed by cooling of silica-rich magma below the surface of the earth at great depths and pressures. It is the most common intrusive acid igneous rock of the Earth's crust. Granite is commonly found on continents, but is virtually absent from the ocean basins...Granite is primarily composed of feldspar, quartz, and mica along with various other minerals in varying percentages. Granite is frequently used for buildings and monuments.

Example of material that is precisely defined, arranged according to scientific rock classification system of geological origin: igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic

**granite (rock)** (acid igneous rock, <igneous

**Note:** A coarse-grained igneous rock that has been subjected to metamorphic processes, formed by cooling of silica-rich magma below the surface of the earth at great depths and pressures. It is the most common intrusive acid igneous rock of the Earth's crust. Granite is commonly found on continents, but is virtually absent from the ocean basins...Granite is primarily composed of feldspar, quartz, and mica along with various other minerals in varying percentages. Granite is frequently used for buildings and monuments.

What if cataloger does not know the precise material? AAT includes terms that allow for implying ambiguity and uncertainty

E.g., ‘granite’ is precisely defined – but...
Defining the Issues

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

**pounamu** (rock (inorganic material))

AAT

---

Top of the AAT hierarchies
.... Materials Facet
........ Materials (hierarchy name)
............. materials (substances)
................. <materials by composition>
................ inorganic material

rock (inorganic material)
... igneous rock
... metamorphic rock
... sedimentary rock
... <rock by form>

pounamu

---

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

Reflect the indigenous people’s view if possible.

Use polyhierarchy, associative relationships, qualifiers, dates on names and relationships; e.g., Cherokee people were forcibly removed from SE to S Central US state of Oklahoma.

Defining the Issues

Do the current hierarchies reflect the indigenous people’s point of view? Often more complex than a simple hierarchy, with differences and relationships over time and territory.

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

AAT

Top of the AAT hierarchies
+ Styles and Periods Facet
+ Styles and Periods (hierarchy name)
+ <styles, periods, and cultures by region>
+ Americas, The
  + Native American
  + Native North American styles
    + Acolapissa (culture or style)
    + Atakapa (culture or style)
    + Avoyel (culture or style)
    + Biloxi (culture or style)
    + Cherokee (culture or style)
    + Chickasaw (culture or style)
    + Chitimacha (culture or style)
    + Choctaw (culture or style)
    + Cherokees (styles)
Respect diverse points of view

Example where context is explained in Scope Note, users make decisions

Preferred terminology may change frequently and is often not agreed upon

Note: Whenever possible, use the specific tribal name. The general term "Native American" is widely used in the United States, but many groups now prefer "American Indian" or "Indigenous American." For the indigenous peoples of Canada use the term "First Nations."...

Terms:

Native American (preferred, C, U, English-P, D, U, A)
American Indian (C, U, English, UF, U)
Indigenous American (C, U, English, UF, U, U)
Indian (Native American) (C, U, English, UF, U, U)
Native (Native American) (C, U, English, UF, U, A)
American, Native (C, U, English, UF, U, U)
Indian, American (C, U, English, UF, U, U)
Native Americans (C, U, English, UF, U, A)
美洲印第安人 (C, U, Chinese (traditional)-P, D, U, U)
Respect diverse points of view

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

When possible, prefer name in indigenous language, if appropriate

Defining the Issues

ID: 300445549
Page Link: http://vocab.getty.edu/page/aat/300445549

chimalxopilli (insignia shields, <temporary alphabetical list: objects>)

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

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

Literal translation is UF, not preferred

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

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

Respect diverse points of view

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

Coincides with preponderance of modern scholarly usage.

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

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

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

Ancestral Puebloan (C,U,English,UF,U,U)

Moki (Ancestral Puebloan) (C,U,English,UF,U,U)

Moqui (Ancestral Puebloan) (C,U,English,UF,U,U)

Basketmaker-Pueblo (C,U,English,UF,U,U)

Hisatsinom (C,U,English,UF,U,U)

Hopi UF,U,U)

Oude Pueblo (C,U,Dutch,P.D.,U,U)

Pueblo Ancestral (C,U,Spanish,P.D.,U)

cultura Pueblo (C,U,Spanish,AD,U,U)

Anaaasazi (H,U,Navajo,UF,U,U)

Anasazi (Spanish,UF,U,U)

Anasazi Culture (H,U,English,UF,U,U)
Defining the Issues

- Black (general, race and ethnicity)
  (race (group of people), culture-related concepts, ... Associated

- African American
  (modern North American, modern American, ... Styles and Periods (hier

- African Brazilian
  (modern Latin American, modern American, ... Styles and Periods

- Colonial African
  (African (general, continental cultures), <styles, periods, and categories (hierarchy name)) [300108565]
  
  ......................... Afro-Caribbean (culture and style)
  ......................... Afro-Portuguese (culture and style)
  ......................... Bini-Portuguese
  ......................... Sapi-Portuguese

Respect diverse points of view

May include terms for colonial, diaspora, etc. cultures

Contributions to increase coverage
Defining the Issues

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

Be sensitive to preferred terms: gender identity, preferences

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

gender non-binary (preferred, C,U,English-P)
NB (C,U,A,English,UF)
enby (C,U,N,English,UF)
Be sensitive to biased historical points of view.

Former preferred name is now flagged as ‘Pejorative’; squaw refers to a Native American female.
Be sensitive to biased historical points of view

Which should be the preferred name? E.g., Aboriginal language, or English? But non-authoritarian!

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

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

---

**Defining the Issues**

- **Burrup Peninsula (peninsula)**
  - Coordinates:
    - Lat: 20 33 30 S, degrees minutes
    - Lat: -20.5583, decimal degrees
    - Long: 116 50 00 E, degrees minutes
    - Long: 116.8333, decimal degrees
  - **Note:** Part of the Dampier archipelago, the Burrup Peninsula is noted as important cultural landscape that contains the world's largest and most important collection of petroglyphs. Some Aboriginal rock carvings have been dated to more than 45,000 years ago.
  - **(Preferred. Lang: English-Pref Note: from 1979, for Mt. Birrup **Start: 1979 **End: 9999)**

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

- **Dampier Peninsula**

**Place Types:**
- peninsula (preferred)
- archaeological site
- cultural landscape
- sacred site
- protected area

---

TGN

Language and Dates may inform usage
Be sensitive to biased current or historical points of view.

How to represent overlapping jurisdictions. E.g., Indian Nations within United States.
Be sensitive to biased current or historical points of view.

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

Defining the Issues
Be sensitive to biased historical points of view

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hagia Sophia</td>
<td>English-pref</td>
<td>loan term</td>
<td>Lang: English-pref</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayasofya</td>
<td>Greek-pref</td>
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<td>Ayasofya</td>
<td>Turkish-pref</td>
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<tr>
<td>Santa Sofia</td>
<td>Spanish-pref</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lang: Italian-pref</td>
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<td>Ayasofya-i Kebir Cami-i Şerifi</td>
<td>Turkish-pref</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ayasofya Müzesi</td>
<td>Turkish-pref</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Be sensitive to biased historical points of view

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

Which are the preferred work types?

Based on preponderance of practice in scholarly sources, this varies

---

### Hagia Sophia

**church (building)**

- **Note:** 532-ca.1453  Start: 532  End: 1455

---

**mosque (building)**

- **Note:** after 1453-1931; again from 2021  Start: 1453  End: 9999

---

**museum (building)**

- **Note:** from 1935  Start: 1935  End: 9999

---

**basilica (work by form)**

**Note:** from 1935  Start: 1935  End: 9999
dates when Work Type apply

---

The building is known by different names:

- Ayasofya-i Kebir Cami-i Şerifi
- Ayasofya Müzesi
- Hagia Sophia
- Ayia Sofia
- Hagia Sophia
- Agia Sophia
- Haghia Sophia
- Sainte-Sophie
- Santa Sofia
- Sancta Sophia
- Santa Sophia
- Holy Wisdom
- Aya Sofia (C, U, Turkey)

Classifications:

- architecture (preferred)

---

 Getty Vocabularies: Equity and Inclusion, October 2022
Defining the Issues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID: 901001629</th>
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<tr>
<td>Page link: <a href="http://vocab.getty.edu/page/ia/901001629">http://vocab.getty.edu/page/ia/901001629</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

**Display Date:** 1880-1881

**Names:**
- First Boer War (British-South African history, 1880-1881)
- Boer War, First (British-South African history, 1880-1881)
- First Boer War, the (British-South African history, 1880-1881)
- Transvaal Rebellion (British-South African history, 1880-1881)
- First War of Independence (British-South African history, 1880-1881)
- Eerste Vryheidsoorlog (British-South African history, 1880-1881)
Be sensitive to diverse cultural preferences

Respectfully describe and classify iconographical topics

e.g., deities

Defining the Issues

Top of the IA Hierarchies

- Legend, Religion, Mythology
- <Amerindian iconography>
- <Nahua iconography>
- <Nahua characters>
- Huitzilopochtli (teotl, Nahua deity)
- Mictecacihuatl (Nahua deity)
- Tezcatlipoca (Nahua deity)
- Tlahuizcalpantecutli (Nahua deity)
- Tlaloc (Nahua deity)
- Topiltzin Quetzalcoatl (Nahua character; Toltec character)

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

Respectfully describe and classify iconographical topics

What topics and links are included?

Be sensitive to diverse cultural preferences

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tlaloc (Nahua deity)</th>
<th>Preferred, English-P,D,N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>(Eastern Huasteca Nahuatl-P,D,N)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(Spanish-P,D,N)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>(Classical Nahuatl-P,D,N)</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Totiotzin Tlaloc (Nahua deity)** *(Eastern Huasteca Nahauhquez, tlatomonianih (Nahua deity) *(Eastern Huasteca Nahauhquez, tlatozontanih (Nahua deity) |

**Related Iconography:**
- consort/spouse of ... Chalchiuhtlicue
  - ...........(Legend, Religion, Mythology, Amerindian iconography, Aztec deity) [901002066]

**Other Relationships:**
- role/characteristic is .... deity
  - people in religion, people in religion and related occupation

Involve scholarly experts and/or members of the community referenced, if possible
Acknowledge various cultural traditions

Names and naming traditions are respected

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

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

https://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/ulan_3.3_names_terms.html#3.3.21
Defining the Issues

Could including names, roles, locations, sex/gender, relationships be considered an invasion of the person’s privacy?
When is it appropriate to include information about recent or living people? Open issue: When it is established in reliable published sources that they so self-identify?

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

If we include this data, are sources reliable? If we include preference or sexual identity or sexual orientation, we may be influenced by publicly focused on their own oeuvre may be influenced by or publicly focused on their own personal privacy balanced, with critical ability to research.
Unlike mission of LOC, Getty Vocabularies are rich resources intended to facilitate complex research and discovery; they are not just “value vocabulary” authorities but include contextual information.

LOC says: “The primary goal of authority data is for disambiguation, not contextual biographical information.”

Revised Report on Recording Gender in Personal Name Authority Records
PCC Ad Hoc Task Group on Recording Gender in Personal Name Authority Records
April 7, 2022

Recommendation for Personal Name Authorities

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

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

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

**Be objective**

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

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

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

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

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

- For Getty Vocabularies, what is the meaning of **Accessibility and Inclusivity**?
- Usual definition entails combining accessibility standards and usability to ensure that physical spaces and Web design are usable by people with disabilities (physical, cognitive).
- For Vocab, this would **include legibility of Web site**
  - Large enough, clear fonts, contrast with background, braille, audibles, etc.
  - Ease of use of Web and tools for multiple audiences
- We expand this to **include various other slices of audiences**
  - Regardless of money, advanced technology, technical expertise
  - Regardless of culture and language differences
  - Regardless of intention – scholarly research, casually interested user, catalogers, and technical developers
  - Making Vocab online, guidelines and training, data formats, tools, and contributions accessible
  - Use redundancy in addition to primary entry point – specialist vs public vs developer
Getty Vocabularies: The Future
Future of Getty Vocabularies

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

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

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

• Plan development for several audiences:
  catalogers, scholarly research, casual interested persons, developers
  • Simpler releases where appropriate for linking development (e.g., recent LOD release for Linked.Art)
  • Continue robust versions of data for complex research and discovery

Getty Vocabularies: the Future

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

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

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

• How to Contribute: Spreadsheets, XML format, online form
Who are the contributors?
• Getty projects
• 350 institutions, consortia, research projects

How is the data generated?
• Contrib. may research and create original data for the purpose of contribution
  E.g., translations: Spanish, Dutch, Chinese, German, French, Croatian, Portuguese, Japanese, Hebrew, Arabic, Turkish

• Or may map data already collected in the course of their own work
  E.g., repositories and documentation projects, research projects
• Contributions = 10s of thousands per year

Contributors to Getty Vocabularies

<table>
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<th>Provenance Index</th>
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<th>GRI Photo Archive</th>
<th>GCI Photo Archive</th>
<th>Getty JPM</th>
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Accessing and Obtaining

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

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

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

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

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

Open-source tool for data cleanup and transformation

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

Reconciliation Service
Survey of users: Who and how use the Vocabularies, what do they need to use vocabs better

SPARQL end point

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

Accessing and Obtaining
http://vocab.getty.edu/queries#Finding_Subjects

2 Finding Subjects
2.1 Top-level Subjects
The top-level Subjects of AAT are gvp:Facets, so the query is easy:

```
select * (if a gvp:Facet; skos:inScheme aat; ; gvp:prefLabel)
```

The same holds of TGN (there's only two: World and Extraterrestrial

```
select * (if a gvp:Facet; skos:inScheme top; ; gvp:prefLabel)
```
5.9 Non-Italians Who Worked in Italy
Find non-Italians who worked in Italy and lived during a given time range
- Having event that took place in tgn:1000080 Italy or any of its descendants
- Birth date between 1250 and 1780
- Just for variety, we look for artists as descendants of facets ulan:500000003 "Corporate bodies" or ulan:500000002 "Persons, Artists", rather than having type "artist" as we did in previous queries. In the previous query we used values{..} but we here use filter(in(...)).
- Not having nationality aat:300111198 Italian or any of its descendants

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

```sparql
select ?x ?name ?bio ?birth {
  {select distinct ?x
   {?x
     foaf:focus/bio:event/(schema:location|(schema:location/gvp:broaderExtended))
     tgn:1000080-place})
   ?x gvp:prefLabelGVP/xl:literalForm ?name;
   foaf:focus/gvp:biographyPreferred [
     schema:description ?bio;
     gvp:estStart ?birth].
   filter ("1250"^^xsd:gYear <= ?birth && ?birth <= "1780"^^xsd:gYear)
   filter exists {?x gvp:broaderExtended ?facet.
     filter (?facet in (ulan:500000003, ulan:500000002))
     filter not exists {
       ?x foaf:focus/(schema:nationality|(schema:nationality/gvp:broaderExtended))
       aat:300111198}}
```
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Demonstration project at GRI:
Using rich data of Getty Vocabularies to answer complex research questions on Provenance Index data and Getty Portal
Linking the Getty Vocabularies

Improving interconnectivity:

Linking Getty Vocabularies to other resources

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