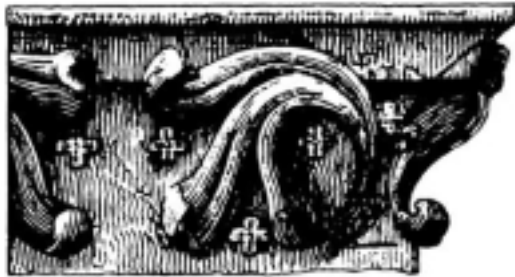


Art & Architecture Thesaurus ®

User's Guide to the AAT Data Releases

Release Version 4.0



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User's Guide to the AAT Data Releases *Release Version 4.0*

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Art &
Architecture
Thesaurus



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PREFACE

About This Guide This guide describes the release formats for the *Art & Architecture Thesaurus* (AAT), one of the vocabularies produced by the Getty Vocabulary Program. It also provides a description of the history, structure, content, and application of the AAT. It does **not** give step-by-step instructions regarding **how** to construct a database or interface based on the data files; analysis and a competent programmer will be required of any user who wishes to implement the vocabulary data files. The Getty will not aid in this process.

About the AAT Release Formats The AAT data releases are intended for users wishing to integrate AAT data in a custom design that is compatible with their particular documentation program or other system. These files include all terms (both preferred (descriptors) and variant (ALTs and UFs)) in the database.

Regular or extensive use of the Art & Architecture Thesaurus (AAT) is subject to terms of our licenses. To learn about terms of the licenses, contact the Vocabulary Program at vocab@getty.edu. The AAT is available for licensing in two formats created especially for organizations developing their own data management systems. The data files are released annually. The sizes of the files vary depending upon the format, but they will be at least 24 megabytes. Customized versions of these files are **not** available.

The data releases use an 8-bit, code-extended ASCII character set. The AAT:REC files are ASCII records in a flat file format. The AAT:MARC data files contain USMARC authority records. To learn more about the data, see <http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabulary/obtain.html> or contact aat@getty.edu.

The accuracy of the information contained in the database is not warranted in any way by the Getty, and the Getty assumes no responsibility or liability for the results of any use of the information.



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The development and dissemination of the AAT and the other Getty Vocabularies are possible due to the work of numerous people.

The AAT grows through contributions. Information in the AAT was compiled by the Getty Vocabulary Program in collaboration with many institutions, including the following projects:

AVERY: ...Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals
BHA:Bibliography of the History of Art / Bibliographie d'Histoire de l'Art
CCA:Canadian Centre for Architecture / Centre Canadien d'Architecture
FDA:Foundation for Documents of Architecture
GCI:Getty Conservation Institute
GRLPA: ...Getty Research Library Photo Archive
HRHRC: ..Harry Ransom Humanities Research Center, University of Texas, Austin
JPGM:The J. Paul Getty Museum
MHS:Minnesota Historical Society
NAL:National Art Library, London, U.K.
NMAA:National Museum of African Art
NMS:National Museum of Scotland
UCBERK: .University of California at Berkeley, Architecture Slide Library
V&A:Victoria and Albert Museum

We thank the people who have overcome legal and logistical obstacles to make the creation and release of AAT possible: Murtha Baca, Kathryn Girard, Ken Hamma, and Maureen Whalen. We recognize the invaluable guidance of many advisors, including and Toni Petersen, who managed the AAT for many years and documented theory and practice in earlier manuals, and Hank Millon and other experts who provided advice regarding the content. We acknowledge the commitment, creativity, and superb craftsmanship of people who have provided technical solutions to the production of AAT: Joan Cobb, Gregg Garcia, April Brown, Joe Shubitowski, Marty Harris, Joseph Busch, and Richard Dolen.

I want to express my special appreciation to Vocabulary Program staff and temporary editors who have edited the database, including the following people: Alison Chipman, Robin Johnson, Jennifer Goodell, and Michelle Futornick. Thanks are also due to the dozens of people who edited the AAT when its offices were located in Williamstown, Massachusetts. These editors have been enthusiastic researchers and indefatigable laborers who have spent long, tedious hours bent over books and computer monitors.

Patricia Harpring
Managing Editor
Getty Vocabulary Program
October 23, 2000



Art &
Architecture
Thesaurus ®



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

OVERVIEW

The Getty Vocabulary Program, working closely with the Getty Standards Program, builds, maintains, and disseminates vocabulary tools for the visual arts and architecture. Development of the Getty Vocabularies began in the mid-1980s. The vocabularies produced by the Getty are the *Art & Architecture Thesaurus*® (AAT), the *Union List of Artist Names*® (ULAN), and the *Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names*™ (TGN). The AAT is a controlled vocabulary of around 125,000 terms for describing and retrieving information on fine art, architecture, decorative art, and material culture. The ULAN is a database of around 220,000 names, biographical data, and bibliographical information about artists and architects, including a wealth of variant names, pseudonyms, and language variants. The TGN is a hierarchical database of around 1,000,000 vernacular, English, and historical names, coordinates, place types, and other relevant information about places.

ABOUT THE AAT

Contributions and Scope

The Getty vocabularies are compiled resources; they are not comprehensive. The vocabularies grow through contributions; contributors are typically Getty projects or other museums, libraries, archives, and bibliographic and documentation projects that catalog art objects, visual surrogates, or information about the visual arts and material culture. The scope of the AAT, ULAN, and TGN is limited to terminology important for the description of art, architecture, and material culture. At the same time, the Getty vocabularies do not provide all the types of terms necessary to describe art and architecture; terminology for iconography, events, and objects, people, and concepts that are unrelated to art are outside the scope of the Getty vocabularies. The vocabulary program is collecting the names of institutions that may be interested in contributing terms in electronic format to the vocabularies. If you are interested in becoming a contributor, please contact us at vocab@getty.edu.

Structured Vocabularies

The Getty vocabularies are “structured vocabularies.” Structured vocabularies are collections of terms organized in a way that specifies the relationships between terms and concepts for the purpose of facilitating access to key information. The Getty’s vocabulary tools cover geographic names, artist names, and concepts related to art and art history. The Getty vocabularies are used worldwide as standards for cataloging and describing art, architecture, and material culture. In local environments, the vocabularies can serve as access points or in “search assistants” to help users refine, expand, and enhance their searches in order to retrieve more meaningful results.

Structured vocabularies have traditionally been the province of catalogers and indexers, but in recent years vocabularies have played an increasingly important role in the retrieval of information from varied sources. More and more institutions and individuals are making material available electronically, resulting in a sea of data that is difficult to navigate without tools like vocabularies. These tools help information seekers obtain better results.

The development of vocabularies and common standards is an important component in protecting the long-term value of data, and to permit individuals and institutions to share information. For standards and resources to be useful, they must respect the disparate requirements of various intellectual disciplines and dispersed audiences and interest groups, including museums, libraries, archives, scholars, information specialists, and others who are concerned with art, architecture, and material culture. Therefore, the Getty seeks the advice and collaboration of other institutions and specialists in the various disciplines. The goal is to reach agreement so that the resulting standards may constitute a common voice that will speak forcefully for many cultural interests and be heard by policy-makers in the public and private sectors.

The Purpose of Vocabularies

The Getty vocabularies and other structured vocabularies are needed to describe, organize and provide access to information about art, architecture, and material culture. Using a structured vocabulary enables researchers to find *le mot juste*, or the “exact” term for the scholarly description of objects or concepts, as well as the appropriate term for organizing a set of objects or concepts. Structured vocabularies also act as maps that guide people to information. As the number of potential access points to information increases exponentially, vocabularies may provide spelling variants, synonyms, and related terms that may allow access to a vast array of data.

Users of the Vocabularies

The Getty vocabularies are used by a wide variety of professionals, including art librarians, slide librarians, archivists, museum catalogers, scholars, researchers, students, and anyone who needs to describe and/or find information about art.

Ways To Use The Vocabularies

The Getty vocabularies can be used in three ways. They may be used at the data entry stage, by catalogers or indexers who are describing works of art, architecture, material culture, visual surrogates, or bibliographic materials. They may also be used as knowledge bases, providing interesting information to researchers. They may be used as search assistants to provide access in a local environment. Note that the AAT, ULAN, and TGN are copyrighted by the J. Paul Getty Trust, all rights reserved. Companies and institutions interested in regular or extensive use of the vocabularies should explore licensing options by reading about Licenses and Sample Data at <http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabulary/> or by contacting the Vocabulary Program at vocab@getty.edu.



Elements of an AAT record

Note: The Focus of each vocabulary record is a concept - not a "name"

hierarchical position

Containers Hierarchy

.....<containers for serving and consuming food>

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

.....rhyta

terms

rhyta

rhyton

protomai

protome

rhea

rheon

rheons

related

concepts

stirrup cups

sturzbechers

drinking vessels

ceremonial vessels

concept

#198841



bibliography

Chenhall, Revised

Nomenclature; LCSH:

Library of Congress Subject

Headings; Grove Dictionary

of Art; Richter and Milne,

Shapes and Names of

Athenian Vases

notes

Refers to vessels from Ancient

eastern Europe, or the Middle

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.

Stag Rhyton; E Seleucid Empire; first cen.
AD; J. Paul Getty Museum, 86.AM.753



CHAPTER 2

REC FORMAT

OVERVIEW

The data releases use an 8-bit ASCII character set. AAT REC contains ISO Latin-1 characters as detailed in *Appendix A*. The database is at least 24 megabytes in size.

The AAT was compiled using editorial systems that allowed the Vocabulary Program 1) to build and rearrange hierarchies, and 2) to accept, edit, and manage contributions to the database.¹

AAT:REC uses a mnemonic field labeling convention, each section of the record beginning with a tag. The field tags are in all upper case, and correspond to the tags listed in the *Data Dictionary* below. The first five fields contain non-repeatable information relating to the record itself. The remaining fields contain information relating to the AAT record (**TERM**). Note that \$\$ is used as a record separator. A tab character separates labels from data values. Carriage return/line feed indicates the end of line of data (<CR><LF> in the example below)

EXAMPLE

```
$$<CR><LF>
LEN  1162<CR><LF>
STATUS      n<CR><LF>
IDNO  189701<CR><LF>
DATCHG     19930502<CR><LF>
DATENT     19910207<CR><LF>
CN   B.BM.AFU.ARI.BZY<CR><LF>
TERM  intermedia<CR><LF>
UF   inter-media<CR><LF>
UF   inter-media art<CR><LF>
UF   inter-media works<CR><LF>
UF   intermedia art<CR><LF>
UF   intermedia works<CR><LF>
UF   intermedial works<CR><LF>
UF   intermedium<CR><LF>
UF   works, intermedia<CR><LF>
BT   <historical, theoretical and critical concepts><CR><LF>
RT   multimedia works<CR><LF>
RT   mixed media<CR><LF>
SN   SCOPE NOTE: Refers to the concept that certain 20th-century works
merge already known art forms to inaugurate a new type. If the resulting
art form gains currency and acquires a name, it becomes a new medium and
is no longer intermedia. For works that employ several distinct art
forms, such as sculpture and music, use "multimedia works." To indicate
that works are composed of a variety of materials, use "mixed media."
<CR><LF>
HN   February 1991 descriptor added.<CR><LF>
```

¹ Contributions will be accepted from selected institutions in an automated format prescribed by the Vocabulary Program. The contribution format and a new Vocabulary Coordination System are scheduled to be in place by Spring, 2001.

SOURCE	inter-media (WALKR2) <CR><LF>
SOURCE	inter-media art (AAT) <CR><LF>
SOURCE	inter-media forms (ASPOP:15) <CR><LF>
SOURCE	inter-media works (AAT) <CR><LF>
SOURCE	intermedia (CRANE:14; HIGG:23; INTERM; THDAT) <CR><LF>
SOURCE	intermedia art (INTERM) <CR><LF>
SOURCE	intermedia works (INTERM) <CR><LF>
SOURCE	intermedial works (HIGG:25) <CR><LF>
SOURCE	intermedium (HIGG:22) <CR><LF>
SOURCE	works, intermedia (AAT) <CR><LF>
	\$\$<CR><LF>



AAT REC FORMAT DATA DICTIONARY

In the following chart, the names of field tags are in uppercase (**STATUS**). For each field, the following is indicated: the field tag label, whether or not the field is repeatable, a description of the data, an example of the data, an explanatory note.



Art & Architecture Thesaurus *REC format* DATA DICTIONARY

<i>LABEL</i>	<i>FIELD NAME</i>	<i>R E P</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>EXAMPLE</i>	<i>NOTE</i>
LEN	<i>length of record</i>	N	Number of characters in the entire record including <carriage return>, <line-feed>, and all delimiters.	1679	
STATUS	<i>record status</i>	N	An alphabetical code indicating if the record is new (n), corrected/revised (c), or deleted (d).	n	
IDNO	<i>unique identification</i>	N	A numeric code that uniquely identifies each concept represented in AAT.	53130	
DATCHG	<i>date changed</i>	N	The date of the latest transaction on a record [yyyymmdd].	19930420	
DATENT	<i>date entered</i>	N	The date a record was created [yyyymmdd].	19880101	
CN	<i>classification notation</i>	N	A unique alphabetical code that indicates a concept's relative position within a hierarchy, including the facet and hierarchy (the first values on the left).	K.KT.AFU.ALO.DOI.CLM	Note that the classification notation changes each time the AAT is released; it should not be used as a unique identifier for the concept.

<i>LABEL</i>	<i>FIELD NAME</i>	<i>R E P</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>EXAMPLE</i>	<i>NOTE</i>
ST	<i>special thesaurus code</i>	Y	A three-letter code indicating that the term belongs to a particular subset of the AAT.	CON	Values may include the following: AFR = African art; CER = terms related to religious or other ceremonies.; CON = conservation; GCI = terms submitted by Getty Conservation Institute; HRC = terms submitted by Harry Ransom Humanities Research Center; MIL = terms generated from a special project on military uniforms; MAR = terms submitted by Mystic Seaport Museum; REL = terms generated from a special project on religious objects.
TERM	<i>preferred term (descriptor)</i>	N	An AAT “descriptor,” used to represent the concept in the hierarchy or other displays. It may also be a guide term or top term.	modeling (forming)	
ALT	<i>alternate descriptor</i>	Y	The alternative form of an AAT descriptor, usually a singular or adjectival form.	ALTERNATE: modeled (formed)	Note that the heading “ALTERNATE:” should be deleted when the term is loaded into a database.
UK	<i>British equivalent</i>	N	The British English form of an AAT descriptor.	colour	
UKALT	<i>British alternate</i>	Y	The alternative form of a British English equivalent of AAT descriptor, usually a singular or adjectival form.	colouring	
UKUF	<i>British “use for”</i>	Y	Synonym or variant spelling of a British English equivalent.		
UF	<i>variant term (“use for” term)</i>	Y	A synonym or variant spelling of a term representing the concept.		

<i>LABEL</i>	<i>FIELD NAME</i>	<i>R E P</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>EXAMPLE</i>	<i>NOTE</i>
BT	<i>broader term</i>	N	The immediate parent of the AAT concept record.	forming	The AAT is conceptually polyhierarchical; however, the physical structure currently allows only one immediate parent. In future releases of AAT, there may be multiple parents; in the current release, additional parents are linked as <i>related terms</i> (RT).
RT	<i>related term</i>	Y	A descriptor representing a concept that is associatively – but not hierarchically – related to this concept.	sculpture techniques	<i>Related terms</i> point the user to concepts that they may find interesting, when they are considering a given term. They are analogous to “see also” references.
SN	<i>scope note</i>	N	A note describing the meaning and usage of the descriptor and other terms in the record, within the context of the AAT.	The use of malleable material such as wax or clay to create a form which is three-dimensional. THDAT.	The <i>scope note</i> is not analogous to a dictionary definition. It does not provide all possible meanings or an etymology of the terms in the record. Note that, when the note is transcribed from a source, the scope note will contain a code for the citation for that source (at the end of the note, in all caps).
IN	<i>indexing note</i>	Y	A note on the AAT term’s application in cataloging.	INDEXING NOTE: This term is an AAT guide term and should not be used for indexing.	
HN	<i>history note</i>	N	A note indicating a change in the record of the AAT concept, including the date when the record was added, when terms were added, when they were deleted, or the record was otherwise changed.	March 1993 alternate term changed, was ‘modeled’.	

<i>LABEL</i>	<i>FIELD NAME</i>	<i>R E P</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>EXAMPLE</i>	<i>NOTE</i>
SOURCE	<i>sources</i>	Y	Citations for the forms of AAT terms in the record.	Modeling (LIMITSC, 14; PREBLE, 178; SHEPAR, 55; WORMUS)	Consists of the term and a code representing the source, which may be followed by volume, issue, and page number(s), and the term that was found in the source. Multiple sources for the same term are contained within one SOURCE field occurrence, separated by a semi-colon. In the current version of AAT, the term listed in the <i>source</i> is not necessarily included as a descriptor, alternate term or “use for” term; it represents the version of the term as found in the source, sometimes forming a “post-coordinated term,” or a heading rather than a single, discrete AAT term.
LINK	<i>LC SH term</i>	Y	The equivalent heading of an AAT descriptor as found in the <i>Library of Congress Subject Headings</i> .	Modeling	

Bibliography

The citations are available to licensed users. A formatted text file or a tab-delimited text file may be downloaded from the download site. Column definitions are included on the download site.

<i>LABEL</i>	<i>FIELD NAME</i>	<i>R E P</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>EXAMPLE</i>	<i>NOTE</i>
src_key	<i>citation key</i>	N	Unique identifier for the citation record.	21760	
code	<i>brief citation code</i>	N	Brief code representing the citation in AAT records.	ITREN	All citations have <i>codes</i> .
author	<i>author</i>	N	Author(s) or editor(s) of the work.	Hartt, Frederick	Not every citation has an <i>author</i> .
title	<i>title</i>	N	Title of the work	History of Italian Renaissance Art: Painting, Sculpture, Architecture	All citations should have <i>titles</i> or an entry in <i>informative note</i> .
edition	<i>edition</i>	N	Edition and volume information, if any.	2d ed	
info	<i>informative note</i>	N	Note stating additional information about the source.	http://www-lj.eb.com:180	This field could include the URL of a Web site or references to untitled works such as print-outs of museum authority files.
place_pub	<i>place and publisher</i>	N	Place of publication and the name of the publisher of the work.	New York: Harry N. Abrams	
pub_date	<i>date of publication</i>	N	Date of publication of the work.	1979	
doc_type	<i>type of document</i>	N	Code indicating if the work is a monograph or serial.	M	S = serials of any kind: journals, newspapers, magazines, monographs in a series, etc. M = a non-serial, including monographs and collected works. Other codes are possible.
pub_status	<i>publication status</i>	N	Code indicating whether or not the citation represents a published work.	P	

notes	<i>notes</i>	N	Miscellaneous notes.	Source used previously, but was also submitted by Harry Ransom Center, University of Texas in October 1994 during collaboration work.	
location	<i>location</i>	N	Physical location of the book or journal that was consulted.	CAI	
call_num	<i>call number</i>	N	Call number of the work.	N856/A3	
date_entered	<i>date entered</i>	N	Date when the citation record was created.	7/10/00	

•



CHAPTER 3

USMARC FORMAT

OVERVIEW

The AAT MARC data release uses an 8-bit, code-extended ASCII character set. Diacritics for the AAT MARC release correspond to the ANSEL Extended Latin characters set (ANSI Z39.47),² discussed in *Appendix A*. The database is at least 24 megabytes in size. The AAT was compiled using custom-built editorial systems that allowed the Vocabulary Program 1) to build and rearrange hierarchies, and 2) to accept, edit, and manage contributions to the database.³

The AAT MARC release format includes the descriptor for the record, its hierarchical context, notes, and other information. Although a brief introduction to the structure of a USMARC authority record is given here, please see <http://lcweb.loc.gov/marc> for a complete description of the *USMARC Format for Authorities Data*.

The MARC portion of a AAT:MARC record consists of four sections arranged in the following order:

- **Record leader**
- **Record directory**
- **Control fields**
- **Variable fields**

Each AAT:MARC record ends with a record terminator (Hex 1D). In addition, a <carriage return> and a <line feed> (Hex 0D0A) follow the end of each record. The file is thus not stream file, but an ASCII text file with 3 non-printing characters (Hex 1F, Hex 1E (field terminator), and Hex 1D) used as delimiters.

Record Leader: The first 24 character positions (0-23) of a record are the record leader and are used for computer processing of the record. Leader elements are not repeatable.

Record Directory: The record directory is an index to the location of each variable control field and data field within a record. It begins at character position 24. Every field (control or variable) in a record has a directory entry. Each entry gives the field's tag, length, and starting character position. At the end of the whole series of directory entries is a field terminator (Hex 1E).

Control Fields: Control fields provide information useful for processing a record such as identification numbers and dates. Each control field is identified by a three-character numeric tag. Control fields do not contain indicator positions or subfield codes.

Variable Fields: Variable fields contain the AAT preferred term (descriptor), variant or alternate terms (UFs and RTs), scope notes, and related data. Data within the variable fields is formatted using tags, indicators, and subfield codes. These conventions are referred to in USMARC as *content designators*, since they provide information about the field and identify the type of data that follows them. Each field ends with an end-of-field character (Hex 1E).

² For the ANSEL character set, see "MARC 21: Specifications for Record Structure, Character Sets, and Exchange Media" at <http://lcweb.loc.gov/marc/specifications>.

³ Contributions will be accepted from selected institutions in an automated format prescribed by the Vocabulary Program. The contribution format and a new Vocabulary Coordination System are scheduled to be in place by Spring, 2001.

Tags: A tag is a three-character numeric label for a field, (e.g., 150). Tags appear only in the directory portion of an AAT:MARC record, not in the variable field portion. Indicators follow the tag and further define the information in the field. Indicators consist of two characters: numeric (e.g., 01), blanks, or a combination of a blank and a number. Subfield codes separate and distinguish information within a field. The format of subfield content designators consists of a delimiter, " ‡ ", and a lower-case alphabetical character or number, (e.g., ‡x, ‡2). *A record may or may not contain all of these variable fields.* Fields 072, 260, 360, 450, 550, 670, 680, and 750 may be repeated in separate occurrences within a record. Multiple *history notes* are consolidated into a single 688 field and consist of one string in reverse chronological order. *Each field ends with a field terminator (Hex 1E).*

EXAMPLE

```

Len 01522
Sta n
Typ z
Lev
Bas 00373
Enc n
001 189701¶
005 19930502000000.0¶
008 910207|n anrnnbabn          a ana      d¶
040  #aAatP#cAatP¶
072  7#aBBM#xB.BM.AFU.ARI.BZY#2aat¶
150  #aintermedia¶
450  #ainter-media¶
450  #ainter-media art¶
450  #ainter-media works¶
450  #aintermedia art¶
450  #aintermedia works¶
450  #aintermedial works¶
450  #aintermedium¶
450  #aworks, intermedia¶
550  #wg#a<historical, theoretical and critical concepts>¶
550  #wn#amultimedia works¶
550  #wn#amixed media¶
680  #iSCOPE NOTE: Use for the concept that certain 20th-century works
      merge already known art forms to inaugurate a new type. If the
      resulting art form gains currency and acquires a name, it becomes
      a new medium and is no longer intermedia. For works that employ
      several distinct art forms, such as sculpture and music, use
      "multimedia works." To indicate that works are composed of a
      variety of materials, use "mixed media."¶
688  #aFebruary 1991 descriptor added.¶
670  #aWALKR2.#binter-media¶
670  #aAAT.#binter-media art¶
670  #aASPOP:15.#binter-media forms¶
670  #aAAT.#binter-media works¶
670  #aCRANE:14; HIGG:23; INTERM; THDAT.#bintermedia¶
670  #aINTERM.#bintermedia art¶
670  #aINTERM.#bintermedia works¶
670  #aHIGG:25.#bintermedial works¶
670  #aHIGG:22.#bintermedium¶
670  #aAAT.#bworks, intermedia¶

```

AAT MARC FORMAT DATA DICTIONARY

In the following table, the names of field tags are in left column, followed by the name of the field, an indication whether or not the field is repeatable, a description of the data, an example of the data, an explanatory note, and the fields to which this field corresponds in the AAT REC format.

The following characters are used:

- | =(vertical bar) fill character [Hex 7C]
- [space] =ASCII blank [Hex 20]
- ‡ =subfield delimiter [Hex 1F]





Art & Architecture Thesaurus USMARC format DATA DICTIONARY

<i>LABEL</i>	<i>FIELD NAME</i>	<i>R E P</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>EXAMPLE</i>	<i>NOTE</i>	<i>MAPPING TO REC FORMAT</i>
AAT Record (USMARC format)						
RECORD LEADER						
Len	<i>length</i>	N	Character position 0-4. Length of the record.	03069	Total number of characters in the record; including the record terminator character, but not the <carriage return><line feed>.	LEN
Sta	<i>record status</i>	N	Character position 5. An alphabetical code indicating if the record is new (n), corrected/revised (c), or deleted (d).	n	In the current version of AAT, all records are flagged “n.”	STATUS
Typ	<i>record type</i>	N	Character position 6. Type of record (z indicates “authority”)	z		
Lev	<i>undefined</i>	N	Character position 7-9.	[spaces]		
	<i>indicator count</i>	N	Character position 10. Number of character positions used for indicators at the beginning of variable fields.	2		
	<i>subfield code count</i>	N	Character position 11. Number of character position used for each subfield code in a variable data field.	2		

<i>LABEL</i>	<i>FIELD NAME</i>	<i>R E P</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>EXAMPLE</i>	<i>NOTE</i>	<i>MAPPING TO REC FORMAT</i>
Bas	<i>base address</i>	N	Character position 12-16. Base address of the data.	00457	The computer-generated, five-character numeric string that indicates the first character position of the first variable control field in a record.	
Enc	<i>encoding level</i>	N	Character position 17. A one-character code that indicates whether the record is complete. Values are n or o .	n	n = Complete authority record; the record meets national level record requirements.	
	<i>undefined</i>	N	Character position 18-19.	[spaces]		
	<i>length of field length</i>	N	Character position 20. Length of the length-of-field portion of the record.	4		
	<i>starting character length</i>	N	Character position 21. Length of the starting character position portion of each record directory entry.	5		
	<i>implementation position</i>	N	Character position 22. Length of the implementation portion of each record directory entry.	0		
	<i>undefined</i>	N	Character position 23.	0		
RECORD DIRECTORY						
	<i>tag</i>	N	Character position 0-2. Three-character numeric symbol that identifies a control or variable field	001	Directory begins at position 24, and subsequent positions are counted from there.	
	<i>field length</i>	N	Character position 3-6. Number of characters in the field.	0008		
	<i>starting character position</i>	N	Character position 7-11. The character position of the first character of the field relative to the first character of the first control field that follows the record directory.	00000		

<i>LABEL</i>	<i>FIELD NAME</i>	<i>R E P</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>EXAMPLE</i>	<i>NOTE</i>	<i>MAPPING TO REC FORMAT</i>
CONTROL FIELDS						
001	<i>AAT unique identification</i>	N	Control number. Unique variable-length system ID number assigned by AAT. The ID for a descriptor never changes, and IDs from deleted descriptors are not reused.	189701		IDNO
005	<i>transaction date</i>	N	Date and time of latest transaction [yyyymmddhhmmss.f].	19930502000000.0		
008	<i>date entered</i>	N	The date a record was created [yymmdd], and other information.	910207 n anrnnbabn a ana d		DATEENT
	<i>date entered on file</i>	N	Character positions 0-5. The year, month, day that an AAT term record was created.	910207		
	<i>geographic place</i>	N	Character position 6. Direct or indirect geographic subdivision.		= not applicable	
	<i>Romanization scheme</i>	N	Character position 7. Type of Romanization scheme used for transliterations.	n	n = not applicable	
	<i>language of catalog</i>	N	Character position 8. Language in which the record is written.	[space]	[space] = no information provided. AAT records are typically in American English.	
	<i>kind of record</i>	N	Character position 9. Indicates the kind of term in the 150 field.	a	a = descriptor e = guide term or top term	
	<i>descriptive cataloging rules</i>	N	Character position 10. Cataloging rules used for the record.	n	n = not applicable	
	<i>subject heading system / thesaurus</i>	N	Character position 10. Indicates the subject heading system or thesaurus building conventions used to formulate the contents of the 1xx field.	r	r = AAT	
	<i>series type</i>	N	Character position 12. Type of series.	n	n = not applicable	

<i>LABEL</i>	<i>FIELD NAME</i>	<i>R E P</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>EXAMPLE</i>	<i>NOTE</i>	<i>MAPPING TO REC FORMAT</i>
	<i>numbered series</i>	N	Character position 13. Indicates if the record is a numbered or unnumbered series.	n	n = not applicable	
	<i>heading use— main or added entry</i>	N	Character position 14. Indicates if the descriptor, when used as a heading, is appropriate as a main or added entry.	b	b = not appropriate	
	<i>heading use— subject added entry</i>	N	Character position 15. Indicates if the descriptor, when used as a heading, is appropriate as a subject added entry.	a	a = appropriate (for descriptors) b = not appropriate (for guide terms, top terms, and deleted terms)	
	<i>heading use— series added entry</i>	N	Character position 16. Indicates if the descriptor, when used as a heading, is appropriate as a series added entry.	b	b = not appropriate	
	<i>subject subdivision</i>	N	Character position 17. Type of subject subdivision.	n	n = not applicable	
	<i>undefined</i>	N	Character positions 18-27. Undefined character positions.	[space]		
	<i>government agency</i>	N	Character position 28. Type of government agency.	[space]	[space] = not a government agency	
	<i>reference evaluation</i>	N	Character position 29. Reference evaluation.	a	a = tracings are consistent with the heading	
	<i>undefined</i>	N	Character position 30. Undefined character position.	[space]		
	<i>record update</i>	N	Character position 31. Record update in process.	a	a = record can be used	
	<i>personal name</i>	N	Character position 32. Undifferentiated personal name.	n	n = not applicable	
	<i>level of establishment</i>	N	Character position 33. Indicates the extent to which the 1xx heading conforms to the subject heading system or thesaurus convention indicated in 008/11.	a	a = fully established (descriptors) n = not applicable (guide terms)	

<i>LABEL</i>	<i>FIELD NAME</i>	<i>R E P</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>EXAMPLE</i>	<i>NOTE</i>	<i>MAPPING TO REC FORMAT</i>
	<i>undefined</i>	N	Character position 34-37. Undefined character positions.	[spaces]		
	<i>modified record</i>	N	Character position 38. Indicates whether record is modified from its intended content (e.g., missing characters due to character set limitations).	[space]	[space] = not modified	
	<i>cataloging source</i>	N	Character position 39. Indicates the creator of the record.	d	d = organization other than a national bibliographic agency or participant in a cooperative cataloging program	
VARIABLE FIELDS						
040	<i>cataloging source</i>		The NUC code for the AAT.	†aAatP†cAatP¶		

LABEL	FIELD NAME	R E P	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE	NOTE	MAPPING TO REC FORMAT
072 7	<i>subject category code</i>		Used for both the classification notation and the special thesaurus code.	<pre> +aBBM+xB.BM.AXC. AXC.BCW.ALO+2aat +aSPECIAL THESAURUS+xCON +2aat¶ </pre>	<p>The special thesaurus code is a three-letter code indicating that the term belongs to a particular subset of the AAT.</p> <p>AFR = African art; CER = terms related to religious or other ceremonies.; CON = conservation; GCI = terms submitted by Getty Conservation Institute; HRC = terms submitted by Harry Ransom Humanities Research Center; MIL = terms generated from a special project on military uniforms; MAR = terms submitted by Mystic Seaport Museum; REL = terms generated from special project on religious objects.</p>	CN ST
150	<i>heading— topical term</i>		AAT descriptor, guide term, or top term.	+amasterpiece¶	Note: A top term is the first term in a hierarchy, usually corresponding to the hierarchy name. Top terms are not descriptors	TERM

<i>LABEL</i>	<i>FIELD NAME</i>	<i>R E P</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>EXAMPLE</i>	<i>NOTE</i>	<i>MAPPING TO REC FORMAT</i>
360	<i>complex see also reference— subject</i>	N	This field is used to represent relationships between a descriptor and the following forms of the descriptor: alternate terms, UK equivalents, UK alternate terms, and UK use for terms.	<code>‡iALTERNATE: ‡acolor print ‡iUK:‡acolour prints¶</code>	Values include ‡iALTERNATE:; ‡iUK:; ‡iUK ALTERNATE:; ‡iUK UF:	ALT UK UKALT UKUF
450	<i>see from tracing—topical term</i>	Y	This field is used to represent relationships between a descriptor and use for terms.	<code>‡amirrors, pocket¶</code>		UF
550	<i>see also from tracing—topical term</i>	Y	This field is used to represent the relationship between a descriptor or guide term and its broader descriptor or guide term, and between a descriptor or guide term and any related descriptors or guide terms.	<code>‡wg‡a<artists' brushes by function> ‡wn‡awatercolor¶</code>	Values include ‡wg‡a[broader term] and ‡wn‡a[related term]	BT RT
680	<i>public general note</i>	N	This field is used for scope notes and indexing notes. It may include the code for the source of the scope note, when the text was transcribed directly from the source.	<code>‡iSCOPE NOTE: Decorative motifs consisting of isolated or fairly discrete scrolls with foliate forms. OAC ‡iINDEXING NOTE: This term is an AAT guide term and should not be used as a heading¶</code>	Format is ‡iSCOPE NOTE:[space][scope note][space][scope note source code] and ‡iINDEXING NOTE:[space][indexing note]	SN IN

<i>LABEL</i>	<i>FIELD NAME</i>	<i>R E P</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>EXAMPLE</i>	<i>NOTE</i>	<i>MAPPING TO REC FORMAT</i>
688	<i>application history note</i>	N	History note listing editorial changes made to the record.	‡aJuly 1998 related term added, <weather and related phenomena>. August 1994 related term added. May 1994 related terms added. February 1994 related term added. ¶	Format is ‡a[month YYYY][space][type of term][space][type of change][space]([explanation])	HN
670 0	<i>source data found</i>	N	Information about the sources in which terms were found. The “source code” is a brief citation code, mapped to the full citation in the <i>Bibliography</i> , described in the table below.	‡aAIAENC, 1:378; AVERY; CAND; LOC; RHDEL2; RIBA. ‡bgalleries ¶	Note: There is one 670 field for each form of term found. Within a 670 field, there may be several sources cited. The information for each source within the same field is separated by semicolons. Format is ‡a[source code][,][space]issue][,][space]volume][:space]page]. ‡b[term as found in source]	SOURCE
750 0	<i>established heading linking entry—topical term</i>	Y	The Library of Congress Subject Heading that is equivalent to the descriptor.	‡aCubism¶	Format is ‡a[Equivalent heading in <i>Library of Congress Subject Headings</i>]	LINK

Bibliography (not USMARC format)

The citations are available to licensed users. A formatted text file or a tab-delimited text file may be downloaded from the download site. Column definitions are included on the download site.

<i>LABEL</i>	<i>FIELD NAME</i>	<i>R E P</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>EXAMPLE</i>	<i>NOTE</i>
src_key	<i>citation key</i>	N	Unique identifier for the citation record.	21760	
code	<i>brief citation code</i>	N	Brief code representing the citation in AAT records.	ITREN	All citations have <i>codes</i> .
author	<i>author</i>	N	Author(s) or editor(s) of the work.	Hartt, Frederick	Not every citation has an <i>author</i> .
title	<i>title</i>	N	Title of the work	History of Italian Renaissance Art: Painting, Sculpture, Architecture	All citations should have <i>titles</i> or an entry in <i>informative note</i> .
edition	<i>edition</i>	N	Edition and volume information, if any.	2d ed	
info	<i>informative note</i>	N	Note stating additional information about the source.	http://www-lj.eb.com:180	This field could include the URL of a Web site or a reference to an unpublished source.
place_pub	<i>place and publisher</i>	N	Place of publication and the name of the publisher of the work.	New York: Harry N. Abrams	
pub_date	<i>date of publication</i>	N	Date of publication of the work.	1979	
doc_type	<i>type of document</i>	N	Code indicating if the work is a monograph or serial.	M	S = serials of any kind: journals, newspapers, magazines, monographs in a series, etc. M = a non-serial, including monographs and collected works. Other codes are possible.
pub_status	<i>publication status</i>	N	Code indicating whether or not the citation represents a published work.	P	

notes	<i>notes</i>	N	Miscellaneous notes.	Source used previously, but was also submitted by Harry Ransom Center, University of Texas in October 1994 during collaboration work.	
location	<i>location</i>	N	Physical location of the book or journal that was consulted.	CAI	
call_num	<i>call number</i>	N	Call number of the work.	N856/A3	
date_entered	<i>date entered</i>	N	Date when the citation record was created.	7/10/00	



CHAPTER 4

CONTENTS OF THE AAT

OVERVIEW

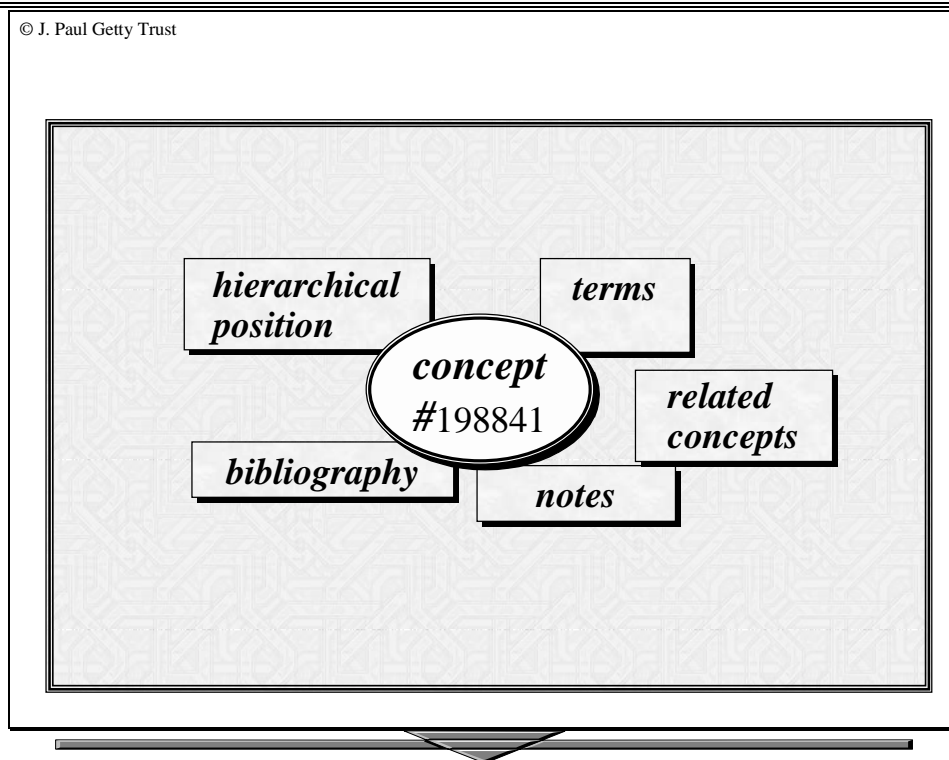
The *Art & Architecture Thesaurus* (AAT) is a structured vocabulary containing around 125,000 terms and other information about concepts. Terms in AAT may be used to describe art, architecture, decorative arts, material culture, and archival materials. The coverage of the AAT ranges from Antiquity to the present, and the scope is global.

The AAT includes terms in American and British English. It includes the “preferred term” (or “descriptor”), as well as spelling variations and additional terms that refer to the same concept. The AAT also includes notes and other information associated with the concept. Records in the AAT are arranged in hierarchies to show broader and narrower contexts.

The logical focus of a record⁴ in the AAT is a *concept*. Linked to each concept are terms, related concepts, a “parent” (that is, a position in the hierarchy), sources for the data, and notes. Terms for any concept can include the plural, singular, natural order, inverted order, spelling variants, various forms of speech, and synonyms that have various etymological roots. Among these terms, one is flagged as the preferred term, or “descriptor.”

Logical focus of the AAT “record” is a concept

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⁴ Note that for the purposes of this chapter, “record” refers to an intellectual record – not a database record. The intellectual record comprises data linked through the unique numeric ID for the concept, the *IDNO*.

The record is identified uniquely in the database by a numeric key. For most AAT records, the minimum information needed by a user to identify the concept and intellectually distinguish it from other concepts include a descriptor and position in the hierarchy. Homographs in the AAT are distinguished by the addition of a parenthetical qualifier (e.g., *drums (column components)* as distinct from *drums (membranophones)*)⁵.

The AAT is a compiled resource. An AAT record may contain information from multiple contributors. Contributors include various Getty projects and qualified outside institutions who collect information about art and architecture. The Vocabulary Program also contributes original information to AAT. All information about a single concept is combined to allow display as a single, uniform, homogenous set of information.

AAT incorporates “flexible standards” in order to allow contributions from a wide variety of institutions with established, diverse practice. While critical standards for technical details, structure, content, and editorial guidelines are required of contributors, other content and editorial guidelines are considered non-critical and are therefore recommended, but not required. For example, it is critical that core fields are included and that they are indexed or formatted in a way that will allow retrieval. However, it is not critical that the “scope note” be phrased strictly according to a uniform style (although this is recommended). Due to “flexible standards” and because of the inconsistency that creeps in when a database is constructed by hand over a long period of time, the AAT database as a whole is not entirely consistent or totally uniform.

Relationships

The AAT is a thesaurus that includes equivalence, associative, and hierarchical relationships.

Equivalence Relationship. All relationships between terms within the same AAT record are equivalence relationships. In the example below, all names refer to the same concept.

flying buttresses (preferred/descriptor)
flying buttress (alternate descriptor)
arch buttresses
arched butments
arched buttresses
butments, arched
buttresses, arch
buttresses, arched
buttresses, flying
flyers

Among all the terms that refer to the concept, one is indicated as the “preferred term” or “descriptor.” This is the term most often found in scholarly or authoritative published sources. The alternate descriptor is also flagged. For example, when the descriptor is a plural form of the term, an alternate descriptor would be the singular form. The British English descriptor and alternate descriptor are also indicated when they are different from the American English descriptors. Institutions who wish to use AAT as an authority may use one of flagged terms to consistently refer to a concept.

Variant and alternate terms in the record include terms in natural or inverted form, terms in singular and plural forms, and terms in other forms of speech. Misspellings may be included if they are found in published sources.

Hierarchical Relationship. The “hierarchy” in the AAT refers to the method of structuring and displaying the concepts within their broader contexts. Hierarchical relationships in the AAT generally represent

⁵ In the current version of AAT, the qualifiers are contained in the field with the descriptor or other term. In future releases, the qualifier may be contained in a separate field or a subfield.

genus/species relationships; however, part/whole relationships occasionally occur. Hierarchical relationships are typically indicated with indentation, as in the example below.

```
...components
.....<components by specific context>
.....architectural elements
.....<structural elements and structural element components>
.....<structural elements>
.....<supporting and resisting elements>
.....buttresses
.....<corner buttresses>
.....angle buttresses
.....clasp buttresses
.....diagonal buttresses
.....flying buttresses
.....hanging buttresses
.....setback buttresses
```

The AAT is conceptually polyhierarchical, meaning that a concept may have multiple “parents” or broader contexts. For example, a *chapel* may be part of palace, church, or other larger structure, and is therefore placed in the *Components Hierarchy*. However, a *chapel* may also be an independent, free-standing structure, and therefore may alternatively be placed in the *Single Built Works Hierarchy*. In the current version of AAT, the links to additional parents is done through Associative Relationships; in future releases, the data structure will be physically polyhierarchical.

The AAT is arranged in seven facets (categories), which are further subdivided into 33 subfacets, or hierarchies. The facets, which progress from the abstract to the concrete, are: Associated Concepts, Physical Attributes, Styles and Periods, Agents, Activities, Materials, and Objects.

If users integrate the AAT’s hierarchical structure into their database of objects, they can link their object record to a specific concept (e.g., *chi wara*). However, they can still retrieve the record by searching for a broader context (e.g., *headresses*), without having had to do redundant data entry of the concept and all its broader contexts in each relevant object record. In a less sophisticated application, the AAT is still a source of the preferred term (descriptor) for the concept and its broader contexts, which users could implement in almost any automated or manual application.



Partial hierarchy showing “headdresses”

- ...costume
-<costume accessories>
-<costume accessories worn>
-<accessories worn on the head>
-headgear
-headdresses
-chi wara
-commodes (headdresses)
-cornets (headdresses)
-crowns (headdresses)
-coronets (crowns)
-English hoods
-hennins
-nebula headdresses
-poloi
-pschents
-roach headdresses
-tiaras
-volupers

Associative Relationship. In addition to the hierarchical and equivalence relationships described above, the semantic network of the AAT is enriched by a third element, the associative relationship, often called “Related Terms.” Associative links point users to concepts that are related, but not hierarchically.



SCOPE

The focus of the AAT is on the visual arts and architecture. The AAT is a vocabulary composed of nearly 125,000 terms for describing art objects, textual materials, images, architecture, and material culture from antiquity to the present. Although it currently deals primarily with art of the Western world, the AAT's scope extends to other cultures.

The AAT provides not only the terminology for objects, but the vocabulary necessary to describe them. This supporting terminology includes the materials and techniques relating to their construction and conservation (such as *deacidification*), their physical attributes (such as shape and color), terminology associated with their production and study (such as the roles of persons), vocabulary indicating their style or period, and concepts relating to their history, theory, criticism, and purpose.

Terminology that is *outside* the scope of the AAT includes the following: terminology to describe iconography; the proper names of people, corporate bodies, places, buildings, and events; the names of plants and animals.

The focus of the AAT, the “concept,” is represented by its “descriptor” in the hierarchy above. Each concept record includes a term and a position in the hierarchy. For most users, this is the minimum information needed to identify the concept and intellectually distinguish it from other concepts.⁶ The term

⁶ In an automated system, the concept should be identified by the unique key (in the REC files, the *IDNO*).

alone does not identify it because the concept must be considered within the context of its hierarchical position. Among the outstanding issues regarding implementation of the AAT (or any large thesaurus) in a retrieval tool or cataloging system is how to incorporate the parents (and all the terms that refer to the parent) in a meaningful way.

Headings, labels, or other horizontal displays could be constructed by using the AAT descriptor and some or all of the broader contexts for the concept; it is recommended to include the hierarchy name and the immediate parent.

Labels (headings) for concepts, each containing a term and pertinent parents

- lits à la romaine (*Furnishings, beds (furnishings)*)
- oinochoai (*Containers, vessels*)
- Pre-Conquest (British) (*Styles and Periods, British*)

In addition to terms and a hierarchical position, an AAT record may contain other information, including notes, links to other concepts, and a bibliography.

What is a concept (subject) in the AAT?

A “concept,” or the subject of an AAT record, is a discrete thing or idea. Concepts include abstract concepts and phenomena, as well as the physical attributes of materials and artifacts. Styles, periods and cultures are included, as are terms that describe people and groups of people. Terms to describe activities and professions are included. Terminology to describe materials, including raw and processed materials, are included. Terms to describe objects, including art works, decorative arts, architecture, and associated objects are included. See further discussion of the types of concepts included in the AAT in the section on *The Hierarchy* below.

EXAMPLES OF CONCEPTS IN THE AAT

figurines	Baroque	engineering	bousillage	kraters
satire	British	ceremonies	stained glass	burkas
artificial	painters	assembling	parures	trindles
acidity	portraitists	devitrification	suites	aerophones
cellular	courtiers	emulsion	chapels	gameboards
cartouches	minorities	bronze	bannerstones	charters
reddish gray	amateurs	travertine	daybeds	wampum

THE RECORD FOR EACH CONCEPT

The minimum record⁷ for each concept represented in the AAT includes a unique numeric identifier, a term (descriptor) representing the concept, and a hierarchical position (indicated through a reference to the immediate “parent” and the Classification Notation).

Sample AAT “Record” Display for the End-User

Record ID: 198841

Descriptor: 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.

Hierarchy:

Containers [TQ]

...<containers by function or context>

.....<culinary containers>

.....<containers for serving and consuming food>

Terms:

rhyta (preferred)

rhyton (alternate, singular)

protomai

protome

rhea

rheon

rheons

Related concepts:

stirrup cups

sturzbechers

drinking vessels

ceremonial vessels

Sources:

horn, drinking NOM

protomai GRSNA

protome AAT

rhea CAND

rheon CAND

rheons GRSNA

rhyta VERGBA

rhyta CAND

rhyta LCSH

rhyton GRSNA

rhyton GOS

⁷ For the purposes of this chapter, “record” refers to an intellectual record — not necessarily a database record.

rhyton GDARTOL
rhyton VERGBA
rhyton CAND
rhyton MACDA
rhyton NOM

Terms

Terms in the AAT are generally limited to established terminology found in authoritative published sources. Included are spelling variants and synonyms that refer to the same concept. Additional terms may include popular or local terms. The inclusion of multiple terms that refer to the same concept allows the vocabulary to be used as a retrieval tool that can provide access across databases that may have been indexed using any of the variant terms. This is the critical difference between the AAT as a “vocabulary” and other sources designed to be used solely as “authorities.”

Terms referring to one particular type of wood

purpleheart
amaranth
peltogyne
purpleheart wood
purplewood

A term in the AAT is a word or phrase denoting a discrete concept. It is not the same thing as a “heading, which may concatenate multiple “terms” together in a string. “Pre-Columbian architecture – exhibitions” is a heading composed of three discrete terms: “Pre-Columbian,” “architecture,” and “exhibitions.” Note, however, that a term is not necessarily composed of only one word; terms describing discrete concepts in the AAT include *rose windows*, *flying buttresses*, *book of hours*, *High Renaissance*, and *lantern slides*.

All terms are spelled with an initial lowercase letter with the exception of proper nouns, as in Styles and Periods (e.g., *Inuit* or *Louis XVI*), and proper adjectives (e.g., *German* or *Ionic*). Another exception is for trademarks (e.g., *Kodachrome (TM)*).

Terms that are spelled alike but have different meanings, or *homographs*, in the AAT are distinguished by the addition of a parenthetical qualifier. The qualifier generally refers to the context of the homograph in the AAT hierarchies, or otherwise signifies how the homographs are distinct, as illustrated in the example below.

Homographs with parenthetical qualifiers (and scope notes)

beds (furniture)

Refers to the sleeping place of humans or animals. Generally refers to a permanent piece of furniture comprising a bedstead, which is the wooden or metal support, and the bedding, including the mattress and cover.

beds (site elements)

Refers to areas of gardens or lawns demarcated from their surroundings and devoted to the cultivation of a particular group of plants.

beds (swaddling garments)

Period term for rectangular pieces of cloth wrapped around an infant and pinned in place to keep the arms fixed by the sides and the legs straight.

Preferred Term (Descriptor)

Although the AAT uses multiple terms to refer to the same concept, it is necessary to flag one term to identify to a computer system which term to use in the hierarchy, in a label for the concept, or in alphabetical lists. Therefore, although all variant terms provide access to the concept's record, one term is flagged as the "preferred term," also known as the "entry form" or "descriptor" (in REC files, *TERM*). The term flagged "preferred" is the American English term currently commonly used in authoritative sources relevant to the topic at hand.

The descriptor will be the American English form of the term, rather than British English (e.g., *color* rather than *colour*). It will be a scholarly or technical term rather than a popular term or brand name (e.g., *diffusion transfer process* rather than *instant photography* or *Polaroid (TM)*). Descriptors are terms used nationally rather than regional terms (e.g., *English barns* rather than *Connecticut barns*). If an indigenous term is generally used, it will be preferred over a common term that may be considered offensive or pejorative (e.g., *KhoiKhoi* rather than *Hottentots*). In some cases, a "loan" term from a foreign language is used in standard English sources and is therefore a descriptor (e.g., *lits à la duchesse*, *mihrabs*, *pagodas*, *gongs*, or *Rathäuser*).

Most descriptors are nouns (e.g., *buildings*) or noun phrases (e.g., *historic buildings*). Free-standing adjectives are included as descriptors in some hierarchies so that they can be used as modifiers of other descriptors. Their inclusion serves to avoid undue enumeration of phrases composed of adjectives plus nouns (e.g., *circular* is included to avoid having as separate descriptors *circular rooms*, *circular stairs*, *circular barns*, etc.). Certain descriptors, particularly those in the Styles and Periods hierarchy and the Materials hierarchy, may be used both as nouns and as adjectives. For example, the term *stone* may be used alone as a noun or in combination with a noun to make a phrase such as *stone columns*. Gerund forms are also included in the hierarchies in the Activities facet (e.g., *repairing*). Prepositional phrases and phrases containing conjunctions are generally excluded from the AAT, except when they express single concepts (e.g., *wattle and daub*). Terms containing connective punctuation, such as commas or colons, are not descriptors.

The preferred grammatical form of the descriptor for objects is the plural noun (e.g., *statues*, *trptychs*, *headdresses*, or *hôtels (town houses)*). If the term is a "loan" term, the plural will represent that plural most often found in English sources; it may be the plural in the foreign language, or it may be the singular term with an "s" added (e.g., *gymnasiums* rather than *gymnasia*, but *sinopie* rather than *sinopias*). The preferred term for materials and other concepts that are "mass nouns" (i.e., of which one would ask "how much" as opposed to "how many") is the singular (e.g., *concrete*).

Compound terms used as descriptors appear in natural word order (e.g., *public buildings*), although the inverted form is generally included as a variant term (“use for” term, e.g., *buildings, public*).

“Guide terms” are included as “preferred terms” in the sense that they are intended to show in the hierarchy; however, they are not intended to be used for indexing and are not “descriptors.” Guide terms are distinguished by being enclosed in angle brackets (e.g., <*chairs by form*>). They serve to organize the hierarchies into logical segments when there is no “descriptor” that would serve the same function. Certain types of guide terms are applied consistently in various hierarchies, including divisions of concepts <...by form>, <...by function>, and <...by location or context>.

Guide terms displayed in the hierarchy

Visual Works Hierarchy
...<visual works by medium or technique>
.....photographs
.....<photographs by form>
.....negatives
.....positives
.....<transparencies: photographic>
.....<photographs by form: color>
.....<photographs by form: format>
.....card photographs
.....boudoir midget mounts
.....cabinet photographs
.....cartes-de-visite
.....cameo prints
.....gem photographs
.....lantern slides



Other Terms

“Alternate descriptors” are flagged in the AAT (in the REC file, *ALT*). The alternate descriptor is considered equally valid with the descriptor in traditional thesaurus usage. It is typically another form of the descriptor. For objects, the alternate descriptor is the singular form of the term (e.g., for the descriptor *silhouettes*, the alternate descriptor is *silhouette*). For processes, techniques, functions, and activities, the alternate descriptor is the past participle (e.g., for the descriptor *scumbling*, the alternate descriptor is *scumbled*).

British English descriptors and British English alternate descriptors are flagged when the terms in British English are different than the terms for the same concept in American English. They include variations in spelling (e.g., *color* in American English and *coulour* in British English), and terms that have different etymological roots (e.g., *trucks* in American English and *lorries* in British English).

The possessive is included as an alternate descriptor in both the singular and plural form for descriptors in the People hierarchy. For example, the descriptor *dancers* will have the possessive forms *dancer's* and *dancers'*. For most compound terms containing a possessive, the plural form will have the plural possessive and the singular form will have the singular possessive (e.g., *deacons' benches* will have the alternate descriptor *deacon's bench*).

Other spelling variations or synonyms for the concept are included in the AAT record. In traditional thesaurus usage, these terms are often called “use for terms,” “lead-in terms,” or “see” references. They are analogous to the alternate names in the ULAN and the TGN. They may be singular or plural forms. Examples are the “use for” term *golden mean* and the descriptor *golden section*.

Descriptors, alternates, and other terms for a concept

chromogenic color prints (*preferred term/descriptor*)
chromogenic color print (*alternate descriptor*)
chromogenic colour prints (*UK descriptor*)
chromogenic colour print (*UK alternate descriptor*)
chromogenic development prints
chromogenic prints
color coupler prints
color prints, chromogenic
coupler prints, color
coupler prints, dye
dye coupler photographs
dye coupler photoprints
dye coupler prints
photoprints, dye coupler
prints, chromogenic
prints, chromogenic color
prints, chromogenic development
prints, color coupler
prints, dye coupler

Alphabet

Terms and all other information in AAT records are expressed in the Latin alphabet. Diacritics in the REC formats are represented by Latin 1 characters, as listed in *Appendix A* of this manual. The AAT MARC format uses ANSEL for diacritics (i.e., the standard ANSI Z39.47).

Terms may be alphabetized by normalizing the strings, stripping terms of all diacritical marks, punctuation, spaces, and translating them to all uppercase (or all lowercase) letters.

Sequence of Terms

In a full record for a concept, terms are arranged in a logical order. The terms should be sorted with the descriptor at the top of the list, followed by the alternate descriptor, the UK descriptor, and the UK alternate descriptor. After the descriptors and alternate descriptors, the “use for” terms should be listed in alphabetical order. See example above.

Contributors

Contributors of terms to the AAT are sometimes noted as the source (in REC files, SOURCE). In future releases of the AAT, the contributors will be noted separately.



Bibliography

In most cases, the published sources used for terms are included (in the REC files, SOURCE). Most terms in the AAT were derived from standard general reference sources, including dictionaries, encyclopedias, text books, and monographs. Other sources include general books on the history of art and architecture, journal articles, newspaper articles, published indexes or thesauri, inscriptions on art objects, and catalog records of repositories of art objects.

Codes for bibliographic sources for terms in an AAT record

protomai GRSNA
protome BHA
rheons GRSNA
rhyta VERGBA
..... LCSH
rhyton GRSNA
..... GOS
..... GDARTOL
..... VERGBA
..... MACDA
..... NOM

The sources for each term may be cited by using the brief citation code (*bibliography: code*), but a key listing the full citation for these brief references should be available to end-users. The full citation should be concatenated using the author, title, edition, place and publisher, and publication date (e.g., GRSNA = Richter, Gisela M. A. and Marjorie J. Milne. *Shapes and Names of Athenian Vases*. New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1935.)



Scope Note

For many records, a note has been included to describe the concept. This note indicates the meaning, scope or usage of a term within the context of the AAT. It may guide users in selecting the most appropriate term, or provide information in distinguishing a given term from others. It may direct users to related or overlapping concepts.

Scope note for a style

Descriptor: Art Nouveau

Hierarchy: Styles and Periods

Scope 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.

Scope note for a process

Descriptor: daguerreotype

Hierarchy: Processes and Techniques

Scope note: Process that produces a direct positive image on a silver-coated copper plate, invented by Louis-Jacques-Mandé Daguerre of France and Joseph-Nicéphore Niepce in the 1830s. In the process, a copper plate is coated with silver iodide and exposed to light in a camera, then fumed with mercury vapor and fixed with common salt in solution

Scope notes for works

Descriptor: daguerreotype

Hierarchy: Visual Works

Scope note: Photographs made by the process called daguerreotype, which produces a direct positive image on a silver-coated copper plate. The plate is often mounted in special case lined with red velvet or leather.

Descriptor: working drawings

Hierarchy: Visual Works

Scope note: Final drawings from which a structure, object, or work of art is made. For drawings done in developing a work, use "sketches," "studies (visual works)," "preliminary drawings," "preparatory drawings," or "design drawings."

Descriptor: ratonas

Hierarchy: Furnishings

Scope note: Spanish and Portuguese Colonial very small, low tables generally having flat carving and heavy aprons. HAYWAR

The sources for scope notes and all other information in the record are typically linked indirectly through a term.⁸ If the note is transcribed from a source, a reference to the source appears in the note (as in the last example above).



⁸ In the current AAT data model, sources are linked only to the term; therefore, to deal with this limitation, editors cited sources for other information indirectly by linking the source to a term. In the future, sources will be linked directly to the data.

RELATED CONCEPTS

Associative relationships in the AAT are called “related terms,” abbreviated “RT.” Related terms are used to identify concepts that are semantically associated with a given concept. They are comparable to a cross-reference or a “see also” reference. They serve to alert the indexer or researcher to other terms or concepts of possible interest, particularly when the related concepts are located in different sections of the hierarchy. Related terms may represent similar or overlapping concepts, or concepts that are noted as distinct from the concept at hand.

Examples of associative relationships between concepts (RTs)

Descriptor: frescoes Broader term: paintings

Paintings made by the technique of fresco painting, which is a mural painting technique in which permanent pigments, dispersed in water, are painted on freshly laid lime plaster.

RT:

sinopie (Underdrawings for fresco paintings...)

arriccio (In the preparation of a wall for fresco, the second coat of plaster...)

intonaco (In fresco, the final coat of plaster on which the painter actually works, while it is still wet.)

Descriptor: aigrettes Broader term: hair ornaments

Upright plumes of feathers of an egret or heron arranged as a hair ornament or on a turban. Also, similar ornaments, often jeweled, in the shape of feathers, especially those worn on the head.

RT:

plumes (Ornaments made of feathers, silk, hair or other relatively delicate materials, worn or displayed as decoration or as symbols of rank.)

jewelry (Ornaments...of precious or semiprecious materials worn or carried on the person for adornment...)

Descriptor: dresses Broader term: main garments

Main garments for women, children, or infants consisting of a bodice and skirt made in one or more pieces.

RT:

skirts (Main garments... extending from the waist... Also, the lower part of a dress...)

bodices (Close-fitting garments worn on the upper body... Also, the upper part of a dress.)

In the current version of the AAT, “related terms” are also used to note links to additional parents (see the example of *skirts* and *bodices* above). In future editions of the AAT, the links will be true polyhierarchical links.



THE HIERARCHY

The “hierarchy” in AAT refers to the method of structuring and displaying the concepts within their broader contexts. The descriptor alone does not identify a concept; the descriptor becomes meaningful in the context of its hierarchical position.

Partial hierarchical display of “containers”

Containers Hierarchy
...containers
.....<containers by form>
.....vessels
.....alembics
.....askoi
.....basins
.....louteria
.....beakers (vessels)
.....boilers (vessels)
.....bottles
.....<bottles by form>
.....<bottles by function>
.....bowls (vessels)
.....covered bowls
.....buckets (vessels)
.....cage-cups
.....cauldrons
.....craggans
.....crocks
.....dinoi
.....ewers
.....aquamaniles
.....face vessels



View of the Hierarchy

The concepts in the AAT are arranged in facets and hierarchies. To display these hierarchical relationships, indentation is generally used to indicate genus/species relationships—that is, broader and narrower contexts. For example, *woodcuts*, *relief etchings*, and *wood engravings* would be indented one level beneath *relief prints*, because they are all types of relief prints. Using indentation is recommended rather than the conventional labeling of relationships with “BT” and “NT” in a flat list.

Since the AAT structure has too many levels to display on a monitor simultaneously, the display should ideally show two levels below the target concept, and as many levels above it as possible, up to the level of the top of the hierarchy or to the facet. In the example below, an ellipsis (...) indicates that there are additional concepts beneath a given level in the hierarchy.

Levels of hierarchy in a display, with “<paper by production method>” as target

Materials
...<fiber products>
.....paper (fiber product)
.....<paper by composition or origin> ...
.....<paper by form> ...
.....<paper by function> ...
.....<paper by production method>
.....cold-pressed paper
.....hot-pressed paper
.....laid paper
.....masa (paper)
.....moldmade paper
.....paste paper
.....wove paper

Concepts are generally represented in the hierarchy by their “preferred term” or descriptor (in REC files, *TERM*). Alternate views of the hierarchies could be constructed by choosing the Alternate Descriptor (*ALT* in REC) or the UK Descriptor (*UK* in REC) or UK Alternate Descriptor (*UKALT* in REC).



Major Subdivisions

The AAT hierarchical structure⁹ is organized into seven facets and thirty-three hierarchies, or subdivisions of the facets. The conceptual framework of facets and hierarchies is designed to allow a general classification scheme for art and architecture. The framework is not subject-specific; for example, 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.

Facets constitute the major subdivisions of the AAT hierarchical structure. A facet contains a homogeneous class of concepts, the members of which share characteristics that distinguish them from members of other classes. For example, the term *marble* refers to a substance used in the creation of art and architecture, and it is found as a descriptor in the Materials facet. The term *Impressionist* denotes a visually distinctive style of art, and it is listed as a descriptor in the *Styles and Periods* facet.

⁹ This discussion of the facets and hierarchies is largely derived from Toni Petersen’s *Introduction to the Art & Architecture Thesaurus*, second edition, New York: Oxford University Press, 1994.

FACETS AND HIERARCHIES IN THE AAT

<p>ASSOCIATED CONCEPTS FACET <i>Hierarchy:</i> Associated Concepts</p>
<p>PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES FACET <i>Hierarchies:</i> Attributes and Properties , Conditions and Effects , Design Elements , Color</p>
<p>STYLES AND PERIODS FACET <i>Hierarchy:</i> Styles and Periods</p>
<p>AGENTS FACET <i>Hierarchies:</i> People , Organizations</p>
<p>ACTIVITIES FACET <i>Hierarchies:</i> Disciplines , Functions , Events , Physical Activities , Processes and Techniques</p>
<p>MATERIALS FACET <i>Hierarchy:</i> Materials</p>
<p>OBJECTS FACET <i>Hierarchies:</i> Object Groupings and Systems , Object Genres , Components</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Built Environment</i><ul style="list-style-type: none">Settlements and Landscapes , Built Complexes and Districts , Single Built Works , Open Spaces and Site Elements<i>Furnishings and Equipment</i><ul style="list-style-type: none">Furnishings , Costume , Tools and Equipment , Weapons and Ammunition , Measuring Devices , Containers , Sound Devices , Recreational Artifacts , Transportation Vehicles<i>Visual and Verbal Communication</i><ul style="list-style-type: none">Visual Works , Exchange Media

The facets are conceptually organized in a scheme that proceeds from abstract concepts to concrete, physical artifacts.

Associated Concepts: This facet contains abstract concepts and phenomena that relate to the study and execution of a wide range 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 (e.g., *beauty, balance, connoisseurship, metaphor, freedom, socialism*).

Physical Attributes: This facet concerns 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 color (e.g., *strapwork, borders, round, waterlogged, brittleness*).

Styles and Periods. This facet provides 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*).

Agents: The Agents facet contains 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 (e.g., *printmakers, landscape architects, corporations, religious orders*).

Activities: This facet encompasses 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 (e.g., *archaeology, engineering, analyzing, contests, exhibitions, running, drawing (image-making), corrosion*).

Materials: The Materials facet deals with 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 (e.g., *iron, clay, adhesive, emulsifier, artificial ivory, millwork*).

Objects: The Objects facet is the largest of all the AAT facets. It encompasses those 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.

Hierarchies: The “hierarchies” (in the more narrow sense) in the AAT are homogeneous groupings of terminology arranged within the seven facets. A broader term provides an immediate class or genus to the descriptor, and serves to clarify its meaning. The narrower term is always a type of, kind of, example of, or manifestation of its broader context. For example, *orthographic drawings* is the broader context for *plans (drawings)* because all plans are orthographic.

Siblings in the hierarchies are generally arranged alphabetically. However, they are sometimes arranged by another logical order, for example, in chronological order (expressed in the Classification Notation, *CN* in the REC files).

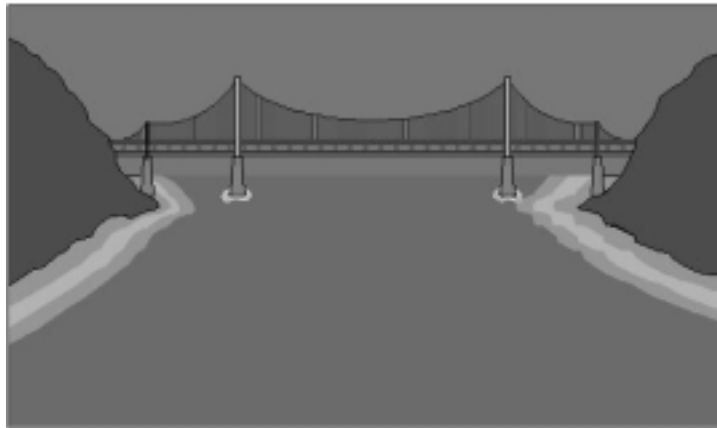
Partial hierarchy illustrating siblings in chronological order

Styles and Periods
.....<ancient Italian periods>
.....Roman (style or period)
.....Monarchic
.....Tarquinian (Roman monarchy)
.....Republican
.....Late Republican
.....Caesarian
.....Sullan
.....Imperial (Roman)
.....Early Imperial
.....Augustan
.....Julio-Claudian
.....Tiberian
.....Flavian
.....Trajanic
.....Hadrianic
.....Antonine
.....Severan
.....Late Antique
.....Tetrarchic
.....Constantinian



Multiple Parents

The primary or “preferred” position of a concept in the AAT hierarchy is according to the object’s original purpose or origin, or according to its primary context of development. In the current AAT releases, alternate parents are listed as “related terms.” In future releases, alternate parents will be reflected in a polyhierarchical data structure.



CHAPTER 5

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USING THE AAT

OVERVIEW

The Getty Vocabulary Program application of AAT may be viewed as a “browser” at <http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabulary>. Views of the hierarchy and of the full records will be particularly useful as examples to implementors.

The AAT may be used as a source of vocabulary at the point of data entry and as an aid to retrieval. When used to inform the use of terminology for data entry, the AAT may be used as an authority if the cataloger or indexer consistently uses the same form of the AAT term to refer to a given concept; the descriptor and alternate descriptor in American English, and the British English descriptor and alternate descriptor, are flagged and could be used to control terminology. For example, the AAT may be used as an authority by 1) always choosing the term flagged as the descriptor, which for objects is the plural form of the term, or 2) choosing the alternate descriptor, which for objects is the singular form of the term. The descriptor may also be used for implementors who need to always have one term to represent the concept in hierarchies and other displays. However, even though one term is flagged as the descriptor (in REC, *TERM*) for technical reasons, it is not expected that all users will want to use that term for their local purposes.

One of the most valuable uses of the AAT can be as a filter or search assistant for querying large, disparate data sets. The hierarchical structure and variant terms can provide enhanced access to disparate databases where various terms may have been used to represent the same concept. Use of the AAT in such an application requires a license; see <http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabulary/> and follow the links for “Licenses and Sample Data.”

The logical focus of the AAT is a concept (not a “term”). Concepts have attributes, including terms. Information about a concept is linked by the unique numeric identifier for the concept (in REC files, the *IDNO*). The data associated with the *IDNO* makes up the intellectual “record” for a concept.



PROVIDING ACCESS TO THE DATA

It is advised that the AAT records be accessible through any of the terms associated with the concept: descriptors, alternate descriptors, and “use for” terms. Furthermore, note that it is helpful if any term can be accessible in three forms, as illustrated in the example below: The exact name string (in REC files, *TERM*, *ALT*, *UK*, and *UKALT*), a normalized “sort term” (starting with *TERM*, *ALT*, *UK*, and *UKALT*, and removing case differentiation, spaces, diacritics, and punctuation), and through a keyword table (where individual words of *TERM*, *ALT*, *UK*, and *UKALT* have been parsed and normalized). Generally, the normalized term and normalized keywords are hidden from the end-user.

EXAMPLE:

exact name string: hyalotypes (lantern slides)

sort name: hyalotypeslanternslides

keywords: hyalotypes
 lantern slides
 slides



Querying

The AAT data should be accessible by both simple and advanced searches. For more advanced users, querying by the term will be enhanced if users may utilize right-hand truncation, when searching for both the full term string or for keywords. For example, querying for “LOU*” (where the asterisk is a wildcard) would bring back dozens of records in the AAT due to matches on the “descriptor” and on other terms, including the following:

EXAMPLE:

brise-soleils
.....UF louvers, sun
chaises longues
.....UF lounge chairs
egg crate louvers
.....UF louvers, egg crate
livikas
.....UF lounuats
Loudong
.....UF Lou-tung
loudspeakers
.....UF loud-speaker
.....UF loud-speakers
.....UF loud speakers
Louis XIV
.....UF Louis Quatorze
Louis XV
.....UF Louis Quinze
Louis XVI
.....UF Louis Seize
lounges
.....UF lounge
louis d'or
Louiade
Louis-Philippe
Louros type
louteria
.....UF louterion
loutrophoroi
.....UF loutrophoros
loutrophoros amphorae
louvers
....UF louver
lubki
.....UF loubki
Luimbe
.....UF Louimbés
parabolic louvers
.....UF louvers, parabolic

Searching with Boolean operators on keywords can also be very valuable. For example, keyword searching would allow users to retrieve all terms containing the word “louver,” whether or not the word is the first word in the string.



Results List

The results list should contain enough information to disambiguate concepts and place them in context. Generally the descriptor, hierarchy name, and immediate parent are enough to distinguish concepts in the list. The term that matched the query should also be included.

EXAMPLE:

- bay windows** (Components, <windows by form>)
UF: windows bay
- blinds (coverings)** (Furnishings, <coverings for openings>)
UF: window blinds
UF: window-blinds
- blind windows** (Components, <wall components>)
UF: windows, blank
- bow windows** (Components, bay windows)
- collar beams** (Components, <horizontal roof components>)
UF: wind beams
- festoon curtains** (Furnishings, <curtains by form>)
UF: window curtains, festoon
UF: window curtains, Venetian
- ribbon windows** (Components, <windows by form>)
UF: window bands
- sheet glass** (Materials, <glass by form>)
UF window glass
- venetian blinds** (Furnishings, blinds (coverings))
UF: window blinds, venetian
- wind** (Associated Concepts, <weather-related phenomena>)
- wind chimes** (Sound Devices, <ambient sound-makers>)
- window boxes** (Components, <window components>)
ALT: window box
- <window frame components>** (Components, <window components>)
- window frames** (Components, <window components>)
- windowless buildings** (Single Built Works, <Single Built Works by design>)
- windows** (Components, <openings by form>)
ALT: window
- window seats** (Furnishings, benches)
UF: window benches
- window sills** (Components, <window frame components>)
UF: window boards



DIACRITICS

AAT REC uses ISO Latin-1 characters. AAT MARC uses ANSEL Latin characters.¹⁰ Tables listing the diacritics in these two systems are listed in *Appendix A*. The diacritic codes should be translated into the correct diacritical mark for display, if possible.

EXAMPLES:

ISO Latin-1 Decimal/Hex	ISO Latin-1 Character	ANSEL Hex	ANSEL Character	Diacritic Name
96/06	`	B0	`	Ayan
192/C0	À	E1,41	`A	Uppercase A with grave accent



DISPLAYING A FULL RECORD¹¹

Concepts in the AAT generally should be available in results displays, and in two other displays for the end-user: The full record view and the hierarchical view. The former is a grouping of the data that makes up the intellectual “record” for the concept, linked by the *IDNO* in REC files.



Record Key

It may be useful to display the record key (in REC files, *IDNO*) to the end-user. The unique identifier for a concept is helpful when users wish to refer to a specific record. The unique identifier is requested by the Vocabulary Program when users correspond about updates to records.

EXAMPLE:

RECORD KEY: 263498



Label

It may be useful to construct a horizontal label or “heading” to refer to the concept, for example at the top of a full record or in lists. The minimum information an end-user generally requires to identify a concept is a term and its hierarchical position. In the example below, the descriptor, the name of the hierarchy, and the immediate parent are used to make a label.

EXAMPLE:

yoroi (Costume, body armor)



¹⁰ In the future, AAT may employ Unicode.

¹¹ For the purpose of this section, “record” refers to an intellectual record — not a database record.

Displaying and Sorting Terms

It is recommended to display the terms together in the full record. They should be arranged in the following order: descriptor, alternate descriptor (if any), UK descriptor (if any), UK alternate descriptor (if any), and all of the “use for” terms displayed in alphabetical order. The flags indicating the type of term should also be included (e.g., UF).

EXAMPLE:

isoline maps (descriptor)
isoline map (ALT)
isopleth maps (UF)
maps, isoline (UF)
maps, isopleth (UF)



Sources and Contributors

Sources should be displayed to end-users.

EXAMPLE:

o yoroi SAMURAI
oyoroi KEJ
yoroi JAPANILL
..... METMUS
..... GDARTOL

The terms may be displayed with the brief citation code (in REC files, *SOURCE*). However, users should have access to a key citing the brief citation code and the corresponding full citation. The full citation should be concatenated using the fields for author, title, edition, place and publisher, and publication.

EXAMPLE:

SAMURAI Bottomly, Ian, and A. P. Hopson. *Arms and Armor of the Samurai*. New York: The Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1993.



Other Information

It is useful to display relationships, nationalities and other biographical information in the full record. Certain data are probably not appropriate to display to the end-user, including the History Note and the Classification Notation.

SAMPLE RECORD DISPLAY:

Term ID: 263498

Descriptor: bannerstones

HIERARCHY:

Components Hierarchy [PJ]
.....<weapon components>
.....<projectile weapon components>
.....bannerstones

Scope note :Carved stones that have been found at ancient and more recent North American sites. They were apparently often part of an atlatl, or spear-thrower; it is believed that a bannerstone was tied to the center of thin, willowy atlatl shafts, thus increasing the spear-thrower's flexibility and causing an efficient, whip-like action. Bannerstones were often carefully carved of decorative stones and were probably considered sumptuary implements and symbols of status. Some bannerstones were probably mounted on staffs or poles and were apparently made solely as status symbols.

TERMS:

bannerstones (preferred, descriptor)
bannerstone (ALT)
banner stone (UF)
banner stones (UF)
stone, banner (UF)
stones, banner (UF)

Related Concepts:

ceremonial weapons (*Weapons and Ammunition, weapons*)

Sources:

banner stone WOODLAND
bannerstones GREATLAKES
bannerstones LATEARCH
bannerstones WOODLAND



DISPLAYING THE HIERARCHY

The AAT is designed to be viewed hierarchically. Hierarchical displays may be built by using the Classification Notation (CN) field of each term record. The Classification Notation is a unique alphabetic code assigned by the AAT that indicates the relative position of an AAT term in a hierarchy.

Note: Classification Notations are regenerated for each new release; values in the current release do not correspond to the CNs in earlier versions.

Each Classification Notation consists of three parts, separated by periods: character facet code, character hierarchy code, a series of three-character codes.

Example:

H.HN.MZZ **organizations**
H.HN.MZZ.AFU **academies**
H.HN.MZZ.ALO <**administrative bodies**>
H.HN.MZZ.ALO.IRI <**administrative bodies by degree of independence**>
H.HN.MZZ.ALO.IRI.GMZ **dependencies**
H.HN.MZZ.ALO.IRI.GMZ.DSO **condominiums (dependencies)**
H.HN.MZZ.ALO.IRI.GMZ.HLC **mandates**
H.HN.MZZ.ALO.IRI.GMZ.LDR **possessions**
H.HN.MZZ.ALO.IRI.GMZ.LDR.MZZ **colonies**

In the example above, **H** is the facet code for **Agents** and **HN** is the hierarchy code for **People and Organizations**. The number of periods following the hierarchy code indicates the hierarchical level of a term; for example, **.MZZ.AFU** indicates that the term is two levels deep in the hierarchy. Note that the Classification Notations for all the children of a given term begin with the Classification Notation of the given term. The order of these children among themselves has been chosen by the AAT Editors. The order is often alphabetic, but is sometimes based on functional or chronological considerations. If you use only the Broader Term information to reconstruct the AAT hierarchies, you will not capture the order of the siblings; only the Classification Notation preserves the sibling order.

To produce a listing of terms in hierarchical order, sort the terms by their CNs, as shown above. Note that the printing of the Classification Notation for end-users is not necessary; if the terms are sorted by the Classification Notation and indented by a number of spaces or other characters (such as a period or the equal sign "=") proportional to the length of the Classification Notation, the same effect will be produced.

EXAMPLE:

= **organizations**
==== **academies**
===== <**administrative bodies**>
===== <**administrative bodies by degree of independence**>
===== **dependencies**
===== **condominiums (dependencies)**
===== **mandates**
===== **possessions**
===== **colonies**



Indicating Levels

When users navigate through levels of the hierarchy, it is generally recommended to show only two levels beneath the target. Since the hierarchy is so long at any one level, showing the full depth and breadth beneath the target could be confusing.

EXAMPLE:

Visual Works Hierarchy
...<visual works by medium or technique>
.....<visual works by medium or technique>
.....sculpture
.....<sculpture by form>
.....book objects
.....environments (sculpture)
.....installations (sculpture)
.....mobiles
.....<sculpture by function>
.....boliw
.....<commemorative sculpture> ...
.....consular diptychs
.....fetish figures ...
.....funerary sculpture ...
.....ikegobo
.....ikenga

However, some method should be employed to indicate that further levels are present. An ellipsis (...) is used in the example above, though a hierarchy symbol, plus/minus icon, or other icon would also work (as illustrated in example below).

EXAMPLE:

Visual Works Hierarchy
...<visual works by medium or technique>
.....<visual works by medium or technique>
.....sculpture
.....<sculpture by form>
.....book objects
.....environments (sculpture)
.....installations (sculpture)
.....mobiles
.....<sculpture by function>
.....boliw
.....<commemorative sculpture>
.....consular diptychs
.....fetish figures
.....funerary sculpture
.....ikegobo
.....ikenga



APPENDIX A

CODES FOR DIACRITICS

OVERVIEW

AAT REC uses ISO Latin-1 characters. AAT MARC uses ANSEL Latin characters. Tables listing the diacritics in these two systems are listed below.

Note that in future releases, AAT will use the diacritic codes that are currently used by the ULAN and TGN. This will allow AAT to record all necessary diacritics, even those outside Latin 1. In the ULAN and TGN system, each code consists of the dollar sign (\$) followed by two numbers. This code is placed before (in front of) the letter to which the diacritical mark applies. The same code can be applied to multiple letters. For example, if an acute accent should be applied to an *a* (á), it is recorded as *\$00a*; if an acute accent should be applied to an *e* (é), it is recorded as *\$00e*. See the *User's Guide* for ULAN or TGN for more details.



AAT REC CODES FOR DIACRITICS: ISO Latin-1 Characters

ISO Latin-1 Decimal/Hex	ISO Latin-1 Character	Diacritic Name
96/60	`	Ayan
192/C0	À	Uppercase A with grave accent
193/C1	Á	Uppercase A with acute accent
194/C2	Â	Uppercase A with circumflex
195/C3	Ã	Uppercase A with tilde
196/C4	Ä	Uppercase A with diæresis
197/C5	Å	Uppercase A with Angstrom
198/C6	Æ	Uppercase diphthong A with E
199/C7	Ç	Uppercase C with cedilla
200/C8	È	Uppercase E with grave accent
201/C9	É	Uppercase E with acute accent
202/CA	Ê	Uppercase E with circumflex
203/CB	Ë	Uppercase E with diæresis
204/CC	Ì	Uppercase I with grave accent
205/CD	Í	Uppercase I with acute accent
206/CE	Î	Uppercase I with circumflex
207/CF	Ï	Uppercase I with diæresis

ISO Latin-1 Decimal/Hex	ISO Latin-1 Character	Diacritic Name
209/D1	Ñ	Uppercase N with tilde
210/D2	Ò	Uppercase O with grave accent
211/D3	Ó	Uppercase O with acute accent
212/D4	Ô	Uppercase O with circumflex
213/D5	Õ	Uppercase O with tilde
214/D6	Ö	Uppercase O with diæresis
216/D8	Ø	Uppercase O with oblique stroke
217/D9	Ù	Uppercase U with grave accent
218/DA	Ú	Uppercase U with acute accent
219/DB	Û	Uppercase U with circumflex
220/DC	Ü	Uppercase U with diæresis
221/DD	Ý	Uppercase Y with acute accent
223/DF	ß	Lowercase German letter sharp s
224/E0	à	Lowercase a with grave accent
225/E1	á	Lowercase a with acute accent
226/E2	â	Lowercase a with circumflex
227/E3	ã	Lowercase a with tilde
228/E4	Ä	Lowercase a with diæresis
229/E5	å	Lowercase a with Angstrom
230/E6	æ	Lowercase diphthong a with e
231/E7	ç	Lowercase c with cedilla
232/E8	è	Lowercase e with grave accent
233/E9	é	Lowercase e with acute accent
234/EA	ê	Lowercase e with circumflex
235/EB	ë	Lowercase e with diæresis
236/EC	ì	Lowercase i with grave accent
237/ED	í	Lowercase i with acute accent
238/EE	î	Lowercase i with circumflex
239/EF	ï	Lowercase i with diæresis
241/F1	ñ	Lowercase n with tilde
242/F2	ò	Lowercase o with grave accent
243/F3	ó	Lowercase o with acute accent

ISO Latin-1 Decimal/Hex	ISO Latin-1 Character	Diacritic Name
244/F4	ô	Lowercase o with circumflex
245/F5	õ	Lowercase o with tilde
246/F6	ö	Lowercase o with diæresis
248/F8	ø	Lowercase o with oblique stroke
249/F9	ù	Lowercase u with grave accent
250/FA	ú	Lowercase u with acute accent
251/FB	û	Lowercase u with circumflex
252/FC	ü	Lowercase u with diæresis
253/FD	ý	Lowercase y with acute accent
255/FF	ÿ	Lowercase y with diæresis



AAT MARC CODES FOR DIACRITICS: ANSEL Latin Characters

(ANSEL characters are recommended by the MARC standard. ¹²)

ISO Latin-1 Decimal/Hex	ISO Latin-1 Character	ANSEL Hex	ANSEL Character	Diacritic Name
96/06	`	B0	`	Ayan
192/C0	À	E1,41	`A	Uppercase A with grave accent
193/C1	Á	E2,41	´A	Uppercase A with acute accent
194/C2	Â	E3,41	^A	Uppercase A with circumflex
195/C3	Ã	E4,41	~A	Uppercase A with tilde
196/C4	Ä	E85,41	¨A	Uppercase A with diæresis
197/C5	Å	EA,41	°A	Uppercase A with Angstrom
198/C6	Æ	A5	Æ	Uppercase diphthong A with E
199/C7	Ç	F0,43	¸C	Uppercase C with cedilla
200/C8	È	E1,45	`E	Uppercase E with grave accent
201/C9	É	E2,45	´E	Uppercase E with acute accent
202/CA	Ê	E3,45	^E	Uppercase E with circumflex
203/CB	Ë	E8,45	¨E	Uppercase E with diæresis
204/CC	Ì	E1,49	`I	Uppercase I with grave accent
205/CD	Í	E2,49	´I	Uppercase I with acute accent
206/CE	Î	E3,49	^I	Uppercase I with circumflex
207/CF	Ï	E8,49	¨I	Uppercase I with diæresis
209/D1	Ñ	E4,4E	~N	Uppercase N with tilde

¹²For more information about the ANSEL character set, see “MARC 21: Specifications for Record Structure, Character Sets, and Exchange Media” at <http://lcweb.loc.gov/marc/specifications> .

ISO Latin-1 Decimal/Hex	ISO Latin-1 Character	ANSEL Hex	ANSEL Character	Diacritic Name
210/D2	Ò	E1,4F	`O	Uppercase O with grave accent
211/D3	Ó	E2,4F	´O	Uppercase O with acute accent
212/D4	Ô	E3,4F	ˆO	Uppercase O with circumflex
213/D5	Õ	E4,4F	˜O	Uppercase O with tilde
214/D6	Ö	E8,4F	¨O	Uppercase O with diæresis
216/D8	Ø	A2	Ø	Uppercase O with oblique stroke
217/D9	Û	E1,55	`U	Uppercase U with grave accent
218/DA	Ú	E2,55	´U	Uppercase U with acute accent
219/DB	Û	E3,55	ˆU	Uppercase U with circumflex
220/DC	Ü	E8,55	¨U	Uppercase U with diæresis
221/DD	Ý	E2,59	´Y	Uppercase Y with acute accent
223/DF	ß	73,73	ss	Lowercase German letter sharp s
224/EO	à	E1,61	´a	Lowercase a with grave accent
225/E1	á	E2,61	´a	Lowercase a with acute accent
226/E2	â	E3,61	ˆa	Lowercase a with circumflex
227/E3	ã	E4,61	˜a	Lowercase a with tilde
228/E4	ä	E8,61	¨ a	Lowercase a with diæresis
229/E5	å	EA,61	°a	Lowercase a with Angstrom
230/E6	æ	B5	æ	Lowercase diphthong a with e
231/E7	ç	F0,63	¸c	Lowercase c with cedilla

ISO Latin-1 Decimal/Hex	ISO Latin-1 Character	ANSEL Hex	ANSEL Character	Diacritic Name
232/E8	è	E1,65	`e	Lowercase e with grave accent
233/E9	é	E2,65	´e	Lowercase e with acute accent
234/EA	ê	E3,65	ˆe	Lowercase e with circumflex
235/EB	ë	E8,65	¨e	Lowercase e with diæresis
236/EC	ì	E1,69	`i	Lowercase i with grave accent
237/DE	í	E2,69	´i	Lowercase i with acute accent
238/EE	î	E3,69	ˆi	Lowercase i with circumflex
239/FE	ï	E8,69	¨i	Lowercase i with diæresis
241/F1	ñ	E4,6E	~n	Lowercase n with tilde
242/F2	ò	E1,6F	`o	Lowercase o with grave accent
243/F3	ó	E2,6F	´o	Lowercase o with acute accent
244/F4	ô	E3,6F	ˆo	Lowercase o with circumflex
245/F5	õ	E4,6F	~o	Lowercase o with tilde
246/F6	ö	E8,6F	¨o	Lowercase o with diæresis
248/F8	ø	B2	ø	Lowercase o with oblique stroke
249/F9	ù	E1,75	`u	Lowercase u with grave accent
250/FA	ú	E2,75	´u	Lowercase u with acute accent
251/FB	û	E3,75	ˆu	Lowercase u with circumflex
252/FC	ü	E8,75	¨u	Lowercase u with diæresis
253/FD	ý	E2,79	´y	Lowercase y with acute accent
254/FF	ÿ	E8,79	¨y	Lowercase y with diæresis

APPENDIX B

CONTRIBUTOR INITIALS LIST FOR THE AAT

CONTRIBUTORS

Contributors of names to the AAT are occasionally noted by their initials or an abbreviated form of their name in the SOURCE field; however, most contributors are not listed in the published record. In future editions of the AAT, the contributors will be cited.

End-users should understand that the AAT is a compiled resource. They should have access to a list of contributors to the AAT.

Partial List of Contributors to the AAT

AVERY:Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals
BHA:Bibliography of the History of Art / Bibliographie d'Histoire de l'Art
CCA:Canadian Centre for Architecture / Centre Canadien d'Architecture
FDA:Foundation for Documents of Architecture
GCI:Getty Conservation Institute
GRLPA:Getty Research Library Photo Archive
HRHRC:Harry Ransom Humanities Research Center, University of Texas, Austin
JPGM:The J. Paul Getty Museum
MHS:Minnesota Historical Society
NAL:National Art Library, London, U.K.
NMAA:National Museum of African Art, Smithsonian Institution
NMS:National Museums of Scotland
UCBERK: ...University of California at Berkeley, Architecture Slide Library
V&A:Victoria and Albert Museum

BACKGROUND

Contributors include abstracting and indexing projects, collections of images, object-based collections, and vocabulary experts.

The **Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals** contains over 230,000 records that index more than 1,000 periodicals, representing material published worldwide on architecture, archeology, city planning, interior design, and historic preservation. Coverage reaches from the 1930s (with selective coverage dating back to the 1860s) to the present.

The **Bibliography of the History of Art/Bibliographie d'Histoire de l'Art** is jointly sponsored by the J. Paul Getty Trust and the Institut de l'Information Scientifique et Technique (INIST), a division of France's Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS). The BHA produces abstracts and indexes of current

literature on the history of art, including books, conference proceedings, dissertations, exhibition and dealer's catalogs, and articles from more than 2,500 periodicals. It focuses primarily on European and American art. The Bibliography of the History of Art includes and extends the coverage of its two predecessor art indexes: RAA (Repertoire d'Art et d'Archeologie) from 1973 to 1989 and RILA (International Repertory of the Literature of Art) from 1975 to 1989.

Terminology contributed to the AAT by the **Foundation for Documents of Architecture** was derived from the authorities in the FDA's experimental database. This database was compiled by FDA in 1988-1989, during a period FDA cataloged architectural drawings in order to test guidelines proposed by the Architectural Drawings Advisory Group (ADAG). ADAG was a consortium of institutions representing museums, libraries, archives, and art historians world-wide, including the Royal Institute of British Architects; the Centre Canadien d'Architecture/Canadian Centre for Architecture; the National Archives of Canada; the American Architectural Foundation, American Institute of Architects; the Avery Architectural and Fine Arts Library, Columbia University; the Cooper-Hewitt Museum, Smithsonian Institution; the Library of Congress; the National Archives and Records Administration of the United States; the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.; the Victoria and Albert Museum; the Deutsches Architekturmuseum, the École Supérieure des Beaux-Arts, Graphische Sammlung Albertina, and the Royal Library, Windsor. The members of FDA who contributed information were the Canadian Centre for Architecture, the National Gallery of Art in Washington, the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, the National Archives of Canada, and the J. Paul Getty Trust.¹³

The **Canadian Centre for Architecture / Centre Canadien d'Architecture** is a museum and study center located in Montréal, Québec, Canada. The CCA collects works of art and documentation having to do with architecture, urban planning, and landscape design from cultures throughout the world.

The **Getty Conservation Institute** engages in activities dedicated to furthering conservation practice and education in order to enhance and encourage the preservation, understanding, and interpretation of the visual arts -- broadly interpreted to include objects, collections, architecture, and sites. The GCI contributed terms having to do with conservation and related topics, including indexing terms used in the Art and Archaeology Technical Abstracts (AATA).

The **Getty Research Library Photo Archive** provided terminology used to index their visual collections, which document the history of art from Antiquity to the present. The Photo Archive contains approximately two million photographs, primarily black and white, which document a wide variety of works of art and architecture.

Harry Ransom Humanities Research Center is located at the University of Texas, Austin. In addition to other works, the Ransom Center maintains a large rare book and manuscript collection, containing about 800,000 volumes and 37 million manuscripts. The Ransom Center contributed terminology related to this collection.

The **J. Paul Getty Museum** was found by J. Paul Getty; it collects Western art, focusing on art from antiquity through Impressionism. The galleries at the Getty Center house collections of European paintings, drawings, sculpture, illuminated manuscripts, decorative arts, furniture, and European and American photographs. The facility at the Getty Villa in Malibu will house the collection of classical antiquities.

The **Minnesota Historical Society** sponsors museum exhibits and has an extensive library and archival collections.

The **National Art Library, London** is a major reference library and the Victoria and Albert Museum's curatorial department for the art, craft, and design of the book.

¹³ A standard for cataloging architectural drawings resulted: Porter, Vicki and Robin Thornes. *A Guide to the Description of Architectural Drawings*. New York: G.K. Hall & Co., 1994 (see <http://www.getty.edu/gri/standard/fda>).

The **National Museum of African Art, Smithsonian Institution** is devoted solely to research in and to the collection and exhibition of African art. The facility serves as an art museum and a research and reference center, housing a photographic archives and research library, as well as exhibition galleries and public education facilities.

The **National Museums of Scotland** have an extensive collection of art, artifacts, and material culture built up over more than two centuries. The collections are housed at six sites, including the Royal Museum and the new Museum of Scotland.

University of California at Berkeley, Architecture Slide Library is associated with the College of Environmental Design, the Department of Architecture. The collection represents the pictorial and visual history of architecture and urbanism through the ages, including the arts, design, and technology.

The **Victoria and Albert Museum** in London is a large museum of art and design, including 146 galleries of furniture, fashion, textiles, paintings, silver, glass, ceramics, sculpture, jewelry, books, prints and photographs, reflect centuries of artistic achievement from all over the world

The **Vocabulary Program** (formerly known as the Vocabulary Coordination Group, or VCG) is located in the Getty Research Institute. The Vocabulary Program compiles three vocabularies, the *Art & Architecture Thesaurus* (AAT), the *Union List of Artist Names* (ULAN), and the *Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names* (TGN).

The editors of the **Vocabulary Program** and the original AAT staff in Williamstown, Massachusetts, processed contributions and added many original records to the AAT. They researched and constructed all of the hierarchies.





APPENDIX C SAMPLE AAT DATA

SAMPLE RECORD 1: REC Format <i>barrier-free design (Associated Concepts, <functional concepts>)</i>	
<i>FIELD LABEL</i>	<i>EXAMPLE</i>
LEN	835
STATUS	n
IDNO	68848
DATCHG	19930601
DATENT	19880101
CN	B.BM.AXC.ALO
ST	CON
TERM	barrier-free design
UF	access, handicapped
UF	design, barrier-free
UF	handicapped access
UF	X factor
BT	<functional concepts>
SN	SCOPE NOTE: The creation of buildings which are intended to be universally accessible or usable, regardless of the individual user's abilities or disabilities.
HN	March 1993 scope note added. December 1992 descriptor moved. May 1990 lead-in term added.
SOURCE	access, handicapped (AAT)
SOURCE	Architecture and the physically handicapped (AVERY)
SOURCE	barrier-free design (AVERY; BFS; PC; RIBA)
SOURCE	design, barrier-free (AAT)
SOURCE	Disabled people (RIBA)
SOURCE	handicapped access (CAND)
SOURCE	X factor (CAND)
LINK	Architecture and the physically handicapped
LINK	barrier-free design
\$\$	

SAMPLE RECORD 2: REC Format*rhyta (Containers, <vessels for serving and consuming food>)*

<i>FIELD LABEL</i>	<i>EXAMPLE</i>
LEN	1356
STATUS	n
IDNO	198841
DATCHG	19991212
DATENT	19961101
CN	V.TQ. MZZ.ALO.IRI.GMZ
TERM	rhyta
ALT	rhyton
UF	protomai
UF	protome
UF	rhea
UF	rheon
UF	rheons
BT	<functional concepts>
RT	stirrup cups
RT	sturzbechers
RT	drinking vessels
RT	ceremonial vessels
SN	SCOPE 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.
HN	December 1999 scope note added.
SOURCE	horn, drinking (NOM)
SOURCE	protomai (GRSNA)
SOURCE	protome (AAT)
SOURCE	rhea (CAND)
SOURCE	rheon (CAND)
SOURCE	rheons (GRSNA)
SOURCE	rhyta (VERGBA; CAND; LCSH)
SOURCE	rhyton (GRSNA; GOS; GDARTOL; VERGBA; CAND; MACDA; NOM)
LINK	rhyta
\$\$	

SAMPLE RECORD 3: USMARC Format

barrier-free design (*Associated Concepts, <functional concepts>*)

FIELD LABEL	EXAMPLE
Len	01150
Sta	n
Typ	z
Lev	
Bas	00301
Enc	n
001	68848¶
005	19930601000000.0¶
008	880101 n anrnbabn a ana d¶
040	†aAatP†cAatP¶
072	7†aBBM†xB.BM.AXC.ALO†2aat¶
072	†aSPECIAL THESAURUS†xCON†2aat¶
150	†abarrier-free design¶
450	†aaccess, handicapped¶
450	†adesign, barrier-free¶
450	†ahandicapped access¶
450	†aX factor¶
550	†wg†a<functional concepts>¶
680	†iSCOPE NOTE: The creation of buildings which are intended to be universally accessible or usable, regardless of the individual user's abilities or disabilities.¶
688	†aMarch 1993 scope note added. December 1992 descriptor moved. May 1990 lead-in term added.¶
670	†aAAT.†baccess, handicapped¶
670	†aAVERY.†bArchitecture and the physically handicapped¶
670	†aAVERY; BFS; PC; RIBA.†bbarrier-free design¶
670	†aAAT.†bdesign, barrier-free¶
670	†aRIBA.†bDisabled people¶
670	†aCAND.†bhandicapped access¶
670	†aCAND.†bX factor¶
750	0†aArchitecture and the physically handicapped¶
750	0†abarrier-free design¶

