

Getty Iconography Authority™

Introduction and Overview

Patricia Harpring, Managing Editor
Getty Vocabulary Program

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See also [Guidelines for the Iconography Authority](#)

http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/cona_3_6_3_subject_authority.html#3_6_3_1_iconography_authority

See also [CONA and Subject Access for Art Works](#)

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

To contribute to the Getty Iconography Authority,
write to us at vocab@getty.edu

Read about contributions here:

[Contributing to the Getty Vocabularies](#)

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

Getty
Vocabularies

Getty Iconography Authority in Context

What are the Getty Vocabularies?

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

What are the Getty Vocabularies?

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

What are the Getty Vocabularies?

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

What are the Getty Vocabularies?

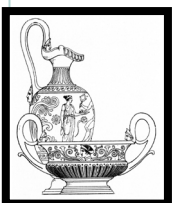
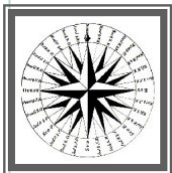
- **Coreferences**: They contain coreferences to other resources where topics overlap (e.g., *Shiva (Hindu deity)*, IA <http://vocab.getty.edu/page/ia/901000021> = LOC <https://lccn.loc.gov/nb2017001158>)
- **How unique**: Getty Vocabularies are unique in their global coverage of the defined domain of visual arts, in citing published sources and contributors, in allowing interconnections among historical and current information, in accommodating the sometimes debated and ambiguous nature of art historical information, and in allowing complex relationships within and between Vocabularies
- **Rich knowledge bases**: They are not simple 'value vocabularies' or authorities; they are rich 'knowledge bases' in themselves, intended for research and discovery
- **Minimum vs rich**: Although each Vocabulary requires a small set of minimum data, the data model allows for rich data that may be exploited for research and discovery
- **Multicultural**: Getty Vocabularies strive to be ever more multilingual, multicultural, and inclusive

What are the Getty Vocabularies?

- Target audience: The primary user communities and target audience of the Getty Vocabularies include researchers in art and architecture, art libraries, archives, visual resource collection catalogers, museums, special collections, other repositories of cultural heritage information, conservation specialists, archaeological projects, bibliographic indexing projects, and the information specialists who attend to the needs of these users. In addition, a significant number of users of the Getty Vocabularies are students or members of the general public.
- How the vocabularies are constructed: The AAT, ULAN, TGN, IA, and CONA are compiled resources that grow primarily through contributions from the expert user community, including large-scale international translation projects
- Increasingly, contributors are expert scholars or scholarly projects

Getty Vocabularies

Enabling digital art history

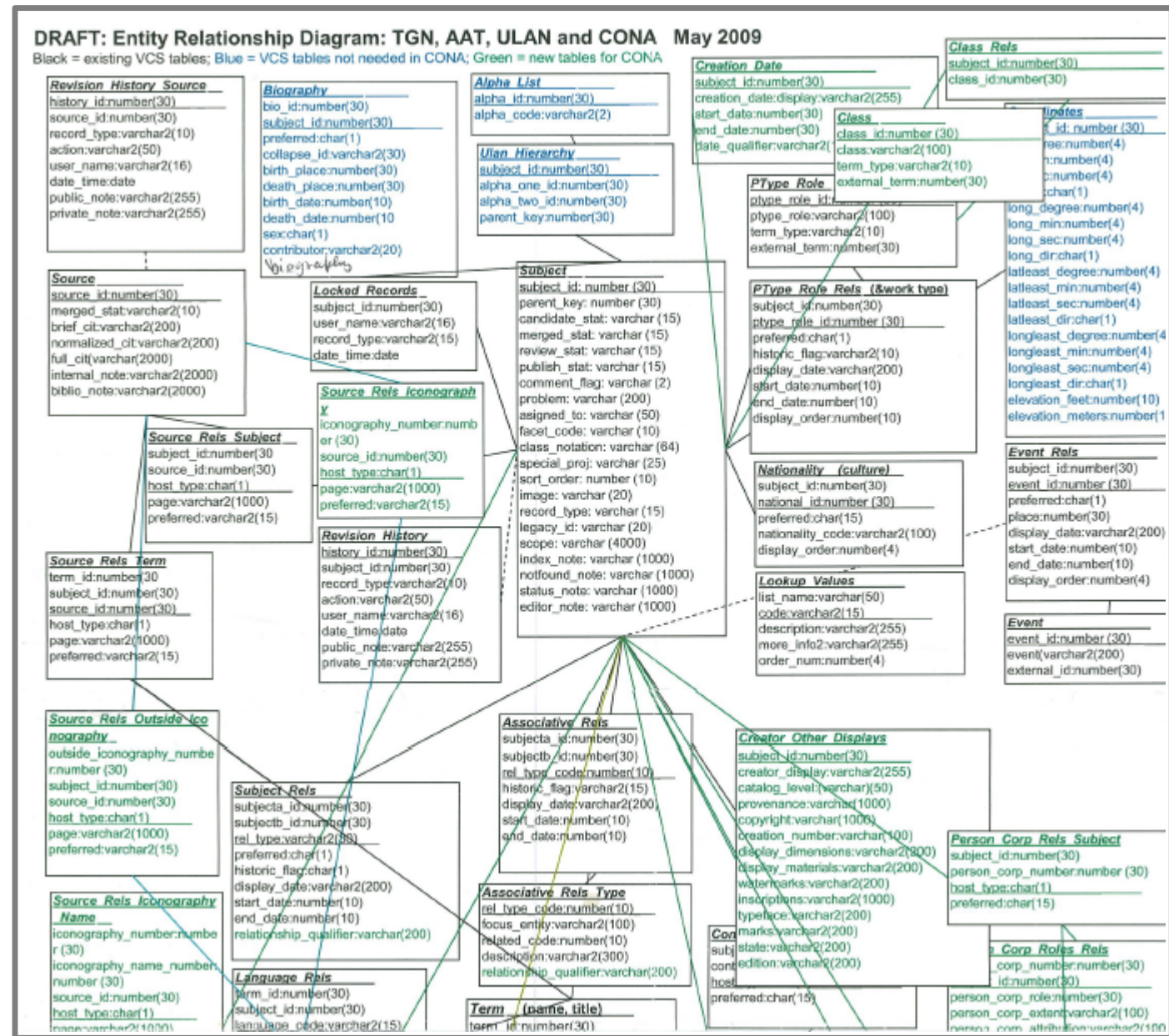
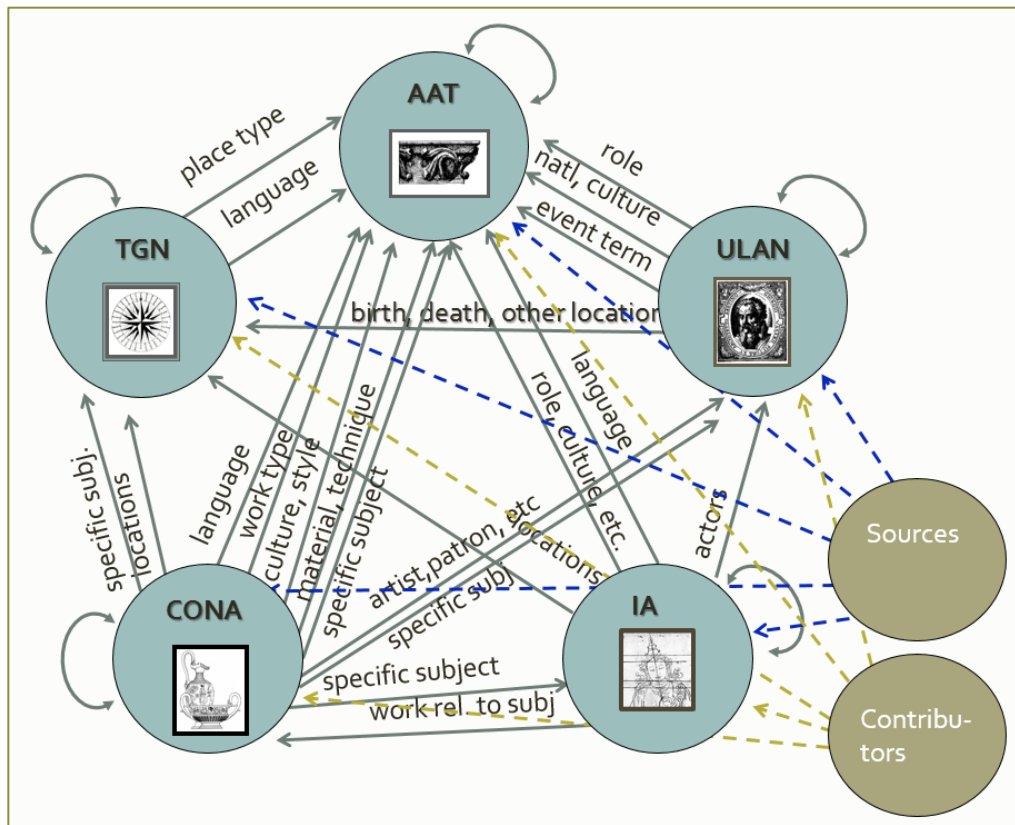


- **AAT**, *Art & Architecture Thesaurus*® includes generic terms in several languages, relationships, sources, and scope notes for agents, work types, roles, materials, styles, cultures, and techniques (e.g., *amphora*, *oil paint*, *olieverf*, *peintures à l'huile*, *acetolysis*, 玉器, *Jadekünste*,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

CONA in Context

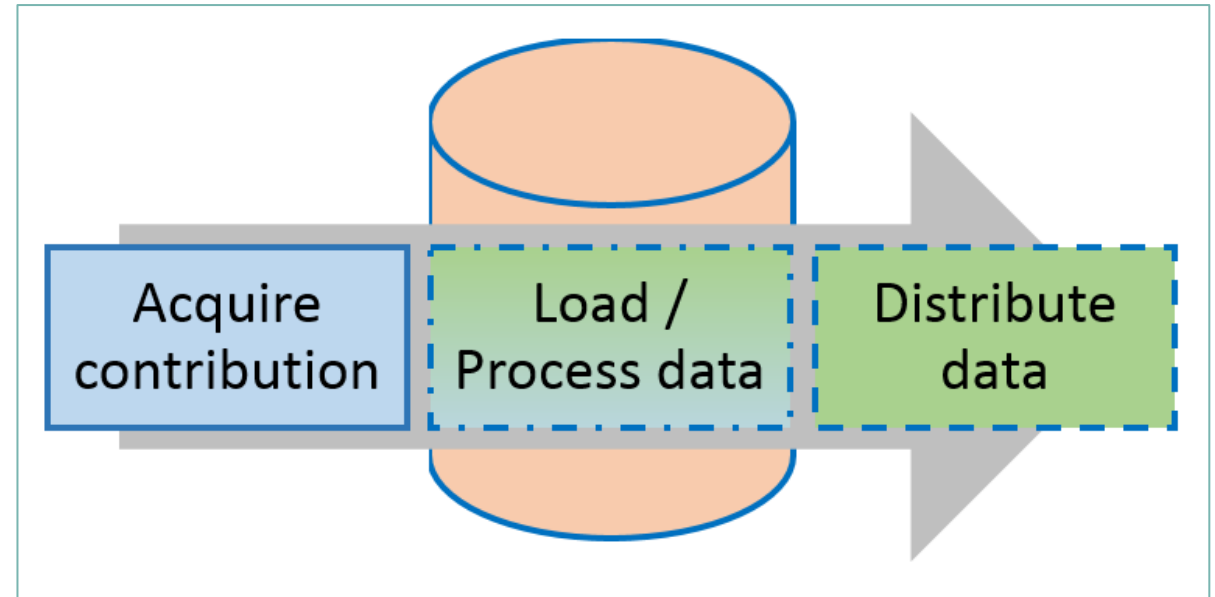
Enabling digital art history

- All Getty Vocabularies have the same Core Structure
- All have the same core editorial rules, content is linked
- Getty Vocabularies are linked to each other



Contributors to the Getty Vocab

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



Contributors to the Getty Vocab

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

How is the data generated?

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

Getty projects are major contributors

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

Examples of other contributors

Centro de Documentación de Bienes Patrimoniales, Santiago

Netherlands Institute for Art History

Staatliche Museen zu Berlin Preussischer Kulturbesitz

Academia Sinica of Taiwan

Canadian Heritage Information Network

Istituto Centrale per il Catalogo e la Documentazione, Rome

Avery Architectural & Fine Arts Library

Courtauld Institute

Canadian Centre for Architecture

Frick Art Reference Library

Indiana University Digital Collections

Harry Ransom Center, University of Texas at Austin

Bunting Visual Resources Library, U. of New Mexico

Pinacoteca do Estado de São Paulo

Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam

Mystic Seaport Museum in Connecticut

Smithsonian National Museum of African Art

Grove Art online

Florentine Codex

National documentation agencies, proj.

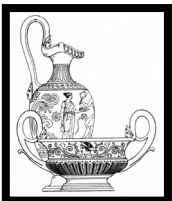
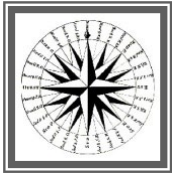
Image collections, libraries

Art repositories

Publishers

Research Proj.

Getty Vocabularies



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- **TGN**, *Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names*® includes names, relationships, and coordinates, with special focus on historical information for current cities, historical nations, empires, archaeological sites, lost settlements, and physical features as necessary for cataloging art; not GIS but may include coreferences to GIS and maps (e.g., *Diospolis, Acalán, Ottoman Empire, Mogao, Ch'ien-fu-tung, Ganges River, गंगा नदी*)
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- **IA**, *Getty Iconography Authority*™ includes proper names, relationships, and dates for iconographical narratives, religious or fictional characters, historical events, names of literary works and performing art; special focus on non-Western with coreferences to other resources including Iconclass for Western (e.g., *Viaggio dei Re Magi, Flood of Deucalion, French Revolution, Olouaipipilele, Xibalba, Niflheim, िश्व, Shiva, Bouddha couché*)
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Content
and context

What is the Getty Iconography Authority?

Adorazione dei Magi
Apedemak
Baby Jaguar
Death and the Miser
Ehecatl
Ganesh
Hades
Hercules
Herakles
Mithras
Niflheim
Noli me tangere
Olouaipilele
Prajnaparamita
Penance of Indra
Reclining Buddha
Bouddha couché
涅槃仏
Storming the Bastille
The Divine Comedy
Tumatauenga
Virgin Hodegetria
World War I
Xibalba



IA, the Getty Iconography Authority TM

IA is a thesaurus that covers topics relevant to art, architecture, and related disciplines; includes multilingual proper names, relationships, and dates for iconographical narratives, religious or fictional characters, themes, historical events, and named literary works and performing arts

- Includes the proper names of subjects not covered by other Getty Vocabularies
- Scope is multicultural and multilingual, grows through contributions
- Includes links to other sources where there is overlap, such as Iconclass and US Library of Congress subject authorities
- The IA is compliant with the Subject Authority of CDWA and CCO (*Categories for the description of Works of Art and Cataloging Cultural Objects*)
- The IA has a thesaural structure; it includes equivalence, associative, and hierarchical relationships
- The IA is linked to the other Getty Vocabularies

Adorazione dei Magi
Apedemak
Baby Jaguar
Death and the Miser
Ehecatl
Ganesh
Hades
Hercules
Herakles
Mithras
Niflheim
Noli me tangere
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Bouddha couché
涅槃仏
Storming the Bastille
The Divine Comedy
Tumatauenga
Virgin Hodegetria
World War I
Xibalba

<http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/cona/index.html>

Cultural Objects Name Authority® Online

Search CONA [? Help](#)

Find Title or ID: [Search](#)

Work Types: [Clear](#)

[AAT Lookup](#)

Creator, etc.:

[ULAN Lookup](#)

Material:

[AAT Lookup](#)

Location/Repository: number

[ULAN Lookup](#)

Geographic: (Does not include works in repositories)

[TGN Lookup](#)

Creation Date Range: start year end year

General Subject:

[Lookup](#)

Specific Subject:

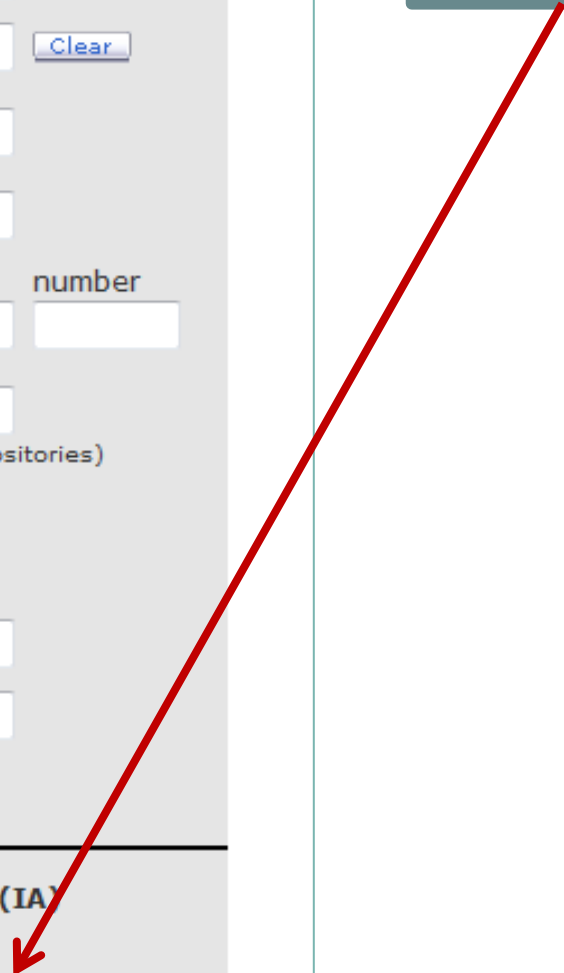
[AAT Lookup](#) [ULAN Lookup](#) [TGN Lookup](#) [IA Lookup](#)

Search the Iconography Authority (IA)

Iconography:

[Browse IA hierarchies](#)

- Search the IA online
- Currently via a search box on the CONA form





Getty Iconography Authority™

Sample record

IA ID: 1000085

Names:

Avalokiteshvara

Avalokiteśvara

अवलोकितेश्वर

ཐཱཱ་བ་རས་གཟིགས་

Spyan ras gzigs

Names in multiple languages

Users may choose the name appropriate for their needs

AAT links

role/characteristic is ... bodhisattva

symbolic attribute is ... lotus

culture/religion is ... Mahayana (Buddhism)

culture/religion is ... Theravada (Buddhism)

AAT
TGN
ULAN
CONA

Associative Relationships

associated with Krishna (Hindu iconography)

counterpart is Guanyin (Buddhist iconography)

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

Hierarchical Relationships

Top of the IA hierarchies

Legend, Religion, Mythology

Buddhist iconography

Buddhist characters

Avalokiteshvara (Buddhist iconography)

Contributors & sources

[VP] Encyclopedia Britannica Online

(2002-); Bowker, Oxford Dictionary

of World Religions (1997);

Huntington, Art of Ancient India

(1985); **LC:** LC control no.: sh

85010492



Getty Iconography Authority™

Sample record

IA ID: 1000085

Names:

Avalokiteshvara

Avalokiteśvara

अवलोकितेश्वर

ཐཱཱ་བ་རས་གཟིགས་

Spyan ras gzigs

5000191

5001067

5001068

AAT links

role/characteristic is ... bodhisattva

symbolic attribute is ... lotus

culture/religion is ... Mahayana (Buddhism)

culture/religion is ... Theravada (Buddhism)

AAT
TGN
ULAN
CONA

Associative Relationships

associated with Krishna (Hindu iconography)

counterpart is Guanyin (Buddhist iconography)

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

Hierarchical Relationships

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Buddhist iconography

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Avalokiteshvara (Buddhist iconography)

Contributors & sources

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

Names in multiple languages


Users may choose the name appropriate for their needs

The same record in the online display

ID: 901000085

Record Type: Character/Person

Page link: <http://vocab.getty.edu/page/ia/901000085>

 **Avalokiteshvara (Buddhist bodhisattva)**

Note: Bodhisattva who embodies the compassion of all Buddhas. This bodhisattva is variably depicted and described and is portrayed in different cultures as either female or male. He supremely exemplifies the bodhisattva's resolve to postpone his own Buddhahood until he has helped every being on earth achieve emancipation.

Names:

Avalokiteshvara (Buddhist bodhisattva) (preferred,English,D)

Avalokiteśvara (Buddhist bodhisattva) (English,U)

Avalokitesvara (Buddhist bodhisattva) (English)

अवलोकितेश्वर (Buddhist bodhisattva) (Sanskrit,U)

འཕགས་ར་རྩེད་ (Buddhist bodhisattva) (Tibetan)

Spyan ras gzigs (Buddhist bodhisattva) (Tibetan (transliterated),U,N)

Hierarchical Position:

 Legend, Religion, Mythology (P)

<Buddhist iconography> (P)

<Buddhist characters> (P)

Avalokiteshvara (Buddhist bodhisattva) (I)

Related Iconography:

associated with [Krishna](#)

.....(Legend, Religion, Mythology, Hindu iconography, Hindu characters, Krishna (Hindu deity)) [901000876]

has as manifestation [Amoghapasa](#)

.....(Legend, Religion, Mythology, Buddhist iconography, Buddhist characters, Amoghapasa (Buddhist character)) [901001457]

counterpart is [Tara](#)

.....(Legend, Religion, Mythology, Buddhist iconography, Buddhist characters, Tara (Hindu-Buddhist deity)) [901001903]

counterpart is [Guanyin](#)

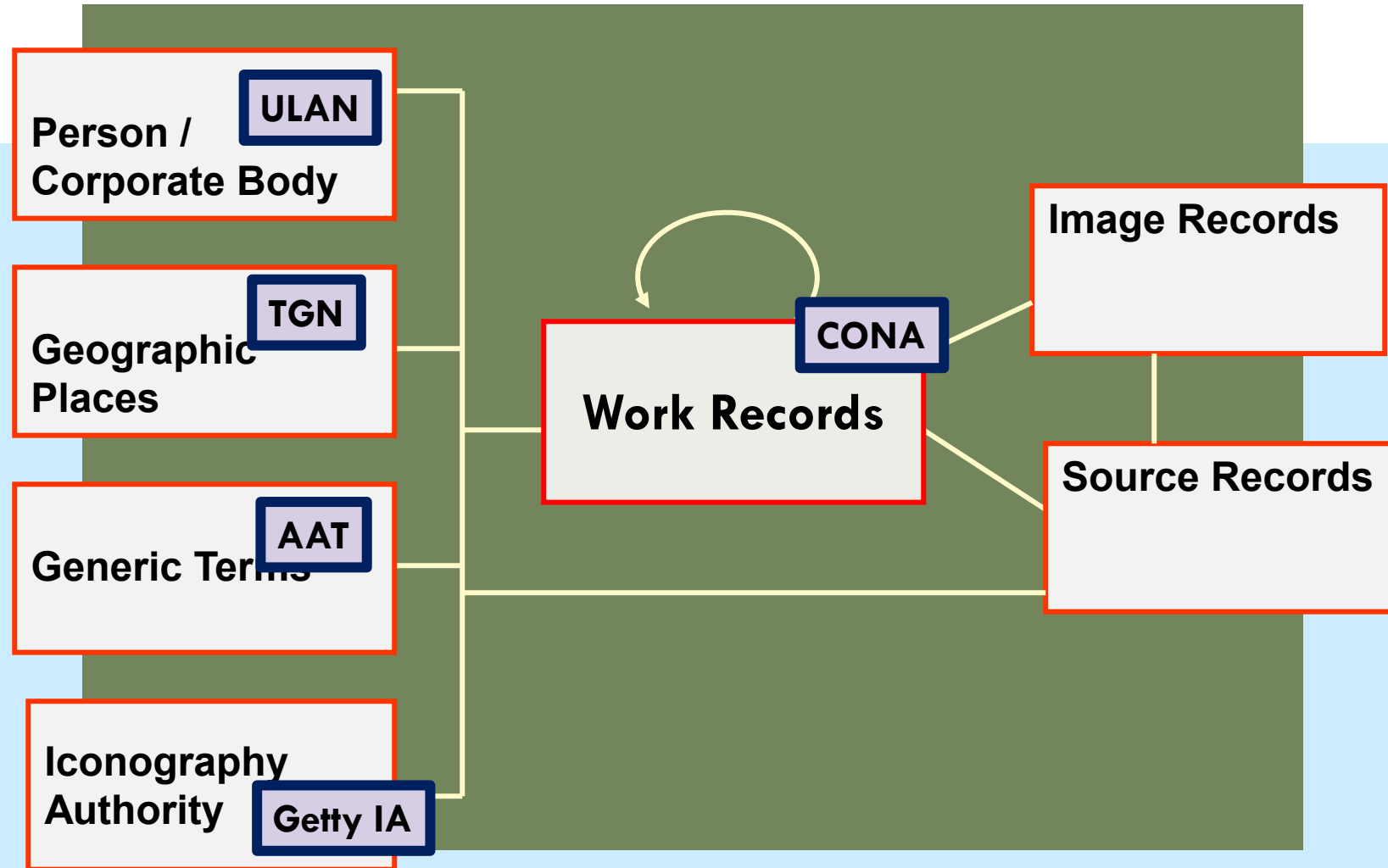
.....(Legend, Religion, Mythology, Buddhist iconography, Buddhist characters, Guanyin (Buddhist bodhisattva)) [901001278]

author of [Great Compassion Mantra](#)

.....(Literature and Performing Arts, Named written and performed works, Literary works: Philosophy, Religion, Great Compassion Mantra (incantation, Buddhist, translated 7th/8th century)) [901001355]

Entity Relationship Diagram for IA and other Getty Vocabularies linked to Work Records

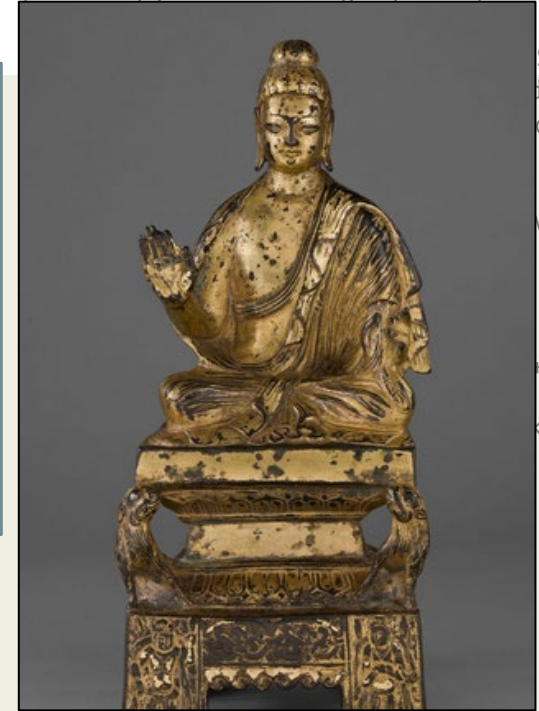
- Illustrates the Iconography Authority in context of the CDWA/CCO model



How to know in which vocabulary to place a new subject

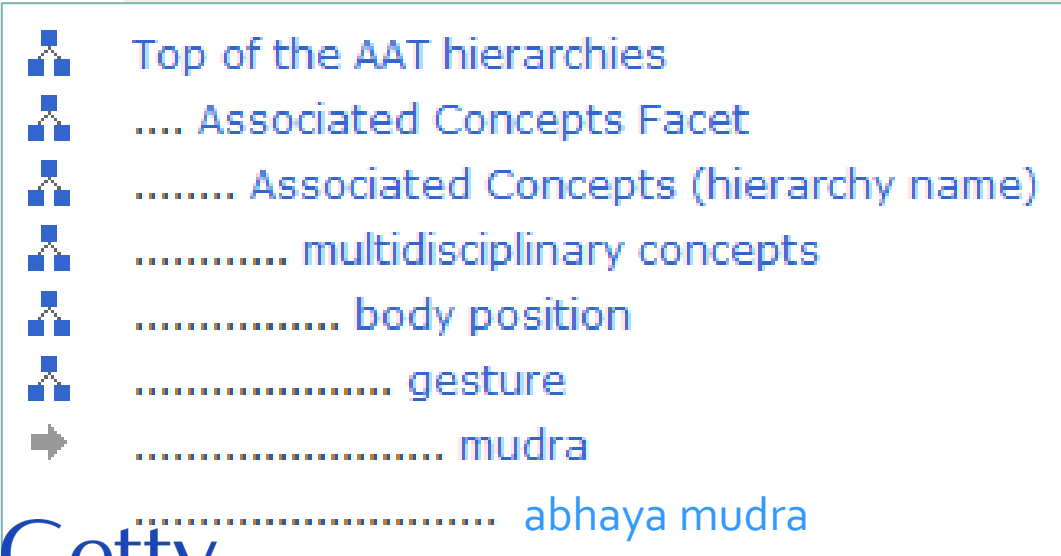
- For details of scope, see discussion of the IA hierarchy below
- Consult Iconography Authority Guidelines online
- Look for precedent in the IA and other vocabularies
- **In brief:** The IA includes proper names for subjects not covered in the other Getty Vocabularies
- The IA includes named historical events, religious or mythological iconography, religious & fictional characters & places, themes from literature

CONA ID: 700008853 Cataloging Level: item
 Classification: sculpture Work Type: figurine | sculpture
 Title: Buddha in Abhaya-mudra Seated on a Lion Throne
 Date: dated 484 Current location: Harvard Art Museum
 (Cambridge, Massachusetts); Repository Number:



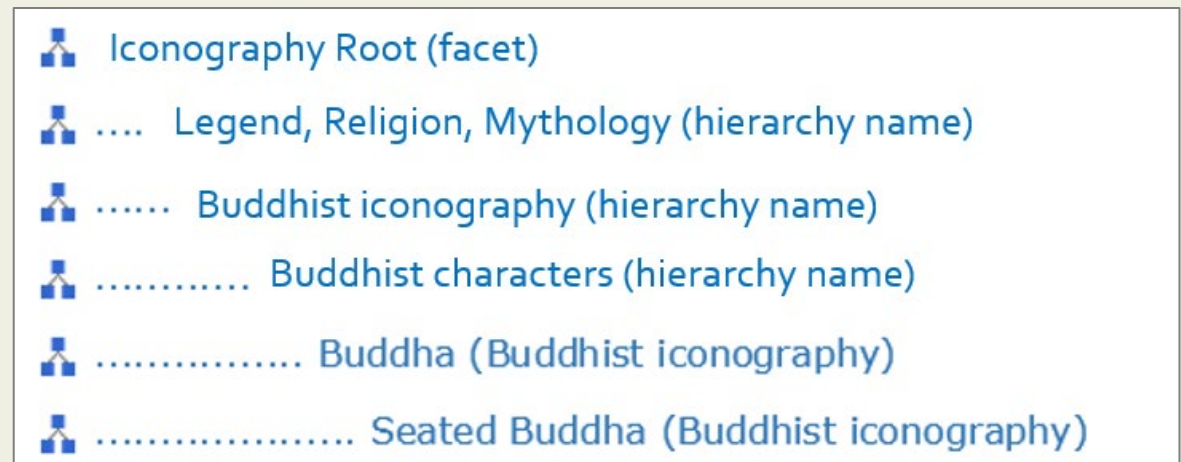
Sackler
 Address note:
 dhism and Early
 Wei dynasty,
 9/16 x 6 5/16 x
 (by 1943),

Pose and gestures, generic terms, in the AAT



Getty

Type of Buddha as a proper name for iconography in the IA



Iconography
terminology in
the context of
indexing
depicted
subjects of
work records

Indexing subjects for art and architecture

General Subject and Specific Subject

- **General Subject:** Required to include one general subject
- Controlled by an extensible list, not linked to Getty Vocabularies
- Purpose is to place the depicted subject in a broad category; count nouns are plural

- **Specific Subject:** Optional but highly recommended
- Add terms to describe subject as specifically as possible
However, index only the most important characteristics or topics
- Controlled by AAT, TGN, ULAN, CONA, and the Getty IA
- Purpose is to index subject and allow retrieval using Getty Vocabularies
- May repeat same concept as in General Subject, but more specifically if possible
- Avoid repeating the Work Type

- Contributors may instead link Iconclass, LOC Authorities, etc., if these terms are already incorporated in their local data

Subjects depicted

CONA ID 70000012 Class: Precolombian art Work Type: vessel
Title: Vessel with Mythological Scene
Creator Display: unknown Maya

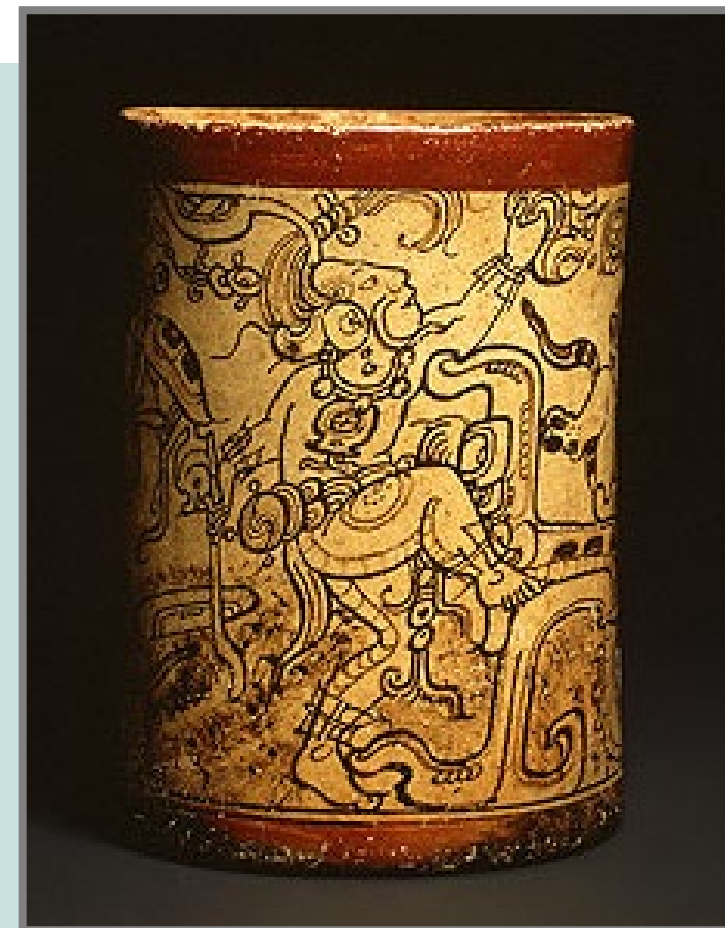


General Subject:

- religion and mythology [*General Subject ID 31801*]

Specific Subjects:

- Baby Jaguar (Maya character) [*IA 901002211*]
- Chahk (Maya deity) [*IA 901002210*]
- Witz creature (Maya creature) [*IA 901002213*]
- dog (species) [*AAT 300250130*]
- firefly [*AAT 300438629*]
- skeleton (animal component) [*AAT 300191778*]
- ax (weapon) [*AAT 300024664*]
- altar [*AAT 300003725*]
- rain [*AAT 300055377*]
- Life and Death [*IA 901002294*]
- Xibalba (Maya underworld) [*IA 1000045*]



- **description, identification, interpretation**
- What the work is “of” and “about”
(*ofness, aboutness, isness*) *
- Common iconographic themes, stories, and characters



General Subject:

- religion and mythology [*General Subject ID 31801*]

Specific Subjects:

- Baby Jaguar (Maya character) [*IA 901002211*]
- Chahk (Maya deity) [*IA 901002210*]
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- skeleton (animal component) [*AAT 300191778*]
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- altar [*AAT 300003725*]
- rain [*AAT 300055377*]
- Life and Death [*IA 901002294*]
- Xibalba (Maya underworld) [*IA 1000045*]

Identification

Description

Interpretation



Controlled by AAT, ULAN, TGN, CONA, and IA

- Linking to vocabularies and the IA allows multilingual retrieval of the concepts



AAT ID 300191778

Terms

- skeleton [English]
- beendergestel [Dutch]
- esqueleto [Spanish]
- squelette [Italian]
- 骨架 [Chinese]

IA ID 1000045

Names

- Xibalba
- Place of Fear

General Subject:

- religion and mythology [*General Subject ID 31801*]

Specific Subjects:

- Baby Jaguar (Maya character) [*IA 901002211*]
- Chahk (Maya deity) [*IA 901002210*]
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- Xibalba (Maya underworld) [*IA 1000045*]



Sources of subject terminology

- Use subject terminology derived from authoritative sources

Terms for indexing subject may come from various sources

- AAT (generic terms)
- TGN (place names)
- ULAN (people and corporate bodies)
- CONA (works depicted in other works)
- IA (literature, events, iconography, characters)
 - Other resources for iconography, may be linked to IA; IA is the only subject resource that is a thesaurus and global in scope
 - *Iconclass*
 - *Library of Congress Subject Headings*
 - *[Garnier Thesaurus Iconographique, many others]*

Examples of subject indexing

- E.g., in CONA subject terms
- provide access through Depicted Subjects



Depicted Subjects

General

portraits
history and legend

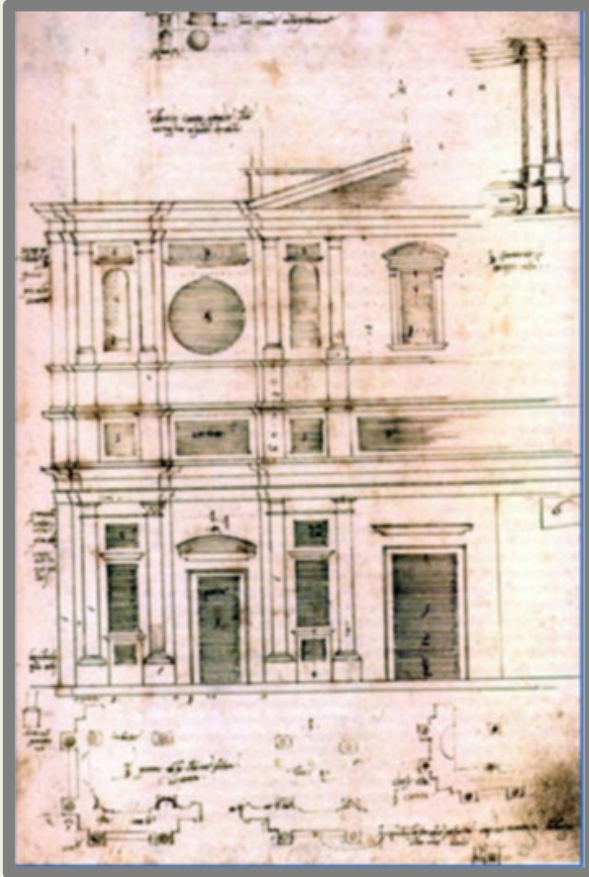
Specific

- Antietam National Battlefield (Sharpsburg, Maryland, United States) . **TGN**
- American Civil War (event) **IA**
- Abraham Lincoln (American president, 1809-1865) **ULAN**
- John McClelland (American Union General, 1812-1900) **ULAN**
- Allan Pinkerton (American Secret Service agent, detective, 1819-1884) . **AAT**
- army camp
- tents (portable buildings) **AAT**

CONA ID: 700008509 Class: photographs Work Type: photograph
Title: *Lincoln on the Battlefield of Antietam*
Creator: Alexander Gardner (American photographer, 1821-1882)
Date: 1862
Material: albumen print
Dimensions: 8 5/8 x 7 3/4 inches
Location: J. Paul Getty Museum (Los Angeles, CA); 84.xm.482.1

Examples of subject indexing

- E.g., in CONA subject terms
- provide access through Depicted Subjects



Depicted Subjects

General
architecture

Specific

San Lorenzo (built work, Florence, Italy)	CONA
church	AAT
façade	AAT
elevation	AAT
plan	AAT

CONA ID: 700008510 Class: drawings Work Type: drawing
Title: *Plan and Elevation of the façade of San Lorenzo*
Creator: Aristotile da Sangallo after Michelangelo
Date: late 15th century
Measurements: 32.0 x 21.5 cm (12 1/2 x 8 3/8 inches)
Mat & Tech: pen and sepia ink
Location: Staatliche Graphische Sammlung (Munich, Germany) #33258.

Exam

Indexing

- E.g., in CONA subject terms
- provide access through Depicted Subjects



CONA ID: 700008511
Class: Asian art sculpture Work Type: sculpture
Title: *Bodhisattva, probably Avalokiteshvara (Guanyin)*,
Creator: unknown Chinese
Culture: Northern Qi dynasty (550-577)
Date: ca. 550–560
Creation Location: Shanxi Province, China
Mat & Tech: sandstone with pigments
Dimensions: height 13 3/4 ft. (419.1 cm)
Current Location: Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York);
The Sackler Fund, 1965 (65.29.4).

Depicted Subjects

General

religion and mythology
human figures

Specific

bodhisattva **AAT**

Guanyin **IA**

Maitreya **IA**

When identification is uncertain, index both

Examples of subject indexing

- All works should be indexed with subject
- Even non representational works and utilitarian objects
- Avoid repeating Work Type, *bell*



unknown Chinese; Zong Zhou Zhong; bell; bronze; ca. 857-842 BCE; 65.6 x 35.2 cm; National Palace Museum (Taipei, Taiwan)

Depicted Subjects

General

ceremonial object

Indexing Type: isness

Specific

ceremonial sound device

Extent: purpose

AAT

Content
of the IA

Fields in the Iconography Authority

Required fields
and
optional fields

List of fields in the Iconography Authority

- **Iconography ID** (*required-default*)
- **Iconography Parent** (*required*)
- **Iconography Type** (*required*)
- **Iconography Name** (*required*)
 - **Sequence Number** (*required-default*)
 - **Term Preferred Flag** (*required-default*)
 - **Term Type** (*required-default*)
 - **Qualifier / Descriptive Phrase**
- **Language**
 - **Language Preferred Flag**
- **Name Source** (*required*)
 - **Source Preferred Flag**
 - **Page**

Links to IA
itself
and to AAT,
TGN, ULAN,
and CONA

List of fields in the Iconography Authority

continued

- **Descriptive Note**
- **Iconography Display Date**
 - **Start Date and End Date**
- **Related Iconographical Subject / IA to IA**
 - **Relationship Type**
 - **Relationship Note**
- **Related Generic Concept / IA to AAT**
 - **Relationship Type**
 - **Relationship Note**
- **Related Place / IA to TGN**
 - **Relationship Type**
 - **Relationship Note**
- **Related Person or Corporate Body / IA to ULAN**
 - **Relationship Type**
 - **Relationship Note**
- **Iconography Source**
 - **Page**

Iconography ID required

- **Iconography ID:** Unique numeric identifier for the Iconography Authority record (e.g., 100021)

Required: System-generated

Throughout the IA system, numeric IDs are used to uniquely identify names, values in controlled lists, including languages and relationship types.

Hierarchical Context (Parent) required

- **Iconography Parent:** The broader context(s) for the iconography record; parents refer to *Hierarchical Relationships*, which are broader/narrower, reciprocal relationships between records
- Hierarchical relationships between records in the Iconography Authority are generally *instance or whole/part* (rather than *genus/species*)
- The Iconography Authority is polyhierarchical, meaning that concepts can belong to more than one parent

Records with their parents

Iconography Root
....Legend, Religion, Mythology
.....Hindu and Buddhist iconography
.....Hindu and Buddhist characters
.....Buddha (Buddhist iconography)
.....Reclining Buddha
.....Seated Buddha

Facets of the IA

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

Choosing the Hierarchical Context (Parent)

facet

- **Literature**

The Literature facet includes literary works that do not fit more conveniently in Religion, Mythology, and Legend facet or as history. As of this writing, the Literature facet is divided into the following divisions.

- **Literary characters:** Named characters from literary, musical, and dramatic works. E.g., *Don Quixote* (Cervantes, *Don Quixote de la Mancha*) and *Queen of the Night* (Mozart, *Magic Flute*). Through associative relationships, link the character to the literary work in Related iconographic Subject.
- For religious and mythological characters, place them in the Religion and Mythology facet. Historical characters should be included in ULAN.
- **Literary fictional places:** Included are physical features, administrative geographic places, and fictional built works. An example is *Middlemarch (England)*, the fictional place in the setting for George Eliot's 1872 novel *Middlemarch*. Through associative relationships, link the place to the literary work in Related iconographic Subject.
- For religious and mythological places, place them in the Religion, Mythology, and Legend facet. Real current or historical places should be placed in TGN.

Choosing the Hierarchical Context (Parent)

- **Literary themes or narratives:** Included are themes and narratives. An example is the tale of the lovers *Angelica and Medoro*, from *Orlando Furioso* by Ariosto. Through associative relationships, link the theme or narrative to the literary work in Related iconographic Subject.
- For religious and mythological narratives, place them in the Religion, Mythology, and Legend facet.
- **Named written or performed works:** Included are named written or performed works. Examples include *The Odyssey* by Homer; *De arithmetica* by Boethius; *Fedra incoronata*, a choreographic work; and *The Bible* as a literary work. Link authors and other creators of the literary work in ULAN through Related People and Corporate Bodies.

Hierarchical Context (Parent)

facet

- **Named Events**

In the Named Events facet are included events having a proper name, including historical events, named natural disasters, and exhibitions. For generic terms referring to events, use the AAT rather than the IA.

- **Prehistoric events:** Includes named events related to human activity in the prehistoric era. Events placed here may also be linked to the hierarchical level for the geographic region where they occurred. For example, Settlement of the Americas may be linked to North and South America history, but also linked here as a Prehistoric event. For events occurring prior to human activity, place them under Named natural events facets.
- **Ancient history:** Includes named events related to human activity taking place in ancient history, in any location but particularly those that are unrelated to modern political-geographic designations. For localized ancient events, you may instead place them under the appropriate modern political-geographic subfacet elsewhere in the IA hierarchy.
- **North and South American history:** Includes named events taking place in North, South, or Central America. The subfacet is further divided, for example United States history and Pre-Columbian history.

Hierarchical Context (Parent)

- **African history:** Includes named events taking place in Africa. The subfacet is further divided by nation or area.
- **Asian history:** Includes named events taking place in Asia. The subfacet is further divided by nation or area; for example, Chinese history and Indian history.
- **European history:** Includes named events taking place in Europe. The subfacet is further divided by nation or area.
- **Global historical events:** Includes named events related to human activity and taking place over several nations. An example is *World War II*. For events that took place in one area, but should have a part/whole relationship to a global event, make the preferred parent the specific location and a second parent the global event (e.g., *Battle of Maastricht* took place in the Netherlands, but is part of the global event *World War II*). For ancient events taking place over multiple areas, prefer Prehistoric events or Ancient events facets.

For named events that primarily affect nature, even if created by humans, place the concept in the Named natural events facet.

Hierarchical Context (Parent)

- **Named natural events:** Includes named events that were natural in origin, or that affect nature. An example is *the Eruption of Krakatoa (1883, Dutch East Indies)*. For generic terms referring to events or processes that are natural or that affect nature, such as global warming, use the AAT.
- **Named exhibitions:** Includes exhibitions that have proper names and where art and other works of cultural heritage were exhibited. The exhibition may be indexed as a generic event exhibition, with location and date applicable to the Work in the Location area of a Work record. The proper name of the exhibition should be linked in the Specific Subject area of the Work record.
- For exhibitions that recur, if the location and coverage of the exhibition is basically the same every year, do not necessarily make a separate entry for every year in which the exhibition took place (e.g., *International Art Exhibition (Venice, Italy)*). On the other hand, if the exhibition occurs less frequently and is located in a different place each time, often with a different focus, you may create a separate record for each exhibition (e.g., *French Industrial Exposition (Paris, 1844)*).
- **NB: Recurring holidays and seasons** are recorded in the AAT, not in the IA.

Hierarchical Context (Parent)

facet

- **Religion, Mythology, and Legend**

The Religion, Mythology, and Legend facet includes themes, narratives, characters, and places associated with the iconography of religion, mythology, and legend. Historical events are included in the Named Events facet.

- Concepts in this facet are numerous, given the rich heritage of depictions in the history of art. As of this writing, the facet is further divided into the following subfacets.
- **Prehistoric iconography:** Includes named iconographic subjects dating to prehistory. It may be divided into subfacets representing regions or cultures.
- **Egyptian iconography:** Includes named iconographic subjects from the ancient Egyptian tradition. It is further divided into subfacets Egyptian allegory and symbolism, Egyptian characters, Egyptian fictional places, Egyptian narratives.
- **Christian iconography:** Includes named iconographic subjects from the Christian tradition. It is further divided into various subfacets, including Christian allegory and symbolism, Christian characters, Christian fictional places, New Testament narratives, and Other Christian narratives.

Example of further divisions under subfacets

Hierarchical Context (Parent)

detail under a subfacet

- **Christian iconography**
 - **Christian allegory and symbolism**
 - Adoration of the Sacrament
 - Holy Wisdom
 - Tree of Jesse
 - **Christian characters**
 - Alexis, Saint
 - All Saints
 - **Christian fictional places**
 - Hell
 - Mouth of Hell
 - **New Testament narratives**
 - Apocalypse, The
 - + Life of Jesus Christ
 - + Life of the Virgin Mary
 - **Other Christian narratives**
 - + Legend of Saint Nicholas
 - + Life of Saint Francis of Assisi

Hierarchical Context (Parent)

- **Greek and Roman iconography:** Includes named iconographic subjects from the ancient Greek and Roman tradition. It is further divided into subfacets Greek and Roman allegory and symbolism, Greek and Roman characters, Greek and Roman fictional places, Greek and Roman narratives.
- **Hindu iconography:** Includes named iconographic subjects from Hindu. It is further divided into subfacets Hindu allegory and symbolism, Hindu characters, Hindu fictional places, Hindu narratives.
- **Buddhist iconography:** Includes named iconographic subjects from Buddhist traditions. It is further divided into subfacets Buddhist allegory and symbolism, Buddhist characters, Buddhist fictional places, Buddhist narratives.
- **Islamic iconography:** Includes named iconographic subjects from Islamic tradition.
- **Old Testament iconography:** Includes iconography from the Hebrew Bible and first section of the Christian Bible. It is further divided into subfacets Old Testament allegory and symbolism, Old Testament characters, Old Testament fictional places, Old Testament narratives.
- **Norse iconography:** Includes mythology of the North Germanic people from Norse paganism and into the Scandinavian folklore of the modern period. It is further divided into subfacets Norse allegory and symbolism, Norse characters, Norse fictional places, Norse narratives.

Hierarchical Context (Parent)

- **Pacific Islander iconography:** Includes iconography of the traditional cultures of the Pacific Islands. It is further divided into subfacets Pacific Islander allegory and symbolism, Pacific Islander characters, Pacific Islander fictional places, Pacific Islander narratives.
- **Persian iconography:** Includes the iconography of various belief systems of the area of ancient Persia, particularly the iconography of Proto-Indo-Iranian religion and Zoroastrianism, but also including Zurvanism, Mandaëism, and others. It is further divided into subfacets Persian allegory and symbolism, Persian characters, Persian fictional places, Persian narratives.
- **Pre-Columbian iconography:** Includes the iconography of various belief systems of the Pre-Columbian Americas. As of this writing, it is further divided into Maya and Aztec iconography and Southwestern Native American iconography, each of which has further subdivisions by allegory and symbolism, characters, fictional places, and narratives.
- **Taoist iconography:** Includes the iconography of Taoism. It may be further subdivided.
- **Tribal African iconography:** Includes the iconography of African traditional religions. It may be further subdivided.

Hierarchical Context (Parent)

facets

- **Miscellaneous Allegory and Symbolism**

This facet includes named allegorical and symbolic subjects that do not fit into another facet. For generic terms referring to allegory or symbolism, use the AAT rather than the IA.

- **Miscellaneous Characters**

This facet includes named characters that are subjects but do not fit into another facet. An example is the allegorical portrayal using human figures to represent the *Four Winds*.

- **Miscellaneous Fictional Places**

This facet includes named fictional places that do not fit into History, Religion, and Legend facet or any other facet.

- **Miscellaneous Themes and Narratives**

This facet includes named themes and narratives that do not fit into the Literature facet, the Named Events facet, or Religion, Mythology, or the Legend facet.

Iconography Type required

- **Iconography Type:** Term classifying the general type of subject represented in the authority record
- This is the record type
- It categorizes the subject entity according to its intrinsic nature or quality

Event/Narrative
Religion/Mythology/Legend
Literature/Performing Arts
Character/Person
Named Animal
Fictional Place
Fictional Built Work
Allegory/Symbolism

Iconography Type

Often, but not always, Iconography Type reflects the logic of the hierarchical placement

Mark . Descriptor (Qualifier)
 Iconography Root
 Religion, Mythology, and Legend
 Norse iconography
 Norse fictional places
Niflheim

Iconography Edit

Iconography Id: 1000094 **Iconography Parent:** 1000983

Iconography Type: Fictional Place

Descriptive Note: In the Norse creation story, Niflheim was the misty region where the world was created. It was also the cold, dark, misty region where the dead went. In some accounts it was the last of nine worlds, a place of the region of death (Hel). It was situated below one of the world trees.

Display Date: **Start Date:**

Names

#	P	Type	Name
1	P	D	Niflheim
2	V	D	Niflheimr
3	V	UF	Nivlheim
4	V	UF	Nulfheim

Iconography Type

- Event/Narrative
- Religion/Mythology/Legend
- Literature/Performing Arts
- Character/Person
- Named Animal
- Fictional Place
- Fictional Built Work
- Allegory/Symbolism

Iconography Type

- **Event / Narrative**
For named events, activities, and narrative stories. Examples are the *Adoration of the Magi* (Christian iconography) and the *Battle of Bull Run* (United States history).
- **Religion / Mythology / Legend**
General term for a subject that is not history, but from the realm of religion, myth, or legend, and when Event/Narrative, Literature, or Character/Person is not appropriate.
- **Literature / Performance**
For named works of literature or named work of performing art.

Iconography Type

- **Character / Person**
For named people or beings who are included in the IA, not appropriate for ULAN.
- **Named [fictional] Animal**
For fictional named animals. In extremely rare cases, a named plant may be included here. Named historical animals should be recorded in ULAN.
- **Fictional Place**
For named fictional or legendary places, including physical geography (e.g., fictional mountains) and administrative entities (e.g., fictional kingdoms).

Iconography Type

- **Fictional Built Work**

For named fictional architecture or structures. Not to be confused with planned but not executed built works, which belong in CONA as a work record. A fictional built work is one that is named in literature or another source, but not having plans, an architect, etc.

- **Allegory / Symbolism**

For allegorical or symbolic themes that have proper names. Generic allegorical and symbolic terms are in the AAT.

Iconography Type

- **Root Record**
Used only for the top of the hierarchy, called the Iconography Root.
- **Facet**
Major subdivisions of the IA, located under the Root level.
- **Guide Term**
Used for subfacets, located under the facet level and used to organize the postable terms of the IA.

Iconography Name required

- **Iconography Name:** The names used to refer to the subject, including the preferred form of the name, which is the form most commonly found in published sources. It also includes synonyms and variant names for the subject

- **Examples**

- Adoration of the Magi*
- Adorazione dei Magi*
- Hercules*
- Herakles*
- Ganesh*
- Olouaipipilele*
- Virgin Hodegetria*
- World War I*
- WWI*
- Coronation of Napoleon Bonaparte*
- American Civil War*
- Death and the Miser*
- Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*

Each name is identified by a unique numeric ID

[for IA record ID = 1000083]

Name: Adoration of the Magi [5000182]

Name: Adorazione dei Magi [5000183]

Iconography Name

- There is a preferred term for the record as a whole
- There is a preferred term for each language
- For the *record-preferred* name, use the name found most often in authoritative sources: topic-specific dictionaries, encyclopedia entries, glossaries, tables of content, in language of the catalog record (English for the IA), and museums and other cataloging institutions
- Where sources disagree, prefer the most recent scholarly sources
- Include all variant names found in published sources; all names are equal in retrieval
- **Check established authorities:** For subjects within the scope of established subject authorities, including *Iconclass* and the Library of Congress Authorities, add the names provided in those authorities
- **Multilingual:** Include names in other languages. Flag the language so that it may be used for displays and in retrieval
- **Historical names:** Most names in the IA will be Current names for the subject topic. However, if there are historical names for the iconography concept, provided it is indeed an exact synonym, it may be included and flagged Historical Flag = Historical

Iconography Name

- Note that the iconography record must stand for a unique, definable subject concept
- All variant names should be synonyms, as established by authoritative warrant
- If a related subject name has a different meaning in authoritative sources, create a second record for the second subject concept and use qualifiers for both homographs
- Iconography names must be found in authoritative published literature or affirmed by an authoritative source, such as a scholar on a specialized topic
- Constructed names, used when none is available in authoritative sources, must be flagged as Other Flags = *constructed*
- For a source to be used for a name, the name must be used or described in the source in the same way as intended in the IA
- All iconography names in the record should be exact synonyms, interchangeable (as warranted by sources) in describing the subject concept
 - If, based on warrant by sources, iconography name B (a Used For) does not have the same meaning as iconography name A (a Descriptor), make a separate record for iconography name B
 - Variations in depictions of the subject will be different, however, the overall iconography topic as a general concept should be consistent

How to determine if the names are synonyms

- **Issue: Synonyms?** When should a separate IA record be made rather than combining names as synonyms in one record?
- For example, are *First Battle of Bull Run* and *First Battle of Manassas* synonyms?
- Yes. They are variant names referring to the very same battle in the U.S. Civil War (North and South named battles differently)

First Battle of Bull Run (American Civil War, 1861)

(American Civil War, United States history, North and South American history, Named Events)

First Battle of Manassas (American Civil War, 1861)

First Manassas (American Civil War, 1861)

Manassas, 1st Battle of, Va. (American Civil War, 1861)

Second Battle of Bull Run (American Civil War, 1862)

(American Civil War, United States history, North and South American history, Named Events)

Second Battle of Manassas (American Civil War, 1862)

Battle of Second Manassas (American Civil War, 1862)

Second Manassas (American Civil War, 1862)

How to determine if the names are synonyms

- **Issue: Synonyms?** When should a separate IA record be made rather than combining names as synonyms in one record?
- For example, are *Aphrodite* and *Venus* synonyms?
- No. They each have their own history, although Roman Venus adopted much of Greek Aphrodite's legend
- Separate IA records, linked through associative relationships

Iconography Edit

Iconography Type: Character/Person

Descriptive Note: Greek goddess of love, beauty, pleasure, and procreation. Her Roman equivalent is the goddess Venus. Aphrodite is also known as Cytherea (Lady of Cythera) and Cypris (Lady of Cyprus) after the two cult sites, Cythera and Cyprus, which claimed to be her place of birth. There are multiple origin stories for her. According to The "Theogony" of Hesiod, she was born on the foam of the sea when

Display Date: **Start Date:** **End Date:**

Label: Aphrodite (Greek and Roman characters, Greek and Roman iconography, Legend, Religion,

Names

#	P	Name	Qualifier	Other Flags	Iconography Name Id
1	P	Aphrodite	Greek goddess		5000780
2	V	Αφροδίτη			5002408
3	V	Afrodite			5002408
4	V	Afrodita			5002407
5	V	Afrodito			5002412
6	V	Афрадыта			5002408

Language Code	P	Term Type	Source
English	N	Descriptor	J. Paul Getty Museum database for collections (2000-)
			Library of Congress Authorities online (2002-) no2014047558

Sources Associative Rels AAT Rels TGN Rels ULAN Rels Hierarchy

Rel Type	Name	Iconography Id
5314 - counterpart is	Venus (Roman deity)	1001064

Term Type, Languages, Sources

- Descriptor, Alternate Descriptor, Used For term
- For each language, may have D, AD, and UF
- AD is derived from D
- Usually in the IA, each language has only D and Ufs

Iconography Id: Iconography Parent:

Iconography Type:

Descriptive Note: Episode in the Life of Christ in which the three magi travel from the East, following a star, to worship the newborn Jesus Christ. The magi are represented as three or more astrologers or wise men with Phrygian caps in early depictions; later they are represented as three kings, representing the three ages of man and the then-known three continents (Africa, Asia, and Europe). They bring three

Display Date: Start Date: End Date:

Names

#	P	Type	Name	Qualifier	Iconography Name Id
1	P	D	Adoration of the Magi		5000182
2	V	UF	Adoraton of the Kings		5001359
3	V	UF	Adoration of the Three Kings		
4	V	UF	Adoration of the Wise Men		
5	V	D	Adorazione dei Magi		
6	V	D	Anbetung der Könige		

- Include the Language of the Name
- Include Sources where it was found

P	Language Code	P	Source	Page
P	English	P	J. Paul Getty Museum, collections online (2000-)	
		P	Catholic Encyclopedia [online], republished from 1913 editio	accessed 1 February 201

Preferred Name

- Name most often used in authoritative sources in the language
- **Balthasar** preferred for English; in standard authoritative sources in English, *Balthasar* is found most often. *Balthazar* is a close second, but more sources prefer *Balthasar*.
- Iconclass, Catholic Encyclopedia, etc. In a survey of the largest museums in English-speaking nations, *Balthasar* is used more often than *Balthazar* (although both spellings appear in same museum).
- In authoritative sources, particularly in art history in English, *Balthasar* is used more often.

Names					
#	P	Name	Qualifier	Other Flags	Iconography Name Id
1	P	Balthasar	magus, Christian character		5001356
2	V	Balthazar	magus, Christian character		5000203
3	V	Balthassar	magus, Christian character		5001357
4	V	Bithisarea			5001363

Language Code	P	Term Type	Source	Pa
English	P	Descriptor	Encyclopedia Britannica Online (2002-)	
			Catholic Encyclopedia [online], republished from 1913 editio	

Finding the name in a source

- How to determine if the iconographic name found in a source is a “name” or just a string of descriptive words?
- If the source is a dictionary or encyclopedia entry, the entry-form name may be considered a valid name for the subject according to that source
- If the source is a specialty book, article, or other source on iconography, and the name is found in a table of contents, it may be considered a valid name according to the source
- If the source is a specialty book on art or cultural heritage, a museum Web site, or other source that does not specialize in iconography per se but discusses the subjects portrayed in art, interpretation will be required (see *How to construct a name* below)

Finding the name in a source

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

- **Example:** Iconclass entries often include long phrases rather than names
- Pick the name out of the phrase, when using Iconclass as a source
- Nonetheless, cite Iconclass as a source and in the Page field, record the code that will allow linking to Iconclass
- Many terms in Iconclass, such as the generic words *angels* and *saints* are recorded in the AAT, not in the IA
- Long descriptive phrases such as these, which are not a named subject, are out of scope for the IA

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

73D17 Christ taking leave of Mary, usually Mary Magdalene present
11F23 upright figures of Mary without the Christ-child

Finding the name in a source

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

LC control no.: no2014048635

LCCN permalink: <http://lccn.loc.gov/no2014048635>

HEADING: Zeus (Greek deity)

000 03293cz a2200505n 450

001 9526389

005 20140714143713.0

008 140411n| azannaabn |b aaa c

010 __ |a no2014048635 |z sh 85149769

035 __ |a (OCoLC)oca09732403

040 __ |a WaU |b eng |e rda |c WaU |d DLC

100 0_ |a Zeus |c (Greek deity)

368 __ |c Greek deity

368 __ |c Gods, Greek |2 lcs

375 __ |a male

400 0_ |a Ζεύς |c (Greek deity)

400 0_ |a Δίας |c (Greek deity)

400 0_ |a Dias |c (Greek deity)

400 0_ |a Зевс |c (Greek deity)

400 0_ |a Zevs |c (Greek deity)

400 0_ |a زيوس |c (Greek deity)

400 0_ |a Zīyūs |c (Greek deity)

How to construct a name for a subject

- If the name of the subject cannot be verified in authoritative sources, construct a name
- Use words from a description in an authoritative source
- **Words from a text:** Extract or recombine words and phrases describing the subject from authoritative sources. For example, in a text on French history, the author may refer to the "Coronation of Louis XIV..."
- **Proper names:** Include proper names of people and places as appropriate

How to construct a name for a subject

- **Concise and specific:** Construct a name for the subject that is concise and specific; avoid long phrases and sentence-like structure
- **Meaning of the subject in context:** Create a name that is relatively unique and unambiguous within the context of related subjects
(e.g., *Coronation of Louis XIV*; not *Coronation of the King*)
- **Formatting the name:** For constructed subject names in English, capitalize the first word and all nouns, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, adjectives, and subordinate conjunctions; use lower case for articles, coordinate conjunctions, and prepositions, unless they are the first word of the title.
For subject names in other languages, follow capitalization rules of that language

For the preferred name, avoid abbreviations (*Saint* rather than *St.*)

How to construct a name for a subject

- **Form and syntax**
- Record proper names with initial capitals.
- For the names of events or narrative subjects, use title case for English names. Follow standard rules of capitalization for other languages.
- Avoid abbreviations for the preferred name (e.g., *Saint John the Apostle*).
- Include common abbreviations in variant names to provide additional access points (e.g., *St. John the Apostle*).

How to construct a name for a subject

- **Form and syntax**
- Use diacritics as appropriate. Use Unicode.
- Express the name in natural order, typically not in inverted order.
- **Exceptions** for preferred names, names are usually in natural order. For variant names (UFs), the name may be inverted if warranted by sources (e.g., *Angels, Host of* rather than *Host of Angels*).

Heavenly Hosts (Judeo-Christian-Islamic-Zoroastrian)
(Miscellaneous Characters, Miscellaneous Topics) [901000]
Angels, Host of (Judeo-Christian-Islamic-Zoroastrian)

- Avoid initial articles (e.g., *Argonaut Series* rather than *The Argonaut series*).
- Maintain consistent capitalization, punctuation, and syntax in IA names across the database where possible.

Qualifier / Descriptive Phrase

- **Qualifier / Descriptive Phrase:** Word or phrase used as necessary to provide clarification or disambiguation
- Not a *qualifier* according to the definition of thesaurus standards, which is to disambiguate homographs, not to describe
- The IA Qualifier/Descriptive Phrase is a short descriptive phrase used to identify the subject in results lists
- It may also disambiguate homographs, but its primary purpose is to describe and identify
- Qualifier / Descriptive Phrase is constructed by the editor
- Displays with the name, but not in the same field as the name

Qualifier / Descriptive Phrase

- **Homographs**
- If the name is a homograph for another name in the IA, add a qualifier.

Examples

Antigone (daughter of Laomedon)

Antigone (daughter of Oedipus)

Qualifier / Descriptive Phrase

- **Characters:** For human or animal characters, use the religious, mythological, literary, or other context, also repeating the role/attribute that has been linked from the AAT Relationships

Examples

Anubis (Egyptian, diety)

Beatrice (literary character, Dante's Divine Comedy)

- **Fictional Places:** Include geographical or cultural context, and brief description of the nature of the place

Example

Elysium (Greek, place of afterlife)

Qualifier / Descriptive Phrase

- **Narratives and events:** Include a broader context and date, if applicable

Examples

Battle of Muye (Chinese history, ca.1046 BCE)

Fall of the Rebel Angels (Old Testament iconography)

- **Literature and performing arts:** Include a repetition of the AAT role/attribute for the type of literary work, the author, and date of authorship

Examples

Jane Eyre (novel, Charlotte Brontë, 1842)

Decretum Gratiani (canon law, Gratian, 12th century)

- **Allegory and symbolism:** Include a brief generic description of the theme

Example

Fortitude (allegorical figure)

Descriptive Note

- **Descriptive Note:** Additional information about the iconographic topic, including a discussion of its history, particularly noting any controversies or issues, presented in a form to be displayed to end user
- Include a brief description of the salient facts, actions, and events having to do with the subject
- Note how the iconographic subject is generally depicted in art, if pertinent, but avoid including the names of specific works of art or architecture
- Rules for writing the note are in the IA Guidelines

Example

[for the personification of Charity (personification of virtue)]

Descriptive Note: Personification, usually in the form of a human female, representing benevolent giving. In a theological sense, she can represent the theological virtue by which we love God above all things and our neighbor as ourselves. She may be portrayed nursing infants or prisoners.

Iconography Dates

- **Iconography Dates:** The date or range of dates during which the iconographic subject is relevant or was portrayed in art
- Record dates associated with the subject
- For events, that could be the date when the event took place
- For religious or mythological narratives, it could be the dates when the depictions were first seen
- Dates may be estimated to a year, range of years, or century
- Expressions of uncertainty and nuance should be included in Display
- In indexing Start and End Dates, express broadest span applicable for retrieval

Example

Display Date: known by 3rd century BCE

Start Date: -299 **End Date:** 9999

Display Date is indexed with estimated years in *Start Date* and *End Date*

See Guidelines for rules of estimating and recording dates

Related iconographic Subject: IA to IA

- **Related iconographic Subject:** *Associative relationships* within the Iconography Authority. The identification of any iconographic subjects that have important ties or connections to the iconographic subject being cataloged, excluding hierarchical whole/part relationships.
- Identify any subject related to the subject being cataloged where there is an important associative relationship
- Associative relationships are to "see also" references, and exclude whole/part hierarchical relationships

Examples

- First Shenandoah Valley Campaign (*American Civil War*)
- Joseph, Saint (*New Testament, Christian Iconography*)
- Shiva (*Hindu Iconography*)
- Labors of Hercules (*Greek heroic legends*)

Related iconographic Subject: IA to IA

- **When to link the IA subject to another IA subject**
- Link one IA subject to another IA subject when the relationship is direct and important, but not hierarchical
- Link only subjects for which the relationship is constant or usual
- Do not link subjects that are only occasionally related in depictions
- Link subjects that may be confused with each other or have overlapping meaning as *distinguished from* or *meaning/usage overlaps with* or another appropriate relationship type

Related iconographic Subject: IA to IA

- **When to link the IA subject to another IA subject**
- **Characters linked to narratives or literary works**

For fictional characters, link them to records for the narrative or literary work to which they belong

For example, the magus *Balthasar* (*Three Magi, Christian iconography*) is linked to the narrative *Adoration of the Magi* (*Christian iconography*) as an actor
- **Characters linked to each other**

If characters are related to each other, link them

For example, *Oedipus* (*Greek and Roman character*) may be linked to his daughter, *Antigone*

Related iconographic Subject: IA to IA

- **When to link the IA subject to another IA subject**
- **Narratives and events linked to each other**
If two narratives or events are directly related to each other, but the relationship is not hierarchical, link them here through associative relationships
- **Fictional places linked**
If a fictional place is related to a narrative or character, link them
- **Allegory and symbolism linked**
If an allegory or symbolic subject is directly linked to a narrative, fictional place, or character, link them

Relationship Types: IA to IA

- **Relationship Types: IA to IA**
- Controlled extensible list

Aphrodite (Greek deity)
counterpart is
Venus (Roman deity)

Shiva (Hindu deity)
consort/spouse is
Parvati (Hindu Deity)

5000	related to	5000
5001	formerly related to	5001
5003	associated with	5003
5005	creator of	5006
5006	creator is	5005
5100	distinguished from	5100
5110	meaning/usage overlaps with	5110
5210	focus of	5211
5211	has as focus	5210
5250	attribute of	5251
5251	has as attribute	5250
5301	manifestation of	5302

Generic Related Concept: IA to AAT

- **Generic Related Concept:** Information about a generic concept related to the subject at hand, including roles or other terms that characterize significant aspects of the iconographic subject.
- The goal of indexing generic-concept aspects of the subject is to allow access to the material by characteristics other than name
- For example, the subject *Ganesha* could be indexed by terms indicating who Ganesha is, what he symbolizes, and to what he is related: *Hinduism, deity, good fortune, elephant, strength, ritual circumambulation*

Examples

- deity
- warrior
- freedom
- Christmas (Christian holidays)

Generic Related Concept: IA to AAT

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

Generic Related Concept: IA to AAT

- **When to link to an AAT term**
- **Omit trivial characteristics:** Record terms only if they refer to the most significant or major characteristics of the subject, or otherwise are deemed critical for retrieval
- Do not try to describe the subject using these terms; use the Iconography Authority Descriptive Note to describe the iconographic subject
- **Subject in general:** Link subjects to AAT terms only where the relationship is constant or usual
- Do not link to AAT terms that are only occasionally related in depictions of the subject
- Record generic terms that characterize significant aspects of the subject in general
- These are not characteristics of only one particular depiction of the subject (which is recorded in depicted subject for the work); instead, they should be general characteristics that will aid retrieval of all works that portray a given subject, no matter what the particular depiction in any single given work

Relationship Types: IA to AAT

- **Relationship Types:
IA to AAT**
- Controlled extensible list

Balthasar (magus, Christian character)
role/attribute
king [AAT]

6000 related to
6001 formerly related to
6010 role/attribute
6100 distinguished from
6110 meaning/usage overlaps with
6201 affiliated/associated with
6310 personification is
6315 literary work in
6320 counterpart is

Related Place: IA to TGN

- **Related Place:** An indication of a geographic place related to the iconographic subject.
- In addition to the variant names and power of the links within TGN, TGN could be linked to a GIS, to allow the placement of subjects on maps

Examples

- Jerusalem (Yerushalayim district, Israel) (inhabited place)
- Oe-yama (Kyoto prefecture, Kinki, Japan) (mountain)
- Baetica (Roman Empire) (province)

Related Place: IA to TGN

- **When to link to a TGN term**
- **Important places:** Link the IA subject to the TGN when the relationship is direct and important; for example, if a historical event or mythological narrative took place in a named location, link it to TGN
- **Omit trivial references:** Record TGN names only if they refer to the most significant or major places related to the subject
- Omit casual or minor references to places
- **Scope:** Only to places that exist or have existed are within scope for TGN
- For places from legend, religion, etc. – not the real world -- make a record in the Iconography Authority, and link to it via an associative relationship
- For “lost settlements” that are believed to have been real, make a record in TGN

Relationship Types: IA to TGN

- **Relationship Types:
IA to TGN**
- Controlled extensible list

Adoration of the Magi
located in
Bethlehem (West Bank)

NB: Current place displaying
with current parent
If this will be confusing to
users, explain in the
Descriptive Note

7000 related to
7001 formerly related to
7100 distinguished from
7101 associated with
7110 meaning/usage overlaps with
7310 located in
7320 born in
7321 died in
7350 flourished/active in
7360 ruler of
7370 participant was

Related Person: IA to ULAN

- **Related Person:** An identification of people or corporate bodies associated with the iconographic subject.
- In addition to the variant names and power of the links within ULAN, ULAN has links to Library of Congress Authorities, VIAF, and other resources

Examples

- Washington, George (American president, 1732-1799)
- Agrippa, Marcus Vipsanius (Roman general, ca. 63-12 BCE)
- Song Gaozong, Emperor of China (Chinese emperor, 1107-1187)

Related Person: IA to ULAN

- **When to link to a ULAN name**
- **Important people:** Link the IA subject to ULAN when the relationship is direct and important

For example, if a historical event had an important protagonist, link it to ULAN. If there is a relationship between a literary character in the IA and a real person in ULAN, such as between the protagonist *Beatrice* in Dante's *Divine Comedy* and the real person *Beatrice Portinari* in ULAN, link them here

- **Omit trivial references:** Record ULAN names only if they refer to the most significant or major actors related to the subject
Omit casual or minor references to people

Relationship Types: IA to ULAN

- **Relationship Types:
IA to ULAN**
- Controlled extensible list

Beatrice (*literary character,
Dante's Divine Comedy*)

identified as

Portinari, Beatrice
(*Florentine noblewoman,
1266-1290*) [ULAN]

8000 related to
8001 formerly related to
8100 distinguished from
8110 meaning/usage overlaps with
8111 identified as
8310 actor is
8320 protagonist is
8340 ruler is
8511 author is
8512 patron is
8513 dedicatee is
8514 translator is

Relationship Types: IA to ULAN

IA record for Buddha

Example:

Protagonists in religious iconography may be linked to their historical counterpart in ULAN

Iconography Edit

Label: Buddha (Buddhist characters, Buddhist iconography, Legend, Religion, Mythology)

Names

#	P	Name	Qualifier	Other Flags	Iconography Name Id
1	P	Buddha	primary character of Buddhism		5001031
2	V	Gautama			5001094
3	V	Gotama			5001095
4	V	Siddhartha			5001096
5	V	Siddhatta			5001097
6	V	Shakyamuni			5001098

Language Code	P	Term Type	Source
English	N	Descriptor	Pal, Indian Sculpture (1986-1988)
			Agnew, Conservation of Ancient Sites on the Silk Road (201

Sources Associative Rels AAT Rels TGN Rels **ULAN Rels** Hierarchy

Rel Type	Person/Corp Label	ULAN ID
identified as	Buddha (Asian ascetic, founder of Buddhism, ca. 560-ca.	500372531

Relationship Types: IA to ULAN

ULAN record for historical Buddha

Example:
 Protagonists in religious iconography may be linked to their historical counterpart in ULAN

Subject ID: 500372531 **Record:** Person **Merged:** Not Merged **Publish:** Not Published
Parent: 500299802 **Review:** New VP **Candidate:** Non Candidate
Label: Buddha (Asian ascetic, founder of Buddhism, ca. 560-ca. 480 BCE)

Scope Notes

Note Language	Founder of Buddhism, one of the major religions and philosophical systems of southern and eastern Asia. Siddh\$01artha of the Gautama clan was born at Lumbini, near Kapilavastu, Shakya Republic, Kosala Kingdom (now in Nepal); died at Kusinara, Malla Republic, Magadha Kingdom (now Kasia, India). His life dates are disputed.	Contribs	Sources	Page
English		VP	Buswell and Lopez, Princeton Agnew, Reed, Ball, Cave Temp Encyclopedia Britannica Online	38 273

Terms/Names

#	P	H	V	Terms/Names	Display Dt	Start Dt	End Dt	Term ID	Disp Nm	AACR2
1	P	NA	V	Buddha				1500857604	Yes	Yes
2	V	NA	V	Gautama Buddha				1500857605	N/A	N/A
3	V	NA	V	\$00Sakyamuni Buddha				1500857617	N/A	N/A
4	V	NA	V	Shakyamuni Buddha				1500857616	N/A	N/A

#	P	H	V	Terms/Names	Display Dt	Start Dt	End Dt	Term ID	Disp Nm	AACR2
16	V	NA	V	釈迦				1500857618	N/A	N/A
17	V	NA	V	佛				1500857619	N/A	N/A
18	V	NA	V	佛陀				1500857620	N/A	N/A
19	V	NA	V	गौतम बुद्ध				1500857621	N/A	N/A

Term	Contrib(s)	P	Language(s)	Code	P	Term Type	Qualifier	Term Source(s)
VP		N	Chinese	72550	N	N/A		VIAF: Virtual International Authority

Source(s)	Page
Agnew, Reed, Ball, Cave Temples of Dunhuang	
Buswell and Lopez, Princeton Dictionary of Bu	316
Encyclopedia Britannica Online (2002-)	



IA: Linking to other vocabularies

Example:
Adoration of the Magi is linked to other vocabularies

(Note: Herod is in ULAN, but not in IA; in this case, not enough iconographical content to warrant repeating him in both places)

Rel Type	Name	Iconography Id
5314 - counterpart is	Adoration of the Shepherds	1000229
5311 - successor of	Journey of the Magi	1000231
5500 - actor is	Blessed Virgin Mary	1000032
5500 - actor is	Joseph, Saint	1000953
5500 - actor is	Jesus Christ	1000087
5500 - actor is		
5500 - actor is		
5500 - actor is		
5500 - actor is		
5826 - is topic for		

Rel Type	Label	AAT ID
topic is	worship (religious concepts, <religions and religious conce	300056005
affiliated/associated with	Epiphany (feast day) (Christian holidays, religious holidays	300264546
role/characteristic is	narrative (artistic device) (artistic devices, artistic concepts	300055903
topic is	gift giving (culture-related concepts, <culture and related c	300404212

Rel Type	Person/Corp Label	ULAN ID
actor is	Herod the Great (Ancient Roman king, 73-4 BCE) (Non-Art	500271710

P	Parent String	Hier Rel Type	Historic
Pre	Legend of the Nativity of Christ, Life of Jesus Christ, New Testa	Whole/Part-BTP	Current

The
importance of
linking
in the IA

An example of complex relationships

EXAMPLE

Relationships may be complex

NB: Name = Term

Descriptive Note = Scope Note

[IA 1000384]

Names:

Hell (Christian iconography) (preferred, English)

[term 5000533]

Hades (Christian iconography) [term 5001369]

Desc. Note: In Christian doctrine, the place of punishment for the damned, including demons and humans.

[IA 1000849]

Names:

Hades (Greek and Roman iconography)(preferred, English) [term 5001029]

Desc. Note: The kingdom of the god Hades, the lower world and the abode of departed spirits or shades.

Homographs: No direct relationship

EXAMPLE

Relationships may be complex

[IA 1000384]

Name: Hell (Christian iconography)

Desc. Note: In Christian doctrine, the place of punishment for the damned, including demons and humans.

Hierarchical Relationship:

Iconography Root [IA 1000000]

.....Religion, Mythology, and Legend [IA 1000002]

.....Christian iconography [IA 1000024]

.....Christian fictional places [IA 1000956]

.....Hell (Christian iconography) [IA 1000384]

.....Mouth of Hell (Christian iconography) [IA 1000316]

Hierarchical relationship: whole/part

Desc. Note: In Christian iconography, the entrance to Hell. Envisaged as the gaping mouth...

EXAMPLE

Relationships may be complex

[IA 1000384]

Name: Hell (Christian iconography)

Desc. Note: In Christian doctrine, the place of punishment for the damned, including demons and humans.

Associative Relationship [Link to IA]:

Type: location of
Descent into Hell (Life of Christ) [IA 1000383]

Link to AAT:

Type: role/attribute
hell (doctrinal concept) [AAT 300185657]

Link to AAT: Designating the
role/attribute = "hell"

Associative Relationship:
a direct relationship

Desc. Note: The triumphant descent of Christ into hell or limbo between the time of his Crucifixion and his Resurrection, when ...

Scope Note: Place or state of extreme or eternal suffering, usually inflicted as punishment upon the wicked or the nonbelieving, common to several religions and mythologies...

EXAMPLE

Relationships may be complex

IA database

[IA 1000384]

Name: Hell (Christian iconography)

Desc. Note: In Christian doctrine, the place of punishment for the damned, including demons and humans.

Link to AAT:

Type: role/attribute

hell (doctrinal concept) [AAT 300185657]

AAT database

Over in the AAT: The record for hell has its own relationships

[AAT 300185657]

Term: hell (doctrinal concept)

Scope Note: Place or state of extreme or eternal suffering, usually inflicted as punishment upon the wicked or the nonbelieving, common to many belief systems.

Associative Relationship:

Type: meaning/usage overlaps

underworld (doctrinal concept) [AAT 300343823]

Scope Note: A deep pit or distant land located under the earth or in a dark precinct where humans and other creatures exist after earthly death, common to many mythologies.

EXAMPLE

Relationships may be complex

[IA 1000384]

Name: Hell (Christian iconography) (preferred, English)

Desc. Note: In Christian doctrine, the place of punishment for the damned, including demons and humans.

[Link to AAT]

Type: role/attribute

hell (doctrinal concept) [AAT 300185657]

- IA records for hell and the underworld in different cultures
- No direct links to each other
- But can be retrieved on search :
for IA records having
Type: role/attribute and
Link to the AAT *hell* and its related concepts,
which are *underworld* and *hereafter*

[IA 1000849]

Names: Hades (Greek and Roman underworld)(preferred, English)

Desc. Note: The kingdom of the god Hades, the lower world and the abode of departed spirits or shades.

[link to AAT] Type: role/attribute

underworld (doctrinal concept) [AAT 300343823]

[IA 1001123]

Names: Diyu (Chinese underworld)(preferred, English)

地獄 (Chinese)

Desc. Note: Realm of the dead in Chinese mythology. It is loosely based on a combination of the Buddhist concept of Naraka, traditional Chinese beliefs about the afterlife, and a variety of popular traditions.

[link to AAT] Type: role/attribute

hell (doctrinal concept) [AAT 300185657]

Associative Relationship: Type: associated with
Naraka [IA 1001121]

[IA 1000045]

Names: Xibalba (Mayan underworld) (preferred, English)

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

[link to AAT] Type: role/attribute

underworld (doctrinal concept) [AAT 300343823]

[IA 5001367]

Names: Hel (Norse iconography) (preferred, English)

In Norse iconography, the home of the goddess Hel and place of the afterlife. A place of varying descriptions, described as a destination after death. Later combined with the concept of Niflheim.

[Link to AAT] Type: role/attribute

hereafter (place, doctrinal concept) [AAT 300404168]

Associative Relationship: Type: meaning/usage overlaps
Niflheim [IA 1000094]

When building
the authority,
keep indexing
needs in mind

How is the
Iconography Authority
used?

How to index subject of the work at hand

- Subject of the work at hand
(vs. subject as a topic as represented in the Iconography Authority)

- **Issue:** In the Work record, do you need to include specific topics related to the subject, if those specific topics are already part of the authority record?

- Recommendation: Yes. For the work at hand, index those aspects of the subject that are apparent or important
- Particularly where those terms represent aspects of the subject that are unusual or particular for the work at hand

Iconography Id: Iconography Parent:

Iconography Type:

Descriptive Note:

Type	Name
D	Adoration of the Magi
UF	Adoraton of the Kings
UF	Adoration of the Three Kings
UF	Adoration of the Wise Men
D	Adorazione dei Magi
D	Anbetung der Könige

		5000183
		5000189
		5000190
		5000184
		5000185

- **Issue:** Not all aspects of a subject topic are necessarily portrayed in every work having that subject
- E.g., Adoration of the Magi, cast of characters, animals, allegorical themes

Sources Associative Rels AAT Rels Place Rels Person/Cor

Rel Type	
5500 - actor is	Blessed Virgin Mary
5500 - actor is	Joseph, Saint
5500 - actor is	Three Magi
5500 - actor is	Gaspar
5500 - actor is	Melchior
5500 - actor is	Balthasar

Iconography Id
1000032
1000086
1000088
1000091
1000090
1000093

**Iconography specific
to this work that is not standard for all
Adoration of the Magi depictions:**

- Journey of the Magi at top
method of representation =
continuous representation
- Jerusalem = Siena
- horses as major compositional element

CONA ID 700000178
Bartolo di Fredi (Sienese, ca. 1330-1410);
Adoration of the Magi; altarpiece; ca. 1385;
Pinacoteca Nazionale di Siena (Siena,
Siena province, Tuscany, Italy); no. 104.



- Are the Three Ages of Man portrayed in this work? **Yes**
- Are the Three Races of Man portrayed? **No**



- Are they kings or magi?
- Both kings and astrologers with Phrygian caps
- unbeliever rustic groom contrasted with believers Magi and retinue

- This later painting has both Three Ages of Man and Three Races of Man

CONA ID 700008647 Work
Type: painting
Creator: Benvenuto di Giovanni (Sienese, 1436 - before 1517)
Title: The Adoration of the Magi,
Date: ca. 1470/1475
Mat & Tech: tempera on panel
Dimensions: 182 x 137 cm
(71 5/8 x 53 15/16 in.)
Current Location: National Gallery of Art (Washington, DC); Andrew W. Mellon Collection; 1937.1.10





- This one also has the Three Races of Man
- Structure of the stable (new order, the Church) built upon ancient ruins (old order, Pagan)

CONA ID 700008648
Work Type: painting
Creator: Peter Paul Rubens
Title: Adoration of the Magi
Date: 1624
Mat & Tech: oil on panel
Current Location: Koninklijk
Royal Museum of Fine Arts
(Antwerp, Belgium)

CONA ID 70000217
Work Type painting
Creator: Mantegna
Title: Adoration of
the Magi
Current Location: J.
Paul
Getty Museum

- This one also has both Three Ages of Man and the Three Races of Man
- Notably no animals, no other elements of the story other than the figures and gifts
- Part of subject here is **method of representation**
= *close-up view*
is reference to Roman reliefs





- This one has Adoration and Journey of Magi
- Animals not just ox, ass, horses, camels, but a peacock (incorruptible flesh, symbol of eternal life)

CONA ID 700008649
Work Type: painting
Creator: Fra Angelico and Fra Filippo Lippi
Title: The Adoration of the Magi
Date: ca. 1440/1460
Current Location: National Gallery of Art (Washington, DC); Samuel H. Kress Collection; 1952.2.2



In brief:

- If you know it, include it
- But do not index specific subject data unless you have authoritative sources for the information
- Better to be general and correct rather than specific and incorrect



CONA ID 700008651
Class.: Britain, Europe and Prehistory
Work Type: plaque
Title: Ivory plaque with the Adoration of the Christ
Current Location: British Museum (London, England); 1904,0702.1; M&ME 1904,7-2,1
Creation Location: Eastern Mediterranean region
Dimensions: 21.700 x 12.400 x 1.200 cm; from the centre of a 5-part diptych
Date: Early Byzantine, early 6th century CE
Mat & Tech: relief panel
Desc. Note: This panel presents a solemn high-relief image of the Adoration of Christ. The Virgin Mary is shown with wide staring eyes and larger in scale than the other figures, dominates the composition. The Christ child, held between her legs, makes the gesture of blessing. Beside the Virgin are an angel holding a cross-staff and three Magi (Wise Men) dressed in Oriental costume – tight trousers, short tunics and Phrygian caps. They present their gifts as sacrificial offerings with veiled hands.

- Balthasar, Gaspar, Melchior are characters in Western art, but not in all Christian art
- Syrian Christians' names for the Magi are Larvandad, Gushnasaph, and Hormisdas
- Are you sure of which characters are intended here?
- If not, better to index *Adoration of the Magi* as a Specific Subject
- Do not name the Magi unless you are certain, based on authoritative sources

Thank you.

Patricia Harpring
Managing Editor
Getty Vocabulary Program

pharpring@getty.edu
vocab@getty.edu