

# *Access Methods for Resources of Material Culture: Genres and Forms*

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## Hierarchical Position:

Objects Facet  
..... Built Environment (hierarchy name) (G)  
..... Single Built Works (hierarchy name) (G)  
..... single built works (built environment) (G)  
..... <single built works by specific type> (G)  
..... <single built works by function> (G)  
..... residential structures (G)  
..... dwellings (G)  
..... houses (G)  
..... <houses by location or context> (G)  
..... <houses by location: settlement area> (G)  
..... town houses (G)



This paper will focus on one portion of this access, the various Genre/Form projects that describe isness as opposed to aboutness.

# Library of Congress Authority Files



Controlled vocabularies have been a part of the Library of Congress Subject Headings and other systems for decades. Several of these subjects denote what the resource *is* rather than what the content is *about*. In recent years, there has been an effort to edit these, separating the genres and forms from subjects, and adding such other data as demographics. At the 2016 ISLPMC meeting in Bowling Green, Kentucky, Dr. Daniel Bonenberger evaluated side passage townhouses and the lack of access to this terminology in the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) collections of the Library of Congress (LOC).

# Art and Architecture Thesaurus site

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Art and Architecture Thesaurus (AAT) website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'Explore the Getty', 'Getty360', 'Calendar', 'Blog', 'Connect with Us', 'Shop', and 'Support Us'. Below this is the 'The Getty Research Institute' logo and a secondary navigation bar with links for 'Exhibitions & Events', 'Special Collections', 'Library', 'Search Tools & Databases', 'Scholars & Projects', 'Publications', and 'About the GRI'. The main content area is titled 'Art & Architecture Thesaurus® Online' and features a search interface with a 'Find Term or ID' field, a 'Search' button, and radio buttons for 'AND' and 'OR'. A 'Note' field is also present. To the left of the search interface is a sidebar menu with various categories like 'Primo Search', 'Getty Research Portal', and 'Art & Architecture Thesaurus (AAT)'. Below the search interface, there are sections for 'Copyright information', 'Search Tips', and 'About the AAT'. A 'Have a Question?' link is also visible on the right side.

Rather than “reinvent the wheel,” the Library of Congress used as one of its models, the *Art & Architecture Thesaurus*, developed by the Getty Museum, and published by Oxford University Press. This tool is available on the web site of the Getty Museum

(<http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/aat/>).

Library of Congress, along with some library associations, has undertaken the development of several areas of knowledge.

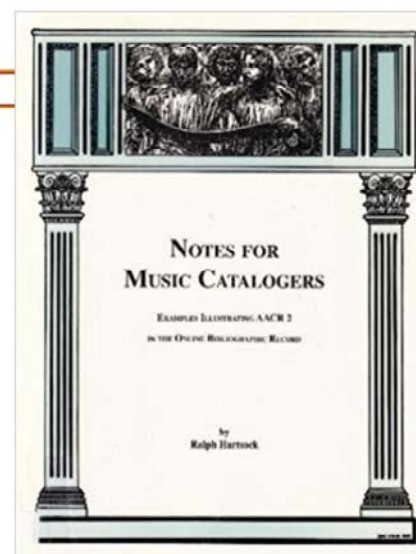
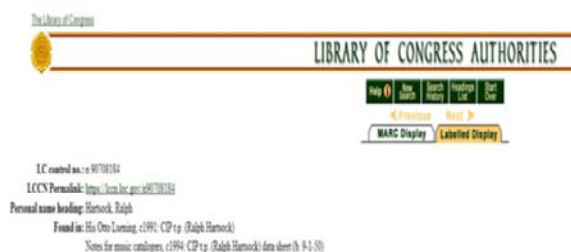
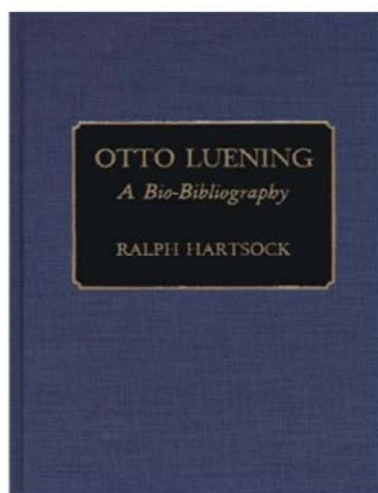
## Genre Form Projects to Date

- Cartographic materials
- general materials
- Law
- Literature
- Moving images
- Music
- Non-musical sound recordings
- Religious materials



By April of 2017, projects for the following areas had been completed: cartographic materials, general materials, law, literature, moving images, music, non-musical sound recordings, and religious materials. There are mechanisms that allow the addition of terms to the Library of Congress Genre Form Term list (LCGFT), given literary warrant.

# Authority Record for Ralph Hartsock



A few examples will illustrate this. First, Ralph Hartsock. Library of Congress has cataloged several publications by people surnamed Hartsock. The member of ISLPMC is the first named Ralph. Thus, no other distinguishing characteristics (year of birth, occupation) are added. The literary warrant for this record consists of the first two monographs he authored. Our library colleague has found that another person named Ralph Hartsock lives in Maryland, near Baltimore. Both interested in weather, but the Marylander takes current measurements (temperature, precipitation) while the librarian writes of historic weather (Weather on April 12, 1861, the beginning of the Civil War).

# LOC Authorities for Tim Anderson

SOURCE OF HEADINGS: Library of Congress Online Catalog  
 YOU SEARCHED: Name Authority Headings = Anderson, Tim  
 SEARCH RESULTS: Displaying 1 through 100 of 100

#	Bib. Records	
1	7	Anderson, Tim
2	1	Anderson, Tim, 1948-
3	0	Anderson, Tim, 1951 or 1952-
4	1	Anderson, Tim, 1953-
5	0	Anderson, Tim, 1954-
6	0	Anderson, Tim, 1955-
7	2	Anderson, Tim, 1972-
8	2	Anderson, Tim, 1973-
9	0	Anderson, Tim, 1981-
10	2	Anderson, Tim (Chef)
11	0	Anderson, Tim (Creative consultant)
12	2	Anderson, Tim J.
13	1	Anderson, Tim (Timothy Edward)
14	2	Anderson, Tim (Timothy W.)
15	0	Anderson, Tim (Writer on airport operations)
16	0	Anderson, Tim (Writer on dogs)
17	1	Anderson, Timothy

The top screenshot shows the authority record for 'Anderson, Tim'. It includes fields for LC control number (97022847), LCCN Permalink (https://lccn.loc.gov/20020241), and Personal name heading (Anderson, Timothy Gene). The bottom screenshot shows the authority record for 'Anderson, Timothy', including LC control number (20080204), LCCN Permalink (https://lccn.loc.gov/20080204), and a detailed biographical note: 'Timothy G. Anderson (date born [date: 1977-02-26], University of Colorado Colorado, 2007) is an associate professor of journalism at the University of Colorado Colorado. He was previously a news director at the Vail Times and has worked many years in various capacities in a number of papers, cities, and states. This is his first book. Anderson was born in Vail, Colo., and is a U.S. citizen.'

Our colleague Tim Anderson, of Ohio University, provides another example. This is the set of choices catalogers face when they determine which “Tim Anderson” authored the material they are cataloging. Tim did offer Ralph his year of birth, but in the published work, he wrote as Timothy Gene Anderson. Were he to have published as Tim Anderson, the birth year would be necessary to distinguish him from many of these other persons, and even if he published as Timothy G., a date would be needed to distinguish him from a journalism professor in Nebraska.

# Cartographic Materials

- Astronautical charts (sh2009025007)
- Atlases (sh2009025008)
- Bathymetric maps (sh2009025009)
- Cartographic materials (sh2009025006)
- Celestial globes (sh2009025012)
- Comparative maps (sh2009025010)
- Globes (sh2009025011)
- Linguistic atlases (sh2009025026)
- Military maps (sh2009025013)
- Mine maps (sh2009025014)
- Nautical charts (sh2009025015)
- Physical maps (sh2009025016)
- Relief models (sh2009025024)
- Remote-sensing images (sh2009025023)
- Road maps (sh2009025017)
- Statistical maps (sh2009025018)
- Strip maps (sh2009025019)
- Topographic maps (sh2009025020)
- Tourist maps (sh2009025021)
- World maps (sh2009025022)



This same principle of consistency applies to genres and forms.

Here are the genres used for cartographic objects.

# Art and Architecture Thesaurus site

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Art and Architecture Thesaurus (AAT) website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'Explore the Getty', 'Getty360', 'Calendar', 'Blog', 'Connect with Us', 'Shop', and 'Support Us'. Below this is the 'The Getty Research Institute' logo and a main navigation menu with categories like 'Exhibitions & Events', 'Special Collections', 'Library', 'Search Tools & Databases', 'Scholars & Projects', 'Publications', and 'About the GRI'. The main content area is titled 'Art & Architecture Thesaurus® Online' and features a search interface with a 'Find Term or ID' field, a 'Search' button, and radio buttons for 'AND' and 'OR'. Below the search field is a 'Note' field and buttons for 'Pop-up Search' and 'Browse the AAT hierarchies'. To the left of the search interface is a sidebar menu with various search tools and databases. To the right, there is a 'Have a Question?' section with a link to 'Contact the Vocabulary Program'. At the bottom left of the page, there is a small compass rose icon.

Let us return to the Art and Architecture Thesaurus (AAT) for a search.



# Town houses in AAT

The screenshot shows the 'Full Record Display' for the term 'town houses' in the Art & Architecture Thesaurus Online. The page includes a navigation bar with 'Research Home', 'Tools', and 'Art & Architecture Thesaurus Online Full Record Display'. The main content area features the term 'town houses' with its ID (300120766) and a record type of 'concept'. A note specifies that the term is for individual freestanding urban dwellings. A list of terms in various languages is provided, including 'town houses', 'houses', 'urban', 'townhouses', '城镇住宅', '城鎮住宅', 'dù dòng tóu tiān zhū zhái', 'dù dòng tóu tiān zhū zhái', 'tu tung 't'ou 't'ien chu chai', 'stadshuizen', 'stadshuizen', 'casas de ciudad', and 'casa de ciudad'. On the right side, there is a 'Hierarchical Position' section showing a tree structure of related terms like 'Built Environment', 'Single Built Works', 'residential structures', 'dwellings', and 'houses'. Below that, 'Additional Notes' are provided for Chinese, Dutch, and Spanish. At the bottom left, there is a small compass rose icon.

Each term is vetted, and through this examination, catalogers assign a scope note, and label any similar terms and their distinctive differences. First the hierarchy of town houses. The term is two words, and usually plural. Read from the bottom up, town houses are houses, with broader terms of dwellings, residential structures, single built works, within the Built Environment. The scope note further describes these units and further distinguishes these from row houses: “Use only for individual freestanding urban dwellings. For attached urban dwellings each having its own private entrance, use "row houses.””



# Row houses in AAT

ID: 300005461

Record Types concept

row houses (<houses by form: plan>, <houses by form>, ... Built Environment (hierarchy name))

Notes: Urban dwellings attached in a series of three or more. For individual freestanding urban dwellings use "town houses."

**Terms:**

- row houses (preferred, C,U,I,C,English-P,D,U,PN)
- row house (C,U,English,AD,U,SN)
- dwelling, row (C,U,English,UF,U,N)
- houses, row (C,U,English,UF,U,N)
- row dwellings (C,U,English,UF,U,N)
- row housing (C,U,English,UF,U,N)
- 連續住宅 (C,U,Chinese (traditional)-P,D,U,U)
- 排屋 (C,U,Chinese (traditional),UF,U,U)
- lián dòng zhù zhái (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Hanyu Pinyin)-P,UF,U,U)
- lian dong zhu zhai (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Pinyin without tones)-P,UF,U,U)
- lian tung chu chai (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Wade-Giles)-P,UF,U,U)
- rijtshuizen (C,U,Dutch-P,D,U,U)
- rijtshuizen (C,U,Dutch,AD,U,U)
- casas adosadas (C,U,Spanish-P,D,U,PN)
- casa adosada (C,U,Spanish,AD,U,SN)
- casa en hilera (C,U,Spanish,AD,U,SN)
- casas en hilera (C,U,Spanish,UF,U,PN)

**Hierarchical Position:**

- Objects Facet
- .... Built Environment (hierarchy name) (G)
- ..... Single Built Works (hierarchy name) (G)
- ..... single built works (built environment) (G)
- ..... <single built works by specific type> (G)
- ..... <single built works by function> (G)
- ..... residential structures (G)
- ..... dwellings (G)
- ..... houses (G)
- ..... <houses by form> (G)
- ..... <houses by form: plan> (G)
- ..... row houses (G)



Row houses are different from town houses, as shown by the scope note: “Urban dwellings attached in a series of three or more. For individual freestanding urban dwellings use "town houses.””

# Contribute to AAT



The screenshot shows the website for 'Contribute to the Getty Vocabularies'. The header includes 'Explore the Getty' with a dropdown menu, navigation links for 'Getty360', 'Calendar', 'Blog', 'Connect with Us', 'Shop', and 'Support Us', and a search bar. The main navigation bar lists 'Exhibitions & Events', 'Special Collections', 'Library', 'Search Tools & Databases', 'Scholars & Projects', 'Publications', and 'About the GRI'. The page title is 'Contribute to the Getty Vocabularies'. The main content area explains that the Getty vocabularies are compiled resources that grow through contributions from Getty projects and other institutions. It lists contributors like museums, libraries, archives, and special collections. The page also includes sections for 'Why contribute?' and 'How to contribute?'. A sidebar on the left lists search tools and databases, including 'Primo Search', 'Getty Research Portal', 'Collection Inventories & Finding Aids', 'Photo Archive', 'Research Guides & Bibliographies', 'Digital Collections', 'Article & Research Databases', 'Collecting & Provenance Research', 'BHA & RILA', and 'Getty Vocabularies' with sub-items like 'Art & Architecture Thesaurus (AAT)', 'Cultural Objects Name Authority (CONA)', and 'Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names (GNTN)'. A 'Have a Question?' section with a 'Contact the Vocabulary Program' link is also present.

How can the term “Side Hall Townhouses” or “Side Halls” be added. There are mechanisms in all Genre/Form Projects to add terms. Many fields, including music, have been Euro-centric in their approach in the past. From the website of “Contribute to the Getty Vocabularies”: “Thousands of AAT terms are added and edited every year. As of July 2017, the AAT contains around 60,000 records and 375,000 terms. Among these, there are 15,420 candidate records still *in process*.”

# American Library Association Accredited Programs

The screenshot shows the ALA Accredited Programs page. At the top, the ALA logo is displayed in red and blue. To the right of the logo is a search bar with the text "Google Custom Search" and a "Search" button. Below the logo is a navigation menu with links for "Committees", "Divisions", "Offices", "Round Tables", "Publications", and "Related". To the right of this menu are links for "Contact Congress" and "Feedback". Below the navigation menu is a breadcrumb trail: "You are at: ALA.org > Education & Careers > ACCREDITEDPROGRAMS". The main content area is titled "ALA Accredited Programs" and features a sub-header: "Assuring quality, innovation, and value in library and information studies education". Below this is a paragraph explaining that the ALA accredits master's programs in library and information studies across the United States, Canada, and Puerto Rico. It states that accreditation is achieved through a review process conducted by an external review panel of practitioners and academics that verifies that the program meets the Standards for Accreditation of Master's Programs in Library and Information Studies. A paragraph follows, stating that graduating from an ALA-accredited program provides flexibility in the types of libraries and jobs you can apply for and enhances career mobility. Many employers require an ALA-accredited master's degree for professional level positions, and some states require an ALA-accredited degree to work as a professional librarian in public or school libraries. A list of links is provided: "Accredited master's program directory", "Programs seeking ALA accreditation", "Guidelines for choosing a master's program", "Frequently asked questions", "Standards, policies, and procedures", "Resources for LIS program administrators", and "Resources for external review panelists". On the left side of the page, there is a sidebar with a blue header "ALA Accredited Programs" and a list of links: "Accredited master's programs", "External review panelists", "Frequently asked questions", "Knowledge and Competencies Statements", "Reports and publications", "Oversight group and meeting schedule", "Resources for LIS program administrators", "Process, policies, and procedures (AP3)", "ALA Scholarships", "Career Development Facilitation", and "Careers in Librarianship". At the bottom left of the page, there is a small circular logo featuring a compass rose.

So how do we translate this into improved access to the resources? The American Library Association accredits schools of Library or Information Science regularly.

(<http://www.ala.org/educationcareers/accreditedprograms/>)

# American Library Association Museum Studies

- Cultural Heritage Information Management

- Wayne State University
- University of Michigan

- Museum Studies

- Kent State University
- Pratt Institute
- Florida State University



- Many have Archival management and special Collections specialties.



Some of these universities teach specialized degrees in Archival management, Museum Studies, or Cultural Heritage Information Management. More often now, three dimensional objects are processed into Libraries' Special Collections.

## Three Dimensional Objects at UNT

**Leon Breeden's Cowboy Boots**



**Willis Conover's Mug**



Two examples from the University of North Texas Music Library are the coffee mug used by Voice of America broadcaster Willis Conover, along with tapes and over 10,000 jazz CDs, and the cowboy boots worn by Leon Breeden, conductor of the One O'Clock Lab Band prior to their tour of Russia.

## Library of Congress



Ralph Hartsock proposes a partnership between those colleges that teach Material Culture, Schools of Library and Information Science that teach Museum Studies, and the Library of Congress. This can be a triple win. Architects in search of particular types of dwellings can locate their desired materials more quickly and easily. Library Science students preparing for their professional careers, are able to enter metadata, that improves access, and hone their skills. The Library of Congress, which houses these collections, has help in creating the access to them. Short of this, creating access already has a controlled vocabulary, that of the Art and Architecture Thesaurus. No need to reinvent the wheel.