

---

## A.4 Subject Authority

### A.4.1 ABOUT THE SUBJECT AUTHORITY

#### A.4.1.1 Discussion

The Subject Authority contains terminology related to subjects depicted in a work or image (see Chapter 6: Subject and Chapter 9: View Information: View Subject). The authority should be reserved for iconographical terminology, including proper names of literary, mythological, or religious characters or themes, historical events and themes, and any other terminology needed for subjects that fall outside the scope of the other three authorities.

Given the wide range of subject matter of works, the Subject Authority must necessarily be built and maintained in a way best suited to the individual requirements of the collection being cataloged. Unlike with the Personal and Corporate Name Authority or the Geographic Place Authority, there is no single published authority file that can serve as a model source in building a subject authority file. Institutions must analyze the characteristics of their collections and the requirements of their users, and organize categories (or facets) and subcategories of subjects that make sense for their individual situation (for example, *Christian Iconography*, *Hindu Iconography*, *Historical Events*, *Literature*, and the like).

#### ***Named Iconographic Subjects, Literature, and Events***

Iconography is the narrative content of a figurative work depicted in terms of characters, situations, and images that are related to a specific religious, social, or historical context. The subject authority should contain the proper names or titles of iconographic subjects. Themes from religion, such as *Ganesha* or *Life of Jesus Christ*, and mythology, such as *Herakles* or *Quetzalcóatl (Maya deity)*, are iconog-

raphy. Themes from literature, such as *Jane Eyre* or *Lohengrin*, and historical events, such as *Coronation of Charlemagne* or *United States Westward Expansion*, are also included.<sup>1</sup>

### ***Buildings and Other Works as Subjects***

The proper names of buildings may be used in the Subject and Location fields of a Work Record. For example, if you are cataloging a 19th-century watercolor of the Parthenon, you will want to record the subject *Parthenon* in that Work Record. There are two approaches for maintaining an authority file for building names. Names of buildings can be recorded as subject terms in the Subject Authority. Note, however, that if the cataloging institution wishes to retrieve information on the buildings as works in their own right, the buildings should be recorded also (or instead) as separate Work Records, where the names of architects, dates, construction materials, and the like can be recorded together with the building names. The record for the built work would then be linked as a Related Work to the records for drawings, photographs, paintings, and other works in which it is depicted. Similar decisions should be made for paintings, sculptures, and other types of works that are depicted in art works. See Part 1: Related Works and Chapter 6: Subject for further discussion.

### ***Subject Terminology in the Other Authorities***

In cataloging a work or image, subject terms may be drawn from the Personal and Corporate Name Authority, Geographic Place Authority, and Concept Authority files as well as from the Subject Authority (see Chapter 6: Subject). It is more efficient to use the terms already included in the other authorities rather than to create duplicate Authority Records.

#### PEOPLE AND CORPORATE BODIES AS SUBJECTS

Personal and corporate body names that are subjects of works or images should be recorded in the Personal and Corporate Name Authority. CCO recommends that records for all actual persons be maintained in the Personal and Corporate Name Authority; an institution that diverges from this practice needs to establish clear criteria, first, for when the proper names of persons who are subjects of art works will be included in the Subject Authority and, second, when they will be included instead in the Personal and Corporate Name Authority. The boundary between actual historical persons and mythological, religious, or legendary persons may sometimes be unclear. For example, Napoleon Bonaparte would universally be recognized as a historical person, but the placement of Saint John the Baptist in the Subject Authority or the Personal and Corporate Name Authority may be decided differently by different institutions. Note that certain events, such as conferences, are typically treated as corporate bodies and recorded in the Personal and Corporate Name Authority.<sup>2</sup>

#### GEOGRAPHIC PLACES AS SUBJECTS

CCO recommends that geographic places that are subjects should be recorded in the Geographic Place Authority. Institutions should make decisions on mythological and legendary places to be included in the Subject or the

Geographic Place Authority because the distinction between real and legendary places is not always easy to determine.

#### GENERIC SUBJECT TERMS

CCO recommends that genre terms such as *still life* or *landscape* be maintained in the Concept Authority. The Concept Authority will also contain terms for certain objects and general concepts: objects depicted as subjects (*flowers, vase, table, tablecloth, hillfort, cathedral, trees*), materials in subjects (*satin, water, bread*), activities (*marriage, baptism, funeral, battle, coronation, Christmas*), agents (*king, bishop, peasants, guild, woman, housewife, prostitute, Felis domesticus, horses*), physical attributes (*yellow, zodiac symbols, Maltese cross, sunburst*), associated concepts (*pastoral, erotica, propaganda, grandeur, ugliness, Lutheran*), and styles and periods as they are depicted in subjects (*Roman ruins, African, punk costume*).

#### ***Ambiguity and Uncertainty***

When creating an Authority Record, the cataloger should state only what is known about the subject. When information is uncertain, it may still be recorded, but with an indication of uncertainty or approximation—such as *ca.* or *probably*—in the Note field. If specific information is unknown, more general data may be recorded. For example, for the subject *Hannibal crossing the Alps*, the cataloger may be uncertain in what Alpine chain Hannibal made his crossing; it would be better to name the larger mountain system *Alps*, rather than mistakenly naming an incorrect mountain pass or range. Important information in the note field should be indexed in controlled fields. Rules should be in place to ensure consistency in recording uncertain data.

#### ***Organization of the Data***

As with all authority terminology, each subject may be known by various synonyms. These name variations for subjects are critical access points and are therefore required. Related keywords, described below, are recommended.

CCO recommends that the Subject Authority be in the form of a thesaurus to allow for equivalence, associative, and whole-part or genus-species relationships (see Part 1: Authority Files and Controlled Vocabulary: Thesaurus). When subjects are displayed in a Work or Image Record, an indication of the broader context of the subject is recommended where appropriate. Having a hierarchical structure that allows for the subject name to be displayed within its broader contexts, either indented in vertical displays or concatenated in horizontal strings, is recommended. Examples include *Hannibal crossing the Alps (Punic Wars)*, *Bastet (Egyptian goddess)*, and *Aesop's Fables (Fables, Literature)*. In the absence of a hierarchical structure, from which it could be concatenated, a broader context display field could be constructed by hand.

Some fields in the Subject Authority may be used for display. Others are intended for retrieval. In the absence of a hierarchical structure, a broader context display field could be included. If date fields are included (*the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939)*, for example), they may comprise fields intended for display and others that are formatted and used for indexing and retrieval.

Some institutions may wish to make links from this authority file to the other three authorities. For example, to make a complete record for an event in the Subject Authority, it may be necessary to link to records for persons or geographic places in other authorities.

The Note need not be repeating. All other elements should be repeating. One of the names should be flagged as preferred. A brief discussion of the elements or fields recommended for this authority file follows later in this section. For further discussion of this authority file and additional fields, see *Categories for the Description of Works of Art: Subject Identification*. For further discussion of the relationships between this authority file and the Work Record, see Chapter 6: Subject.

### **Recommended Elements**

A list of the elements discussed in this section appears below. Required elements are noted.

- Subject Names (preferred, alternates, and variants) (required)
- Broader Context (required, if applicable)
- Related Keywords (required, if applicable)
- Note
- Dates
- Related Subjects (required, if applicable)
- Related Geographic Places
- Related People or Corporate Bodies
- Related Concepts
- Relationship Type
- Sources (required)

### **About the Examples**

The examples throughout this section are for illustration only. Local practice may vary. The examples tend to show the fullest possible use of display and indexing fields, which may not be necessary for all institutions.

## **A.4.1.2 Terminology**

### **A.4.1.2.1 Sources for Terminology**

#### **A.4.1.2.1.1 SUBJECT NAMES**

Sources for subject names and terms appear below.

#### **Iconographic Themes**

Library of Congress Authorities. *Library of Congress Subject Headings*.  
Washington, DC: Library of Congress. <http://authorities.loc.gov/>.

ICONCLASS (Most useful for Western religious and mythological subjects) <http://www.iconclass.nl/>.

Garnier, François. *Thesaurus iconographique: système descriptif des représentations*. Paris: Léopard d'or, 1984.

Roberts, Helene E., ed. *Encyclopedia of Comparative Iconography: Themes Depicted in Works of Art*. 2 vols. Chicago: Fitzroy Dearborn, 1998.

Stutley, Margaret. *Illustrated Dictionary of Hindu Iconography*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1985.

Narkiss, Bezalel, et al. *Index of Jewish Art: Iconographical Index of Hebrew Illuminated Manuscripts*. Jerusalem: Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities; Paris: Institut de recherche et d'histoire des textes, 1976-1988.

### **Fictional Characters**

Magill, Frank N. *Cyclopedia of Literary Characters*. Rev. ed. Edited by A. J. Sobczak. Pasadena, CA: Salem Press, 1990-1998.

Seymour-Smith, Martin. *Dent Dictionary of Fictional Characters*. London: Orion Publishing, 1991.

### **Names of Buildings**

Avery Architectural & Fine Arts Library. *Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals at Columbia University*. Los Angeles: J. Paul Getty Trust, 1994-. Online by subscription at [http://www.getty.edu/research/conducting\\_research/avery\\_index/](http://www.getty.edu/research/conducting_research/avery_index/).

*Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects*. Edited by Adolf K. Placzek. New York: Free Press; London: Collier Macmillan, 1982.

*America Preserved: Checklist of Historic Buildings, Structures, and Sites*. 60th ed. Washington, DC: Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service, 1995.

Fletcher, Sir Banister. *History of Architecture*. 20th ed. Oxford; Boston: Architectural Press, 1996.

*Grove Dictionary of Art Online*. New York: Grove's Dictionaries, 2003. <http://www.groveart.com/>.

Library of Congress Authorities. *Library of Congress Subject Headings*. Washington, DC: Library of Congress. <http://authorities.loc.gov/>.

### **Events**

Library of Congress Authorities. *Library of Congress Subject Headings*. Washington, DC: Library of Congress. <http://authorities.loc.gov/>.

Mellersh, H. E. L., and Neville Williams. *Chronology of World History*. 4 vols. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 1999.

Grun, Bernard. *Timetables of History: Horizontal Linkage of People and Events*. 3rd ed. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1991.

Thompson, Sue Ellen, and Helene Henderson, comps. *Holidays, Festivals, and Celebrations of the World Dictionary*. 2nd ed. Detroit, MI: Omnigraphics, 1997.

Kohn, George Childs. *Dictionary of Wars*. Revised ed. New York: Facts on File, 2000.

Given the wide range of potential subject matter, local terminology will probably also have to be developed based on encyclopedias, dictionaries, and other sources. Additional subject terminology may be stored in the Personal and Corporate Name Authority, Geographic Place Authority, and the Concept Authority, as well as in a dedicated Subject Authority. For a fuller listing of sources for subject terminology, see Chapter 6: Subject.

#### **A.4.1.2.1.2 RELATED KEYWORDS**

Related keywords for subjects should come from controlled lists.

#### **A.4.1.2.1.3 DATES**

If dates are used, date information must be formatted consistently to allow retrieval. Local rules should be in place. Suggested formats are available in the ISO standard and *W3C XML Schema Part 2*.

ISO 8601:2004 Numeric representation of Dates and Time. *Data elements and interchange formats. Information interchange. Representation of dates and times*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Standardization, 2004.

*XML Schema Part 2: Datatypes, 2001*. <http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-2/>.

#### **A.4.1.2.1.4 OTHER ELEMENTS**

Related subjects may be controlled by linking to other records in this authority file.

## **A.4.2 EDITORIAL RULES**

### **A.4.2.1 Rules for Subject Names**

#### **A.4.2.1.1 *Brief Rules for Subject Names***

Record one or more terms, names, appellations, or other identifying phrases for the subject. Recording at least one name is required—the preferred name, which is the one used most often in scholarly literature to refer to the subject.

#### ***Capitalization and Abbreviations***

Capitalize the proper names of events (real or fictional), fictional characters, and titles of literature, songs, and so on.

#### *Examples*

**Name:** Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II

**Name:** Venus (Roman goddess)

**Name:** Saint John the Apostle Cathedral

Avoid abbreviations for the preferred name. Include common abbreviations in alternate names to provide additional access points (for example, *St. John the Apostle Cathedral*).

### **Language**

For the preferred name or term, use a name or term in the language of the catalog record, if applicable (for example, *Adoration of the Magi* in an English record, rather than the Italian *Adorazione dei Magi*). If there is no English equivalent for a subject, use a name in the appropriate language. Use diacritics as appropriate.

#### *Examples*

**Name:** Adoration of the Magi (Life of Jesus)

**Name:** Noli me tangere (Life of Jesus)

**Name:** Quetzalcóatl (Maya god)

### **A.4.2.1.2 Additional Recommendations for Subject Names**

#### **A.4.2.1.2.1 PREFERRED NAME**

For each subject, label one name as preferred. To select a preferred name, consult the recommended sources for terminology. If the term does not appear in authoritative or scholarly literature, choose the name or term used most often in the literature of art history or other professional literature in the language of the catalog record (English in the United States).

#### *Examples*

**Name:** Coronation of Napoleon Bonaparte (preferred)

**Name:** American Civil War (preferred)

**Name:** Hercules (preferred)

**Name:** Olouaipilele (preferred)

**Name:** Virgin Hodegetria (preferred)

**Name:** Death and the Miser (preferred)

**Name:** Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs (preferred)

To determine which subject name is used most often in publications, consult the preferred names in the sources for terminology listed above. If sources disagree, go down the list of preferred sources and use the name in the first-listed source. For names that are not found in standard sources, construct a preferred name based on the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* or the *Chicago Manual of Style*.

#### **A.4.2.1.2.2 ADDITIONAL NAMES**

Include any additional names or terms by which the subject is known. Record all variant names that appear in published sources and represent significant differences in form or spelling, including variant names, names in multiple languages, variants that differ in diacritics and punctuation, name inversions, and other variations.

#### *Examples*

[names as derived from Latin and Greek, and in Italian]

**Names:** Hercules (preferred) • Herakles • Heracles • Ercole

**Names:** American Civil War (preferred) • War Between the States

## A.4.2.2 Rules for Other Elements

### A.4.2.2.1 Rules for Sources

Include citations for the vocabulary resource or other published or unpublished work that was the source of names, note, or other information in the Authority Record. Using a Source Authority is recommended (see *Categories for the Description of Works of Art: Related Textual References*). Whether or not a Source Authority is used, record citations consistently, using the rules in the *Chicago Manual of Style*.

### A.4.2.2.2 Rules for Hierarchical Placement

Record the hierarchical (whole-part or genus-species) relationships between a subject and another subject, such as between a general theme and the individual episodes in a particular saga. This should ideally be achieved by placing the Authority Record in a hierarchy.

#### *Examples*

##### [hierarchy for iconographical themes]

- Christian iconography
  - ..... Life of Jesus
    - ..... Nativity
    - ..... Adoration of the Shepherds
    - ..... Adoration of the Magi
    - ..... Presentation in the Temple
    - ..... Miracle at Cana
    - ..... Passion of Christ

##### [example based on ICONCLASS]<sup>3</sup>

- Classical Mythology and Ancient History
  - ..... the Greek heroic legends
    - ..... story of Hercules
      - ..... early life, prime youth of Hercules
      - ..... love-affairs of Hercules
      - ..... most important deeds of Hercules: the Twelve Labours
        - ..... preliminaries to the Twelve Labours of Hercules
        - ..... Twelve Labors: first series
          - ..... Hercules chokes the Nemean lion with his arms
          - ..... Hydra of Lerna is killed by Hercules
          - ..... Ceryneian hind of Arcadia is captured by Hercules
          - ..... Erymanthian boar is captured by Hercules
          - ..... Hercules cleanses the stables of Augeas
          - ..... Stymphalian birds are shot by Hercules
          - ..... Cretan bull is captured by Hercules
          - ..... four mares of King Diomedes are captured
          - ..... Hippolyte, the Amazon, offers her girdle to Hercules
        - ..... Twelve Labors of Hercules: second series
        - ..... [and so on]

If appropriate and possible, link a concept to multiple parents in cases where the same subject may logically belong in two or more sections of the authority file. Links to multiple parents are called polyhierarchical. For example, it may be necessary to link an event such as *Hannibal crossing the Alps* to the broader context *Punic Wars* as well as to the *life of Hannibal* through polyhierarchical relationships.

#### A.4.2.2.3 *Rules for Related Keywords*

Attributes are proper names and terms that characterize significant aspects of a subject in general. In other words, they are keywords or additional indexing terms related to a subject that can greatly enhance searching and retrieval. These are not characteristics of only one particular depiction of the subject, but instead general characteristics that will aid retrieval of all works that portray a given subject, no matter the particular depiction in any given single work. List roles, significant characters, events, and other characteristics of the subject.

##### *Examples*

[for Baby Jaguar]

**Related Keywords:** deity • jaguar (*Panthera onca*)

[for Cloelia]

**Related Keywords:** maiden • hostage

#### A.4.2.2.4 *Rules for the Note*

Include a note to explain the subject and how it is portrayed in visual culture.

##### *Examples*

[for the *Virgin Hodegetria* (type of *Virgin Mary*)]

**Note:** Meaning "Showing the Way Virgin," the iconography typically shows the Virgin Mary, half- or full-length, holding the Christ Child in one arm (generally her left) and pointing to him with her other hand. The Christ Child typically has one hand raised in blessing. It is most common in Eastern Christian art.

[for the *Feast of Sada* (episode of *Shahnama*, *Persian Epic*)]

**Note:** It is a feast that was held in celebration of mankind's discovery of how to strike sparks by hitting two stones together. Hushang tried to throw a stone at a dragon lurking behind some rocks; he missed the dragon, but sparks were created when his stone missile hit the rocks. He built a large fire and held a feast to celebrate his discovery.

[for the *Adoration of the Magi* (*Life of Jesus*)]

**Note:** Magi venerate the Christ Child, typically in the cave or stable where he was born. They often offer gifts of gold, frankincense, and myrrh, representing Christ's kingship, divinity, and future death. In early representations, they comprise three or four bearded men, who are astrologers with pointed Phrygian caps. By the Renaissance, they were generally three men portrayed as kings with crowns. They may be of three different races and represent the three ages of man (youthful, middle-aged, and elderly). They typically stand or kneel before the Holy Family, offering their gifts.

### **A.4.2.2.5 Additional Elements**

#### **A.4.2.2.5.1 INCLUDE ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS AS NECESSARY**

Additional elements may be included if necessary. For more information about elements in an Authority Record for subjects, consult the subject identification authority in *Categories for the Description of Works of Art*.

#### **A.4.2.2.5.2 RECORD TYPE**

CCO recommends using a Record Type element, although this is administrative rather than a descriptive metadata element and therefore outside of the scope of this manual. Record Type should be used to distinguish between various types of records, for example, religion and mythology, literature, person (a character, for example, *Zeus*), animal (a character, for example, *Peter Rabbit*), event (whether real or fictional, for example, *Vietnam War*, *Judgment of Paris*), place (legendary or imaginary, for example, *Garden of Eden*). See the discussion in *Categories for the Description of Works of Art: Subject Authority*.

#### **A.4.2.2.5.3 RELATED SUBJECTS**

Make nonhierarchical links between records for different subjects in this authority file, as necessary. These are similar to a *see also* reference.

##### ***Relationship Type***

Record the type of relationship between the two subjects. Use controlled terminology developed locally.

##### ***Related Subject Name***

Record the name of the related subject. This should be a link to the Authority Record for the related subject, if possible.

##### *Examples*

[for *Hathor (Egyptian goddess)*]

**Related Subject:**

**Relationship Type:** identified with

**Related Subject:** Aphrodite (Greek goddess)

[for *Brynhild (Valkyries, Norse mythology)*]

**Related Subject:**

**Relationship Type:** protagonist in

**Related Subject:** Song of the Nibelungs (epic poem)

**Relationship Type:** child of

**Related Subject:** Odin (Norse god)

#### A.4.2.2.5.4 LINKS TO OTHER AUTHORITIES

Link to records for related people, geographic places, and concepts as necessary, that is, to the Personal and Corporate Name Authority, Geographic Place Authority, and Concept Authority.

##### *Example*

**Subject Name:** Hannibal crossing the Alps

**Relationship Type:** protagonist

**Related People** [*link to Personal and Corporate Name Authority*]:

Hannibal Barca (Carthaginian general, 247 BCE-ca. 183/181 BCE)

**Relationship Type:** location of event

**Related Geographic Place** [*link to Geographic Place Authority*]:

Cottian Alps (Alps, Europe) (mountain range)

### A.4.3 PRESENTATION OF THE DATA

#### A.4.3.1 Display and Indexing

##### A.4.3.1.1 *Free-Text vs. Controlled Fields*

For a discussion of when and why separate free-text and controlled fields are recommended, see Part 1: Database Design and Relationships: Display and Indexing.

##### A.4.3.1.1.1 INDEXING AUTHORITY INFORMATION

The Names field should be repeating. Most other fields in the Subject Authority should be controlled repeating fields. Ideally, linking to multiple related subjects and polyhierarchical relationships should be possible (for discussion, see Part 1: Authority Files and Controlled Vocabularies: Thesaurus). To control terminology for citations, use controlled lists or a separate authority file for sources, if possible.

##### A.4.3.1.1.2 CONCATENATING AUTHORITY INFORMATION

Where appropriate for the sake of clarity, it should be possible to display the subject name with its broader contexts in horizontal strings, in the Subject element of the Work Record, for example. This is ideally done by concatenating data from the controlled fields and linked broader contexts. If this is not possible, a free-text broader context display field may be used instead. The example below illustrates both the hierarchical relationships and a free-text broader context display in the same record. Hierarchical displays are recommended, where pertinent, and should use indentation to indicate broader-narrower contexts.

*Example*

**Subject Names:**

Magi (preferred)  
Three Kings  
Three Wise Men

**Broader Context display:** Biblical characters

**Hierarchical position:**

Christian iconography  
..... Biblical characters  
..... Magi

**Related Keywords:** kings • astronomers • travelers

**Related Subjects:**

Journey of the Magi (Life of Jesus)  
Adoration of the Magi (Life of Jesus)  
Magi become bishops (Acts of Thomas)

**Sources:**

Catholic University of America. *New Catholic Encyclopedia*. New York: Publishers Guild in association with McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1967-1979.  
ICONCLASS. <http://www.iconclass.nl/>.

**A.4.3.1.2 For Display in the Work or Image Record**

Names in the Subject Authority will need to be appropriately displayed in the Work or Image Record (as illustrated in Chapter 6: Subject).

**How to Create a Label for Display**

To create a label to identify the subject in a display in the Work or Image Record, display the preferred name of the subject and one or more parents (broader contexts), as necessary. Ideally, the label may be constructed automatically or by hand using a free-text field.

*Examples*

Hun-Camé (Maya demons)  
Cloelia (Plutarch's Life of Publicola)  
Krishna Battles the Armies of the Demon Naraka (Stories of Lord Vishnu)

In the examples above, for the sake of clarity, broader contexts are placed in parentheses. However, using no parentheses or another method of punctuation is also acceptable, provided it is applied consistently.

**Hierarchical Displays**

Hierarchical displays should use indentation to indicate broader-narrower contexts. Displaying the subject with its broader contexts in horizontal strings, as discussed, should be an option.

### A.4.3.2 Examples

Examples of Authority Records are included below. For additional examples, see the end of Part 1 and each chapter in Part 2. In the examples, *controlled* refers to values controlled by an authority file, controlled list, or other rules (for example, rules for recording dates). *Link* refers to a relationship between two Authority Records. All links are controlled fields. In all examples in this manual, both within and at the end of each chapter, data values for repeatable fields are separated by bullet characters.

**Figure 60**

Authority Record for a Religious Figure

Required and recommended elements are marked with an asterisk.

### Subject Authority Record

- **\*Names:**
  - Shiva (preferred)
  - Siva
  - Siwa
  - Sambhu
  - Sankara
  - Pasupati
  - Mahesa
  - Mahadeva
  - Auspicious One
- **Broader Context display:** Hindu god
- **\*Hierarchical position [link]:**
  - Hindu Iconography
  - ..... Hindu gods
  - ..... Shiva
- **\*Related Keywords [link]:** androgynous • dancer • mendicant • yogin • herdsman • destroyer • restorer • ascetic • sensuality • avenger
- **Note:** One of the primary deities of Hinduism. He is the paramount lord of the Shaivite sects of India. Shiva means auspicious one in Sanskrit. He is one of the most complex gods of India, embodying contradictory qualities: both the destroyer and the restorer, the great ascetic and the symbol of sensuality, the benevolent herdsman of souls and the wrathful avenger. He is usually depicted as a graceful male. In painting, he is typically white or ash-colored with a blue neck, hair represented as coil of matted locks, adorned with the crescent moon and the Ganges. He may have three eyes and a garland of skulls. He may have two or four arms and carry skulls, a serpent, a deerskin, trident, a small drum, or a club with a skull on it. He is depicted in art in various manifestations, often with one of his consorts.
- **Related Subjects:**
  - Relationship Type [controlled]:** focus of | *[link to related subject]:* Saivism
  - Relationship Type [controlled]:** manifestation is | *[link to related subject]:* Ardhanarisvara
  - Relationship Type [controlled]:** manifestation is | *[link to related subject]:* Nataraja
  - Relationship Type [controlled]:** manifestation is | *[link to related subject]:* lingus
  - Relationship Type [controlled]:** consort is | *[link to related subject]:* Parvat
  - Relationship Type [controlled]:** consort is | *[link to related subject]:* Uma
  - Relationship Type [controlled]:** consort is | *[link to related subject]:* Sati
  - Relationship Type [controlled]:** consort is | *[link to related subject]:* Durga
  - Relationship Type [controlled]:** consort is | *[link to related subject]:* Kali
  - Relationship Type [controlled]:** consort is | *[link to related subject]:* Sakti
  - Relationship Type [controlled]:** parent of | *[link to related subject]:* Ganesha
  - Relationship Type [controlled]:** parent of | *[link to related subject]:* Skanda
  - Relationship Type [controlled]:** animal image is | *[link to related subject]:* Nandi the Bull
- **Related Geographic Place:**
  - Relationship Type [controlled]:** developed in | *[link to related geographic place]:* India (Asia)
- **\*Sources [link to Source Records]:**
  - Besset, L. *Divine Shiva*. New York: Edmonds, 1997.
  - "Siva," *Encyclopaedia Britannica* online (accessed February 4, 2004).
  - Toffy, M., ed. *Gods and Myths: Hinduism*. New Delhi: Garnier, 1976.

**Figure 61**

Authority Record for a Named Event

*Required and recommended elements are marked with an asterisk.*

**Subject Authority Record**

- **\*Names:**
  - First Battle of Bull Run (preferred)
  - First Battle of Manassas
- **Broader Context display:** Civil War
- **\*Hierarchical position [link]:**
  - Historical Events
  - ..... American Civil War
  - ..... Battles
  - ..... First Battle of Bull Run
- **\*Related Keywords [controlled]:** battle • invasion • casualties
- **Note:** One of two battles fought a few miles north of the crucial railroad junction of Manassas, Virginia. The First Battle of Bull Run (called First Manassas by the South) was fought on July 21, 1861, at a very early stage of the war. Both armies were ill-prepared, but political pressures forced the Northern General Irvin McDowell to advance to a small stream named Bull Run near Manassas in northern Virginia, southwest of Washington; this was a move against the Southern city of Richmond, Virginia.
- **Related Subject:**
  - Relationship Type [controlled]:** predecessor was
  - [link to related subject]:* First Shenandoah Valley Campaign
- **Related People or Corporate Bodies:**
  - Relationship Type [controlled]:** participant
  - [link to related person]:* General Irvin McDowell (American Union general, 1818-1885)
  - Relationship Type [controlled]:** participant
  - [link to related person]:* General P.G.T. Beauregard (American Confederate general, 1818-1893)
- **Related Geographic Place:**
  - Relationship Type [controlled]:** location
  - [controlled, link]:* Manassas (Virginia, United States)
- **Date:** July 21, 1861
  - [controlled]:* **Earliest:** 1861; **Latest:** 1861
- **\*Sources [link to Source Records]:**
  - Antietam National Battlefield [online]. Washington, DC: National Park Service. <http://www.nps.gov/anti/home.htm> (accessed February 5, 2004).
  - Kohn, George Childs. *Dictionary of Wars*. Rev. ed. Facts on File, 2000.

**Figure 62**

Authority Record for an Iconographic Episode

*Required and recommended elements are marked with an asterisk.*

### Subject Authority Record

- **\*Names:**
  - Marriage of the Virgin (preferred)
  - Sposalizio
  - Betrothal of the Virgin
  - Marriage of Mary and Joseph
- **Broader Context display:** Life of the Virgin Mary
- **\*Hierarchical position [link]:**
  - Christian iconography
  - ..... New Testament
  - ..... Life of the Virgin Mary
  - ..... Marriage of the Virgin
- **\*Related Keywords [controlled]:** betrothal • high priest • marriage • temple
- **Note:** Mary and Joseph are married by the high priest (ICONCLASS). The story is not in the canonical Bible; it comes from the apocryphal Book of James (or Protoevangelium, Infancy Gospel 8-9) and the Golden Legend by Jacobus de Voragine. The "marriage" scene is technically a betrothal. It generally takes place in or outside the temple. Mary and Joseph typically stand to either side of the priest, who joins their hands in betrothal. Joseph may be seen as an older man. He has been chosen from a group of suitors, all of whom had been asked by the high priest to bring a rod (a branch or twig) to the altar; the rod of Joseph bloomed miraculously by intervention of the Holy Spirit, thus designating him as the man chosen by God to be the spouse of Mary.
- **Related Subject:**
  - Relationship Type [controlled]:** actor is | [*link to related subject*]: Mary
  - Relationship Type [controlled]:** actor is | [*link to related subject*]: Joseph
- **\*Sources [link to Source Records]:**
  - ICONCLASS <http://www.iconclass.nl/>. Notation: 73A42: Bible--New Testament--(scenes from the life of) John the Baptist and Mary--Mary and Joseph--marriage of Mary and Joseph, 'Sposalizio'
  - Jacobus de Voragine. *Golden Legend of Jacobus de Voragine*. Translated and adapted from the Latin by Granger Ryan and Helmut Ripperger. New York: Arno Press, 1969.
  - Osborne, Harold, ed. *Oxford Companion to Art*. 17th impression. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1996; **Page:** 1195 ff.
  - Testuz, Michel. *Protoevangelium Jacobi: Apocryphal books*. Facsimile of the Papyrus Bodmer V Manuscript. Cologne and Geneva: Bibliotheca Bodmeriana, 1958.

**Figure 63**

Authority Record for a Fictional Place

*Required and recommended elements are marked with an asterisk.*

**Subject Authority Record**

- **\*Names:**
  - Niflheim (preferred)
  - Niflheimr
  - House of Mists
- **Broader Context display:** Norse mythology
- **\*Hierarchical position [link]:**
  - Norse mythology
  - ..... Creation story
  - ..... Niflheim
- **\*Related Keywords [controlled]:** underworld • creation • death • mist • cold • dark
- **Note:** In the Norse creation story, Niflheim was the misty region north of the void (Ginnungagap) in which the world was created. It was also the cold, dark, misty world of the dead, ruled by the goddess Hel. In some accounts it was the last of nine worlds, a place into which evil men passed after reaching the region of death (Hel). It was situated below one of the roots of the world tree (Yggdrasill). Niflheim contained a well (Hvergelmir) from which many rivers flowed.
- **Related Subject:**
  - Relationship Type [controlled]:** ruled by
  - [link to Related Subject]: Hel (Norse goddess)
- **\*Sources [link to Source Record]:**
  - "Niflheim." *Encyclopaedia Britannica* online (accessed June 13, 2005).

### Notes

1. Named recurring events, such as conferences, are recorded in the Personal and Corporate Name Authority. See A1: note 1.
2. Included in the Personal and Corporate Name Authority are events that are formally convened, directed toward a common goal, capable of being reconvened, and have formal names, locations, dates, and durations that can be determined in advance of the event. See the Library of Congress Name Authority file and AACR for formulating names for these events.
3. The string of ICONCLASS headings for 94L322, one of the subjects in this hierarchy, would be the following: *Classical Mythology and Ancient History—the Greek heroic legends (I)—(story of) Hercules (Heracles)—most important deeds of Hercules: the Twelve Labours—the Twelve Labours: first series—the Hydra of Lerna is killed by Hercules.*