D3.1. Historical silk multilingual thesaurus

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List of acronyms	
AAT	Art and Architecture Thesaurus (Getty Trust)
AT	Associative term
BT	Broader term
CNRS	Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique
EAB	External Advisory Board
JSI	Jozef Stefan Institut
NT	Narrower term
PT	Preferred term
RAE	Real Academia Española
SSH	Social Sciences and Humanities
SL	Source language
TL	Target language
TWG	Thesaurus working group
UNIPA	Universitá deglis Studi di Palermo
UVEG	Universitat de València Estudi General
WP	Work package

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This report delivers a first version of the SILKNOW multilingual thesaurus, which will be further developed during the project's lifecycle as needed. The thesaurus was initially created in a Google spreadsheet, and then imported into SKOS. For the general public, the thesaurus will be provided online through the project website.

1. BACKGROUND

A thesaurus is in general defined as a controlled vocabulary that has a semantic network of unique concepts (Harpring, P., 2015). These concepts are controlled. For example, each PT represents a single concept. PTs are arranged by hierarchies, where a NT falls within a BT. PT can also have associative and equivalence relationships.

The cultural heritage domain is characterized by large, rich and heterogeneous datasets (Amin, Hildebrand, van Ossenbruggen, & Hardman, 2010). Cultural Heritage institutions, such as GLAMs, strive to obtain controlled vocabularies based on their own collections (Schreiber et al., 2008). See, for instance, the Textile Museum Thesaurus from the Textile Museum in Washington DC, or the Museon Arlaten (Arles, département des Bouches-du-Rhône). The result is a multitude of vocabularies in different languages that are difficult to standardize. Some efforts have already been made, such as the Getty AAT or the UNESCO thesaurus.

Regarding silk heritage terminology, it originates from various sources that have changed across time and space. For example, local variations of a term are rarely taken into account (e.g. *espolín* has different meanings in some regions of Spain). This has resulted in the use of different terminology in specialized organizations, when describing their collections. A number of web-based thesauri for cataloging textiles are already available. For example, the Getty's AAT (non-specialized, but excellent as a general basis for further development, and available as Linked Open Data), the CIETA vocabularies (multilingual, specialized in historical textiles), or the Europeana Fashion thesaurus (multilingual, dedicated mainly to costumes and fashion). UVEG conducted an online survey in order to identify controlled vocabularies that are being used by museums or researchers. The survey showed that from the 12 respondents use print versions of controlled vocabularies, however, none of the respondents agreed in using the same thesaurus (see survey results in Annex I).

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To meet these challenges, SILKNOW is building a multilingual thesaurus dedicated to the specific vocabulary of historic silk textiles, which will also include local term variants. The thesaurus will help heritage institutions to provide access to and preserve silk heritage in the digital environment. Participating and collaborating institutions will radically improve their cataloging practices and digital data management. In addition, the thesaurus will serve as an example of the benefits of shared cataloging frameworks and data interoperability.

Such different terminologies, even more when it comes to textiles, make comparison among similar objects, techniques, designs quite complicated, not only in different languages, but also in the same language. Here, controlled vocabularies stand out as essentials to provide access to museum collections, for inside users (curatorial departments, conservators, education department), but also for external users who wish to know more about a subject whose specific name they ignore (Baca, 2004). Using the shared cataloging frameworks can benefit both the institution and the community by expanding *the semantic web and establishing an institution as a trusted source of high-quality data* (Marden, Li-Madeo, Whysel, & Edelstein, 2013). Moreover, data interoperability could be useful to search engines in order to access accurately to indexed information from a controlled vocabulary (García Marco, 2016).

2. ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK

Project members from UVEG (Department of Art History) and Garín 1820 have been in charge of the SILKNOW Thesaurus. They are silk heritage specialists in different fields: history, art history, design, techniques, conservation and restoration.

The SILKNOW thesaurus has been initially developed in a Google spreadsheet, since it allows quick and simple additions to the structure, as well as simultaneous, collaborative work. This spreadsheet is kept in the project's Google drive.

The TWG began with a selection of terms that came from one specialized source. This scope note was called "initial definition". Once this work was finished, other sources were reviewed and discussed internally until the TWG reached a consensus and established the "final definition". Then they proceeded to add the synonyms, associated terms and facets of each term. In this regard, the SILKNOW thesaurus is intended to be as close as possible to the AAT's

structure, that it aims to enrich with new concepts. However, in some cases it was impossible or impractical[1].

In order to maintain coherence within the thesaurus, the TWG established some basic editorial guidelines that are available in the Google Drive, too. These rules establish that terms should generally be treated as nouns, except processes and techniques that can be found in the gerund or in the infinitive form. In addition, whenever it exists, the etymology of the word should be specified. Centuries and/or periods should be provided whenever they are clear and referenced in existing literature. Finally, scope notes should be written in present, except when literature specifies a past use for that term, e.g. "during the 15th century, this term was used for…". These guidelines also include specifications on how to use the spreadsheet.

3. SOURCES AND STANDARDS

In order to determine terms and scope notes as accurately as possible, the TWG consulted a number of specialized sources. We have used specialized dictionaries and books, general dictionaries, other thesauri, some historical sources and a doctoral dissertation. The rest of this section describes those sources in more details.

3.1. Specialized dictionaries

We have used several specialized dictionaries to define and select specific terms related to historical silk. They are known to cover the entire domain of silk heritage. The dictionaries used were the following:

- Castany Saládrigas, F. (1949). *Diccionario de tejidos. Etimología, origen, arte, historia y fabricación de los más importantes tejidos clásicos y modernos*, Barcelona, Editorial Gustavo Gili S.A.
- Castany Saládrigas, F. (1944), *Análisis de tejidos. Reconocimiento y análisis de fibras textiles, hilos y tejidos*, Barcelona, Editorial Gustavo Gili S.A.
- CIETA, (1963), *Vocabulario Técnico Tejidos Español, francés, inglés, italiano*, Lyon, Centre International d'Étude des Textiles Anciens.
- Dávila Corona, R.; Durán Pujol, M.; García Fernández, M., (2004), *Diccionario histórico de telas y tejidos castellano-catalán*, Salamanca, Junta de Castilla y León.

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[1] See section 5.1.

- Galcerán Escobet, V. (1960), *Tecnología del tejido, Tomo primero: teoría de tejidos, Tarrasa*, Impreso en los talleres de Editograf Pina.
- Giner Bressó, R. (1998), *Escuela Textil del Colegio del Arte Mayor de la Seda de Valencia. Apuntes de tecnología textil*, Valencia, Ed. Generalitat Valenciana.
- Caminal i Cervera, A.; Laporta i Mumbrú, J.; Pont i Puntigam, R.; Taló i Rovira, J., (1994*), Diccionari de la indústria tèxtil. Català, Castellà, Francés, Anglés, Alemany*. UPC.
- Sanz, J.; Gallego, R. (2001), *Diccionario del color*, Madrid, Ed. Akal S.A.

3.2. General dictionaries

General dictionaries were very useful to define PT and their synonyms. The TWG selected those words that are accepted by the RAE.

- Real Academia Española. (1726-1739). *Diccionario de autoridades, facsímil de la edición de la Real Academia Española.* Retrieved from http://web.frl.es/DA.html
- Real Academia Española. (2001). *Diccionario de la lengua española* (22.ª ed.). Retrieved from http://www.rae.es/rae.html
- Moliner, M. (2016), *Diccionario de Uso del Español*, Gredos

3.3. Thesis

This dissertation belongs to one of the greatest specialists in historical fabrics, who is also a member of the project's EAB.

- Benito García, P. (2015). *Paraísos de seda. Tejidos y bordados de las casas del Príncipe en los Reales Sitios de El Pardo y El Escorial*. Universitat de València. València.

3.4. Specialized books

Specialized books served both because of their glossaries of specific terms, and because they improve knowledge about historical fabrics.

- Franch R., Navarro G. coordinadores (2018). *Las rutas de la seda en la Historia de España y Portugal*. Universitat de València. Valencia
- Martínez Meléndez, C. (1989). *Los nombres de tejidos en castellano medieval*, Granada. Publicaciones de la Universidad de Granada. Granada.

3.5. Historical sources

Historical sources were consulted due to the historical nature of the project since they helped the researchers to define historical terms, their evolution over time and their current use.

- Boy J. (1840). *Diccionario teórico, práctico, histórico y geográfico de comercio Vol. I-II-III-IV de la Junta de Comercio de Barcelona*. Barcelona. Imprenta Valentín Torrás.
- Terreros y Pando, E. (1786). *Diccionario Castellano con las voces de Ciencias y Artes, y sus correspondientes en las tres lenguas Francesa, Latina e Italiana Vol.I*. Madrid. Imprenta de la viuda de Ibarra, hijos y compañía.

3.6. Thesauri

Although the following thesauri are very generic, in some cases, they were useful to specify certain terms.

- «The Getty Research Institute. Art & Architecture Thesaurus Online», 2017. Retrieved from http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/aat/
- «Tesauros - Diccionarios del patrimonio cultural de España - Diccionario de Materias», s. f. Retrieved from http://tesauros.mecd.es/tesauros/tecnicas.html

4. SILKNOW THESAURUS

4.1. Thesaurus structure

The SILKNOW thesaurus is a multilingual thesaurus based on the AAT[2]. Following its structure, we have established three different relationships.

1) Hierarchical: when the relationship between terms is broader and narrower, which means that they refer to either whole/part or genus/species.

E.g. "Hilo" (yarn) → "Hilo briscado" (yarn by form)

Here *hilo* will be the BT while *hilo briscado* the NT, as it is a type of yarn and therefore, yarn is its previous condition.

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[2] http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/aat/?find=&logic=AND&note=&page=1

2) Equivalence: This relationship applies when different names refer to the same concept as they are synonyms or quasi-synonyms.

> E.g. "bobillo" → bocillo

Either noun is accepted to designate this type of lace; however, *bobillo* acts as the PT.

3) Associative relationships: when different terms are closely related conceptually but not hierarchically.

> E.g. acanalado → otomán

Both terms refer to a type of tabby; however, they are not the same exact concept.

Each record has different fields that were filled in by the TWG. First, each record is identified by a unique numerical ID which is maintained in every language, identifiers start at "1" and are consecutive.

Regarding concepts, a PT was chosen to refer a unique concept, insofar as these terms are used in specialized literature[3]. Since there is no thesaurus specialized in silk, the degree of specialization for terms has been quite high. It has been determined to include terms that will most likely appear in museums' catalogues, taking into account that not all museums catalog in the same way, and that the thesaurus can not only be used by curators, but also by conservators.

Concerning breadth and coverage, again, as there is no thesaurus specialized in silk, the TWG decided to be as broad as possible. For instance, instead of adding only the main terms related to silk textiles, SILKNOW is adding also materials, techniques, furniture and objects used for textile creation, designs, etc[4].

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[3] See section 3.
[4] The SILKNOW thesaurus includes so far: weaving techniques, colours, textile types, materials, objects, textile fabricating tools and equipment. Other terms such as those related to designs will be included during the project lifecycle.

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Definitions or scope notes were made following a number of references. After an initial source was selected, this description was discussed and completed with other authoritative sources (three, at least). Only one particular meaning in a particular context is referenced. When a term has more than one meaning (polysemy), each meaning was given an independent ID number. These definitions were made by experts in the field and reviewed by international experts who are part of the EAB:

> Aurora → a colour
> Aurora → a type of textile

The next column refers to synonyms, which means that different terms can be interchangeable in describing the concept.

> *adamascado* → *damascado*

As per associative terms, these are terms that have various types of connections between concepts, which means that they are closely related conceptually but not equivalent, and their relation is always reciprocal. Instead of the term, its ID is given.

> *Matizado* → 452 (*teñido)*
> Both refer to a similar dying process, but they do not designate the same one.

Concerning hierarchical relationships, SILKNOW thesaurus followed the AAT, which means that those relationships are broader / narrower, and used the 7 facets and subfacets of the AAT[5]. When possible, parents were also placed according to the AAT structure. In some cases, immediate parent comes from a term in the thesaurus; in those cases, its ID was added.

> Tafetán → 318 (*ligamento*)

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[5] http://www.getty.edu/vow/AATHierarchy?find=&logic=AND&note=&english=N&subjectid=300000000

In some other cases, the existing AAT hierarchy was not specific enough to place properly new silk terms. The TWG has proposed new guide terms.

Bengala → <textile materials by geographical origin>

For instance, this subfacet was added since the names of some textiles come directly from their region of origin.

4.2. Translations

The SILKNOW thesaurus is a symmetrical thesaurus, which means that all terms need to be translated. The TWG prepared the Spanish and English version of the thesaurus. It should be noted that the Spanish version is the master sheet, as it is the TWG native language. UVEG translated the thesaurus into English and will provide it to CNRS and UNIPA for the French and Italian translations, which will be implemented in 2019.

Like the rest of the thesaurus, translated terms are entered manually in the spreadsheet. First steps included the direct translation of terms, synonyms and associated concepts. Terms and definitions (scope notes) were both translated consulting different sources. These sources in some cases provided translations (such as the specialized dictionary Castany Saladrigas, 1949); some other monolingual dictionaries and glossaries were also used.

According to the UNE 50125 norm *Directrices para la creación y desarrollo de tesauros multilingües,* SILKNOW adopts the following strategies:
1. Inexact equivalence: terms that carry a small difference in scope and are treated like exact equivalents.

    Economie parallele (fr) → Informal economy (eng)

2. Partial equivalence: where one language has no term that accurately represents the concept but does have a term that is normally considered to represent a broader or narrower concept, the translation in the TL should be treated as equivalent or add a qualifier to narrow its meaning.

    Advice (eng) → Conseil (avis) (fr)

3. Compound equivalence: when one language offers more than one partial equivalent, that in combination represent the whole concept, the translated term can be coined with a compound term linked by "and".

> Fuels = Carburant et combustible
>
> NE (note explicative / scope note) A employer comme équivalent du terme Anglais FUELS

4. When there are no equivalences, the SL term can be used as a loanword, or translate the SL use for term.

> Management (eng) → Management (fra)

5. Ambiguity: either when a word has more than one meaning, or when a TL term is not clearly distinguished from another TL term, translators provided a source language scope note as necessary.

> Bengala → <textile materials by geographical origin>

4.3. Extension

The current version of the SILKNOW thesaurus has so far added 447 terms in Spanish. These terms have their ID, hierarchy, scope note, synonyms and AT when required. This version allows content partners to translate and enrich the thesaurus. More work is expected to be done during the project lifecycle; however, the implementation of the multilingual web-based thesaurus is due in month 24. When the thesaurus is completed -inasmuch as such a resource can be said to be finished- it will be shared with the AAT developers in order to include new terms to their vocabulary.

The first version of SILKNOW Thesaurus is available at:

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1gva-JZyBzc43eJrwCLfgLd0scqo1P1ymVEsrjEqbIDA4/edit#gid=976709904

JSI analysed data from two Spanish websites: CERES-MCU and IMATEX. The first covers all Spanish state museums, and the second belongs to the Terrassa Textile Museum. The coverage calculation of terms included in both the thesaurus (Spanish version) and these two databases resulted in a 60.8 percentage of the thesaurus terms. The main terms used in silk

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textiles -such as the main binding points, twill, tabby and satin- that appear in museum records are included in the thesaurus. In more detail, 42.8% of the thesaurus terms were found in the data that we have collected from IMATEX, compared to 53.3% found in CERES-MCU. The five most commonly used terms are *seda, cárcola, calada, jacquard, trama*. Of course, some thesaurus terms have not been found in the museums' cataloguing records, for instance *marcelina, menador, sericina, teletón*.

The thesaurus consists of many terms related to silk. We calculated how many times each of these terms appear in data related to silk, collected from the mentioned Spanish resources:

- CERES-MCU: Red Digital de Colecciones de Museos España, crawled on 30/08/2018, 1290 items
  http://ceres.mcu.es/pages/SimpleSearch?index=true

- IMATEX, crawled on 07/09/2018, 21963 items
  http://imatex.cdmt.cat/_cat/pubindex.aspx

The program for the calculation of coverage is written in Python. Preprocessing was done using the Natural Language Toolkit library which contains the Snowball Stemmer. It was used to convert all the terms and their synonyms from the thesaurus, as well as all the words from crawled data to their stem. This enabled to easily compare two words and determine whether they have the same stem. The output of the coverage calculation is an Excel table. Each row contains a term, its synonyms and the number of times the term was used in one and in the other database.

On the other hand, the software that has converted the Google spreadsheet into SKOS is developed by EURECOM, who developed a specific converter in Javascript available on github[6]. The software that enables to browse the thesaurus online is based on SKOSMOS. The exact configuration is described in D6.3 *Ontology web server.*

This thesaurus is intended to be used mainly by researchers, students and cultural heritage

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[6] https://github.com/silknow/thesaurus

professionals. For example, a researcher may use the thesaurus to connect terms found in historical documentation, so that he or she could know how these terms are properly named. Also, when planning exhibitions, a curator may need to either write the exhibition catalogue or ask for a loan to another museum. In these cases, artworks coming from other countries can be named in their vernacular languages. The thesaurus will help curators to standardize terminology. Art history and conservation students will be familiarized with a variety of textile terms.

Cooperation among end-users and SILKNOW will be beneficial for both. First, institutions and professionals who use the thesaurus can give some advice and recommendations that could be added in further editions. At the same time, they will radically improve their cataloguing and data curation practices. Secondly, the multilingual thesaurus will be exploited for developing language learning content, as users will be able to compare terms in 4 languages (Italian, Spanish, French and English).

Finally, dissemination will be made by personalized communication by email, with a dossier outlining the thesaurus main features and intended usage. SILKNOW thesaurus will help heritage institutions to continue giving access to and preserving silk heritage in the digital environment. Likewise, the multilingual thesaurus will be exploited for developing language learning content.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The present deliverable describes the way in which the thesaurus content, workflow, and management system were undertaken. This nearly 500-word thesaurus has been conducted by researchers' specialists in silk textiles, since mid-May 2018. English translations of PT, AT and synonyms were done, while scope notes are still being prepared. Work on Italian and French translations is starting in December 2018. More terms will be added during the project life cycle, especially taking into account catalogues coming from participant museums. The revised version of the thesaurus will be implemented in month 24 of the project.

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SKOS Simple Knowledge Organization System, https://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/

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ANNEX

I. Survey

Institution	Does your organization use for textile materials, techniques, subjects, etc.?	If so, was it created specifically for your collection?	Is it based on another thesaurus?	If so, which one?	What are the intellectual property rights and conditions of use for the thesaurus you use?	In what format is it available?	In what language(s) is your thesaurus available?
Williamstown Art Conservation Cednter	No	No	No				
Freelance textiles conservator France	Yes	Yes	Yes	Micromusée	I think it's available at least for the public collections.	I don't know	French
Minnesota Historical Society	No						
The Rextile Restoration Studio	No						
Janie Lighfoot Textiles LLP	Yes	No	Yes	I am away from the studio at the moment		A book	English
LWL-Archäologie für Westfalen	No						
The Metropolitan Museum of Art	Yes	No	Yes	Thesaurus by CIETA & Textile Museum in Washington DC, USA	Open Sources (public)	Print	English, French, Spanish, Japanese
Bern University of Applied Sciences, Bern University of the Arts	No						
Stichting Egress Foundation Amsterdam	No						
auckland museum	No						
Independent conservator	Yes	No	Yes	Dorothy Burnham, etc.	N\a	Book, physical	English

II. Example entries in Spanish from the thesaurus

TERM	DEFINITION	BiBLIOGRAPHY	SYNONYMS	ASSOCIATED TERMS	FACETS	HIERARCHIES
Adúcar	Procede del termino árabe "haddúqa". Fibra que rodea exteriormente el capullo del gusano de seda y que suele ser más basta que la fibra interior.	BENITO GARCÍA, Mª Pilar, Paraísos de seda. Tejidos y bordados de las casas del Príncipe en los Reales Sitios de El Pardo y El Escorial;CASTANY SALÁDRIGAS, F., Análisis de tejidos, Ed. Gustavo Gili S.A., Barcelona, 1944;DÁVILA CORONA, Rosa Mª. DURÁN PUJOL, Montserrat. GARCÍA FERNÁNDEZ, Máximo. Diccionario histó-rico de telas y tejidos Castellano-cata-lán,JCL, Salamanca, 2004;DRAE-2001 (versión online);MOLINER, María, Diccio-nario de Uso del Español, Gredos, 2016	atanquía, ca-darzo, seda ocal, alducar, dupión	16	http://vo-cab.getty.edu/aat/300264091	http://vo-cab.getty.edu/page/aat/300014072
Adamascado	Tela de seda o también de lana peinada que, a imita-ción del damasco, forma por su anverso un tejido de punto de raso en el fondo y gro en la muestra, pero su reverso no forma más que un tejido de apariencia de tafetán. Etimología: Este vo-cablo proviene del prefijo "a" por el latín "ad" cerca-nía, del sustantivo "da-masco" y del sufijo "ado" que indica apariencia o se-mejanza de	DÁVILA CORONA, Rosa Mª. DURÁN PU-JOL, Montserrat. GARCÍA FERNÁNDEZ, Máximo. Diccionario histórico de telas y tejidos Castellano-catalán,JCL, Sala-manca, 2004;Diccionario de autoridades, facsímil de la edición de la RAE, Madrid: RAE, 2013 (versión online);DRAE-2001 (versión online)	damassé	168	http://vo-cab.getty.edu/aat/300264091	http://vo-cab.getty.edu/page/aat/300014072

SILKNOW

Ikat	Término malayo que designa la técnica de teñido de hilo por reserva por medio ligadura. Las ligaduras que cubren los hilos en determinados lugares se reservan sin teñir cuando son introducidos en la materia tintórea. Este tipo de hilos una vez teñidos pueden utilizarse bien para conformar la urdimbre o la trama de una tela o incluso ambas en un mismo tejido. El resultado de este tipo de técnica tintórea en una tela es un diseño difuminado.	GETTY; CIETA, Vocabulario Técnico Tejidos Español, francés, inglés, italiano, 1963	chiné a la rama, plangi, shibouri, kasur		http://vocab.getty.edu/page/aat/300264090	http://vocab.getty.edu/page/aat/300053053
Barés de seda	Tela con urdimbre de seda y trama de lana hilada mecánicamente, fabricada en París, y con urdimbre de algodón en Nîmes (Francia). Su uso no disminuyó hasta que fue reemplazado por la muselina de lana. También tela fabricada enteramente de seda.	CASTANY SALÁDRIGAS, F., Diccionario de tejidos. Etimología, origen, arte, historia y fabricación de los más importantes tejidos clásicos y modernos, Ed. Gustavo Gili S.A., Barcelona, 1949;DÁVILA CORONA, Rosa Mª. DURÁN PUJOL, Montserrat. GARCÍA FERNÁNDEZ, Máximo. Diccionario histórico de telas y tejidos Castellano-catalán,JCL, Salamanca, 2004	barege, bareg	225	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300264091	http://vocab.getty.edu/page/aat/300231684
Cárcola	Pedal con que el tejedor acciona uno o más lizos del telar de mano	CIETA, Vocabulario Técnico Tejidos Español, francés, inglés, italiano, 1963; DRAE-2001 (versión online)	calca, cala, premidera	116	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300264092	http://vocab.getty.edu/page/aat/300247544