

Yellow Nineties Personography Ontology Specification (Beta 1.4)

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About this document

The purpose of this document is to explicitly define the features of the Yellow Nineties (Y90s) Personography Ontology, which formally describes the entities and relations that constitute the Yellow Nineties Personography. This document's structure is based in part on the CWRC Ontology Specifications 0.99.3 by Brown et al. and in part on the [ORSD guidelines](#) offered by semanticweb.org. As a human-readable version of the ontology, this document cannot comprehensively describe the data structures; RDF and visual models of the ontology are also available at personography.1890s.ca.

The intended audience of this document includes scholars and practitioners of linked open data who wish to make use of this ontology and/or develop domain models similar in methodology, principles, and/or knowledge area.

Status of this ontology

This document and the associated ontology will develop iteratively as the collaborators on the *Yellow Nineties Online* and affiliated projects transform pre-existing *Yellow Nineties* data into RDF, expand our RDF datasets, and revise our methodology in consultation with other LOD practitioners. Deprecated ontology practices and terms will be marked as such but remain part of this document to promote continuity over time.

Background on the Yellow Nineties Personography

The Y90s Personography is a biographical database of all the persons who contributed to the primary texts of the *Yellow Nineties Online*, which currently include four magazines published in the 1890s: the *Yellow Book*, *Savoy*, *Pagan Review*, and the *Evergreen: A Northern Seasonal*. The *Yellow Nineties Online*, is an open-access electronic resource for studying avant-garde magazines of the fin de siècle. The resource includes searchable facsimile editions of these primary texts, critical introductions, related archival materials, and peer-reviewed biographies of contributors. For a list of past and present project members and contributors, see http://1890s.ca/Site_Members.aspx.

The Y90s Personography's purpose is to document the socio-cultural networks that produced the primary texts of the *Y90s Online*. The term "personography" and the practices it entails emerged from the guidelines of the [Text Encoding Initiative \(TEI\) Consortium](#), which the *Y90s Online* adheres to in marking up its primary texts in TEI XML. Personography has its origins in prosopography, a historiographical practice for documenting historical groups. Personography differs from prosopography in its orientation to individual persons, rather than whole groups. Beyond this orientation, personographies differ widely, serving different purposes for different TEI-based projects. Within the spectrum of personography practices, the Y90s Personography is unusual in taking RDF and HTML as its main formats, rather than TEI XML.

Ontology goals, domain, scope

The purpose of the Y90s Personography ontology is to provide a model of the knowledge domain of fin-de-siècle artistic and literary networks. This domain encompasses biographical information about Y90s magazine contributors and persons personally and professionally related to them, as well as information specifically about the nature of those relationships.

Implementation

This ontology has been developed in RDF but is currently implemented in HTML in the *Y90s Online* website.

Intended end-users

Intended end-users include (but are not limited to) persons at every level of post-secondary and academic research and persons who are personally or professionally involved in cultural heritage work who seek information about the production history of the Y90s periodicals; the persons who contributed to them; and the literary and artistic communities of the fin de siècle, particularly those based in (but not limited to) the United Kingdom.

Intended uses

Intended uses of the Y90s Personography include (but are not limited to) retrieving factoids about persons, interpersonal relations, and for educational purposes

Ontology Requirements

Principles

The best practices for structuring and implementing the Y90s Ontology are informed by intersectional feminism. In modelling the artistic communities that produced the magazines of the *Yellow Nineties 2.0*, we seek to negotiate a balance between respecting the heterogeneity of individual lives and the need for consistency and interoperability of linked open data; documenting historical contexts and the importance of increasing visibility of persons and works less visible in the historical record (often due to class, gender and sex, race and nationality); maintaining procedural practicality and an intersectional, feminist humanities praxis.

Linking to other ontologies and data on the semantic web

In developing our domain model we have begun from the ground up, focusing on a structure and vocabularies that make sense internally given our goals and the nature of our data, rather than taking a top-down approach through which we would incorporate structures and vocabularies from other ontologies first and then customize as needed. Currently our domain model uses very few properties from other ontologies, although the values for several y90s properties are URIs that link to other linked open datasets on the semantic web, including VIAF and Wikidata.

Y90s ontological structures

The Y90s ontology has two three main types of classes that focus on: biographical properties about persons; metadata about works produced by persons; and a taxonomy of the occupations held by persons.

See Appendix A for a visualization of the Y90s Personography domain model.

About the occupations taxonomy

The occupations taxonomy is based on the categories used for the British Census in 1881 and 1891. Without accessing the census directly, we have sketched its classification system using the following sources:

Booth, Charles. *Life and Labour of the People in London* (series). Macmillan, 1903. Internet Archive, <https://archive.org/details/lifelabourofpeop04boot>.

“Chapter 10: The United Kingdom.” *1891 Census of England and Wales: General Report. A Vision of Britain Through Time*, University of Portsmouth. <http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/census/EW1891GEN/12>.

Woollard, Matthew. “The Classification of Occupations in the 1881 Census of England and Wales.” Historical Censuses and Social Surveys Research Group: Occasional Paper No. 1. Department of History, University of Essex, 1999. PDF, <https://www.google.ca/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwiC4NiSIIPaAhWP0YMKHRyDDDYQFqgnMAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fprivatwww.essex.ac.uk%2F~matthew%2FPapers%2FWoollard%2F1881Classifications%2F2520illustration.pdf&usq=AOvVaw26rMp-uxMSNYBQtznkLTEI>.

The organization of the 1881 and 1891 Census categories does not map onto the late-Victorian socio-economic hierarchy of occupations, although there are some similarities. The Census categories reflect an organizational logic that prioritized occupational outputs (services and products) as the means of grouping different types of work, rather than, for example, extent of education required, income level, or social prestige. However, we have chosen to use this classification system because 1) the range of late-Victorian occupations it encompasses is exceptionally comprehensive, even unparalleled and 2) it reflects one system (albeit not the only system) through which Britons themselves understood occupational categories during the historical moment emphasized in the Personography data and documented by the Yellow Nineties Online.

See Appendices B and C for visual representations of the occupations taxonomy.

Global cross-reference

y90s:LabourClass

[y90s:labour class name](#)

y90s:Occupation

[y90s:occupation name](#)

y90s:Order

[y90s:order name](#)

y90s:Person

[owl:same as](#)

[y90s:aka](#)

[y90s:assigned sex](#)

[y90s:avatar of](#)

[y90s:birth name](#)

[y90s:birthdate](#)

[y90s:birthplace](#)

[y90s:birthplace URI](#)

[y90s:child of](#)

[y90s:colleague of](#)

[y90s:contribution type](#)

[y90s:data source](#)

[y90s:deathdate](#)

[y90s:deathplace](#)

[y90s:deathplace URI](#)

[y90s:educated at](#)

[y90s:extra legal spouse of](#)

[y90s:friend of](#)

[y90s:has apprenticeship](#)

[y90s:has avatar](#)

[y90s:has occupation](#)

[y90s:intimate of](#)

[y90s:is member of](#)

[y90s:legal spouse of](#)

[y90s:mentor of](#)

[y90s:mentored by](#)

[y90s:name](#)

[y90s:parent of](#)

[y90s:published_with](#)
[y90s:reconciled_birthplace](#)
[y90s:reconciled_deathplace](#)
[y90s:relative_of](#)
[y90s:sibling_of](#)
[y90s:title](#)
[y90s:other_y90s_pen_name](#)

y90s:SubOrder

[y90s:sub_order_name](#)

Detailed references for terms, classes, and properties

This section describes the above classes, properties, and instances in more detail. Each has a URI, a brief English-language definition, and information about usage, how the term relates to the rest of the ontological structure (i.e. if it has any RDF types; if it is a subclass of something; if it is the same as anything). Some terms have lengthier definitions (gender, for example). Some definitions are also followed by comments.

owl:same_as

Property type: relational

Property class: person

Definition: See https://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-owl-semantic-20040210/#owl_sameAs.

Usage: The Y90s Personography uses owl:same_as to document the VIAF entity equivalent to a particular Y90s entity. The value for this field is a VIAF URI. If an entity does not have a VIAF URI, the field remains blank. In cases where VIAF includes multiple entries for one person, align with linked open data best practice by selecting the entry with the most robust linkage to facilitate the greatest interlinking between our database and others on the semantic web.

y90s:aka

Property type: literal

Property class: person

Definition: Names that an entity was known by in addition to the names they published under in Y90s periodicals.

Usage: This property documents names an entity is or was known by, aside from their legal name and any names under which they published in the Y90s magazines. Values can include pseudonyms, maiden names, and married names, and are derived from

primary sources, such as works the person published, and from secondary sources, such as biographical scholarship. Values for `y90s:aka` do not include avatars (see [y90s:has_avatar](#)); other pen names used to publish in magazines included in the *Y90s Online* (see [y90s:other_y90s_pen_name](#)); or personal nicknames not used for publication.

`y90s:assigned_sex`

Property type: literal

Property class: person

Definition: Indicates the biological sex that would have been assigned to a contributor by the state for legal and bureaucratic purposes (for example, the Census of England and Wales). Assignment is determined based on name and available contextual information about a person.

Possible values: F (female), M (male), O (other), U (unknown)

Usage: In cases where name does not suggest a clearly assignable biological sex and historical information is unavailable, value is "U" for unknown. In cases where available historical information indicates fluidity of sex identity, value is "O." This field can only contain one value per entity.

`y90s:avator_of`

Property type: relational

Property class: person

Definition: Attributed to an entity who has their own subjectivity in terms of literary and/or cultural outputs, relationships, and perhaps even legal status, but has been created by a biologically pre-existing person as an additional identity. Creator and avatar share a biological identity. This property is not equivalent to a pseudonym or assumed name for the purposes of our domain model, although we recognize that other cultural heritage institutions may use those terms to classify avatar/creator relationships.

Usage: The reciprocal counterpart to this attribute must be [y90s:has_avatar](#).

`y90s:birthdate`

Property type: literal

Property class: person

Definition: The date of an entity's birth. See <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/birthDate>.

Usage: Given only to the year. This field can only contain one value per entity.

`y90s:birth_name`

Property type: literal

Property class: person

Definition: An entity's legal birth name.

Usage: A value appears in this field only if the birth name is known *and* the Personography contributors deem this name sufficiently different from [y90s:name](#) that, without documentation, the correspondence between the birth name and y90s:name would not be clear to users.

y90s:birthplace

Property type: literal

Property class: person

Definition: Birthplace is the place where an entity was born. See <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/birthPlace> for a similar definition.

Usage: A series of nested birthplace locations, beginning with the most specific location known and ending with country of birth. For example, “Chelsea, London, England.”

Literal values of birthplaces generally use the language conventions of DBpedia.

Additionally, where pertinent, the variant of a place name as expressed in the dominant language of that place takes precedence over an English variance.

y90s:birthplace_URI

Property type: literal

Property class: person

Definition: The URI for a Wikidata entry describing the birthplace of the person being documented.

Usage: The URI links to the Wikidata entry for the most specific place of birth known for a given person. Depending on the biographical information available, the level of specificity might be low (for example, the value might be a URI for “Canada”) or high (for example, the value might be a URI for “123 Cherry Lane, Manhattan, New York City”).

y90s:child_of

Property type: relational

Property class: person

Definition: Describes a familial relationship in which the entity is a biological or (legal or non-legal) adopted child of another entity.

Usage: Values entered in this field are URIs for other entities in the persons dataset.

This field can include multiple values. The reciprocal counterpart to this attribute must be [y90s:parent_of](#).

y90s:colleague_of

Property type: relational

Property class: person

Definition: Professional/working relationships between persons are described using this term. “Colleague” here encompasses collaboratory and co-working relationships.

Usage: The relationship described may be explicitly identified by biographers as one of colleagues or it may be implied (i.e. by a biographical statement about two entities working together at an office, collaborating on a professional project, etc.). Generally, employee-employer relationships are not documented with this attribute: one exception to this guideline is editor-author or editor-subeditor relationships that, according to historical evidence, were collaborative in nature. The reciprocal counterpart to this attribute must also be y90s:colleague_of. Entities can be described as having relationships both as colleagues and friends in the database (i.e. the same entity is described as both) if biographers have described them as such. Entities can also be described as both colleagues and family (child, parent, sibling, spouse, extra-legal spouse, or relation_of) if biographers have described them as such.

y90s:contribution_type

Property type: literal

Property class: person

Definition: Information in this field indicates whether a person directly submitted work to a Y90s periodical for publication or had his/her work contributed by someone else, if known.

Usage: Two possible values in this field: direct and indirect. We assume direct contribution unless evidence suggests otherwise; the clearest indication of indirect contribution is a death date preceding publication. For example, a reprint or translation of work by an admired artist or author who was deceased at the time of publication is indirect.

y90s:data_source

Property type: TBD

Property class: person

Definition: The source(s) from which Personographic data about a person is taken.

Usage: TBD

In this field, we will cite the source(s) from which we've gleaned biographical data on the person in question. Values will be either digital object identifiers (DOIs) or WorldCat URIs.

y90s:deathdate

Property type: literal

Property class: person

Definition: The date of an entity's death. See <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/deathDate>.

Usage: Currently given only to the year. Use xsd:date conventions if this practice changes to include day and month. This field can only contain include one value per entity.

y90s:deathplace

Property type: literal

Property class: person

Definition: Deathplace is the place where an entity died. See <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/birthPlace> for a similar definition.

Usage: A series of nested birthplace locations, beginning with the most specific location known and ending with country of death. For example, “Chelsea, London, England.”

Literal values of deathplaces generally use the language conventions of DBpedia.

Additionally, where pertinent, the variant of a place name as expressed in the dominant language of that place takes precedence over an English variance.

y90s:deathplace_URI

Property type: literal

Property class: person

Definition: The URI for a Wikidata entry describing the deathplace of the person being documented.

Usage: The URI links to the Wikidata entry for the most specific place of death known for a given person. Depending on the biographical information available, the level of specificity might be low (for example, the value might be a URI for “Canada”) or high (for example, the value might be a URI for “123 Cherry Lane, Manhattan, New York City”).

y90s:educated_at

Property type: literal

Property class: person

Definition: Educational institutions attended by the entity. Equivalent to dpbedia-own:education: see <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/education>.

Usage: Information in this field indicates the names of institutions where a person received formal secondary and postsecondary education over the course of that person’s lifetime, as indicated by archival and secondary sources. An institution may qualify as secondary even if it spanned primary and secondary education (for example, the Glasgow Academy takes pupils between ages 4 and 18, and may historically have done so as well). We have not listed less formal education in this field, such as home tutoring, because informal education can be hard to definitively parse, and because highlighting overlaps in contributors’ places of study (such as the Slade School) is this field’s primary function.

In some cases, a postsecondary institution college's name is a sufficient identifier in and of itself; the name of the housing postsecondary institution or the geographic location of the college adds important information. For example, "Scots College" and "Trinity College" might refer to a variety of schools; the name "Girton College" does not reflect the school's affiliation with its housing institution, Cambridge University. For these cases, we have followed convention in listing the college or school followed and its housing postsecondary institution or its geographic location. The college and housing institution or location are separated by a comma. For example, "Scots College, Rome"; "Girton College, Cambridge."

This field can include multiple values.

y90s:extra_legal_spouse_of

Property type: relational

Property class: person

Definition: This term describes an entity's extra-legal marital relationship with another entity.

Usage: Only extra-legal marriages are documented using this attribute. Extra-legal marriages are designated as such where 1) we have records indicating that a person has identified themselves as married to another person or persons but 2) this union is not a legally recognized contract. Values entered in this field are URIs for other entities in the persons dataset. This field can include multiple values. The reciprocal counterpart to this attribute must also be y90s:extra_legal_spouse_of.

y90s:friend_of

Property type: relational

Property class: person

Definition: Friendships between persons in the dataset are described using this term. Relationships are designated as friendships if described as such in primary and/or secondary sources.

Usage: Values entered in this field are URIs for other entities in the persons dataset. This field can include multiple values. The reciprocal counterpart to this attribute must also be y90s:friend_of. Entities can be described as having relationships both as friends and colleagues in the database (i.e. the same entity is described as both a friend and a colleague).

y90s:has_apprenticeship

Property type: relational

Property class: person

Definition: A training-level professional position that may or may not be paid.

Usage: This term is only used to describe work that is explicitly identified as an apprenticeship in biographical records. The value(s) for this field is a URI linking to the Y90s Occupations Class (in other words, values entered in this field use the same pre-defined vocabulary and taxonomy as occupations). This field can include multiple values.

y90s:has_avatar

Property type: relational

Property class: person

Definition: Attributed to an entity who created a second entity with their own subjectivity in terms of literary and/or cultural outputs, relationships, and perhaps even legal status. Creator and avatar share a biological identity.

Usage: The term “avatar” is not equivalent to a pseudonym or assumed name for the purposes of our domain model, although we recognize that other cultural heritage institutions may use those terms to classify avatar/creator relationships. The reciprocal counterpart to this attribute must be y90s:avatar_of.

y90s:has_occupation

Property type: relational

Property class: person

Definition: A job or professional position that may be paid or unpaid.

Usage: The value(s) for this field is a URI linking to the Y90s Occupations Class. This field can include multiple values.

y90s:intimate_of

Property type: relational

Property class: person

Definition: Relationships that are neither friendship nor spousal but are otherwise romantically and/or sexually intimate are described by this term.

Usage: The value for this field must be the URI for the other person(s) in the relationship. The Personography describes as intimate relationships only romantic and/or sexual relations positively documented by biographers or otherwise clearly indicated by primary or secondary materials (e.g. a memoir by one of the persons in the relationship). The reciprocal counterpart to this attribute must also be y90s:intimate_of.

y90s:is_member_of

Property type: literal (**for now)

Property class: person

Definition: Value describes an organization of which the person is a member.

Usage: In cases where evidence indicates that an individual was a member of many groups, we prioritize affiliations that attest to participation and connections within the artistic, literary, cultural, and political communities of the 1890s in keeping with the goals of the Personography. Eligible organizations must have a name and a documented membership and be known to historical scholars. This field can include multiple values.

y90s:labour_class_name

Property type: literal

Property class: labour class

Definition: A category of labour that contains occupational categories and subcategories.

Usage: Field value is from the predetermined vocabulary of the occupations taxonomy. There can only be one value in this field.

y90s:legal_spouse_of

Property type: relational

Property class: person

Definition: This term describes an entity's legal marital relationship with another entity.

Usage: Only legal marital unions are documented using this attribute. Values entered in this field are URIs for other entities in the persons dataset. This field can include multiple values. The reciprocal counterpart to this attribute must also be y90s:legal_spouse_of.

y90s:mentor_of

Property type: relational

Property class: person

Definition: This term describes a relationship in which the entity is a mentor to another entity. Relationships have been designated as mentorships if described as such or using similar language (such as the term "protégée") in primary and/or secondary texts.

Usage: The reciprocal counterpart to this attribute must be y90s:mentored_by.

y90s:mentored_by

Property type: relational

Property class: person

Definition: This term describes a relationship in which the entity is mentored by another entity. Relationships have been designated as mentorships if described as such or using similar language (such as the term "protégée") in primary and/or secondary texts.

Usage: The reciprocal counterpart to this attribute must be y90s:mentor_of.

y90s:occupation_name

Property type: literal

Property class: occupation

Definition: The name of a type of professional work that an entity had over the course of their lifetime.

Usage: An entity can have multiple values for this property. Values of this property do not include the name of the employer/occupational institution, except where this information is essential to describing the occupation. Such cases range from somewhat general (“foundry timekeeper”) to specific (“president of the Indian National Congress”). In the latter case, geographic information is retained because it reflects that the occupation is socio-historically unique: at the time when an entity held this role, it was rotated among Indian National Congress leaders and was not part of a separate election process. However, aside from instances like this one, in which the employing body is essential to describing an occupation, the “occupations” field does not include employer names for simplicity’s sake.

The “occupations” field reflects the differences between barrister, solicitor, and lawyer, as well as between post-secondary instructional roles, with as much accordance with nineteenth-century UK systems as possible.

The Y90s Ontology distinguishes between the occupations of author and journalist where possible (some biographical sources conflate these terms). Every journalist is an author, but not every author is a journalist. The writing of a journalist is published in periodicals and/or newspapers. The writing of an author (non-fiction, fiction, or poetry) is published in a monograph and/or anthology. The ontology reflects that many entities were both authors and journalists. This ontological practice does not allow for distinguishing the slippage where someone publishes fiction in periodicals.

The Y90s Ontology also distinguishes between the occupations of artist, illustrator, and engraver where possible (some biographical sources conflate these terms). The ontology reflects that many entities were artists as well as illustrators and/or engravers.

Where appropriate, the occupations vocabulary deploys what are, by twenty-first century standards, gender-neutral variances of occupational titles. Some of these terms were historically masculine but are now commonly considered gender neutral--for example, headmaster. In rare instances the ontology maintains the gender-specific occupational term that has no gender-neutral variance--for example, governess.

y90s:order_name

Property type: literal

Property class: order

Definition: Names an order of occupation within a particular labour class that itself holds occupational subcategories.

Usage: Field value is from the predetermined vocabulary of the occupations taxonomy. There can only be one value in this field.

y90s:other_y90s_pen_name

Property type: relational

Property class: person

Definition: Any other pen names that an entity published under in any Y90s magazines.

Usage: If a person published under multiple names in the magazines included in the Y90s Online, the name that is more/most widely associated with this person is given as y90s:name and any secondary names are labeled as y90s:other_y90s_pen_name. For example, Henry Harland published under both “Henry Harland” and “The Yellow Dwarf.” He was known by others primarily as Henry Harland, so this is the y90s:name that this entity’s biographical data appears under. However, a second entry in the database appears with the y90s:name “Yellow Dwarf, The.” This entry includes none of Harland’s biographical data but its relationship to the Harland entry is described via y90s:other_y90s_pen_name, which indicates that the Yellow Dwarf was also known as Henry Harland.

Note that this label is not the same as [y90s:aka](#), which describes other pen names used to publish in magazines not included in the *Y90s Online*.

y90s:parent_of

Property type: relational

Property class: person

Definition: Familial relationships in which the entity is a biological or (legal or non-legal) adopted parent of another entity are described using this term.

Usage: Values entered in this field are URIs for other entities in the persons dataset.

This field can include multiple values. The reciprocal counterpart to this attribute must be [y90s:child_of](#).

y90s:published_with

Property type: relational

Property class: person

Definition: An attribute used to document which contributors published additional works with three publishers essential to the Y90s magazines: the Bodley Head (the company that published the *Yellow Book*); Elkin Mathews (one of the two publishers to emerge from the Bodley Head split); and Patrick Geddes and Co. (the group that published the *Evergreen*)

Usage: There are only three possible values for this field currently: the DBpedia URI for the Bodley Head, Charles Elkin Mathews, and/or Patrick Geddes. A blank entry indicates that a person did not publish any materials with any of these three.

y90s:reconciled_birthplace

Property type: relational

Property class: person

Definition: URI for the Wikidata entry for the place where an entity was born.

Usage: URI for the most specific birthplace location for which there is an entry on Wikidata. This field can only contain one value per entity.

y90s:reconciled_deathplace

Property type: relational

Property class: person

Definition: URI for the Wikidata entry for the place where an entity died.

Usage: URI for the most specific birthplace location for which there is an entry on Wikidata. This field can only contain one value per entity.

y90s:relative_of

Property type: relational

Property class: person

Definition: Familial relationships less immediate than that of parent-child or sibling are described using this term. "Relatives" here include in-law relations.

Usage: Values entered in this field are URIs for other entities in the persons dataset. This field can include multiple values. The reciprocal counterpart to this attribute must also be y90s:relative_of.

y90s:sibling_of

Property type: relational

Property class: person

Definition: Familial relationships based on shared parentage (one or both parents of the persons are the same) are described using this term.

Usage: Values entered in this field are URIs for other entities in the persons dataset. This field can include multiple values. The reciprocal counterpart to this attribute must also be [y90s:sibling_of](#).

y90s:sub_order_name

Property type: literal

Property class: SubOrder

Definition: Names a suborder within an occupation order.

Usage: Field value is from the predetermined vocabulary of the occupations taxonomy. There can only be one value in this field.

y90s:title

Property type: literal

Property class: person

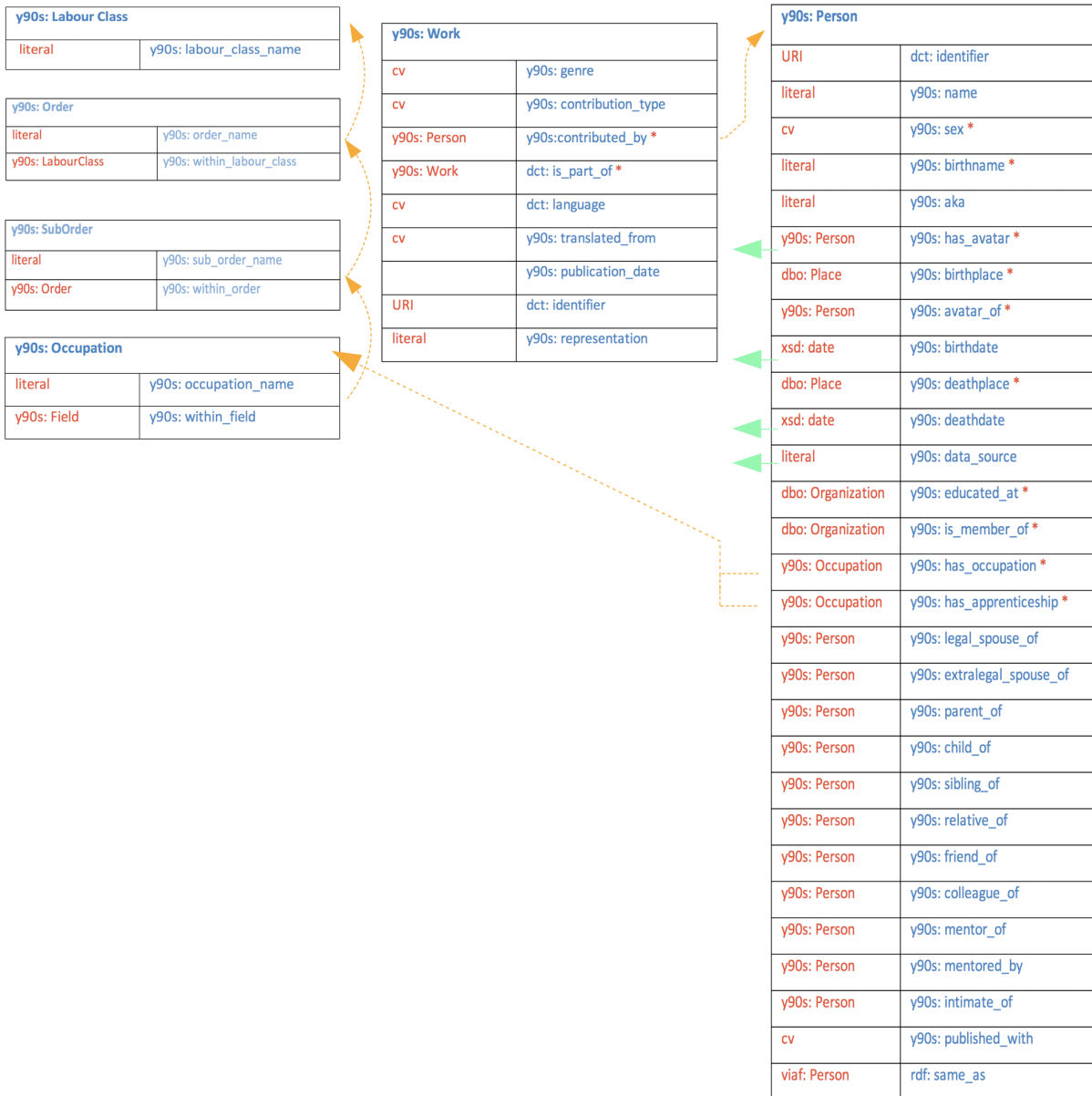
Definition: The name under which a personographic entity contributed to the Y90s periodicals.

Usage: The value for this property need not be an entity's legal name (it may, for example, be a pseudonym). In the database, y90s:name is expressed as the name of the entity's entry in the website.

If a person published under multiple names in the magazines of *Y90s 2.0*, the first of the names published under is indicated with this property. Others are indicated using [y90s:other_y90s_pen_name](#). The value for this property need not be an entity's legal name (it may, for example, be a pseudonym). All biographical data about that person is included in this primary entry. Any secondary names have their own entries in the database but contain no information aside from their relationship to the primary person entry, which is described via [y90s:other_y90s_pen_name](#).

This condition does not apply to any case where an additional name that an entity was known by in a Y90s magazine constituted a separate authorial identity. Such relations are described in the Personography as avatarial and documented by y90s:has_avatar and y90s:avatar_of. Examples include Rosamund Mariott Watson and Graham R. Tomson; and William Sharp and Fiona Mcleod. See [y90s:avatar_of](#) for more information.

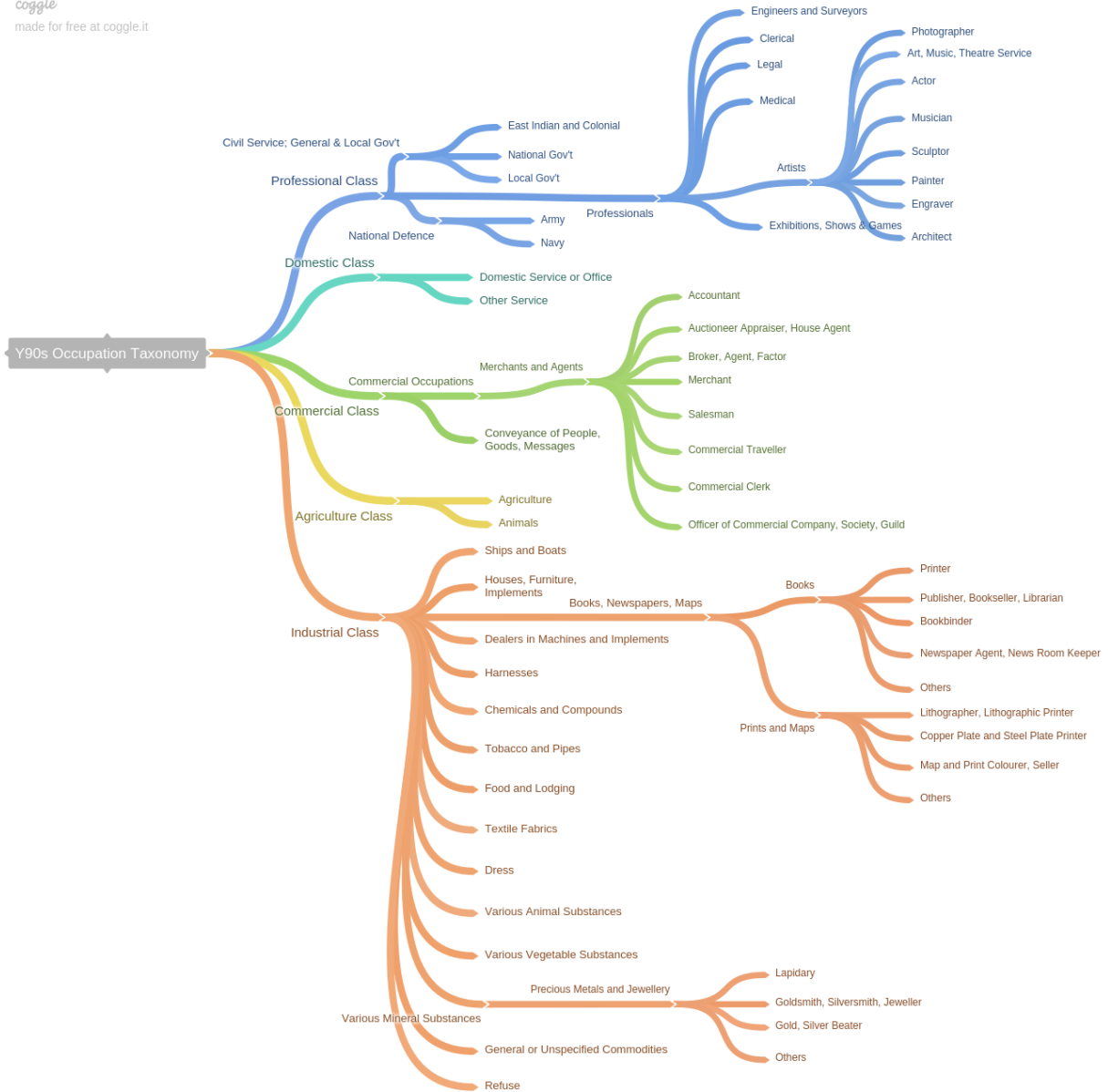
Appendix A: Domain Model Visualization



This visualization may not comprehensively document the current domain model and is subject to change.

Appendix B: Occupations Tree

coggle
made for free at coggle.it



A simplified visualization of the built-in taxonomy of occupations for the Yellow Nineties Personography Ontology. Please note that this tree includes all orders but not all sub-orders and occupations of the full taxonomy. See Appendix B for a complete taxonomic table.

Appendix C: Occupations Table

Class and Sub-Class	Order	Sub-Order
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Professional Class: Civil Service, General and Local Government	National government	Peers and MPs
		Civil Service officers and clerks
		Civil Service messengers
	Local Government	Police
		Officers of the municipality, parish, union, district
	East Indian and Colonial Service	
Professional Class: Defence of the Country	Army	Officer
		Soldier
		Militia and Volunteers
	Navy	Officer
		Seamen
		Royal Marines
Professional Class: Professionals	Clerical	Clergymen, Priests, Ministers
		Nun, Scripture Reader; Church, Cemetery Officials

	Legal	Barristers, Solicitors
		Law Clerks
	Medical	Physicians, Surgeons, GPs
		Sick Nurses, Midwives
		Others
	Educational	Schoolmaster
		Teacher, professor, lecturer
		School Service, others connected with teaching
		Students over 15
	Literary and Scientific Persons	Author, editor, journalist
		Reporter
		Persons engaged in scientific pursuits
Literary, Scientific, Institution, Service, etc.		
Engineers and Surveyors	Civil Engineer	

		Mining Engineer
		Land, House, Ship Surveyor
	Artists	Painter
		Engraver
		Sculptor
		Architect
		Musician
		Photographer
		Actor
	Exhibitions, Shows & Games, etc.	Art, Music, Theatre Service
Performer, Showman, Exhibition Service		
Domestic Class: Domestic Service or Office	Domestic Service	Billiard, Cricket, & other Games Service
		Domestic Coachman, Groom
		Domestic Gardener
		Domestic Indoor Servant

		Lodge, Gate, Park Keeper
		Inn, Hotel Servant
		College, Club Service
	Other Service	Office Keeper (not Gov't)
		Cook (not Domestic)
		Charwoman
		Washing and Bathing Service
		Hospital and Institution Service
		Others
	Commercial Class: Commercial Occupations	Merchants and Agents
Broker, Agent, Factor		
Auctioneer, Appraiser, House Agent		
Accountant		
Salesman		
Commercial Traveller		

		Commercial Clerk
		Officer of Commercial Company, Guild, Society
Commercial Class: Conveyance of People, Goods, Messages	On Railways	
	On Roads	
	On Canals, Rivers, Seas	
	Storage, Porterage, Messages	Messenger, Porter
Telegraph, Telephone Service		
Agriculture Class: Agriculture	Fields and Pastures	Farmers, Grazier
		Farmer's relatives over 15
		Farm Bailiffs
		Agricultural Labourers, Servants, Teamsters
		Shepherds
		Gardeners, Nurserymen, Seedsmen

<p>Agriculture Class: Animals</p>	<p>Animals</p>	<p>Horse stuff</p>
		<p>Groom</p>
		<p>Vet</p>
		<p>Cattle, Sheep, Pig Dealer</p>
		<p>Drover</p>
		<p>Gamekeeper</p>
		<p>Fisherman</p>
<p>Industrial Class: Books, Newspapers, Prints, Maps</p>	<p>Books</p>	<p>Publisher, Bookseller, Librarian</p>
		<p>Bookbinder</p>
		<p>Printer</p>
		<p>Newspaper Agent, News Room Keeper</p>
		<p>Others</p>
	<p>Prints and Maps</p>	<p>Lithographer, Lithographic Printer</p>
		<p>Copper Plate and Steel Plate Printer</p>
		<p>Map and Print Colourer, Seller</p>

		Others
Industrial Class: Dealers in Machines and Implements	Machines	
	Tools and Implements	
	Surgical Instrument Maker	
	Arms and Ordnance	
	Musical Instrument Maker	
	Type, Dies, Medals, Coins	
	Tackle for Sports and Games	
Industrial Class: Workers and Dealers in Houses, Furniture and Decorations	Houses	
	Furniture and Fitting	
	House Decorations	
Industrial Class: Workers and Dealers in Harnesses	Carriages	
	Harness	

Industrial Class: Workers and Dealers in Ships and Boats	Hull
	Mast, Rigging, etc.
Industrial Class: Workers and Dealers in Chemicals and Compounds	Colouring
	Explosives
	Drugs and other Chemicals and Compounds
Industrial Class: Workers and Dealers in Tobacco and Pipes	Tobacco and Pipes
Industrial Class: Workers and Dealers in Food and Lodging	Board and Lodging
	Spirituuous Drinks
	Food
Industrial Class: Workers and Dealers in Textile Fabrics	Wool and Worsted
	Silk
	Cotton and Flax
	Hemp and other Fibrous Materials
	Mixed or Unspecified Materials
Industrial Class: Workers and Dealers in Dress	Dress

Industrial Class: Workers and Dealers in Various Animal Substances	Grease, Gut, Bone, Horn, Ivory, and Whalebone		
	Skins		
	Hair and Feathers		
Industrial Class: Workers and Dealers in Various Vegetable Substances	Oils, Gums and Resins		
	Cane, Rush and Straw		
	Wood and Bark		
	Paper		
Industrial Class: Workers and Dealers in Various Mineral Substances	Miners		
	Coal, Coal Gas, etc.		
	Stone, Clay and Road Making		
	Earthenware and Glass		
	Salt		
	Water		
	Precious Metals and Jewellery	Goldsmith, Silversmith, Jeweller	
		Gold, Silver Beater	
		Lapidary	
		Other	

	Iron and Steel
	Copper
	Tin and Zinc
	Lead
	Other, Mixed or Unspecified Metals
Industrial Class: Workers and Dealers in General or Unspecified Commodities	Makers and Dealers (General or Undefined)
	Mechanics and Labourers (General or Undefined)
Industrial Class: Workers and Dealers in Refuse Matters	Refuse Matters