

## Yellow Nineties Personography Ontology Specification (2.2)

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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 Susan 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](http://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 2.0* 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 2.0*, which include the complete print runs of eight little magazines published in Great Britain at the fin de siècle: *The Dial*, *The Evergreen: A Northern Seasonal*, *The Green Sheaf*, *The Pagan Review*, *The Pageant*, *The Savoy*, *The Venture*, and *The Yellow Book*. *Yellow Nineties 2.0* is an open-access electronic resource for studying late-Victorian little magazines in the context of their production and reception, 1889-1905. The resource includes searchable editions of these primary texts, critical introductions for each magazine title, related archival materials, and peer-reviewed biographies of contributors, in addition to two data-driven affordances, the Database of Ornament and the Y90s Personography. For a list of past and present project members and contributors, see <https://1890s.ca/about/> and <https://personography.1890s.ca/contributors-and-partnerships/>.

The Y90s Personography's purpose is to document the socio-cultural networks that produced the primary texts of the *Yellow Nineties 2.0*. The term "personography" and the practices it entails emerged from the guidelines of the [Text Encoding Initiative \(TEI\) Consortium](#), which *Y90s 2.0* 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's Ontology is to provide a model of the knowledge domain of fin-de-siècle artistic and literary networks within the little magazine community. 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 2.0* 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, for educational purposes, factoids about persons, interpersonal relations, and patterns in socio-cultural production history of avant-garde print.

## **Ontology Requirements**

### **Principles**

The best practices for structuring and implementing the Y90s Ontology are informed by intersectional feminism. In modeling the artistic communities that produced the eight little magazines published on *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 six classes that focus on three main knowledge areas: biographical properties of and relationships between persons, as well as publishers and printers; 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 (c. 2018; does not include Publisher or Printer class).

## 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=0ahUKEwiC4NiSlIPaAhWP0YMKHRyDDDYQFggnMAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fprivatewww.essex.ac.uk%2F~matthew%2FPapers%2FWoollard%201881Classifications%20no%2520illustration.pdf&usg=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 editions on *Yellow Nineties 2.0*.

**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:also\\_known\\_as](#)

[y90s:assigned\\_sex](#)

[y90s:avatar\\_of](#)

[y90s:birthdate](#)

[y90s:birth\\_name](#)

[y90s:birthplace](#)

[y90s:birthplace\\_URI](#)

[y90s:child\\_of](#)

[y90s:colleague\\_of](#)

[y90s:contributed\\_to](#)

[y90s:contribution\\_type](#)

[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:other\\_y90s\\_pen\\_name](#)  
[y90s:parent\\_of](#)  
[y90s:published\\_with](#)  
[y90s:reconciled\\_birthplace](#)  
[y90s:reconciled\\_deathplace](#)  
[y90s:relative\\_of](#)  
[y90s:sibling\\_of](#)

y90s:Publisher\_or\_Printer  
[owl:same\\_as](#)  
[ys90:has\\_proprietor](#)  
[y90s:published\\_work\\_by](#)  
[y90s:published\\_y90s\\_magazine](#)  
  
y90s:SubOrder  
[y90s:sub\\_order\\_name](#)

## Detailed references for terms, classes, and properties

### CLASSES

y90s:LabourClass

Definition: A class within which is organized the Occupations taxonomy. Based on the taxonomy of occupations used by the Census of England and Wales, 1881 and 1891.

y90s:Order

Definition: A class nested within y90s:LabourClass; a component of the Occupations taxonomy. Based on the taxonomy of occupations used by the Census of England and Wales, 1881 and 1891.

y90s:SubOrder

Definition: A class nested within y90s:Order; a component of the Occupations taxonomy. Based on the taxonomy of occupations used by the Census of England and Wales, 1881 and 1891.

## y90s:Occupation

Definition: A position of employment, paid or unpaid.

Usage: Types of and vocabulary for occupations based on the taxonomy of occupations used by the Census of England and Wales, 1881 and 1891. Occupational titles that were gendered historically should be revised, where possible, into gender neutral terms. For example, “charwoman” can be revised to “charperson,” but “governess” should not be revised because it has no clear gender-neutral equivalent that is historically accurate (terms such as “tutor” or “nurse” do not encompass a governess’s role).

## y90s:Person

Definition: A human entity related to the little magazines represented on Yellow Nineties 2.0. Documented in the field y90s:name.

Usage: There are three types of persons described by the Personography: direct magazine contributors; indirect magazine contributors; and non-contributor relations.

Direct magazine contributors are persons who contributed text(s), images, editorial labour, and/or production labour to one of the magazines documented by the Yellow Nineties 2.0. See also y90s:contribution\_type.

Indirect magazine contributors are persons whose attributed text(s) and/or images appear in a Y90s magazine, but who did not submit that work themselves. In general, a direct contributor is responsible for the inclusion of the indirect contributor’s work. For example, a magazine editor might include the work of a well-known poet; the author of a review of art might include a reproduced image of that art alongside their essay. The personography documents only a few fields for these persons. In addition to y90s:name, these include owl:same\_as, y90s:assigned\_sex, and y90s:contributed\_to.

Non-contributor relations are persons who are 1) socially or familially related to direct magazine contributors and 2) deemed culturally significant by the personographer(s). Deciding which relations to include in the Personography is a particularly interpretive process, up to the personographer’s best judgment. General types of non-contributor relations include:

- persons of significant socio-cultural influence, either in Britain or elsewhere around the globe
- artists, authors, editors, and other types of cultural producers who were reasonably well known/established in their time and/or whose oeuvre was little appreciated in their time but has since received more critical attention.

Aristocratic title or political status alone is not sufficient to justify inclusion in the Personography.

For non-contributor relations, the personography documents only their y90s:name, their relationships with direct or indirect contributors and owl:same\_as (their VIAF ID, if any).

#### y90s:Publisher\_or\_Printer

Definition: An incorporated or unincorporated publishing or printing enterprise that contributed to the production of a Y90s magazine.

Usage: There are some cases where a publisher or printer is named for a specific person (see class above), typically a person who is the proprietor of the company. In these cases, the same name is associated in the database with both a person entity and a publisher or printer entity. The person entity and publisher or printer entity that bear the same literal name have different XML IDs and URIs. For example, the publishing company Pamela Colman Smith (URI <https://personography.1890s.ca/publisher-or-printer/pamela-colman-smith>, XML ID #PSMP) has as its proprietor the person Pamela Colman Smith (URI <https://personography.1890s.ca/persons/smith-pamela-colman>, XML ID #PSM).

## PROPERTIES

#### owl:same\_as

Property type: relational

Property class: person and publisher\_or\_printer

Definition: See [https://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-owl-semantic-20040210/#owl\\_sameAs](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:also\_known\_as

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, which are documented in the fields `y90s:name`, `y90s:other_y90s_pen_name`, and `y90s:birth_name`.

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:also_known_as` 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. The values of [y90s:name](#), [y90s:other\\_y90s\\_pen\\_name](#), [y90s:birth\\_name](#), and [y90s:also\\_known\\_as](#) should not overlap with one another.

`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:avatar_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. For [avatars](#), this value is the year in which work published in the avatar's name first appeared.

In the case of an avatar (see [y90s:avatar\\_of](#)), give as the birthdate the first year in which work was published under the avatar's name. For example, the birthdate of <https://personography.1890s.ca/persons/macleod-fiona/> is 1893.

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. The values of [y90s:name](#), [y90s:other\\_y90s\\_pen\\_name](#), [y90s:birth\\_name](#), and [y90s:also\\_known\\_as](#) should not overlap with one another

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 Wikidata. 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 collaborative 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. Cases where one person illustrated the written work of another or was the illustrator for another person’s press also qualify if evidence indicates that this publication process was reasonably small-scale or “boutique” (in other words, the persons involved would very likely have engaged with one another directly).

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:contributed\_to

Property type: URI

Property class: person

Definition: Information in this field indicates what Yellow Nineties magazine volumes a person contributed to - the volumes in which the person's work appears or to which the person otherwise contributed production labour.

Usage: URI for each magazine volume.

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; had their work contributed by someone else, if known; or in one instance had work contributed by someone else and in another instance contributed directly themselves to the same magazine.

Usage: Three possible values in this field: direct; indirect; direct and indirect. We assume direct contribution unless evidence suggests otherwise. Based on our observations, magazine editors include indirect contributions only by persons who already have a visible artistic or literary profile (e.g., William Blake; Sandro Botticelli). 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. In cases where we have found little to no biographical data about a person, including birth or death dates, it is likely that their contribution was direct.

**Note: in the case of an indirect contributor, the personography includes biographical data for only a few fields: y90s:name, owl:same\_as, y90s:contribution\_type, y90s:contributed\_to, and y90s:assigned\_sex.**

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 one value per entity. For [avatars](#), this value is the last year in which work under the avatar's name was published.

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 deathplace 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 Wikidata. 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, the name of a postsecondary institution college 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:has\_proprietor

Property type: relational

Property class: publisher or printer

Definition: Describes a relationship that a given publishing or printing company ([y90s:publisher or printer](#)) has with the person who was its owner.

Usage: The value(s) for this field is a URI linking to a Y90s person. 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

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.

Apprenticeships qualify. 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.

Apprenticeships qualify. 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: literal

Property class: person

Definition: Any other pen names, in addition to [y90s:name](#), that an entity published under in any Y90s magazines. Usage: The name that is more/most widely associated with this person is given as y90s:name in the database; any secondary names are labeled as y90s:other\_y90s\_pen\_name. For example, Henry Harland published under “Henry Harland” and “The Yellow Dwarf.” He was known by others primarily as Henry Harland, so this is the y90s:name associated with this person. The other name is listed as a value of y90s:other\_y90s\_pen\_name. Henry Harland also published under the name “Robert Shews,” but he did not use this pseudonym in a Y90s magazine. The name “Robert Shews” is therefore documented in the field y90s:also\_known\_as .

This property can include multiple values in cases where a person used multiple pen names for their publications in Y90s magazines.

Note that this label is not the same as [y90s:also known as](#), which describes other pen names used to publish in magazines and books **not** included in the Y90s Online. The values of [y90s:name](#), [y90s:other y90s pen name](#), [y90s:birth name](#), and [y90s:also known as](#) should not overlap with one another.

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: A property used to describe the relationship between a Y90s magazine contributor and a Y90s publishing company that produced other work by that person (in addition to the magazines themselves).

Usage: The value entered for this field is the URI of a Y90s publisher or printer. There can be multiple values for this field. The conditions for entering a value for this property are, first, that the Y90s contributor published work with a specific publishing company aside from their Y90s magazine contribution(s), second, that the publishing company in question contributed to the production of one or more Y90s magazines and is therefore listed as a y90s:publisher\_or\_printer.

For example, Henry Harland published single-authored works with John Lane and Elkin Mathews, the same publishing company that contributed to the production of [https://1890s.ca/ybv1\\_all](https://1890s.ca/ybv1_all). Accordingly, a value for y90s:published\_with that is associated with <https://personography.1890s.ca/persons/harland-henry/> is <https://personography.1890s.ca/publisher-or-printer/john-lane-and-elkin-mathews-at-the-bodley-head/>.

The reciprocal counterpart to this property must be [y90s:published\\_work\\_by](#).

y90s:published\_work\_by

Property type: relational

Property class: publisher\_or\_printer

Definition: A property used to describe the relationship between a Y90s publishing company that produced other work by a Y90s magazine contributor (in addition to the magazines themselves).

Usage: The value entered for this field is the URI of a Y90s person who is a direct magazine contributor. There can be multiple values for this field. The reciprocal counterpart to this property must be [y90s:published\\_with](#).

y90s:published\_y90s\_magazine

Property type: relational

Property class: publisher\_or\_printer

Definition: A property documenting which magazines of the Y90s 2.0 website were produced in whole or in part by a given publisher or printer.

Usage: The value for this field is the URI of a Y90s magazine volume. There can be multiple values for this field.

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:name

Property type: literal

Property class: person

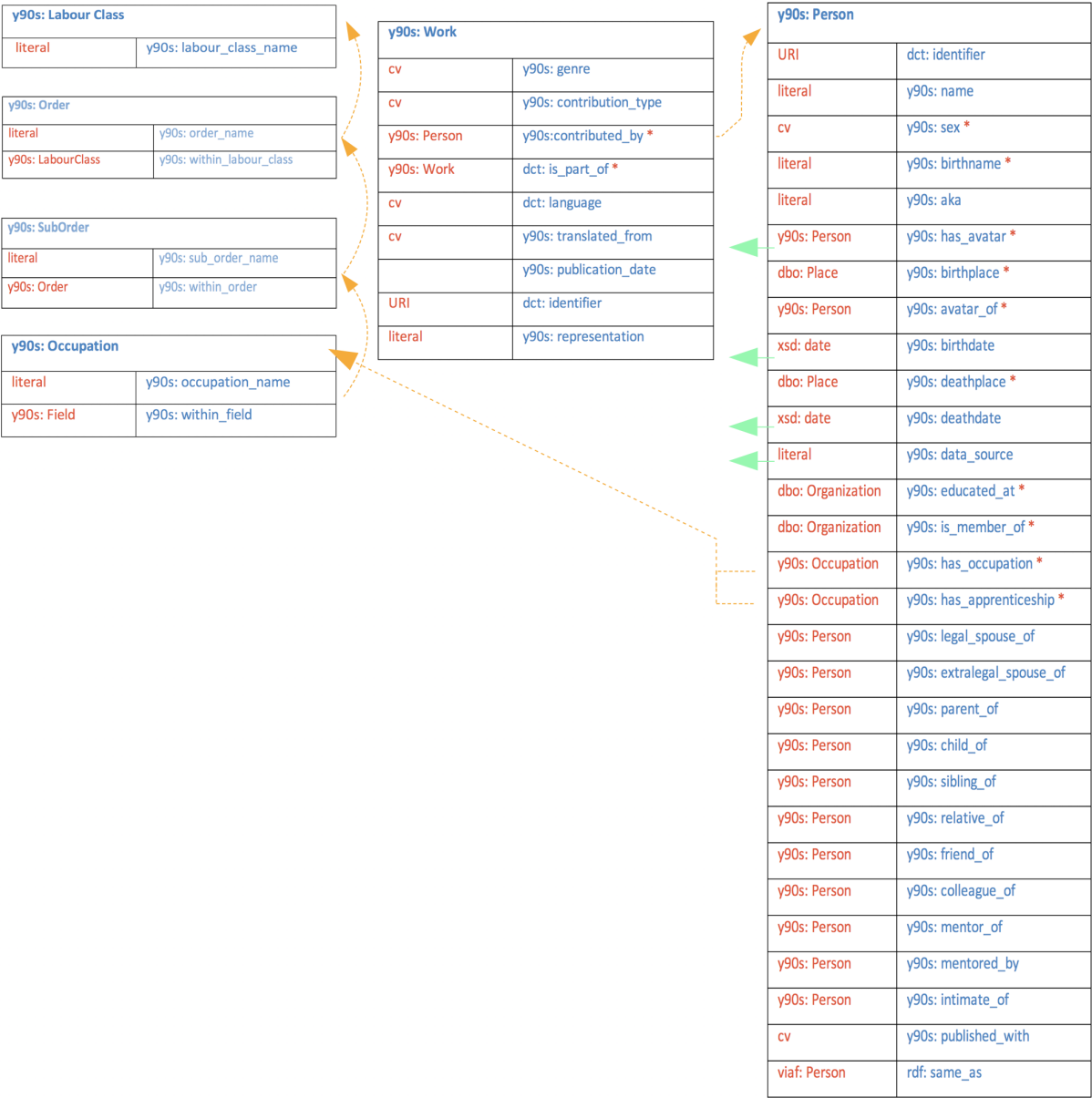
Definition: The primary name under which a personographic entity contributed to the Y90s periodicals.

Usage: The value for this property need not be an entity’s legal name (it may, for example, be a pseudonym). **The y90s:name is expressed as the name of the entity’s entry in the Y90s Personography database.**

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](#). Any other names under which a person published elsewhere (i.e., not in Y90s periodicals) are documented using [y90s:also\\_known\\_as](#). The values of [y90s:name](#), [y90s:other\\_y90s\\_pen\\_name](#), [y90s:birth\\_name](#), and [y90s:also\\_known\\_as](#) should not overlap with one another.

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](#). Example: William Sharp and Fiona Mcleod. See [y90s:avatar\\_of](#) for more information.

Appendix A: Domain Model Visualization

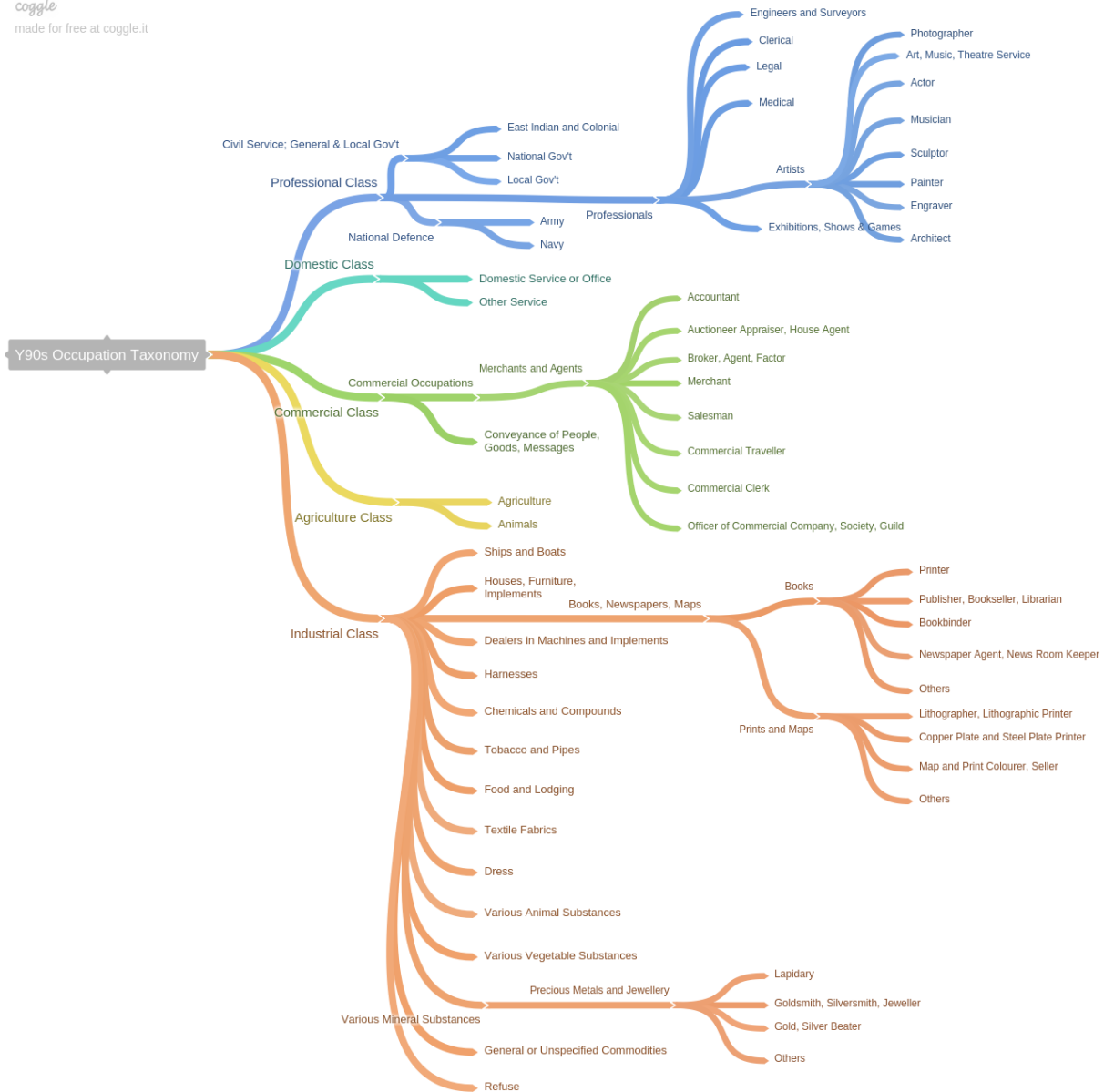


This visualization does not comprehensively document the current domain model.

## 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 C for a complete taxonomic table.

## Appendix C: Occupations Table

Class and Sub-Class	Order	Sub-Order
Professional Class: Civil Service, General and Local Government	National government	Civil Service Messengers
		Civil Service Officers and Clerks
		Intelligence Department Head
		Irish State Senator
		Member of Portuguese House of Representatives
		Peers and MPs
	Local Government	Municipal Mayor
		Officers of the Municipality, Parish, Union, District
		Police
		Politician
	East Indian and Colonial Service	
Professional Class: Defence of the Country	Army	Militia and Volunteers



		Officer
		Soldier Officer
	Navy	Officer
		Royal Marines
		Seamen
	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
		Educational
		Schoolmaster
		Scholar

		School Service, Others Connected with Teaching
		Students over 15
		Teacher, Professor, Lecturer
	Literary and Scientific Persons	Art Critic
		Author, Editor, Journalist
		Cataloguer
		Literary, Scientific, Institution, Service, etc.
		Museum Administrator
		Reporter
		Persons engaged in scientific pursuits
		Poet
		Reporter
	Engineers and Surveyors	Civil Engineer

		Land, House, Ship Surveyor
		Mining Engineer
	Artists	Actor
		Art, Music, Theatre Service
		Architect
		Artist
		Artist Historian
		Engraver
		Musician
		Painter
		Sculptor
		Performance Artist
		Photographer

	Exhibitions, Shows & Games, etc.	Billiard, Cricket, & other Games Service
		Performer, Showman, Exhibition Service
	Other professional and administrative work	Social Worker
Domestic Class: Domestic Service or Office	Domestic Service	College, Club Service
		Domestic Coachman, Groom
		Domestic Gardener
		Domestic Indoor Servant
		Inn, Hotel Servant
		Lodge, Gate, Park Keeper
	Other Service	Cook (not Domestic)
		Chairwoman
		Hospital and Institution Service
		Office Keeper (not Gov't)

		Washing and Bathing Service
Commercial Class: Commercial Occupations	Merchants and Agents	Accountant
		Auctioneer, Appraiser, House Agent
		Broker, Agent, Factor
		Business Clerk
		Commercial Clerk
		Commercial Traveller
		Economist
		Merchant
		Officer of Commercial Company, Guild, Society
		Salesman
Commercial Class: Conveyance of People, Goods, Messages	On Railways	
	On Roads	

	On Canals, Rivers, Seas	
	Storage, Portorage, Messages	Messenger, Porter
		Telegraph, Telephone Service
Agriculture Class: Agriculture	Fields and Pastures	Agricultural Labourers, Servants, Teamsters
		Farmers, Grazier
		Farmer's relatives over 15
		Farm Bailiffs
		Gardeners, Nurserymen, Seedsmen
		Shepherds
Agriculture Class: Animals	Animals	Cattle, Sheep, Pig Dealer
		Drover
		Fisher
		Gamekeeper

		Groom
		Horse stuff
		Vet
Industrial Class: Books, Newspapers, Prints, Maps	Books	Bookbinder
		Engraver
		Etcher
		Newspaper Agent, News Room Keeper
		Printer
		Private Press Director
		Publisher, Bookseller, Librarian
		Wood Cut Artists
	Prints and Maps	Copper Plate and Steel Plate Printer
		Lithographer, Lithographic Printer

		Map and Print Colourer, Seller
		Tarot Deck Designer
Industrial Class: Dealers in Machines and Implements	Arms and Ordnance	
	Machines	
	Musical Instrument Maker	
	Surgical Instrument Maker	
	Tackle for Sports and Games	
	Tools and Implements	
	Type, Dies, Medals, Coins	
Industrial Class: Interior Decorator, Workers and Dealers in Houses, Furniture and Decorations	Houses	
	Furniture and Fitting	
	House Decorations	
	Interior Decorator	
Industrial Class: Workers and Dealers in Harnesses	Carriages	
	Harness	
	Hull	



Industrial Class: Workers and Dealers in Ships and Boats	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
	Food
	Spirituous Drinks
Industrial Class: Workers and Dealers in Textile Fabrics	Cotton and Flax
	Hemp and other Fibrous Materials
	Mixed or Unspecified Materials
	Silk
	Wool and Worsted
Industrial Class: Workers and Dealers in Dress	Dress
	Grease, Gut, Bone, Horn, Ivory, and Whalebone

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

		Gold, Silver Beater
		Lapidary
	Copper	
	Iron and Steel	
	Lead	
	Other, Mixed or Unspecified Metals	
	Tin and Zinc	
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	