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Editorial

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Welcome to issue 197 of C&I,

In this issue, we offer a sample of the wide and varied range of research being conducted into – and making use of – bibliographic metadata.

Sarah Wallbank, Danielle Kane, Madelynn Dickerson, and Joshua Hutchinson present early insights from their investigations into using the University of California's bibliographic data for digital humanities research. They look at some of the questions that they might attempt to answer, and take us through how they aim to clean the data. Their work so far has left them hopeful that the catalogue might provide them with fertile ground for future research.

Annick Stein compares data from large-scale RDA- and AACR2-based catalogues (one in Switzerland, the other in Luxembourg) in order to assess whether moving to RDA really does help create a more FRBRised catalogue. Her findings – that the RDA-based catalogue does not present to end users the structured, linked experience we might hope – reinforce this editor's view that the job of the metadata specialist is not complete once the record is created, and engagement with the mechanics of the discovery layer is essential to ensure that users can make best use of our hard work.

Mackenzie Johnson and Carlie Forsythe's article, on disability and accessibility language in subject headings and social tagging, stresses the importance of involving subject experts in the creation of subject headings, and of getting the headings right to allow effective information retrieval. The authors also assess the 'third way', of semi-structured, moderated social tagging systems, that lies between fully controlled vocabularies and free social tagging.

Contents

3-9: Exploring bibliographic records as research data, by Sarah Wallbank, Danielle A. Kane, Madelynn Dickerson, & Joshua Hutchinson

10-15: Has FRBR revolutionised our catalogues? A comparative analysis of AACR2 and RDA-formatted records to the FRBR model, by Annick Stein

16-26: Disability and accessibility language in subject headings and social tags, by Mackenzie Johnson, & Carlie Forsythe

27-37: BIBFRAME-ing the rare books catalogue: The Art and Rare Materials (ARM) ontology and the transformation of special collections metadata, by Argula Rublack

Finally, Argula Rubblack looks at how special collections cataloguers of the future might use linked data. Using a copy of Copernicus's "De revolutionibus orbium caelestium" as an example, she models work, edition, and item descriptions in the Art & Rare Materials (ARM) BIBFRAME Ontology Extension, taking us through the mapping challenges, and comparing the results with the MARC original. She analyses the viability of automating such a process, and presents recommendations for further development.

Enjoy!

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Exploring Bibliographic Records as Research Data

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Exploratory Origins

This article describes the way in which a group of four librarians at the University of California, Irvine is exploring potential uses for bibliographic data from the library catalog for digital humanities (DH) research. The project started when the Research Librarian for Digital Humanities and History (Madelynn Dickerson), who has a background in collections and technical services, reached out informally to colleagues in the Cataloging and Metadata Services department. In a December 2018 email she wrote, “There are so many interesting intersections between DH and ‘technical services’ work. I would be really interested to work with you on something, and I’m particularly interested in ideas for demonstrating the value of library data for scholarly research if that’s something you’d ever be interested in working on too.” The Cataloging and Metadata Librarian (Joshua Hutchinson) heeded the call, and after a few exploratory conversations, the group ultimately included the Electronic Resources & Serials Cataloging Librarian (Sarah Wallbank) and the Digital Scholarship Services Emerging Technologies Librarian (Danielle Kane).

From these casual beginnings, our group developed the dual purposes of (1) showing campus researchers the possibilities of using the catalog metadata for their work, and (2) providing a hands-on educational project for the librarians involved. This project gave us an opportunity to practice managing and cleaning large datasets (using tools like C# MARC Editor and OpenRefine), and to practice using digital humanities research methods such as text analysis (using tools like Voyant Tools).

Exploratory Procedures

Scoping

Starting in December 2018, our group began regularly scheduled monthly meetings where we discussed our scope and planned procedures. We decided to focus on an analysis of women authors of print monographs in History (all monographs with Library of Congress call numbers within the C-F range). With this scope, we hoped to get a better understanding of how bibliographic data from UC Irvine’s library catalog could be used by researchers, what skills would be needed in order to successfully complete a similar project, and complete a use-case as a model for future work.

Our initial research questions included:

- Of all the monographs in our catalog with the call numbers C-F, how many were written by women?
- Are women historians likely to write about a particular topic within the discipline?
- Is it possible to accurately and ethically identify an author as a woman based on their name alone? How would one go about doing this for the purpose of scholarly analysis?

We chose these initial research questions because we found them interesting and relevant to our work, and because they helped us define a reasonable scope for the project while simultaneously forcing us to engage with bigger critical questions beyond solely number crunching. In addition, as all members of the team were somewhat familiar with the metadata included in bibliographic records, the scoping exercise for this project involved thinking about how this bibliographic data could be used to achieve interesting research results. For instance, because all records include publication information (generally place of publication, publisher and date) additional research questions related to the diversity of the collection in terms of place of publication and publisher—does the UC Irvine print collection focus primarily on the Anglo-American world? Is history primarily published/collected from university publishers in the US and the UK? Has the library been collecting broadly across the decades, or are there interesting patterns that might be gleaned from studying the date of publication?



Downloading the Data

Once we had decided on a general scope, our next step was to download the bibliographic data from our library management system, Ex Libris' Alma. Our first data download from the Alma Analytics module took place on January 11, 2019 as a Binary MARC file that included records with LC Classification that began with C, D, E, F and had a location of Langson Library (the building that houses our humanities monographs, including history). The intention was to capture all history monographs with a physical copy. We excluded serials by accounting for the location within the library, and the bibliographic leader byte 7. We expected that some level of serials and electronic books would come into our data, but for the purposes of this exercise, a small amount of imperfection was deemed acceptable. Exporting from Alma Analytics had to be completed in four exports (one per letter) because it appeared that Alma Analytics was unable to export more than 65,000 records at a time. We then ran the MARC records through the C# MARC Editor program (<https://csharpMARC.net/>) in order to create a .csv file. This data file was 306 MB and had 184,105 rows (this number was later reduced as the data were refined and additional serials were removed based on the Leader byte 07) and 220 columns, with each row representing a single physical book and each column indicating an individual MARC field.

Playing with the Data

Once we downloaded the data, the first thing we did was simply play with it as a means of becoming familiar with it and exploring the possibilities of what we could learn. This dedicated “play time” informed later decisions about the direction of our work and produced some preliminary statistics that, while not rigorous enough to draw scholarly conclusions from, gave us a sense of the real potential of the project.

We uploaded a spreadsheet with just the title data from our dataset, uncleaned, into Voyant Tools (<https://voyant-tools.org>), an open source, browser-based platform for text analysis. Voyant provides a default display featuring a visual word cloud of frequently occurring terms, and a corpus summary that includes statistics such as the total number of words in a document.



Figure 1: Screenshot of the Voyant Tools dashboard showing a word cloud and summary table of the raw, uncleaned bibliographic data for monographs in call numbers C, E, D, and F.

According to Voyant, our (uncleaned, imperfect) corpus of book titles had 1,613,151 total words and 91,961 unique word forms. The most frequently occurring words in the corpus were *history* (12,903 occurrences), *war* (10,134 occurrences), *american* (9,582 occurrences), *la* (9,011 occurrences), and *world* (5,506 occurrences) (see Figure 1, on previous page).

While unscientific, these exploratory results provided general insight into the makeup of UC Irvine's collection of history monographs. It is no real surprise that among history book titles, "history" is the most frequently occurring term. It is, however, a bit sad that "war" is the second most frequent. A term like "la" is likely a definite article appearing in multiple romance languages, and could potentially also be a reference to Los Angeles. The word "world" is interesting, especially in that via Voyant's "phrases" tool view, we see that the most frequent two-word phrase by far is "world war," which occurs 1,743 times (see Figure 2). Voyant's "phrases" view, as well as its separate "Contexts" widget are helpful in identifying the particular meaning of frequently occurring words by enabling researchers to see the other terms that appear in proximity.

The screenshot shows the 'Phrases' tab of the Voyant Tools interface. At the top, there are three tabs: 'Summary', 'Documents', and 'Phrases' (which is highlighted in blue). Below the tabs is a table with the following data:

Term	Count ↓	Length	Trend
world war	1743	2	
world the	433	2	
world of	274	2	
world history	157	2	
world a	142	2	
world order	121	2	
world politics	121	2	
world in	106	2	
world and	84	2	

Figure 2: The "Phrases" tool in Voyant Tools provides insight into term frequency in context. Here we can see the phrase "world war" is the most frequent phrase in the corpus.

We also wanted to look at author data. We had done some preliminary reading on similar projects, such as Peng et al's 2014 article, "Author Gender Metadata Augmentation of HathiTrust Digital Library," which explained the way that team had determined author gender using metadata available in the HathiTrust Digital Library. Peng et al used a range of name matching techniques, including Virtual International Authority File (VIAF) lookup, and matching data to baby name websites. We were not ready for that. What we did want to experiment with, however, were ways to simply tell which names appeared more frequently than others. As with the title data, we therefore uploaded a spreadsheet including only (uncleaned, imperfect) author name data to Voyant Tools. We're not prepared to make definitive declarations of author gender at this time, however Voyant Tools did display the most frequently occurring terms in our author data and they were *john* (5,312), *robert* (3,546 occurrences), *david* (3,423 occurrences), *william* (3,228 occurrences), and *james* (2,886 occurrences) (see Figure 3, on following page). Our author name dataset included both first names and last names, so it is likely that some of these frequently occurring names appeared as last names.

Rank	Term	Count
1	john	5,312
2	robert	3,546
3	david	3,423
4	william	3,228
5	james	2,886

Figure 3: A list of the 50 most frequent terms from the author data column, truncated for viewability. The first ostensibly female name is “Mary”, which appears 636 times and is the 40th most frequently appearing name.

Text analysis is fairly unforgiving work, and uploading our uncleaned data highlighted many errors and discrepancies in our dataset that need to be cleaned. Playing around with the title and author data in this way helped us to see these errors so that we could target them in our next step, which was data cleaning. It also helped us to feel comfortable working with the dataset and to learn about the various features of Voyant Tools.

Cleaning the Data

Our first attempts at data cleaning were to discuss each of the columns contained in our dataset and to determine what data needed to be kept going forward. Our main focus was to start working with the publisher, location, and publication date fields. First, we created a file naming convention for versioning while cleaning the data. After reviewing the dataset, we determined that some columns of data were unnecessary for the current project and we removed these in order to reduce the size of the dataset before uploading the .csv into OpenRefine (<http://openrefine.org/>). OpenRefine runs in a browser window and the larger the dataset, the more memory OpenRefine will need to be able to work with it effectively. We would have run into memory errors without reducing the size of our dataset. As it was, we experienced lag on a number of clustering and merge operations.

OpenRefine was used to split the publication information (from the MARC 260 and 264 fields) into separate columns for place of publication, publisher, and date of publication by splitting multi-valued cells using the \$ sign as a separator (see Figure 4, on following page). The results were reviewed and we made adjustments as necessary using Excel. It was important to make sure that the same information appeared in the same column and, due to differences in the amount of information contained in the 260 field, columns needed to be adjusted. Information that was originally contained in 1 column was split into and organized by hand using Excel into a total of 33 columns. We then re-uploaded the file, now with the publication information from the MARC subfields in separate columns, into OpenRefine. By using the facet tool, we first turned columns into a text facet. Then, using the cluster feature, we were able to remove extraneous information surrounding the data we were hoping to clean. We removed the subfield delimiters “a,” “b,” and “c”, and also extra punctuation such as periods, commas, colons, semicolons, and “less than” symbols. While we focused on standardizing the publication year from the MARC subfield ‘c’, we ultimately plan to standardize place of publication and publisher (MARC subfields ‘a’ and ‘b’).

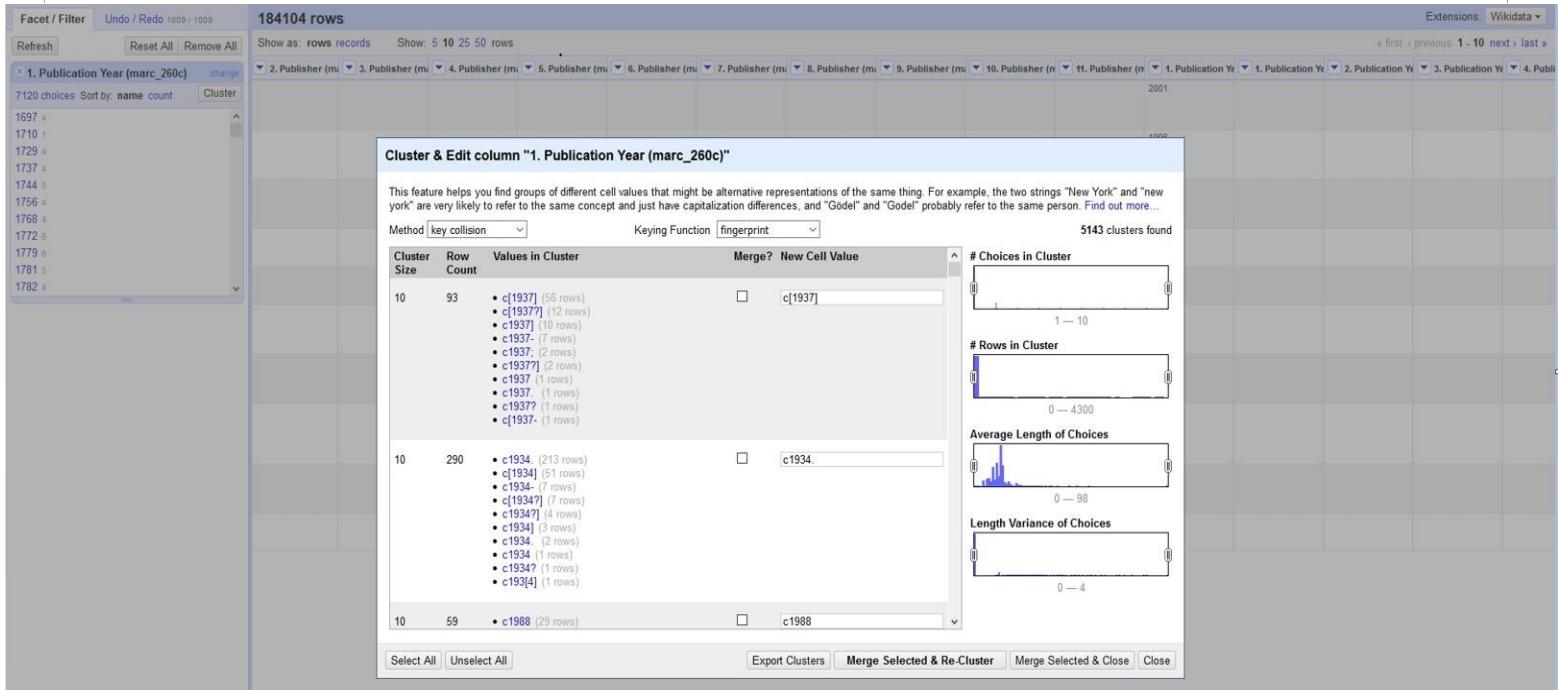


Figure 4: Cluster and edit feature in OpenRefine. The clustering function can help identify inconsistencies in data from misspellings, to non-standardized value formatting, or input error.

Using the publication year, we considered splitting the single large data file into multiple smaller files by decade in order to make data cleaning and processing easier with limited computing power, and as a way to split the work between members. We tested sorting and splitting the data up by decade, but determined that this might introduce too many discrepancies between files so decided to keep all data together throughout the cleaning process. The fact that we had a file naming convention, and saved our files at each stage of the cleaning process, made it easy to take a step back in our process and proceed in a new direction.

Further, we made an effort to connect the MARC language and country codes with the corresponding English language term (e.g., `eng` would become English and `enk` would become England). We did this by querying the Library of Congress linked open data system, parsing the HTML for the page title, and then extracting the name of the language and country from that HTML. While this procedure worked in small samples, it is as yet unsuccessful for the full dataset, presumably due to the large size of the dataset and the computing capacity required.

Looking to the Future (Exploratorily)

This is only the beginning for the project. Our biggest questions remain unanswered and we look forward to taking the first steps towards our original goal of determining and evaluating authors' gender. Our next steps might include:

- Substituting MARC codes with text for human readability;
- Applying what we learned cleaning location and publication data fields to title and author data;
- Dividing the spreadsheet by decade for individual team members to do further data cleaning and temporal analysis;
- Performing a reconciliation of names in our dataset against databases that provide “name registries,” such as Wikidata.

Conclusion

Playing with the data before actually cleaning it may seem out of order, but playing with it has helped us to know what we want to do, or need to do, for cleaning. Because one of the goals of this project is to use this as a demonstration of the potential of bibliographic metadata for research, we thought it was important to spend some time with our data, thinking about what trends and patterns we could glean from it. In addition, we were interested in challenging ourselves to learn new tools, and to make sure that all members of the team gained new skills. We are looking forward to tackling the next steps of the project in order to more definitively address our initial research questions.

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Has FRBR Revolutionised Our Catalogues? A Comparative Analysis of AACR2 and RDA-Formatted Records to the FRBR Model

Annick Stein

In the early 1990s, the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) decided to revise the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, second edition (AACR2), a standard that was successfully implemented not only in the cataloguing communities in Britain and the United States, but also in Canada, Australia and many other English and non-English-speaking countries. Multiple factors influenced this decision: new technologies emerged, there was a remarkable increase in publishing output and electronic publishing, whereas economic realities pressured libraries to record only a minimum set of elements in a record in order to save time and to reduce the cost of cataloguing by simplifying its process (IFLA, 2009).

In 1998, the results of IFLA's study were published in a report entitled *Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records*, a model that is now mainly known by its acronym FRBR. This conceptual model revolutionised the perception of the bibliographic universe as it was known until then by dividing it into entities, attributes and relationships, placing the user in the centre of its design.

The idea behind FRBR was to approach cataloguing not from the type-of-resource perspective the way AACR2 did, but from the entities-attributes-relationships perspective that would enable to make relationships between entities not only within a record but also beyond. FRBR was believed to better respond to the fast-changing digital environment, as it was developed to embrace all types of resources even those that were yet to come. Besides the technical aspect, FRBR became a very much user-centred model defining four main user tasks: find, identify, select and obtain.

Nonetheless, FRBR was met with scepticism. LeBoeuf (2001, p.18) perceived the publication of FRBR as an "earthquake" because it questioned former cataloguing codes, the International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD) and even the MAchine-Readable Cataloguing (MARC) format. Furthermore, the term 'navigation' was used multiple times throughout the report, which was a hint that the catalogue turned into "an entirely electronic device" (LeBoeuf, 2001, p.17). In their article, Pisanski and Žumer (2012, p.583) pointed out that no user studies were conducted neither prior to the creation of FRBR nor later, and that there was thus no proof that FRBR would "enhance user experience". O'Neill and Žumer's study (2018) revealed that the FRBR model lacked a framework of implementation as well as a clear and comprehensive terminology. Strader (2017) agreed with O'Neill and Žumer's views and continued that no progress could be made unless the terminology issues were resolved, and extensive user studies were conducted that would help to better understand the users and their needs.

Although no extensive user studies were conducted that investigated the benefits such a model would bring to the cataloguing communities and the users of the catalogue, it was soon agreed that FRBR would henceforth inform new cataloguing standards. The first standard based on FRBR was the Resource Description & Access (RDA) standard, implemented by the Library of Congress (LC) in 2013. Denton (2007, p.35), however, pointed out that, even though future cataloguing codes would rest on FRBR, the model should not be "*the end point*" but "*an end point*", leaving room for future studies, research and developments. Nonetheless, when RDA was officially implemented in 2013, not all the flaws already detected in FRBR were resolved in RDA. Tosaka and Park (2013), for instance, observed that the user was also the least studied component of RDA.

More than twenty years have passed since the publication of FRBR and many questions regarding FRBR, RDA and the user-centred approach still need to be investigated. Critical voices have been raised ever since that, even with the adoption of RDA, the library catalogues have not yet been FRBRised.

This research explored to what extent an RDA-formatted catalogue was FRBRised, to what extent the underlying FRBR structure became apparent when RDA-formatted records were compared to their AACR2-formatted counterparts, and to what extent these findings would impact FRBR's four user tasks.



THE NETWORKS

The data analysis was based on a comparative analysis of AACR2 and RDA-formatted records to the FRBR model. Data was gathered from two different Online Public Access Catalogues (OPACs): NEBIS and a-z.lu.

NEBIS is a member of the Network of German-speaking Switzerland (IDS), and it is the largest network of academic and research institutions in Switzerland (Küssow and Märchy, 2017). Almost 150 libraries from across Switzerland collaborate in NEBIS in order to make records of approximately 10.5 million resources online available and accessible (NEBIS, 2019). Together with Germany and Austria, the library communities of German-speaking Switzerland were the first non-English-speaking cataloguing communities to adopt RDA.

The union catalogue a-z.lu is operated by the Luxembourgish library network bibnet.lu and gives access to the resources of 88 Luxembourgish libraries including the National Library, public libraries, research institutions, state cultural institutions, higher education and academic libraries, school libraries, and special libraries (bibnet.lu, n.d.; Kieffer, 2012). Libraries of the Luxembourgish network use the French version of the Swiss-German cataloguing rules IDS for descriptive cataloguing (KIDS), which are based on AACR2 (BnL, 2017). IDS was in charge of maintaining and regularly updating KIDS, while the Luxembourgish network adopted those. However, as IDS adopted RDA in 2016, no major updates have since been made to KIDS.

It was hoped that the comparative analysis would show significant differences between the MARC records and provide evidence of a different search experience in the two catalogues.

METHODOLOGY

A few criteria had to be met in order to do the comparative analysis. First of all, it was essential to have access to the MARC records of the two chosen online catalogues. Both NEBIS and a-z.lu had their records freely available. It was then necessary that the records were available in both the NEBIS catalogue and the a-z.lu catalogue. Furthermore, the items had to be published after 2016. Choosing records that were catalogued before 2017 would increase the probability that the NEBIS records were catalogued according to KIDS, and it would not make sense within the framework of this project to compare NEBIS records with a-z.lu records that were catalogued according to the same standard. It was also required that the chosen items covered at least five different topics and themes, and at least five different types of materials.

The AACR2 and RDA-formatted record of an identical resource were compared, and the similarities and differences were recorded in spread sheets. This procedure allowed to identify, which MARC fields were most commonly used by both cataloguing networks, which were used by one rather than by the other network, which fields were infrequently used, which fields were frequently used, or which fields were more likely to be used for cataloguing one type of resource but not used for cataloguing other types of resources.

FINDINGS

When starting the project, it was assumed that the RDA-formatted records would significantly differ from the AACR2-formatted records because of the former's underlying FRBR structure. These expectations were not met.

A. The MARC records

The comparative analysis revealed that the records were not that different after all. Most of the records in NEBIS and a-z.lu were catalogued at core level (95.35% and 76.74% respectively), with the MARC fields 000, 008, 1XX and/or 7XX, 245 and 260/264 appearing without exception in all the records, while fields 300, 5XX and 6XX appeared with vast majority. Both catalogues thus acknowledged that these fields could not be omitted as they contained important information (title of a work, creator, contributor, year of publication) that would support users in finding, identifying, selecting and eventually obtaining materials, while they also recognised that other fields like the physical description or the note fields would benefit users.

The values encoded in the MARC fields were, however, not always identical with one network being either more specific in describing or interpreting data. Variation between the records mainly happened in the title statement (245) on the level of subfields b and c. The use of subfield b depended on how the cataloguers interpreted the title. For the eBook *Babel*, for instance, a-z.lu put the title in 245\$a and the remainder of the title in 245\$b, whereas NEBIS put all title information in 245\$a. 245\$c greatly differed in the records of the audio-visual materials depending on who the cataloguers judged responsible for a work. NEBIS tended to encode the director in 245\$c, while a-z.lu generally added subsequent statements of responsibility, such as screenwriter or cinematographer.

In some cases, both networks recorded the same information but used different MARC fields. When the resource was a translation, NEBIS recorded the original title in 240, while this information was recorded in 509 in the a-z.lu record. The uniform title for audio-visual materials was recorded in 130\$a by NEBIS and in 245\$d in the a-z.lu record. 245\$d no longer exists in RDA, while 130 is a field not used in KIDS. In the records of both networks, language information was always recorded in 008/35-37 and 041 in the case of a translation. In the a-z.lu records, language information for audio-visual materials was also recorded in the general note field (500), while NEBIS recorded this information in the RDA-field 546.

The 5XX-fields were used inconsistently across the records. The 500-field or the summary and abstract field 520 were used contradictorily among the records. By analysing the 500-fields in comparison across both catalogues, one noticed that hardly ever the same information was recorded. In some instances, 500 was used by one network to say, for example, that it was the unabridged version of a work, while the other network recorded this information in 250. One of the printed book resources had stated on its title page that it was the 26th instalment of the series. a-z.lu interpreted this information as the remainder of the title, therefore, they recorded this piece of information in 245\$b, while NEBIS considered it to be rather general information, therefore, recorded in 500. The bonus content of the audio-visual materials was alternately recorded by both networks either in 500 or in 520.

Even though the subject access fields (6XX) were used by both networks, they occurred more frequently in NEBIS. Another particularity was that some of the NEBIS subject access fields allowed multilingual access to a resource. NEBIS recorded multilingual subject access terms in the MARC field 691E1. They were recorded in German, French and English, while only one term (generally in the language of the browser) was displayed in the online catalogue. As a consequence, users searching the catalogue for 'libraries cultural administration' would find the DVD *Ex libris: the New York Public Library* among their search results, the same as users searching for its French equivalent 'bibliothèques administration de la culture' or for its German equivalent 'bibliotheken kultusverwaltung'.

B. Bibliographic display in the catalogues

The NEBIS and a-z.lu catalogues were constructed in similar ways with a top section, the send-to action section, the main labelled record, a link section and the availability and location information section. NEBIS chose a different sequential arrangement for these sections than a-z.lu, but the content was similar. The depth of information displayed in the main body of the record depended on the data the networks recorded in their MARC records. As NEBIS tended to encode more data in their MARC records, the information displayed in the catalogue was also more detailed.

Differences between the catalogues were, in turn, perceived on the level of the title statement. a-z.lu provided a title and a complete title. The title referred to 245\$a, 245\$d and 245\$b in the MARC record and the complete title was all information recorded in the title statement (245\$a, 245\$d, 245\$b and 245\$c). The choice of displaying information like this resulted in a repetition of the title, the parallel title and the remainder of the title in the online catalogue. NEBIS, in turn, provided a title and additional title information. Under the title heading, NEBIS displayed all information regarding title (245\$a) and remainder of the title (245\$b), whereas all information recorded in 245\$c was displayed under the additional title information heading in the catalogue. As a consequence, no information was repeated, which resulted in a better readability of the record.

C. FRBR mapping

The labels attributed to the 1XX and 7XX entities in the RDA-formatted catalogue drew particular attention as the standard's underlying FRBR influence emerged. While these entities were displayed as 'Author' (1XX) and 'Contributor(s)' (7XX) in the AACR2-formatted catalogue creating a hierarchy between entities responsible for the intellectual creation of a work and entities participating in the realisation or production of a work, the term 'Creator' was used in the RDA-formatted records to refer to all entities (1XX and 7XX) responsible for a work, expression or manifestation. Even though creator was technically not a term used in FRBR as the model's preferred terminology was 'Person, family or corporate body' (PFC) (Group 2 entities), no hierarchical distinction between the creator of a work, an entity responsible for the realisation of an expression and an entity responsible for the production of a manifestation was made. They were equalised although they performed different functions and had different responsibilities.

One could argue, for instance, that displaying PFCs under the same heading created difficulties, as some users might be interested in the different functions these PFCs exercised. A user of a public library might want to learn from a catalogue record who was the creator and who was the translator. It is after all the purpose of the catalogue to provide all information that users need in order to find, identify, select and obtain a document. NEBIS and a-z.lu both linked to the MARC records, which means that users could use those as information source as well, provided that they knew how to read them. NEBIS' MARC records provided indeed more detailed information about the PFC entities than the catalogue records. Along with the name (1XX\$a) and the associated dates (1XX\$d), NEBIS recorded a relator term (1XX\$e), a relationship (1XX\$4) and a real-world object URI (1XX\$1). These relationship designators non-existent in KIDS, explained the role and function of the PFC in the creation, realisation or production of a work, expression or manifestation. As these relator terms and relationships were recorded in NEBIS' MARC records, the question arose why they did not appear in the catalogue except for the information regarding any related dates (1XX\$d), since these relator terms would help users identify PFCs. This is in line with Cotterman's (2017) statement that "much work [cataloguers] do is hidden but is also essential for access".

Making relevance assessments and relevance judgments of the results returned was not within the scope of this project, but it was still noticed that the number of search results returned by NEBIS was generally lower than that returned by a-z.lu. FRBR's entity-relationship (E-R) model is based on the idea that entities and attributes making up the bibliographic universe are in complex relationship with one another. A FRBR-based catalogue should, therefore, be able to identify related resources. The Swiss-German catalogue was able to make these relationships between expressions and manifestations of a same work, provided that they belonged to the same type of material. NEBIS, for instance, retrieved an audio version and multiple print versions of a work bearing the title *Stille Wasser*. While the audio version had its own entry in the catalogue, the 2017 printed book version and the 2018 printed book version of *Stille Wasser* were clustered and considered as related resources.

Besides identifying related resources, the RDA-formatted catalogue was also able to identify and cluster related information under the same heading in its catalogue. The system recognised that all 5XX-fields, for example, were note fields describing a resource, and hence, it gathered that information under the heading 'Description' in the catalogue. The choice of displaying information like this contributed to a better readability of the record, as related information was gathered together, and the record was not overloaded by too many headings.

CONCLUSION

A comparative analysis of AACR2 and RDA-formatted records to the FRBR model was conducted in order to highlight similarities and differences between the records, and to investigate to what extent these resulted from, were in line with or contradicted the FRBR model. The analysis revealed that the AACR2 and RDA-formatted records did not significantly differ from one another. Most of the records were catalogued on core level, which means that they contained many elements that were relevant for users searching the catalogues.

The analysis showed that the data recorded in the MARC records often differed between the catalogues. As a consequence, one can conclude that there is no uniform way of understanding MARC fields. Even though information is provided by the standards and on the internet that is targeted at helping cataloguers to understand the meaning of the individual MARC fields, it is left to the cataloguers' subjective interpretation of the information that makes them record data in one field rather than the other. The role of the standards is to guide cataloguers through the cataloguing process, to give instructions, but they are not binding. Therefore, it is crucial for cataloguers to be consistent in their cataloguing practice, because as Hider (2018, p.129) said, catalogues can only be effective when they are constructed in a consistent way.

Although RDA's underlying FRBR structure became apparent by the way information was displayed in the NEBIS catalogue, FRBR's influence on the RDA-formatted catalogue was minor. More than 20 years have passed since FRBR was first published, and its potential is neither fully explored nor exhausted. Many questions remain especially when it comes to the users. User studies should be conducted in order to better understand what information users need, what users expect from a library catalogue in the digital age, the age of big data and the semantic web, and then, standards and frameworks need to be revised and adapted.

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Introduction

People with disabilities face innumerable challenges in fighting for equal rights and equity, and one such challenge is regarding access to libraries and information. Although libraries are often welcoming, underlying systems such as subject headings can perpetuate harmful stereotypes, particularly towards marginalized populations. This study examines disability language in two controlled subject vocabularies – the Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) and the Education Resources Information Centre (ERIC) Thesaurus – as well as in two social tagging systems – the Steam computer game client and the fan works repository Archive of Our Own (AO3).

Literature review

Disability language in subject access systems

Previous research on disability language in subject access systems has indicated an ongoing struggle to reflect language used in disability communities. Historically, disability language in subject access was derived from the medical field (Adler, Huber, & Nix, 2017). The so-called “medical model of disability” views disability as pathological; descriptors include “defective”, “crippled”, and “handicapped”, perpetuating stigma (2017). This contrasts with the social model – preferred by disability scholars – which frames disability in terms of socio-cultural barriers (Koford, 2014).

Changes in language have previously been made – LSCH revised “Handicapped” to “People with disabilities” in 2002 (Adler, Huber, & Nix, 2017) – but there have not been accompanying changes in hierarchical structures. In the Library of Congress Classification (LCC), works on “People with disabilities” are classified under HV, which is titled “Social Pathology. Social and Public Welfare. Criminology”. Similarly, Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) uses the term “People with illnesses and disabilities” (2017). Thus, despite changes to wordings, disability is still being explicitly linked to pathology (the medical model) instead of impairment (the social model).

The effects on disability studies

The ongoing linguistic and hierarchical issues surrounding disability have naturally impacted disability studies. Koford (2014) found that disability scholars struggle to find search terms that yield the information they seek. Oftentimes, results are too broad or they are forced to use non-preferred terms (medical model instead of social) to conduct their search. Some of the researchers Koford interviewed also reported being more likely to use multidisciplinary databases over subject-specific databases, as they tend to yield more results. Koford’s (2014) key takeaway was that “the way documents are organized in libraries and databases has a profound impact on what information is retrieved and what remains unseen” (p. 388), and that while no subject access system can meet every user’s needs, consultation with subject experts is a good first step towards improving language and hierarchies.

Social tagging & Archive of Our Own

Within the literature, researchers suggest the existence of two major forms of tagging: controlled vocabulary and social tagging. A controlled vocabulary uses predetermined and standardized language in order to organize information. Controlled vocabulary tends to be rigid, with language that becomes outdated easily (McCulloch, 2019). Social tagging, also known as user-tagging, allows users to create their own tags with no specific guidelines or vocabulary (2019).



The most common example of social tagging is through social media tagging, such as on Flickr or Twitter. Since very few rules apply within social tagging, users often find themselves listing multiple variations of the same tag, thereby creating long, conflicting, and cluttered links to information.

AO3 is a non-profit fanfiction repository. It uses a system of social tagging combining controlled vocabulary with user-tags (see *Figure 1*). Users are encouraged to create their own tags relating to specific fandoms with some help from an autocomplete function which suggests established canonical terminology, which is officially accepted terminology derived from individual fandoms (Dalton, 2012). Resembling LCSH, a user may select a tag to see its parent tags, synonymous tags, and subtags (see *Figure 2*). AO3 also uses tag wranglers: volunteers who look through tags and match non-canonical tags with canonical tags to ensure some level of control over terminology (McCulloch, 2019). Tag wranglers operate using a set of rules, which Dalton (2012) likens to the “use” and “used for” devices “in authority records of the Library of Congress” (p. 3). Overall, the combination of social tagging and controlled vocabulary exhibited through tag wranglers and AO3’s autocomplete functionality ensures that information organization and retrieval is more useful and insightful than strictly controlled vocabulary or user-tagging (McCulloch, 2019).

The screenshot shows a work page on AO3. At the top left are user icons for gender and account status. The title of the work is "The Jedi have 99+ problems but the Clone Wars isn't one." by [Beautiful_Beloved](#). To the right is the date "28 Aug 2019". Below the title is a list of tags: "Star Wars - All Media Types", "Star Wars: The Clone Wars (2008) - All Media Types", and "Star Wars Prequel Trilogy". A note below the tags says "No Archive Warnings Apply." followed by a long list of names and terms. At the bottom of the page, there is a summary: "*BREAKING NEWS* JEDI REFUSE TO AID THE REPUBLIC IN FIGHT AGAINST THE SEPARATISTS!" and a stats section with Language: English, Words: 16,296, Chapters: 18/?, Comments: 52, Kudos: 171, Bookmarks: 20, and Hits: 3987.

Figure 1: AO3 tags on a work of fanfiction

This screenshot shows the tag structure for the media type "Star Wars: The Clone Wars (2008) - All Media Types". At the top left is a large red square icon containing a white lowercase 't'. To the right is the title and two buttons: "Works" and "Bookmarks". Below the title, a note says "This tag belongs to the Fandom Category. It's a common tag. You can use it to filter works and to filter bookmarks." Under "Parent tags (more general)" is a list: "Books & Literature", "Cartoons & Comics & Graphic Novels", "Movies", and "Video Games". The "Tags with the same meaning:" section lists numerous variations of the tag, including "Ahsoka - Fandom", "Siege Of Mandalore - Fandom", "Star War: The Clone Wars", "Star Wars - The Clone Wars", "Star Wars Clone Wars", "star wars clones wars", "star wars jedi knowledge", "star wars the clone", "star wars the clone wars", "Star Wars The Clone Wars 2008", "Star Wars the clone wars 2008 all media types", "Star Wars--The Clone Wars", "Star Wars: Clone Wars (TV 2008)", "Star Wars: The Clone Wars", "Star Wars: The Clone Wars (2008)", "Star Wars: The Clone Wars (TV 2008)", "Star wars: The Clone Wars (2008 cartoon)", "Starwars the clone wars", "Starwars the Clonewars", "SW: TCW", "SW:TCW", "swtcw - Fandom", "the clone war (2008)", "the clone wars", and "The Siren of Dathomir". The "Meta tags:" section lists "Star Wars: Rise of Empire Era - All Media Types" and "Star Wars - All Media Types". The "Sub tags:" section is currently empty.

Figure 2: AO3 tag structure

Tagging on Steam

Steam is a digital store and client program for computer games. Users and game developers can apply tags to games, and the most frequently used tags are compiled into a public list of “global tags” (Valve Corporation, n.d.a). Valve seems to exert some control over this list, however, as profanity is filtered out (Valve Corporation, n.d.a), and they only recently officially included an LGBTQ+ tag (Good, 2019a).

An analysis of Steam tags found that they can be organized similarly to the Video Game Metadata Schema (VGMS) developed by the Game Metadata Research Group and the Seattle Interactive Media Museum (Windleharth, Jett, Schmalz, & Lee, 2016). Categories included genre, visual style, pacing and customization options; however, some categories – including mechanics and input types – were not part of the VGMS at the time (Windleharth et al., 2016). The study concluded that tags are mostly used to denote genre, mood, and characteristics that wouldn’t otherwise be listed in promotional materials.

Digital games & accessibility

Accessibility has been coming to prominence as a topic in the games community, notably in early 2019 after the release of the game *Sekiro: Shadows Die Twice* (Thompson, 2019). Yuan, Folmer, and Harris (2010) grouped impairments as they affected gameplay into four categories – visual, hearing, motor, and cognitive – and modeled gameplay interaction into three steps with which impairment might interfere: receiving stimuli, determining a response, and providing input. Following that, in 2012 a living document was published with guidelines for developers for what accessibility features they should consider including, and the level of time and effort it would take to implement each of them (Ellis et al., 2012). Improvement is uneven, and accessible hardware traditionally cost-prohibitive, but more and more developers are committing to accessibility, comparatively-affordable adaptive controllers have been released in the past few years, and organizations like The AbleGamers Charity can help offset remaining costs (Good, 2019b; Gwaltney, 2019).

Methodology

We examined four subject access systems altogether: two fully-controlled taxonomies – LSCH (2006) and the ERIC Thesaurus (Institute of Education Sciences, n.d.) – and two folksonomies – AO3’s social tags (Organization for Transformative Works, n.d.) and Steam’s Global Tags (Valve Corporation, n.d.b). A list of terms related to disability and accessibility was selected from each taxonomy. To reduce bias, we tried to collect terms that were explicitly connected to accessibility or disability, either based on the term itself or, in the case of ERIC, collecting terms from their pre-established Disability category. An exception was made for Steam, as no terms in their global tags explicitly referred to disability language. Terms from Steam were instead selected based on whether they might indicate the inclusion of accessibility features per the Game Accessibility Guidelines (Ellis et al., 2012) or features that would make the game inaccessible for certain disabilities.

Collected terms were sorted into sub-categories based on prominent similarities. Most sub-categories were centred around different types of disabilities or in relation to particular people groups, as well as accessibility and accommodation. However, the categories for the Steam tags drew greater inspiration from the VGMS and the categories used by Windleharth et al. (2016) in their sorting of Steam tags. The collected and sorted lists of terms can be found in the appendices.

Discussion

LSCH & ERIC

As controlled vocabularies, LCSH and ERIC share some similarities in regards to terminology. While both vocabularies focus on disability and accessibility language, LCSH (n=76) tends to consist of more age-group headings and more terms pertaining to accessibility than ERIC. An examination of ERIC terms (n=92) indicates that the language is directly focused on disabilities and accessibility, primarily in an educational context. ERIC is also the only thesaurus in this study to highlight dead terms.

Interestingly, “Architectural barriers” has been marked dead, even though the term “barriers” is commonly used throughout disability studies, the social model of disability, and in major thesauri, such as LCSH. Both thesauri have shifted towards using people-first language, which demonstrates a willingness to update the language used to describe disability; however, ERIC still contains instances of “[the] disabled”.

AO3 & Steam

Despite the large contributing communities of both AO3 and Steam, the content of their respective tags vastly differs. The Steam tags ($n=35$) are functionally descriptive: describing a component of gameplay or visual aesthetic. Even still, only one term concretely suggests an accessibility feature (tutorial), nor are there many terms that clearly indicate inaccessibility. On the other hand, the AO3 tags ($n=102$) are narratively descriptive: describing character or story elements. Given the works the tags respectively describe, this makes some sense. But, games often have narratives as well, yet there is only one narrative Steam tag that can apply to disability: transhumanism, which is weighted with controversy (Bradshaw & Ter Meulen, 2010; Hilvoorde & Landeweerd, 2010; Koch, 2018).

General Discussion

Although controlled vocabularies, such as LCSH and ERIC, have undergone updates to modernize disability terminology, Koford’s (2014) research suggests disability scholars still disregard controlled vocabulary as it often provides an inaccurate portrayal of the disability community. Folksonomies, such as Steam’s global tags and AO3’s social tags, provide an interesting contrast as they combine aspects of controlled vocabulary with user-generated tag structures. Within these folksonomic systems, users are encouraged to provide their input while organizational authorities ensure consistency of tags (i.e., AO3’s canonical and Steam’s global tags). With AO3, we can see this system working most clearly. The combination of tagging freedom and supportive structure has allowed for tags that describe social and activist dynamics of disability: intersectionality, confrontation of ableism, and sexuality – the latter of which contrasts with consistent desexualization of people with disabilities elsewhere. This does not mean, however, that user-tagging systems are the only means of including activist description. ERIC has a heading for “Disability Discrimination”, though it falls within the “Bias and Equity” category (and thus was not included in our list), and said category also includes terminology to describe activist work. On the other hand, we have already discussed Steam’s lack of disability language. Whether or not these subject access systems have accomplished inclusivity in their disability language has largely been dependent on whether their respective central communities have cared to make changes.

How, then, to proceed? Deodato (2014) proposed introducing social tagging to exist alongside official bibliographic records and subject headings, which has been implemented in some discovery platforms such as BiblioCommons. But these tags seem to lack control in their vocabulary, and there does not seem to be any indication that they do, or even could, influence updates to official subject headings. At its core, any changes that are made require input from members of the disability community (including scholars) to determine preferred terminology. But a new hybrid approach can look to some of the strengths of the systems we have observed. Elements like LCSH’s use of the term “barriers”, AO3’s strong social language, ERIC’s categorization, and Steam’s use of mechanically-descriptive tags would all be useful in an updated subject access system.

Conclusion

Currently, disability scholars and members of the disability community experience difficulty when searching databases and catalogues, because much of the language in those systems has not completely caught up to that which is used by these communities, instead remaining medically-derived and negatively-toned. Social tagging systems, especially if some measure of control is applied, provide a potential remedy to this issue, but success is largely contingent on their contributing communities and the potential for inducting tags into official terminology. Neither fully controlled vocabularies such as LCSH or ERIC, nor social tagging systems like AO3 or Steam have all the answers. Future research in this field could explore the effectiveness of other systems, including the hybrid-structure discovery systems already in place.

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Appendix A: Terms Selected from the Library of Congress Subject Headings

Accessibility & Benefits

Accessible Web sites for people with disabilities
Animals as aids for people with disabilities
Assistive computer technology
Automobile parking for people with disabilities
Barrier-free design
Barrier-free design for children with disabilities
Barrier-free design for children with mental disabilities
Barrier-free design for older people
Barrier-free design for people with mental disabilities
Barrier-free design for people with visual disabilities
Barrier-free design for students with disabilities
Disability awareness
Disability evaluation
Disability insurance
Disability retirement
Disabled veterans
Drug accessibility
Health services accessibility
Hearing ear dogs
Hearing impaired - Means of communication
Hearing impaired - Services for
Local transit accessibility
Meetings - Accessibility for people with disabilities
Passenger lifts for people with disabilities
Television - Accessibility for people with disabilities

Physical Disabilities

Deaf
Deafness
Disabilities
Hearing disorders
Hearing impaired
Movement disorders
People with disabilities
People with disabilities - Abuse of
People with visual disabilities
Perceptual disorders
Sensory disorders
Vision disorders
Visual agnosia

Visual discrimination

Word deafness

Mental/Cognitive/Neurological Disabilities

Adjustment disorders
Affective disorders
Communicative disorders
Developmental disabilities
Developmentally disabled
Dissociative disorders
Dyslexia
Impulse control disorders
Learning disabilities
Mental illness
People with mental disabilities
People with social disabilities

Children

Children with disabilities
Children with disabilities - Development
Children with disabilities - Education
Children with mental disabilities
Children with mental disabilities - Education
Children with perceptual disabilities
Children with social disabilities
Children with visual disabilities
Children with visual disabilities - Orientation and mobility
Children, Blind
Children, Blind - Orientation and mobility
Deaf children
Hearing disorders in children
Hearing disorders in infants
Hearing impaired children
Hearing impaired infants
Hearing impaired students
Students with disabilities
Youth with disabilities
Youth with mental disabilities
Youth with social disabilities

Older Adults

Developmentally disabled older people
Hearing impaired middle-aged persons
Older people—Mental health
Older people—Orientation and mobility
Older people with disabilities
Older people with disabilities—Long term care
Older people with mental disabilities
Older people with visual disabilities

Appendix B: Terms Selected from the ERIC Thesaurus

Note: Dead terms are denoted with strikethroughs and the years in active use.

Accessibility

Academic Accommodations (Disabilities)
Accessibility (for Disabled)
Adapted Physical Education
Assistive Technology
~~Architectural Barriers (1970-1980)~~
Augmentative and Alternative Communication
Individualized Family Service Plans
Sensory Aids
Travel Training

Mental/Cognitive/Neurological Disabilities

Alzheimers Disease
Aphasia
Asperger Syndrome
Attention Deficit Disorders
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
Autism
Cerebral Palsy
Developmental Disabilities
Down Syndrome
Dyslexia
~~Educational Retardation (1966-1980)~~
Epilepsy
Fetal Alcohol Syndrome
Head Injuries
Hyperactivity
Intellectual Disability
Learning Disabilities
Mild Intellectual Disability
Minimal Brain Dysfunction
Moderate Intellectual Disability
Neurological Impairments
Pervasive Developmental Disorders
Seizures
Severe Intellectual Disability
Slow Learners

Physical Disabilities

Articulation Impairments
Physical Disabilities
Physical Mobility

Visual Disabilities

Blindness
Braille
Large Type Materials
Partial Vision
Perceptual Impairments
Tactile Adaptation
Visual Impairments
Visually Impaired Mobility

Communication Disorders

American Sign Language
Communication Disorders
Cued Speech
Deaf Interpreting
Deafness
Finger Spelling
Hearing Impairments
Hearing Therapy
Language Impairments
Lipreading
Manual Communication
Oral Communication Method
Sign Language
Speech Impairments
Speech Language Pathology
Speech Therapy
Stuttering
Total Communication
Voice Disorders

Sociocultural Elements

Disability Identification
Institutionalized Persons
Mainstreaming
Normalization (Disabilities)
Parents with Disabilities

Miscellaneous

Adventitious Impairments
Community Based Instruction (Disabilities)
Congenital Impairments
Deaf Blind
Daily Living Skills
Disabilities
~~Exceptional Child Education (1968-1980)~~
~~Exceptional Child Services (1968-1980)~~
Gifted Disabled
Group Homes
~~Handicapped Children (1966-1980)~~
~~Handicapped Students (1967-1980)~~
Homebound
Mild Disabilities
Multiple Disabilities
Residential Care
Respite Care
Severe Disabilities
Severity (of Disability)
Sheltered Workshops
Special Education
Special Education Teachers
Students with Disabilities

Appendix C: Terms Selected from Archive of Our Own Tags

Canonical Tags

Disability
Disability Fest
Physical Disability

Accessibility & Accommodation

accessibility
accessibility and cultural
accomodations [sic]
Accessibility Issues
Accommodations of Disability
adapting to disability
adjusting to a disability
Americans With Disability Act
Disability Accomodation [sic]
Disability and accessibility
disability rights
Lack of Accessibility is Real
Magic used for accessibility
misuse of accessibility devices

Struggle, Learning to Cope, & Acceptance

(poorly) coping with disability
Acceptance of disability
Acknowledge of character's disability
basically struggling to come to terms with a new disability
characters learn how to handle disability
confluence between disability shaming and self-esteem issues
Conversations About Disability
Coping with a Disability
Coping with a Long-Term Disability
dealing with a new disability
Dealing with disability
disability acceptance
Disability Curse
Disability Difficulties
disability feelings
Disability Frustrations
Struggle with Disability
Struggles with disability acceptance/identity

Intimacy

(people who see my disability as a kink dni [do not interact])
Adaptive Sex Practices or Sexual Disability
Disability Intimacy
disability sex
Intimacy and disability
non-fetishized disability
Pregnancy with disability

Sex and Disability

Physical Disabilities
Body Disability
Canon Physical Disability
character with a hearing disability
Childhood Physical Disability
chronic disability
Disability (blindness)
disability (loss of limb)
Disability and injuries
disability and terminal illness
Hearing disability
Injury-related physical disability
Mute Disability
permanent disability due to injury
Temporary Physical Disability
Vision disability
visual disability

Mental/Cognitive Disabilities

Alien with a developmental disability
alluded! [sic] intellectual disability
Brief Mentions of Mental Disability
Canon reading disability
cognitive disability
Developmental Disability
Intellectual Disability
Psychiatric Disability
Psychological Disability
reading disability
Verbal Disability

Identity & Activism

adequate portrayal of disability
bamf female character with disability
Disability Bechdel Test Pass
Disability Community
disability fashion
disability identity
Disability Pride
disability slur
disability' does not equal 'disadvantage'
queer character with a disability
queer female character with a disability
Realistic depictions of disability
talks of disability and ableism and deafness

[Continued on next page]

Miscellaneous

(spoiler) disability

acquired disability

and ableism from the man with a disability

At-Birth Disability

because not all disability stories have to be

about pure angst

can disability be used to justify abusive

tendencies and behaviors?

canon character with disability

canon disability

Character feigning disability

character with a disability

character with permanent disability

Child with disability

convenient disability

Disability in Middle-earth

Grieving a disability

hidden disability

Invisible disability

Parental illness/disability

Powers as Disability

Temporary Character Disability

temporary disability

Appendix D: Terms Selected from the Steam Global Tags

Game Feature

Asynchronous Multiplayer
Mod
Moddable
Quick-Time Events
Tutorial

Gameplay Genre

Bullet Hell
Point & Click
Rhythm
Rogue-like
Rogue-lite
Souls-like
Spectacle Fighter
Spelling
Strategy
Word Game

Skill Level

Casual
Difficult
Unforgiving

Visual Descriptors

Colourful
Minimalist
Pixel Graphics
Psychedelic
Text-based

Game Inputs

Controller
Intentionally Awkward Controls
Mouse only
Touch-Friendly
Voice Control

Pace

Fast-Paced
Real-Time
Real-Time with Pause
Relaxing

Sound

Dynamic Narration
Narration

Narrative elements/genres

Transhumanism

In “Five Theses on the Future of Special Collections”, John Overolt (2013) presents five objectives he sees as central to the future of special collections libraries: distribution, openness, disintermediation, transformation and advocacy. A lot of the barriers hindering the fulfilment of these goals, particularly the first four, arguably centre on access to special collections metadata. Vast repositories of metadata describing special collections items remain siloed within local library management systems without being exposed to web-scale discovery (Cullingford, 2016, p. 95). There are currently wide-ranging debates on how best to facilitate greater physical and digital access to special collections (Tam, 2017; DeZellar-Tiedman, 2017, p. 121). One possibility is the adoption of Semantic Web technologies and Linked Data to make special collections metadata more discoverable.

This article will present the results of a dissertation written as part of a Master’s degree in Library and Information Studies at University College London. It will analyse how well suited BIBFRAME, a Linked Data model developed by the Library of Congress, and its extensions are for representing special collections metadata. The focus is the Linked Data for Production’s (LD4P) Art and Rare Materials (ARM) Ontology, an extension to BIBFRAME 2.0. To perform an assessment of the ontology’s capabilities existing MARC-encoded special collections were modelled with the ARM ontology through the ontology editor software Protégé. With a future outlook that the library profession will be highly involved in Linked Data and the Semantic Web, this investigation hopes to be part of an on-going discussion on how cataloguers, and special collections cataloguers in particular, can implement, enhance and revise BIBFRAME and its extensions in the coming years.

BIBFRAME and special collections cataloguing

In the process of creating special collections metadata each item is treated as a unique artefact. Its unique characteristics, or its “copy-specific information”, must be described to help users make decisions about which materials they wish to consult (Cullingford, 2016, p. 91-92). The current standard to describe special collections materials is the “Descriptive Cataloguing of Rare Materials” (DCRM). Although most special collections cataloguing still relies on data encoded in MARC, the Rare Books and Manuscripts Section lists in its “Guidelines: Competencies for special collections professionals” the ability to apply “knowledge of data management platforms and data models, such as ... linked open data ... in order to facilitate information retrieval and intellectual access to special collections materials” (American Library Association, 2017). Cataloguing data made available as Linked Data is already an established option for librarians in support of increasing discovery and use of special collections.

So what is Linked (Open) Data and the Semantic Web? The Semantic Web’s purpose is to create a “Web of Data”, a World Wide Web populated with data that is machine-readable and -actionable (DeWeese & Segal, 2015, pp. 1-2). To achieve this, structured data is made available in standardized formats. Individual data elements and their relationships with each other are made explicit and are organized into a formal semantic structure to determine how they should be processed by machines (Antoniou et al., 2012). In practice this translates to the construction of triples for objects and their relationships to each other expressed in RDF (Resource Description Framework). Each part of the triple, the two objects and the connector expressing their relationship, are given URIs (Unique Resource Identifiers) to identify them as data elements. The final RDF statement takes the form of a simple sentence or assertion with a subject, predicate and object. Ontologies, “vocabularies [that] define the concepts and relationships ... used to describe and represent an area of concern” (W3C, 2015), are constructed with an ontology language, such as OWL (Web Ontology Language), to model the data. An ontology governs the rules of how data elements can relate to each other to prevent contradictory statements and other errors. When this Linked Data is then published on the Web, it enables the data points to be explored as a network (O’Dell, 2017, p. 131).



The Library of Congress uses Semantic Web technologies to build its new model of bibliographic description, BIBFRAME. It consists of RDF classes and properties describing the characteristics of a resource and relationships between resources which are labelled with unique identifiers (Library of Congress, 2014; see Figure 1). This stands in contrast to a record encoded in MARC which identifies a resource with strings of texts containing bibliographic description. The current iteration of BIBFRAME, BIBFRAME 2.0, has three core classes – Work, Instance and Item – and additional key concepts relating to the core classes – Agents, Subjects and Events – which form the main structure of the model (Library of Congress, 2019a; see Figure 2).

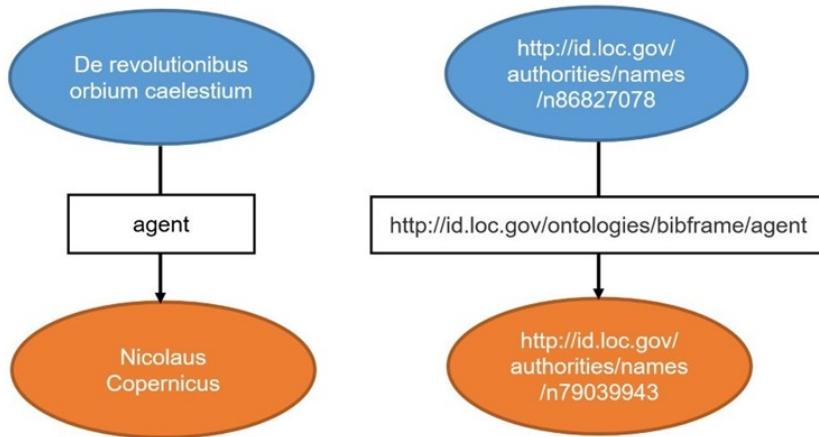


Figure 1: An example of an RDF triple expressing a subject-predicate-object relationship with URIs: “De revolutionibus orbium caelestium” has the agent (author) Nicolaus Copernicus

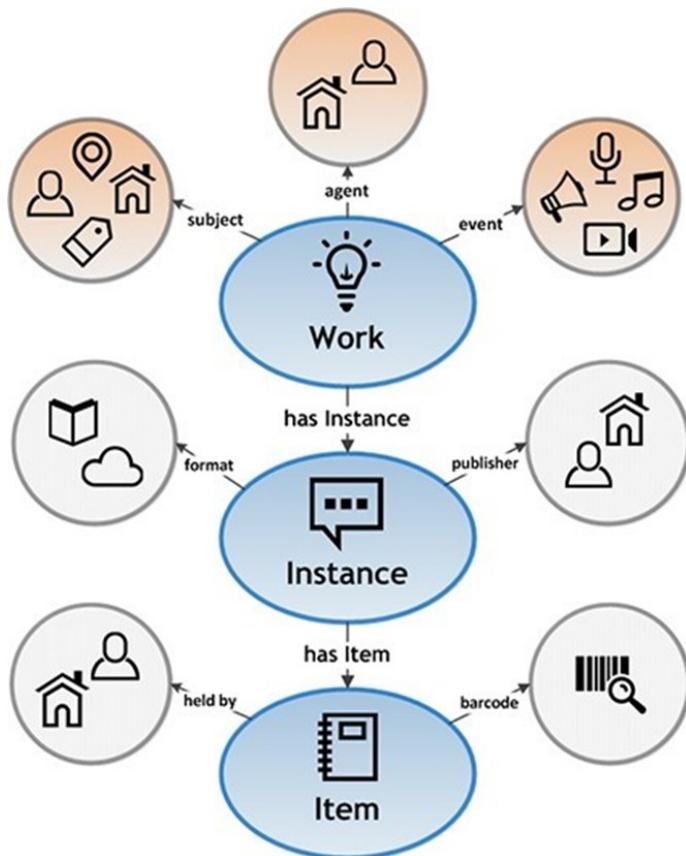


Figure 2: BIBFRAME 2.0 Model (Library of Congress, 2014)

BIBFRAME has been criticized for not providing enough vocabulary to adequately describe special collections items (Schreur, 2018, p. 7). To extend BIBFRAME beyond its core model the project Linked Data for Production (LD4P) was founded in 2016 (Rayle, 2016). As part of the project the Art & Rare Materials (ARM) BIBFRAME Ontology Extension was developed “to provide specialized modeling in the art and rare materials domains” (Futornick & Kovari, 2018). With its more granular classes and properties available for description, the ARM ontology is geared towards helping special collections cataloguers gain more precise descriptive powers by paying closer attention to the data created at Instance and Item level (Futornick & Kovari, 2018). In June 2018, it was announced that the Bibliographic Standards Committee is committed to developing and maintaining the ARM extension of BIBFRAME (American Library Association, 2018).

The current version (Version 0.1.0) of the [ARM ontologies](#) were released on 27 April 2018 Folsom et al., 2018a). The developers have created a Core ontology, an Activity ontology, an Award ontology, a Custodial History ontology and a Measurement ontology. In its current form the ARM Core ontology has 56 classes and 51 object properties. The main classes are:

Arrangement Attribution Citation ConditionAssessment Enclosure Entry Exhibition	Font FontStyle Handwriting HandwritingStyle Marking Mount Page	PhysicalCondition SignatureStatement StylePeriod TextBlock Typeface
---	--	---

The classes Enclosure, Marking and Mount have subclasses to specify them further. For example, “Enclosure” can be typed as “Binding” or “DustJacket”. The ontology re-uses classes already present in the BIBFRAME: “Activity”, “Agent”, “Extent”, “Identifier”, “Item”, “Note” and “Title”. In some cases, ARM includes subclasses to these for further description, such as the class “Extent” which is subclassed with “PaginationFoliation”. ARM’s main object properties are:

agent atLocation carries cites covers describes hasArrangement hasAttribution hasCitation hasExhibition	hasHandwritingType hasInput hasMaterial hasOrigin hasPhysicalCondition hasSignatureStatement hasSource hasStyle hasStylePeriod hasTypeface	isAppliedMaterialOf isBaseMaterialOf isColorContentOf marks notates subjectOf title writtenIn
--	---	--

The ARM Activity ontology “provides classes and predicates to model agents and roles for the ARM Core Ontology” (Folsom et al., 2018c). It includes 66 classes and two object properties. The main class is “Activity”, which is defined as “an activity or contribution by a single agent that affects or alters the existence or state of a resource” (Folsom et al., 2018c). The “Activity” class is extended by subclasses defining different activities such as “Author”, “Binder” or “Printer” (see Figure 3). All of these Activities are then linked to their respective resource with the object property “hasActivity” or its inverse “isActivityOf” which “[r]elates an activity to the affected resource” (Folsom et al., 2018c).

Activity^c

[IRI: https://w3id.org/arm/activity/ontology/0.1/Activity](https://w3id.org/arm/activity/ontology/0.1/Activity)

An activity or contribution by a single agent that affects or alters the existence or state of a resource.

has sub-classes

- Addresser^c, Appellant^c, Appellee^c, Architect^c, Arranger^c, Art_copyist^c, Artist^c, Assignee^c, Author^c, Binder^c, Cartographer^c, Choreographer^c, Collector^c, Collotyper^c, Colorist^c, Compiler^c, Condition_assessment_activity^c, Conservator^c, Contributor^c, Copyright_holder^c, Correspondent^c, Creator^c, Curator^c, Dedicatee^c, Dedicato^c, Designer^c, Director^c, Distributor^c, Draftsman^c, Editor^c, Engraver^c, Etcher^c, Facsimilist^c, Forger^c, Honoree^c, Illuminator^c, Illustrator^c, Inscriber^c, Inventor^c, Licensee^c, Licensor^c, Lithographer^c, Lyricist^c, Manufacturer^c, Marbler^c, Moderator^c, Organizer^c, Papermaker^c, Patron^c, Photographer^c, Platemaker^c, Printer^c, Printmaker^c, Producer^c, Provider^c, Publishing^c, Repository^c, Scribe^c, Sculptor^c, Signer^c, Sponsor^c, Stereotyper^c, Transcriber^c, Translator^c, Typographer^c

is in range of

has activity^{op}, is activity of^{op}

Figure 3: The Art and Rare Materials (ARM) Activity ontology's "Activity" class and its subclasses (Folsom et al., 2018c)

Methodology

A task-based evaluation of ARM was performed aided by the ontology editor software Protégé. New RDF data expressed in Turtle (Terse RDF Triple Language) was created using BIBFRAME and ARM on the basis of existing MARC-encoded metadata. The goal of this was to create a use-case scenario mimicking the task of a future special collections cataloguer creating new and converting existing metadata. This was to provide a demonstration of how easily and effectively ARM could be used by a special collections cataloguer as well as how well the ontology can express all the information a special collections cataloguer requires and a special collections user would want to access. Here one example of the modelling process of a record will be presented.

Description of modelling process

Figure 4: The MARC display for the record of
 "Nicolai Copernici Torinensis astronomia
 instaurata, libris sex comprehensa, qui de
 revolutionibus orbium coelestium inscrubuntur..."
 from the Senate House Library catalogue
 (Persistent link: <https://catalogue.libraries.london.ac.uk/record=b3191202>)

```

LEADER 00000cam 2200361 a 4500
008 110512s1617 ne a 000 0 lat d
100 1 Copernicus, Nicolaus, |d1473-1543.
240 10 De revolutionibus orbium caelestium. |f1617
245 10 Nicolai Copernici Torinensis astronomia instaurata, libris
sex comprehensa, qui de revolutionibus orbium coelestium
inscribuntur : |bnunc demum post 75 ab obitu authoris annum
integritati suae restituta, notisque illustrata / |copera &
studio D. Nicolai Mulerii medicinae ac matheseos
professoris ordinarij in nova academia quae est Groningae.
246 3 Astronomia instaurata
246 30 Astronomia instaurata
260 Amstelrodami : |bexcedebat Wilhelmus Iansonius, sub Solari
aureo, |cA[n]no MDCXVII [1617]
300 [28], 487, [1] p. : |bill. ; |c23 cm. (4to)
500 Previous eds. were published under title: De
revolutionibus orbium coelestium libri VI.
500 Signatures: [sec.]4 (3*)-4(4*)4 5*2 A-3P4.
500 Printer's device on title page; engraved initials.
500 Illustrated with diagrams.
510 4 Grässle, |cv. 2, p. 260
510 4 Houzeau Lancaster. Astronomie (1964 ed.), |c2503
561 ULL copy is from the library of Augustus de Morgan
(bookplate); note by de Morgan dated 24 Oct. 1852 facing
title page. |5UK-LoURL
563 ULL copy is bound in early 17th-cent. blind-tooled calf
over boards; initials "R.W." in stamps i.e. Robert Way;
remains of ties; rebacked. |5UK-LoURL
590 ULL copy has notes relating to Copernicus in French and
English on front flyleaf; price on title page "pret 8s -
3d". |5UK-LoURL
591 99 HPB Sept 2013
650 0 Astronomy|vEarly works to 1800.
651 0 Solar system|vEarly works to 1800.
700 1 Mulerius, Nicolaus, |d1564-1630.
700 1 Blaeu, Willem Janszoon, |d1571-1638, |eprinter.
700 1 De Morgan, Augustus, |d1806-1871, |eformer owner. |5UK-LoURL
700 1 Way, Robert, |ebinder. |5UK-LoURL
752 Netherlands|dAmsterdam.
907 ur
981 |bDM

```

This MARC record, catalogued in accordance with DCRM(B), represents a third edition of Nicolaus Copernicus's "De revolutionibus orbium caelestium", printed in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, by the printer Wilhelm Jansz Blaeu in 1617, from the De Morgan Library, held at Senate House Library (Senate House Library, 2019).

Work

The BIBFRAME Work level "reflects the conceptual essence of the cataloged resource: authors, languages, and what it is about (subjects)" (Library of Congress, 2014). The MARC 240 field for Uniform Titles, the 100 field designating the Main Entry for personal names and the 65X fields for Subject Added Entries for Topical Terms and Geographic Names apply to Work level.

The *bibframe:Work* entity was created by reusing a Virtual International Authority File (VIAF) URI. The subject terms were added as individuals of *bibframe:Topic* by re-using URLs from the Library of Congress Linked Data Service and attached to *bibframe:Work* using the object property *bibframe:subject*. To convert the 100 field the new ARM Activity Ontology was used. BIBFRAME expresses the relationship between author and work by defining the author as a *bibframe:Agent* and connecting them with *bibframe:AgentOf*. ARM conceives of this relationship differently – rather than defining a person as an agent of a resource, it defines an agent whose activity is being applied to a resource. To attach the author to the *bibframe:Work* entity, ARM defines "Copernicus, Nicolaus, 1473-1543" as an individual of a subclass of *arm:Activity*, *arm:AuthorActivity*. This is then connected to the *bibframe:Work* class through the object property *arm:isActivityOf*.

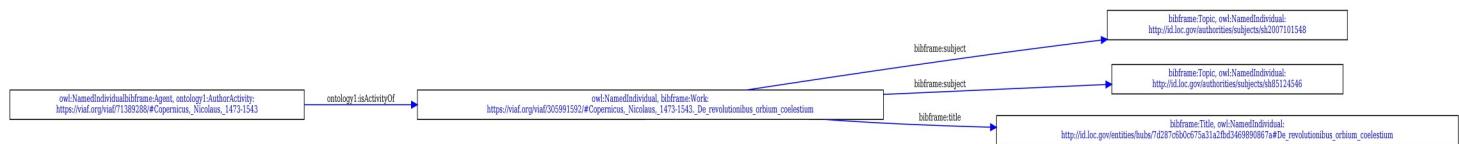


Figure 5: Visualization of Work level of Senate House Library's copy of Nicolaus Copernicus, *De revolutionibus orbium caelestium* (Amsterdam: printed by Wilhelm Jansz Blaeu, 1617), created with <http://rhizomik.net/html/redefer/rdf2svg-form>

Instance

The BIBFRAME Instance level represents that "[a] Work may have one or more individual, material embodiments, for example, a particular published form. An Instance reflects information such as its publisher, place and date of publication, and format" (Library of Congress, 2014). At Instance level the 245 field for the Title Statement was included to designate the title of this edition as well as the 246 fields for Varying Form of Title, the 260 field for the Imprint, the 300 field for Physical Description, the 500 Note fields and two 700 Added Entry fields ("Mulerius, Nicolaus, 1564-1630" and "Blaeu, Willem Jansoon, 1571-1638").

The information provided in the 245 field was connected to the *bibframe:Instance* entity using the object property *bibframe:title* to attach the full title as an individual of the class *bibframe:Title*. To define the main title, subtitle and responsibility statement portions of the 245 the datatype properties *bibframe:maintitle*, *bibframe:subtitle* and *bibframe:responsibilityStatement* were used. The 246 fields for the variant forms of the title were added as individuals of the subclass of *bibframe:Title*, *bibframe:VariantType*, and connected through *bibframe:title*. The imprint was represented with the datatype property *bibframe:provisionActivityStatement* and the date with the datatype property *bibframe:date*. The place of publication was added as an individual of the class *bibframe:Place* and linked with the object property *bibframe:place*. To describe the pagination ARM recommends the use of its class *arm:PaginationFoliation*, a subclass of *bibframe:Extent*, which is then connected to *bibframe:Instance* with the property *bibframe:extent*. The dimensions of the resource are attached with the datatype property *bibframe:dimensions*.

To model the first 500 field ("Previous eds. were published ...") the new subclass of *bibframe>Note* that ARM created came into use, the *arm:RelatedMaterialNote*, which can be used for "providing information on materials ... related to the described resource" (Folsom et al., 2018d).

The second Note field describing the signature statement was added with *arm:SignatureStatement*, and then connected to the Instance with its corresponding property *arm:hasSignatureStatement*. The rest of the Note fields were modelled with the help of BIBFRAME to add the illustrative contents described with *bibframe:Illustration* and connected with *bibframe:IllustrativeContent*. The two 700 fields describing annotator “Mulerius, Nicolaus, 1564-1630” and the printer “Blaeu, Willem Janszoon, 1571-1638” of the edition were added as above with the ARM Activity Ontology.

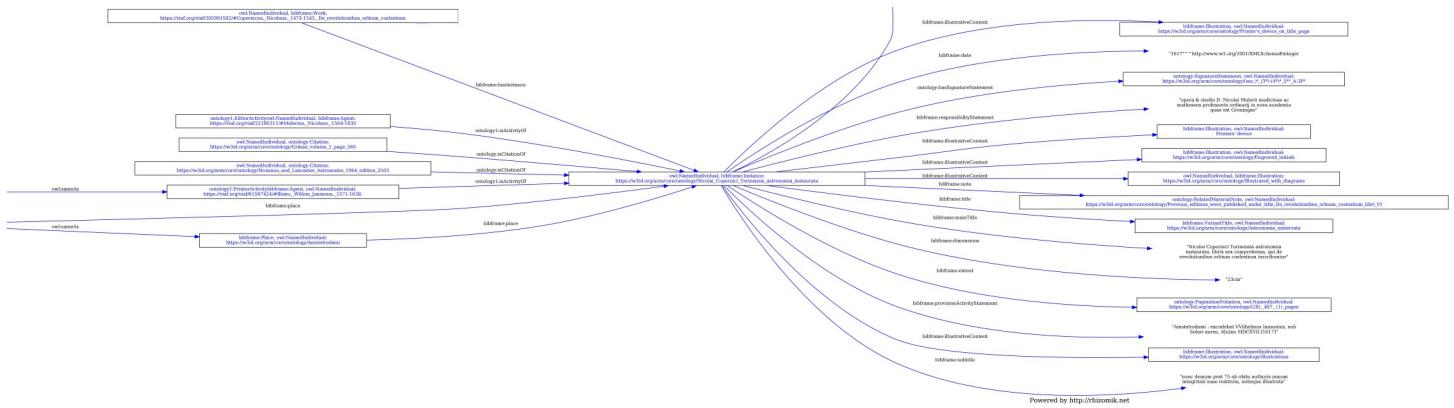


Figure 6: Visualization of Instance level of Senate House Library’s copy of Nicolaus Copernicus, *De revolutionibus orbium caelestium* (Amsterdam: printed by Wilhelm Jansz Blaeu, 1617), created with <http://rhizomik.net/html/redefer/rdf2svg-form>

Item

The rest of the record’s information can be ascribed to the Item level which according to BIBFRAME terminology is “an actual copy (physical or electronic) of an Instance” (Library of Congress, 2014). This includes the 561 field for Ownership and Custodial History, the 563 field for Binding Information, the 590 Local Note field and the remaining 700 fields for “De Morgan, Augustus, 1806-1871”, the former owner of the book, and its binder “Way, Robert”.

With the *bibframe:heldBy* property the item and the De Morgan Library, an individual of *bibframe:Collection*, can be connected to Senate House Library, an individual of *bibframe:Organization*. It was possible to model the provenance information provided in the record with another *arm:Activity* subclass, *arm:CollectorActivity*, to describe “De Morgan, Augustus, 1806-1871” in his role as the collector of his library. The ARM Activity ontology, however, does not offer an equivalent of the existing relator term “former owner” that the MARC record utilizes, making it only an indirect translation of the original MARC field. Augustus de Morgan’s bookplate can be described through an *arm:Marking* subclass, *arm:Label*. Augustus De Morgan himself can then also be connected to his inscription in the book and the bookplate as an *arm:Activity* subclass, *arm:InscriberActivity* (see Figure 7).

```
### https://viaf.org/viaf/29575875/#De_Morgan,_Augustus,_1806-1871
<https://viaf.org/viaf/29575875/#De_Morgan,_Augustus,_1806-1871> rdf:type owl:NamedIndividual ,
  <http://id.loc.gov/ontologies/bibframe/Agent> ,
  <https://w3id.org/arm/activity/ontology/0.1/CollectorActivity> ,
  <https://w3id.org/arm/activity/ontology/0.1/InscriberActivity> ;
  <https://w3id.org/arm/activity/ontology/0.1/isActivityOf> <https://catalogue.libraries.london.ac.uk/record=b3191202> ,
  :Bookplate_of_Augustus_De_Morgan ,
  :De_Morgan_Library ,
  :note_by_Augustus_de_Morgan_dated_24_October_1852_facing_title_page .
```

Figure 7: Extract from Turtle code for individual of *arm:CollectorActivity* and *arm:InscriberActivity* “De_Morgan,_Augustus,_1806-1871”

The 561 field and 590 fields had to be split up into more granular elements of description to be mapped. The item features several other inscriptions, one inscription of unclear origin in English and French on the front flyleaf as well as one book price. They were defined as individuals of *arm:Inscription*, a subclass of *arm:Marking*, and were related to the item through their object property *arm:markedBy* (see Figure 8).

```
### https://catalogue.libraries.london.ac.uk/record=b3191202
<https://catalogue.libraries.london.ac.uk/record=b3191202> rdf:type owl:NamedIndividual ,
  <http://id.loc.gov/ontologies/bibframe/item> ;
  <http://id.loc.gov/ontologies/bibframe/heldBy> <http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/nb2006009415> ;
  dcterms:hasPart <http://www.rbms.info/vocabularies/binding/tr119.htm> ,
    <http://www.rbms.info/vocabularies/binding/tr73.htm> ,
    :early_17th-century_blind-tooled_calf_over_boards ;
  dcterms:isPartOf :De_Morgan_Library ;
  <https://w3id.org/arm/core/ontology/0.1/markedBy> <https://rbms.info/vocabularies/printing-publishing/tr47.htm> ,
    <https://rbms.info/vocabularies/provenance/tr19.htm> ,
    <https://rbms.info/vocabularies/provenance/tr41.htm> ,
    <https://w3id.org/arm/core/ontology/R.W.> ,
    :note_by_Augustus_de_Morgan_dated_24_October_1852_facing_title_page ,
    :notes_relating_to_Copernicus_in_French_and_English_on_front_flyleaf ;
  <http://id.loc.gov/ontologies/bibframe/custodialHistory> "ULL copy is from the library of Augustus de Morgan".
```

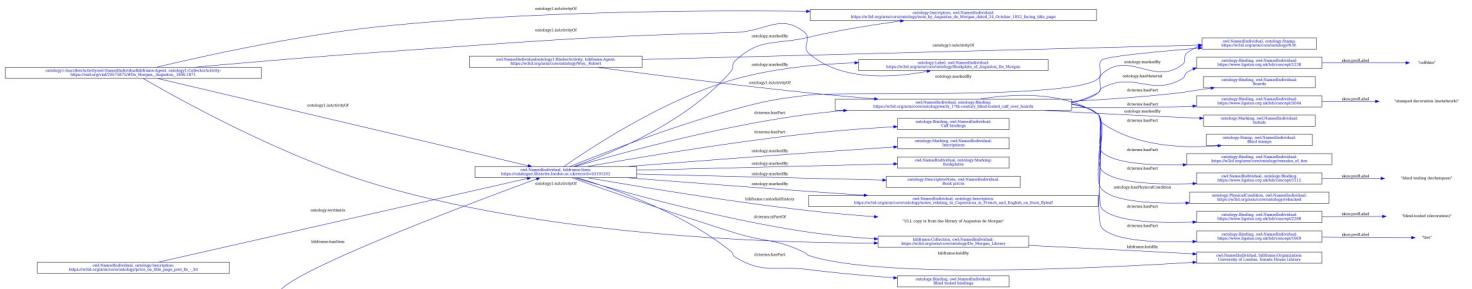
Figure 8: Extract from Turtle code for the individual of *bibframe:Item*

The 563 field was mapped by defining it as an individual of *arm:Binding*. The current modelling recommendations for bindings suggest the use of *dcterms:hasPart* to connect a binding with its item (Folsom et al., 2018b). Another *arm:Activity* subclass, *arm:BinderActivity*, can be used to express that “Way, Robert” is the binder. His stamp marks the binding with the initials “R.W.”. In the model this translates as an individual of *arm:Stamp*, which was added as a description of the binding with the property *arm:isMarkedBy*. Making use the RBMS Vocabularies and the Ligatus Languages of Bindings (LOB) and re-using *dcterms:hasPart* as well as *arm:hasMaterial*, the binding can be described in further detail. For example, using a LOB URI we can express that the material of the binding is calfskin and that it features stamped decoration and blind tooling. This helps the binding to, at least in part, become a machine-readable and -understandable entity (see Figure 9).

```
### https://w3id.org/arm/core/ontology/early_17th-century_blind-tooled_calf_over_boards
:early_17th-century_blind-tooled_calf_over_boards rdf:type owl:NamedIndividual ,
  <https://w3id.org/arm/core/ontology/0.1/Binding> ;
  dcterms:hasPart <https://rbms.info/vocabularies/binding/tr92.htm> ,
    <https://rbms.info/vocabularies/provenance/tr55.htm> ,
    :remains_of_ties ,
    <https://www.ligatus.org.uk/lob/concept/1212> ,
    <https://www.ligatus.org.uk/lob/concept/1669> ,
    <https://www.ligatus.org.uk/lob/concept/2288> ,
    <https://www.ligatus.org.uk/lob/concept/3044>
  <https://w3id.org/arm/core/ontology/0.1/hasMaterial> <https://www.ligatus.org.uk/lob/concept/1238> ;
  <https://w3id.org/arm/core/ontology/0.1/hasPhysicalCondition> :rebacked ;
  <https://w3id.org/arm/core/ontology/0.1/markedBy> <https://rbms.info/vocabularies/provenance/tr83.htm> ,
    <https://w3id.org/arm/core/ontology/R.W>
```

Figure 9: Extract from Turtle code for the individual of *arm:Binding*

Figure 10: Visualization of Item level of Senate House Library's copy of Nicolaus Copernicus, De revolutionibus orbium caelestium



(Amsterdam: printed by Wilhelm Jansz Blaeu, 1617), created with <http://rhizomik.net/html/redefer/rdf2svg-form>

Evaluation

Overall, the modelling of the record was accommodated well by BIBFRAME and ARM. It was possible to map all the existing MARC encoded information onto the new classes and properties without a loss of information. Instance and especially Item level description was better accommodated. At Item level almost all modelling relied on ARM to be successful with no BIBFRAME equivalent being as precise. The integration of existing Linked Data from vocabularies and thesauri to describe the item showed that special collections cataloguers are already able to use an existing wealth of web data, one of the main advantages of Semantic Web technologies (Cole et al., 2013, p. 164).

However, the translation process was not always straightforward. A lot of 5XX fields needed to be split up to be translated into multiple individuals of separate classes which represented a significant shift in how the item was described. Much of the conversion relied on trying to choose the most appropriate translation of concepts and terms, demonstrating that “cataloguers’ judgement” was still vital to model the information. Cole et al. (2013, p. 167) have argued that one of the major questions in the transition from MARC to BIBFRAME will be how to convert the wealth of existing MARC data into Linked Data. Automation will likely have to be supplemented by human intervention.

Recommendations for further development

Generally, it would be advisable to improve the ease of use of the ontology with better documentation. To clarify the use of the vocabularies it would be useful if the domain and range definitions were added for each class and property as they are in the BIBFRAME vocabulary (Library of Congress, 2019a). Practical examples for how to use each class and property would be very useful too.

Another recommendation would be to synergise the Activity ontology with the existing relator terms the Library of Congress provides in Linked Data form (Library of Congress, 2019b). The Activity ontology has mostly proved to be an effective device to describe the influence of agents over resources but gaps remain. The developers of ARM have stated a preference for adopting the BIBFRAME Contribution model as an alternative to make use of the existing role vocabularies and to more closely align to BIBFRAME modeling standards (Kovari, 2018).

Above all, if the benefit of these new technologies is to be for our users, we must create and test interfaces that base the discoverability of information on Linked Open Data and build systems which exploit its advantages for our users. As McCulloch (2019) has argued creating metadata is “not directly user-facing … [b]ut it is *user-focused*” (her italics). It is the user who should gain the most significant benefits from this shift in bibliographic format, not the cataloguer. With a new editor, Sinopia (<https://sinopia.io>), for libraries to create metadata in a Linked Data environment already in the works as part of the second phase of Linked Data for Production (LD4P2), more testing is already on the horizon.

Conclusion

With this study we have got a glimpse into how the application of BIBFRAME to special collections description will transform special collections data. ARM projects a fundamental shift in cataloguing practice. Moving to the new bibliographical standard of BIBFRAME and its extension ARM will profoundly change how a special collections item is represented on the web and how its cataloguer approaches its description to bring it to the increasingly digital end user. By dissolving the traditional catalogue record into multiple data points the cataloguer's output becomes more distributive, easier to explore and re-use. With the creation and development of ARM, a solid foundation for more structured description of special collections as Linked Data is starting to be laid, even though further development work will be necessary before the special collections catalogue is fully integrated into the Semantic Web.

At present we are in a transitional phase where we continue to live in a library data world with many parallel encoding languages and data formats with librarians engaging in a lot of cross-walking between different standards and technologies. MARC and the record-view are not yet completely redundant for the majority of libraries as they form the main basis for their data pool. BIBFRAME, ARM and the other extensions will likely form a new layer of discovery on top without replacing previous data structures until this is fully feasible and sustainable. We are still only just starting to form new principles of knowledge organization and form a "new universe" of bibliographic data. The path towards increasing distribution, openness, disintermediation and transformation of special collections services supported by Linked Data is still a work in progress. If ARM is to be the future standard of the special collections cataloguing community, this is the time for cataloguers to join the discussion. Is this the language we want to use to describe our items? Can triples really express the complexity of a unique item? How well will it accommodate non-book formats? Are there alternatives? Hopefully, this article has created an interest in engaging with one of the many possible futures of cataloguing and will encourage the wider community to join the discussion on what these futures may look like.

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