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Campbell, D. Grant, José Augusto Chaves Guimarães, Fabio Assis Pinho, Daniel Martínez-Ávila and Francisco Arrais Nascimento. 2017. “The Terminological Polyhedron in LGBTQ Terminology: Self-Naming as a Power to Empower in Knowledge Organization.” *Knowledge Organization* 44(8): 586-591. 29 references.

Abstract: This paper uses Hope Olson’s concept of “the power to name” to explore the terminological practices of the LGBTQ community in the Cariri region of Brazil in the years between 2006 and 2013. LGBTQ communities can seize back the “power to name,” traditionally exerted by a heteronormative society upon marginalized groups, by organizing their cultural and practical knowledge from within and by exercising the power to name themselves and their specific domains and cultural practices. The study showed that knowledge organization—the act of defining entities and categories and assigning specific names to them—is a gesture of self-empowerment on many different levels. The “power of self-naming” in this LGBTQ community is a polyhedron in which some facets are frequent, such as the power to empower or affirm an identity. On the one hand, the names and categories break through gender, geographical and temporal specificity to embrace terms, names, and idioms drawn from a range of different countries, traditions, languages, and time periods. On the other hand, these names and categories work to reinforce and affirm the geographical and cultural specificity of the Cariri region itself, embedding its pride and self-affirmation within the varied languages and heteronormative history of Portuguese colonization in that region. In selecting terms and categories to name, organize, and celebrate their identities, the LGBTQ people of Cariri have taken the power to name: not as information intermediaries striving for objectivity and neutrality but as committed members of a marginalized but vital community.

Dousa, Thomas M. 2017. E. Wyndham Hulme’s Classification of the Attributes of Books: On an Early Model of a Core Bibliographical Entity. *Knowledge Organization* 44(8): 592-604. 51 references.

Abstract: Modelling bibliographical entities is a prominent activity within knowledge organization today. Current models of bibliographic entities, such as *Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR)* and the *Bibliographic Framework (BIBFRAME)*, take inspiration from data-modelling methods developed by computer scientists from the mid-1970s on. Thus, it would seem that the modelling of bibliographic entities is an activity of very recent vintage. However, it is possible to find examples of bibliographical models from earlier periods of knowledge organization. The purpose of this paper is to draw

attention to one such model, outlined by the early twentieth-century British classification theorist E. Wyndham Hulme in his essay on “Principles of Book Classification” (1911-1912). There, Hulme set forth a classification of various attributes by which books can be classified. These he first divided into “accidental” and “inseparable” attributes. Accidental attributes were subdivided into edition-level and copy-level attributes and inseparable attributes, into “physical” and “non-physical” attributes. Comparison of Hulme’s classification of attributes with those of *FRBR* and *BIBFRAME 2.0* reveals that the different classes of attributes in Hulme’s classification correspond to groups of attributes associated with different bibliographical entities in those models. These later models assume the existence of different bibliographic entities in an abstract hierarchy among which attributes are distributed, whereas Hulme posited only a single entity—the book—whose various aspects he clustered into different classes of attributes. Thus, Hulme’s model offers an interesting alternative to current assumptions about how to conceptualize the relationship between attributes and entities in the bibliographical universe.

Silva, Camila Mariana Aparecida da and Cristina Dotta Ortega. 2017. “Proposals That Preceded the Call Number: Shelf Arrangement in the Francophone Manuals of Librarianship from the Mid-Nineteenth Century to 1930.” *Knowledge Organization* 44(8): 605-614. 20 references.

Abstract: Shelf arrangement, from a bibliographic perspective, constitutes a reading proposal of the collection to the users as well as a resource for management and access to the documents. However, the centrality of the call number testifies the near forgetfulness of the different proposals that came before it and the role of the collection of documents and the target audience in the elaboration of the organization, in addition to the overlapping of the bibliographic classification to shelf arrangement. This work is justified by the need to restore shelf arrangement, seeking to understand its fundamental aspects from the literature in which the activity was systematized. Thus, this paper aims at contributing to reorient the shelf arrangement as an activity of information organization, exploring its conformation in the Francophone literature, from the mid-nineteenth century up to the 1930s. As for the methodology, this is an exploratory research made possible through the historical-conceptual investigation of shelf arrangement found in the Francophone manuals of librarianship of that period. This study concludes that the activity was placed by that line since the nineteenth century, when its own terminology was developed under the consideration of the intervention of the contexts, using methods and guided by the diversity of proposals.

Barité, Mario and Mirtha Rauch. 2017. “Systematifier: In Rescue of a Useful Tool in Domain Analysis.” *Knowledge Organization* 44(8): 615-623. 34 references.

Abstract: Literature on the systematifier is remarkably limited in knowledge organization. Dahlberg created the procedure in the seventies as a guide for the construction of classification systems and showed its applicability in systems she developed. According to her initial conception, all disciplines should be structured in the following sequence: Foundations and theories—Subjects of study—Methods—Influences—Applications—Environment. The nature of the procedure is determined in this study and the concept is situated in relation with the domain analysis methodologies. As a tool for the organization of the map of a certain domain, it is associated with a rationalist perspective and the top-down design of systems construction. It would require a reassessment of its scope in order to ensure its applicability to multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary domains. Among other conclusions, it is highlighted that the greatest potential of the systematifier is given by the fact that—as a methodological device—it can act as: i)an analyzer of a subject area; ii)an organizer of its main terms; and, iii)an identifier of links, bridges and intersection points with other knowledge areas.

Viti, Elisabetta. 2017. “My First Ten Years: *Nuovo soggettario* Growing, Development and Integration with other Knowledge Organization Systems.” *Knowledge Organization* 44(8): 624-637. 33 references.

Abstract: The *Nuovo Soggettario* is a subject indexing system edited by the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze. It was presented to librarians from across Italy on 8 February 2007 in Florence as a new edition of the *Soggettario* (1956), and it has become the official Italian subject indexing tool. This system is made up of two individual and interactive components: the general thesaurus, accessible on the web since 2007 and the rules of a conventional syntax for the construction of subject strings. The *Nuovo soggettario* thesaurus has grown significantly in terms of terminology and connections with other knowledge organization tools (e.g., encyclopedias, dictionaries, resources of archives and museums, and other information data sets), offering the users the possibility to browse through documents, books, objects, photographs, etc. The conversion of the *Nuovo soggettario* thesaurus into formats suitable for the semantic web and linked data world improves its function as an interlinking hub for direct searching and for organizing content by different professional communities. Thanks to structured data and the SKOS format, the *Nuovo soggettario* thesaurus is published on the Data Hub platform, thus giving broad visibility to the BNCF and its precious patrimony.

Lardera, Marco, Claudio Gnoli, Clara Rolandi and Marcin Trzmielewski. 2017. “Developing SciGator, a *DDC*-based Library Browsing Tool.” *Knowledge Organization* 44(8): 638-643. 14 references.

Abstract: Exploring collections by their subject matter is an important functionality for library users. We developed an online tool called SciGator in order to allow users to browse the *Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC)* classes used in different libraries at the University of Pavia and to perform different types of search in the OPAC. Besides navigation of *DDC* hierarchies, SciGator suggests “see-also” relationships with related classes and maps equivalent classes in local shelving schemes, thus allowing the expansion of search queries to include subjects contiguous to the initial one. We are developing new features, including the possibility to expand searches even more to national and international catalogues.

Lee, Edmund. 2017. “‘Knowledge was their Treasure’: Applying KO Approaches to Archaeological Research.” *Knowledge Organization* 44(8): 644-655. 20 references.

Abstract: This paper presents a case study for the application of knowledge organisation techniques, including classification, indexing, metadata definition and ontological modelling, to the production of narrative. It examines research work in archaeology, specifically in England. The paper opens with a review of the role of the archaeologist as protagonist in common narrative structures. The paper then first provides examples of classification schemes as a feature of archaeological analysis and their role in narrative and the development of indexing approaches applied to inventories of archaeological sites in England. It contrasts the approach and purpose of classification and indexing. The second section presents examples of how synthesis of archaeological research in England enabled by good knowledge organisation is providing new narratives. The third section presents current work to apply knowledge organisation approaches to research agendas for archaeology in England, specifically a dataset of research questions. It identifies the issues raised and presents initial results—a draft metadata element set for capturing and managing research questions. Modelling of research questions in a knowledge organisation system is a new area for KO application.

Dobreski, Brian and Barbara Kwaśnik. 2017. “Changing Depictions of Persons in Library Practice: Spirits, Pseudonyms, and Human Books.” *Knowledge Organization* 44(8): 656-667. 25 references.

Abstract: Among knowledge organizing institutions, libraries have a rich history of depicting persons as information. From personal authority records to descriptions of oral history interviews, libraries have amassed data on persons from a variety of perspectives. Within this set of traditions, however, subtle but

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significant shifts in practice and conception have occurred, particularly concerning how persons are interpreted and depicted and how such depictions are justified. To explore these issues, we looked to four specific library traditions: authority work, community information, oral history, and “human library” events. Within these traditions, we identified six standards guiding the representation of persons. We performed a content analysis of these standards, along with a semantic alignment and comparison of descriptive elements. From this analysis, we re-constructed an historical timeline and a set of narratives capturing changing definitions of people, a shifting focus from names to identities, and an increasing acceptance of varied sources of justification. Findings show not only a number of critical variations within library practices but also practical and ethical issues concerning the responsibility of libraries as well as the redistribution and reuse of library data on the web.

Cooper, Rachel. 2017. “Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM).” *Knowledge Organization* 44(8): 668-676. 67 references.

Abstract: The *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM) is a classification of mental disorders published by the American Psychiatric Association (APA). This entry discusses the current uses of the DSM, its history, the processes by which the DSM is developed and revised, the conceptual structure of the classification, and common criticisms.