

Part four, 'Research Case Studies', is the most innovative. Here, authors go beyond a straightforward account of their research project to reflect upon and write about the development and implementation of their research design and methods, giving an account of their choice of research tools and their research processes. Just a few examples include Leisa Gibbons's employment of continuum theory to develop a Research Design Model, then using the model to plan and capture the research process, as well as developing a five-dimensional mediated 'Recordkeeping: Culture-as-Evidence' continuum model as a result of her research. Karen Gracy's use of ethnographic fieldwork and grounded theory research tools foregrounds a sociocultural perspective, recognising archival work as inherently subjective. Sarah Ramdeen and Alex Poole also use grounded theory and, together with Jenny Bunn's chapter in part two, provide multiple insights into this popular and yet much-contested approach to research. Kirsten Thorpe's research design is community centred, wherein research is conducted *with* the community rather than *about* the community. Kimberly Anderson explores the possibilities of extending bibliometric research to trace the development of ideas.

This book is a landmark publication on research in archival science, tracing the development of ideas in the discipline in part one, then exploring possibilities and pathways in the following chapters. It is essential reading on the evolution and progression of the discipline, particularly for every Masters and PhD student in archival science, whether looking for a deeper understanding of archival theory or inspiration on research design and process. It will be invaluable to all archival educators, but particularly to supervisors of research students.

It has been impossible to do justice to all contributors in the short space of this review. If the publisher added a contents page to the blurb on their website it would certainly help to sell the book, given the wide range of topics and the interest prompted by the chapter titles. It is also a pity the book lacks an index, which would make the many threads interwoven across the chapters much easier to follow and connect. It is still excellent value for money, priced at a bit less than 10 cents a page.

## Endnotes

1. Archival Education and Research Institute (AERI) Pluralizing the Archival Curriculum Group (PACG), 'Educating for the Archival Multiverse', *American Archivist*, Spring–Summer 2011, p. 73, quoted in A Gilliland, 'Archival and Recordkeeping Traditions in the Multiverse and their Importance for Researching Situations and Situating Research', in Anne J Gilliland, Sue McKemmish and Andrew J Lau (eds), *Research in the Archival Multiverse*, Monash University Publishing, Clayton, Victoria, 2017, p. 50.
2. For a summary of hypotheses and debate about multiple universes in physics and cosmology, see RL Kuhn, 'Confronting the Multiverse: What "Infinite Universes" Would Mean', available at <<http://www.space.com/31465-is-our-universe-just-one-of-many-in-a-multiverse.html>>, accessed 9 May 2017.

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**Linked data for cultural heritage (an ALCTS monograph)**, edited by Ed Jones and Michele Siekel, UK edition, Facet Publishing, London, 2016, xvi + 134 pp., GBP £59.95 (hardback), ISBN 978 1 783301 62 1

*Linked Data for Cultural Heritage (an ALCTS Monograph)* is a UK reprint of an Association of Library Collections and Technical Services (ALCTS) publication. The volume aims to serve as

a key resource for practitioners, researchers, academics and students to linked data concepts, practice and implementation in cultural heritage collections. It is edited by Ed Jones, Associate Director for Library Assessment and Technical Services at the National University in San Diego, and Michele Seikel, Professor of Library Studies at Oklahoma State University. Both editors have extensive experience in the area of linked data.

As an ALCTS monograph, the book's chapters consist primarily of contributions from a range of experts based in North America. As someone with a relatively limited knowledge of some of the metadata schemas covered in the volume and linked data query language in general, I found that for the most part it was easy to follow and technical concepts were explained well. Diagrams also support the explanations in some chapters which aided in understanding.

The introduction, by Ed Jones, describes linked data, what it is and how it works. It summarises the relevant standards, its potential for discoverability on the Web and the challenges that need to be overcome. The next six chapters then examine aspects of projects and practice within linked data in the cultural heritage domain from around the world.

The first chapter, by Hilary K Thorsen and M Cristina Patuelli, surveys major projects in linked data such as Linked Open Data Libraries Archives and Museums (LODLAM) and Europeana. Carl Stahmer then looks at the practical aspects of migration to linked data via the case study of the English Short Title Catalog. This project came up with a social cataloguing solution that overcame the traditional tension between traditional cataloguing methods and researchers wanting to add their input to resource description.

Allison Jai O'Dell then reviews and reimagines how amenable controlled vocabulary tools from within library practice can translate to linked data practices and also how these could be expanded to take advantage of opportunities presented by the semantic web. The theme of controlled vocabularies is continued by Iker Huega and Michael P Lauruhn, who examine the role of authority control, identifiers and vocabularies and how the Resource Description Framework (RDF), the Web Ontology Language (OWL) and the SPARQL query language can be used in mapping vocabularies and identifiers across science, technical and medical publishing.

The last two chapters are devoted solely to projects within the library domain. Carol Jean Godby looks at how the Online Computer Library Centre (OCLC) has experimented with Schema.org as the foundation for a model of library resource description expressed as linked data. Sally McCallum's chapter then looks at how the Library of Congress has developed the Bibliographic Framework Initiative (BIBFRAME) data model and then outlines the fundamental differences between MACHine Readable Cataloging (MARC) standards and BIBFRAME. It also provides a useful overview of RDF and other linked data developments which, if presented earlier, may have enhanced my understanding of prior chapters.

The volume also contains a comprehensive index which explains some of the terms; however, a glossary of terms may have assisted the novice reader as this volume is full of technical terminology and jargon. The assumed knowledge of metadata sets for example in Chapter 3 makes one part of that paper almost unintelligible without reference to sources outside it that explain what the various acronyms mean.

Given that the overview of linked data presented here is generally accessible to those at all levels, I think that the volume achieves its objectives of being a resource for students and practitioners wishing to learn more about practical implementations and the workings of linked data models.

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