Issue 488

: Modelling an Actor carrying out an action at the Behest of Another
Background

There are cases where actors are participating in an activity in a very particular role. Modelling this correctly with current expressive tools is difficult.

- There exists the 14.1 in the role of mechanism but this points to a type, not to a particular, individual role
- There exists the possibility of modelling as a sub-activity, but this has problems in terms of creating proper part whole representation between activities (can’t use part of for everything!)

Why look at again? More data and new useful modelling constructs
More Data: Early Modern Slave Trade Archival Records

Data Scope: Archival research in centres of early modern slave trade between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic with a focus on the documentation of contracts

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Data High Level [for this issue]: Contract Types

Acordatio
Arbitratio
Asecuratio
Cassatio
Cessio
Compromissum

Datio
Debitum
Declaratio
Dos
Franchixia
Instrumentum

Inventarium

Locatio
Procura
Promissio
Quitatio
Sententia
Testamentum
Testimonium
Venditio
CRMaaa: Speech Act Pattern

E21 Person

ZP13 Speech Act

E7 Activity

E29 Design or Procedure

E55 Type Norm

E55 Type Rule

E13 Attribute Assignment

ZP39 invokes

ZP40 performs

P2 has type

ZE1 Institutional Fact

E29 Design or Procedure

ZP42 intentionally initiates

ZP52 intentionally terminates

ZP41 utters
Legal Acts are Well Provenanced Speech Acts
Roles as Collectively Attributed, Rule Bound Social Facts
Conclusion

There are different ways of modelling roles in an activity, especially representation of X by Y. The most ontologically substantial and reusable way we have discovered is method four: represent the social fact and connect it to its provenance in a type of speech act if known.