### **Issue Topic**

# **After closing Issue 665, we need to review the scope notes of P179 and P191 for CRMbase.**

**OLD**

P191 had duration (was duration of)

Domain:

[E52](#_toc8080) Time-Span

Range:

[E54](#_toc8128) Dimension

Quantification:

many to one, necessary (1,1:0,n)

Scope note:

This property describes the length of time covered by an instance of E52 Time-Span. It allows an instance of E52 Time-Span to be associated with an instance of E54 Dimension representing duration independent from the actual beginning and end. Indeterminacy of the duration value can be expressed by assigning a numerical interval to the property *P90 has value* of E54 Dimension.

Examples:

* The time-span of the Battle of Issos 333 B.C.E. (E52) *had duration* Battle of Issos duration (E54). (Howard, 2012)

In first-order logic:

P191(x,y) ⇒ E52(x)

P191(x,y) ⇒ E54(y)

P179 had sales price (was sales price of)

Domain:

[E96](#_toc8754) Purchase

Range:

[E97](#_toc8766) Monetary Amount

Quantification:

many to many, necessary (1,n:0,n)

Scope note:

This property establishes the relationship between an instance of E96 Purchase and the instance of E97 Monetary Amount that forms the compensation for the transaction. The monetary amount agreed upon may change in the course of the purchase activity.

Examples:

* The sale of Vincent van Gogh’s “Still Life: Vase with Fifteen Sunflowers” 30th March 1987 (E96) *had sales price* Christies’ hammer price for “Still Life: Vase with Fifteen Sunflowers” (E97).
* The purchase of 10 okka of nails by the captain A. Syrmas on 18th September 1895 (E96) *had sales price* 20 piastre (grosi) (E97). (Syrmas, 1896)

In first-order logic:

P179(x,y) ⇒ E96(x)

P179(x,y) ⇒ E97(y)

E97 Monetary Amount

Subclass of:

[E54](#_toc8144) Dimension

Scope note:

This class comprises quantities of monetary possessions or obligations in terms of their nominal value with respect to a particular currency. These quantities may be abstract accounting units, the nominal value of a heap of coins or bank notes at the time of validity of the respective currency, the nominal value of a bill of exchange or other documents expressing monetary claims or obligations. It specifically excludes amounts expressed in terms of weights of valuable items, like gold and diamonds, and quantities of other non-currency items, like goats or stocks and bonds.

Example:

* Christie’s hammer price for Vincent van Gogh’s “Still Life: Vase with Fifteen Sunflowers” in London on 30th March 1987

In first-order logic:

E97(x) ⇒ E54(x)

Properties:

[P180](#_toc11687) has currency (was currency of): [E98](#_toc10407) Currency

**NEW**

**P191 had duration (was duration of)**

Domain:

[E52](#_toc8080) Time-Span

Range:

[E54](#_toc8128) Dimension

Quantification:

one to one, necessary, (1,1:**0**,1)

Scope note:

This property describes the length of time covered by an instance of E52 Time-Span. It allows an instance of E52 Time-Span to be associated with an instance of E54 Dimension representing duration independent from the actual beginning and end. Indeterminacy of the duration value can be expressed by assigning a numerical interval to the property *P90 has value* of E54 Dimension.

Examples:

* The time-span of the Battle of Issos 333 B.C.E. (E52) *had duration* Battle of Issos duration (E54). (Howard, 2012)

In first-order logic:

P191(x,y) ⇒ E52(x)

P191(x,y) ⇒ E54(y)

Note that the interpretation of the monetary amount depends on the time. I prefer to regard the amount to be **different for each purchase**.

E97 Monetary Amount

Subclass of:

[E54](#_toc8144) Dimension

Scope note:

This class comprises quantities of monetary possessions or obligations in terms of their nominal value with respect to a particular currency. These quantities may be abstract accounting units, the nominal value of a heap of coins or bank notes at the time of validity of the respective currency, the nominal value of a bill of exchange or other documents expressing monetary claims or obligations. It specifically excludes amounts expressed in terms of weights of valuable items, like gold and diamonds, and quantities of other non-currency items, like goats or stocks and bonds.

Example:

* Christie’s hammer price for Vincent van Gogh’s “Still Life: Vase with Fifteen Sunflowers” in London on 30th March 1987

In first-order logic:

E97(x) ⇒ E54(x)

Properties:

[P180](#_toc11687) has currency (was currency of): [E98](#_toc10407) Currency

**P179 had sales price (was sales price of)**

Domain:

[E96](#_toc8754) Purchase

Range:

[E97](#_toc8766) Monetary Amount

Quantification:

one to one, necessary **(1,1:0,1)**

Scope note:

This property establishes the relationship between an instance of E96 Purchase and the instance of E97 Monetary Amount that forms the compensation for the transaction. The monetary amount agreed upon may change in the course of the purchase activity. The instance of E97 Monetary Amount related to a purchase via *P179 had sales price* should be the final one at the time the ownership was being transferred, regardless whether it was actually completely paid or been compensated in other ways. Since the value of the same nominal monetary amount may change over time, region, or even depend on the deal itself, the instance of E97 Monetary Amount referred to by this property is regarded as specific to the domain instance, regardless whether other transactions agree on the same nominal amount. Further, the particular instance of E97 Monetary Amount may be credited to the sellers.

Examples:

* The sale of Vincent van Gogh’s “Still Life: Vase with Fifteen Sunflowers” 30th March 1987 (E96) *had sales price* Christies’ hammer price for “Still Life: Vase with Fifteen Sunflowers” (E97).
* The purchase of 10 okka of nails by the captain A. Syrmas on 18th September 1895 (E96) *had sales price* 20 piastre (grosi) (E97). (Syrmas, 1896)

In first-order logic:

P179(x,y) ⇒ E96(x)

P179(x,y) ⇒ E97(y)