



# DARIAH Backbone Thesaurus (BBT)

Definition of a model for sustainable interoperable thesauri maintenance

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## Introduction

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The aim of this work is to develop a model and a proposal of how existing thesauri and ontologies will become interoperable and can be maintained in a sustainable and scalable way. This has been undertaken by the Thesaurus Maintenance WG which was established in 2014 in the framework of DARIAH EU: *The Digital Research Infrastructure for the Arts and Humanities- a research infrastructure*. This Research Infrastructure aims at enhancing and supporting digitally-enabled research and teaching across the arts and humanities.

The Thesaurus Maintenance WG aims at designing and establishing a coherent overarching thesaurus for the humanities, a “backbone” or “metathesaurus”, under which all the vocabularies and terminologies in use in the domain can be aligned. Therefore, this work focuses on identifying the top-level-concepts (facets and hierarchies) that will become its common basis, meeting the demands for intersubjective and interdisciplinary validity. The approach is nevertheless bottom-up – rather than by theoretical argument; top-level concepts are developed by adequate abstraction from existing terminological systems. This requires an effective methodology in order to decide, if a more generic concept has the power to effectively subsume enough narrower terms from different thesauri and to determine whether it is comprehensible enough in its definition to allow experts from different sub-disciplines to align their terms by themselves under these concepts. This alignment has the ambition to provide a comprehensive first-level integration of terminologies in DARIAH and possibly beyond, and to foster a shared good practice of terminology definition.

For this methodology, the WG exploits all the advantages offered by categorical semantics, in order to define the essential properties of the general concepts under which we subsume more specific terms. The definition of the essential properties of the top level-concepts, which are acceptable regardless of the scientific field in which they apply, enables the classification in a consistent and objective way. One of the major advantages of this kind of classification is the potential of a sustainable and manageable expansion of the thesauri into new areas of knowledge, in which it continues to be effective and efficient, without forcing the experts to abandon their terminology. Furthermore, it enables collaboration, cross-disciplinary resource discovery, and detection of common principles and ensures compatibility with other thesauri that are restricted to particular areas of knowledge.

Following this methodology, the Working Group decided to define an initial set of top-level concepts based on evidence from vocabularies the Group had so far access to. These concepts constitute a first operational draft, which on one side demonstrates the feasibility of the methods and illustrates it for didactic purposes, and on the other side allows its intended operation for terminology integration. This first draft will be adapted and extended as the integration of more terminologies will introduce new concepts not yet covered or not well covered, or when finer distinctions into hierarchies or subhierarchies may be needed. By virtue of the applied method, backwards compatibility of new versions is expected to be preserved in the vast majority of cases.

Nine facets along with their hierarchies, top terms and narrower terms’ examples have been defined thus far. Facets are the most general concepts whose properties are inherited by all possible hierarchies and narrower terms of each facet. The facets are further subdivided into an open number of hierarchies which inherit the properties of the facet and additionally exhibit at least one specific feature which is characteristic of a certain type of terms within this hierarchy. Facets and hierarchies play a double logical role. On one side, they are sets or containers of terms that fall under the respective sense. On the other side, they correspond



to a top term representing the most general category all terms in this sets are narrower terms of.

If the material (terms) that the WG have in its disposal indicates the need for further distinction and specification, the hierarchies will be extended by narrower terms for addressing more specific classes of categorization. The updating and revising of the proposed classification and definitions is an ongoing process.

The following table 1 is a compact presentation of the terms and the top terms of the facets and the hierarchies of the backbone thesaurus (Dariah BBT). The hierarchy presented has the following format:

- Facet top terms are given in **bold**
- Hierarchy top terms are given in plain text
- Terms are given in *italics*
- A series of hyphens ("-") are used indicating the hierarchical position of the term/ top term in the ISA hierarchy.

#### **Activities**

- Disciplines
  - - *construction of material objects and installations*
  - - *conception and comprehension of phenomena*
  - - *provision of knowledge and expertise*
  - - *production of works and/or phenomena of aesthetic value*
- Events
  - - *social events*
  - - *confrontations, conflicts*
  - - *political, social and economic occurrences*
  - - *group management*
- Intentional Destructions
- Functions
- Other Activities

#### **Natural processes**

- Natural Disasters
- Geneses

#### **Materials**

##### **Material Objects**

- Mobile Objects
- Built Environment
  - - *single built works*
  - - *complexes*
  - - *infrastructure*



- - *residential areas*
- Physical Features
- Structural Parts of Material Objects

### **Epochs**

#### **Conceptual Objects**

- Symbolic Objects
- - *information objects*
- - - *structural parts of information objects*
- Propositional Objects
- - *information objects*
- - - *structural parts of information objects*
- Methods
- - *procedures*
- - *techniques*
- Concepts

#### **Groups and Collectivities**

#### **Roles**

- Offices
- Roles of Interpersonal Relations

#### **Geopolitical units**

Table 1: Facets, hierarchies and terms of the Dariah BBT

The description - scope notes of the Facets, hierarchies, top terms and narrower terms' examples of the Dariah BBT are given below.



## 1. Facet “Activities”

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**Scope note:** The “Activities” facet comprises types of intentional actions that result in the preservation, creation, production, modification or destruction of an entity (living beings, conceptual/material objects, groups, social, intellectual, physical etc. phenomena).

**Note:** It is important to note that actions that are unintentional are excluded from this facet. Such actions may result from natural processes (natural disasters, geneses, changes due to natural causes), the non-conscious actions of subjects (e.g. the actions of people that are under the influence of drugs) as well as coerced actions performed in conditions that deprive persons of their free will. The fundamental criterion for the exclusion of these kinds of actions from the “activity” facet is the will, the ability of a subject to choose his purpose according to his judgment. Insofar as the will is the criterion for the determination of an action, the notion of “purpose” is the starting point for building the hierarchies of the “activity” facet.

**Top term: activities**

**Scope note:** This term classifies intentional actions that result in the preservation, creation, production, modification or destruction of an entity (living beings, conceptual/material objects, groups, social, intellectual, physical etc. phenomena).

### 1.1. Hierarchy “Disciplines”

---

**Scope note:** This hierarchy comprises types of professional or potentially professional areas of employment, that are socially and/ or legally recognized on the basis of the criteria of self-coherence, the efficacy of the practices they employ, the adoption of common methods and the ability to transfer knowledge and expertise in the relevant professional sector. Each sector includes types of activities that point to a certain unity of action characteristic of some sort of professional or potentially potential specialization. The specialization may relate to the production or modification of material objects, the conception and understanding of activities or phenomena, the provision /transfer of services, knowledge and know-how and the creation of works and phenomena with aesthetic value.

**Note:** It is important to clarify that the terms classified in the “Disciplines” hierarchy should not be confused with the actor who performs an act or the results of his activity or the method used in order to achieve this result. The actor as “the efficient cause”, the result as “the final cause” and the method as the sum of the rules and constraints that an actor follows in order to perform an act, are different terms which belong to different facets and hierarchies.

When determining the activities classified in the “Disciplines” hierarchy we should not confuse the history of a specific discipline ie the specific temporal and spatial environment in which this discipline appeared and was perceived with the type of activities characterizing this discipline.

**Top term: disciplines**



**Scope note:** This term classifies professional or potentially professional areas of employment, that are socially and/ or legally recognized on the basis of the criteria of self-coherence, the efficacy of the practices they employ, the adoption of common methods and the ability to transfer knowledge and expertise in the relevant professional sector. Each sector includes types of activities that point to a certain unity of action characteristic of some sort of professional or potentially potential specialization. The specialization may relate to the production or modification of material objects, the conception and understanding of activities or phenomena, the provision /transfer of services, knowledge and know-how and the creation of works and phenomena with aesthetic value.

### **1.1.1. Narrower term – Example: construction of material objects and installations**

---

**Scope note:** This term classifies disciplines concerning activities that aim at the production or change of material objects or installations. The construction or change may concern only a part of the object or an installation or the whole thing. The products of these activities have a material and exchange value.

### **1.1.2. Narrower term – Example: conception and comprehension of phenomena**

---

**Scope note:** This term classifies disciplines about activities that aim to conceive and understand social, natural, historical, cultural etc. phenomena, types of phenomena that had occurred in the past, or are occurring today or phenomena which we might predict will happen in the future (e.g. weather forecast). They also should be communicable and remain true when evaluated. The conception and comprehension of phenomena may concern a part of the phenomenon or the whole thing. (e.g. science, research etc.).

### **1.1.3. Narrower term – Example: provision of knowledge and expertise**

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**Scope note:** This term classifies disciplines about activities aiming at the provision and communication of already acquired knowledge and expertise. In this sense, the activities classified under this term do not aim to produce new knowledge and / or expertise or to change the existing, but to maintain it (e.g. teaching, provision of services).

### **1.1.4. Narrower term – Example: production of works and/or phenomena of aesthetic value**

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**Scope note:** This term classifies disciplines concerning activities which, while they may involve the construction of material objects or of installations, are primarily designed to attach aesthetic value to them or to foster aesthetic values through the creation of corresponding phenomena.

#### *Subsumed term – Examples*

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##### *Term: performances*

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**Scope note:** In the performing arts, a performance is the artistic enactment of one or more works of art before an audience by a performer or a group of performers. Performances can take place at designated performance spaces (such as a theatre), or in a non-conventional space (on the street, in warehouses or in open-air spaces).

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## 1.2. Hierarchy “Events”

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**Scope note:** This hierarchy comprises types of intentional activities carried out by at least one actor causing or changing phenomena or states of affairs on the social, political, financial, cultural and intellectual level.

### Top term: events

**Scope note:** This term classifies intentional activities carried out by at least one actor causing or changing phenomena or states of affairs on the social, political, financial, cultural and intellectual level.

### 1.2.1. Narrower term – Example: social events

---

**Scope note:** This term classifies complex activities carried out by a group of individuals in order to organize and hold recreational, ritual, social events (e.g. parties, national, religious etc. celebrations, exhibitions, book presentations, inaugurations, festivals, official ceremonies, sports/charity events, competitions, leisure trips etc.).

### 1.2.2. Narrower term – Example: confrontations, conflicts

---

**Scope note:** This term classifies complex activities (a combination of activities) that presuppose at least two actors or groups of actors, who understand their interests and demands as competitive and thus aim at their satisfaction through their involvement in situations of controversy (coups d’état, legal actions, wars, revolutions, strikes etc.)

#### *Subsumed term – Examples*

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##### *Term: wars*

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**Scope note:** Large-scale, most often armed, conflicts between two or more parties, nations, or states.

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##### *Term: civil wars*

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**Scope note:** Wars between organized groups within the same nation state or republic, or, less commonly, between two countries created from a formerly united nation state. The aim of one side may be to take control of the country or a region, to achieve independence for a region, or to change government policies.

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##### *Term: wars of national liberation*

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**Scope note:** Conflicts fought by nationalities to gain independence. The term is used in conjunction with wars against foreign powers to establish separate sovereign states for the rebelling nationality. From a different point of view, these wars are called insurgencies, rebellions, or wars of independence.

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### 1.2.3. Narrower term – Example: political, social and economic occurrences

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**Scope note:** This term classifies complex activities (a combination of activities) that presuppose at least two actors or groups of actors, aiming at the emergence or change of political, social and economic conditions.

#### *Subsumed term – Examples*

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##### *Term: migration (human)*

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**Scope note:** Human migration is the movement of people from one place to another with the intention of settling temporarily or permanently in the new location. Typically migration refers to movement over long distances and from one region, country or continent to another. It does not refer to movements with no intention to settle in the new place, such as nomadic movements, traveling, pilgrimage etc. Migration applies to movements of individuals, family units or large groups. It covers both voluntary and forced movement owing to political, economic or other causes.

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#### **1.2.4. Narrower term – Example: group management**

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**Scope Note:** This term classifies complex activities carried out by at least two individuals aimed at forming, modifying or dissolving any form (legal or illegal) of unitary relationships of any kind (economic, religious, athletic, political, etc.), which exhibit organizational characteristics. A precondition for the formation, modification or dissolution of these kinds of unitary relations is the adoption of certain common beliefs, goals, decisions and/ or shared actions.

### **1.3. Hierarchy “Intentional Destruction”**

---

**Scope note:** This hierarchy comprises types of intentional activities aimed at causing the end of the existence of entities and states of affairs.

**Top term: intentional destruction**

**Scope note:** This term classifies intentional activities aimed at causing the end of the existence of entities and states of affairs.

### **1.4. Hierarchy “Functions”**

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**Scope note:** This hierarchy comprises types of activities that are structural parts of a relatively stable complex system of permanent and self-contained procedures that repeat themselves within this system and thus contribute to its preservation. Although functions are part of a wider system, each function is completely distinct from the rest. As structural parts of a complex system, functions are types of actions that play a certain role within a system and aim at a specific goal, which they must accomplish. In this respect it is not possible that the purpose which a certain function has to achieve is different from that for which the function is performed. In other words, the purpose of a function is one of its identity criteria. Consequently, the notion of the function univocally relates the actions performed and the target achieved by these actions in such a way that, if some other target is achieved due to external factors, we speak of a different function or activity.

**Top term: functions**

**Scope note:** This term classifies activities that are structural parts of a relatively stable complex system of permanent and self-contained procedures that repeat themselves within this system and thus contribute to its preservation. Although functions are part of a wider system, each function is completely distinct from the rest. As structural parts of a complex system, functions are actions that play a certain role within a system and aim at a specific goal, which they must accomplish. In this respect it is not possible that the purpose which a certain function has to achieve is different from that for which the function is performed. In other words, the purpose of a function is one of its identity criteria. Consequently, the



notion of the function univocally relates the actions performed and the target achieved by these actions in such a way that, if some other target is achieved due to external factors, we speak of a different function or activity.

*Subsumed term – Examples*

*Term: governance*

(Without scope note)

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## 1.5. Hierarchy “Other Activities”

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## 2. Facet “Natural Processes”

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**Scope note:** This facet comprises types of changes in states of affairs, things and entities that result from natural phenomena (e.g. earthquakes, floods).

**Top term: natural processes**

**Scope note:** This term classifies changes in states of affairs, things and entities that result from natural phenomena (e.g. earthquakes, floods).

### 2.1. Hierarchy “Natural Disasters”

---

**Scope note:** This hierarchy comprises types of changes in states of affairs, things and entities that result from natural phenomena whose effect is such as to cause their dissolution or modification to the degree that their identity is destroyed.

**Top term: natural disasters**

**Scope note:** This term classifies changes in states, things and entities that can be attributed to activity of natural phenomena and whose effect is such as to cause the dissolution or modification of the subject of these changes to the degree that their identity is destroyed.

### 2.2. Hierarchy “Geneses”

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**Scope note:** This hierarchy comprises types of changes in states of affairs, things and entities that result from natural phenomena and lead either to a) the creation of new states of affairs/things/entities or b) to the modification of already existing states of affairs/things/entities with the overall effect that their former identity is lost and they are transformed into new entities with a fundamentally different nature.

**Top term: geneses**

**Scope note:** This term classifies changes in states of affairs, things and entities that result from natural phenomena and lead either to a) the creation of new states of affairs/things/entities or b) to the modification of already existing states of affairs/things/entities with the overall effect that their former identity is lost and they are transformed into new entities with a fundamentally different nature.



### 3. Facet “Materials”

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**Scope note:** This facet comprises types of physical substances that are constituents of material objects or are used in their construction, but whose individual substance is not a factor in the objects’ function (eg gold, water, bricks, etc.) The facet may include pure raw materials, processed or unprocessed, and also materials that have been modelled and are incorporated into objects. Their main attribute is that they cannot be individualized, that is, they cannot be distinct "units" with clear and distinct boundaries or roles in respect to other units of the same or different kind.

**Top term: materials**

**Scope note:** This term classifies physical substances that are constituents of material objects or are used in their construction, but whose individual substance is not a factor in the objects’ function (e.g. gold, water, bricks, etc.) The term may include pure raw materials, processed or unprocessed, and also materials that have been modelled and are incorporated into objects. Their main attribute is that they cannot be individualized, that is, they cannot be distinct "units" with clear and distinct boundaries or roles in respect to other units of the same or different kind.

### 4. Facet “Material Objects”

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**Scope note:** The Material Objects facet comprises types of things with physical substance that constitute complete units and have a relatively stable form with identifiable boundaries. Such units can be natural or man-made (with regard to origin), simple or complex (with regard to composition) or consist of parts. In this latter case it is possible that the parts are either distinct and independent from the unit of which they are a part (e.g. a cave on a mountain) or that they have to be defined with reference to the sum of the parts (e.g. chess-chessmen).

**Top term: material objects**

**Scope note:** This term classifies things with physical substance that constitute complete units and have a relatively stable form with identifiable boundaries. Such units can be natural or man-made (with regard to origin), simple or complex (with regard to composition) or consist of parts. In this latter case it is possible that the parts are either distinct and independent from the unit of which they are a part (e.g. a cave on a mountain) or that they have to be defined with reference to the sum of the parts (e.g. chess-chessmen).

#### 4.1. Hierarchy “Mobile Objects”

---

**Scope note:** This hierarchy comprises types of material objects that result from human endeavor, have aesthetic, cultural, historical, scientific, or other utilitarian value, and are by design or through collecting portable functional entities.

**Top term: mobile objects**

**Scope note:** This term classifies material objects that result from human endeavor, have aesthetic, cultural, historical, scientific, or other utilitarian value, and are by design or through collecting portable functional entities.

*Subsumed term – Examples*

*Term: stelae*

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**Scope note:** Concrete pieces of stone erected usually upright as monuments, bearing inscriptions.

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*Term: anvils*

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**Scope note:** solid objects with flat surface used to forge metals

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## 4.2. Hierarchy “Built Environment”

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**Scope note:** This hierarchy comprises types of structures, simple or complex, regardless of their size, duration of construction or use, that are attached or embedded in the ground and cannot be moved without irreversible damage.

### Top term: built environment

**Scope note:** This term classifies structures, simple or complex, regardless of their size, duration of construction or use, that are attached or embedded in the ground and cannot be moved without irreversible damage.

### 4.2.1. Narrower term – Example: single built works

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**Scope note:** This term classifies edifices that can be characterized as independent, although not necessarily detached from other structures, as well as autonomous and serving a specific purpose. They can be partially or totally underground structures or constitute parts of larger buildings or residential complexes.

*Subsumed term – Examples*

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*Term: baptisteries*

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**Scope note:** Architectural structures for the Baptismal Rite. In their earliest form they were simple square, rectangular, circular, or cruciform cisterns. They remained in use until the 6th century when infant baptism was intruded. [Kalomoirakis, 2001].

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*Term: lighthouses*

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**Scope note:** Costal buildings used to guide mariners. The usually have a tower equipped with lights at the top. [Kalomoirakis, 2001]

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### 4.2.2. Narrower term – Example: complexes

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**Scope note:** This term classifies aggregates of single built works of varying types, sizes and usages that have a functional relation between them. Complexes can also be unitary built structures that serve multiple purposes and functions.

*Subsumed term – Examples*

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*Term: harbors*

---

**Scope note:** Areas where ships are built, repaired and equipped. They usually occupy large extends of space and include shipyards, storage houses for the ships’ supplies, office buildings and housing for the workers. They can be fortified from the land and the sea. [Kalomoirakis, 2001]

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*Term: monasteries (built complexes)*

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**Scope note:** Built complexes for religious retirement or seclusion from the world for monks, who are people living a celibate life according to



the rule of a particular religious order and adhering to vows, especially of poverty, chastity, and obedience. [AAT, Tern ID 300000641]

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#### 4.2.3. Narrower term – Example: infrastructure

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**Scope note:** This term classifies structures, either terrestrial or subterranean, that make up the underlying installations and technical works which are the essential basis for the functioning and communication of urban and rural communities, and which serve the day-to-day needs of these same communities.

##### *Subsumed term – Examples*

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##### *Term: aqueducts*

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**Scope note:** The aggregation of structures through which water is transferred from the source to a main distribution point. [Kalomoirakis, 2001]

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##### *Term: drainage systems*

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**Scope note:** Irrigation or piping network within a structure that conveys sewage, rainwater, or other material from point of entry to point of disposal, such as a public sewer. [AAT, Tern ID 300008620].

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#### 4.2.4. Narrower term – Example: residential areas

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**Scope note:** This term classifies built environments regardless of size, duration of construction or use, which include housing units, infrastructures and facilities that serve the social, or/ and professional and economic needs of their residents.

##### *Subsumed term – Examples*

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##### *Term: acropolises*

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**Scope note:** The higher and usually fortified sections of ancient Greek cities, typically containing temples and some public buildings and used as places of refuge. [AAT, Tern ID 300000700]

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##### *Term: hamlets*

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**Scope note:** Small rural centres which contain basic community, education, and religious facilities and which generally do not exceed 250 residents; may also refer to the smallest incorporated units of a municipal government. [AAT, Tern ID 300008369]

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### 4.3. Hierarchy “Physical Features”

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**Scope note:** This hierarchy comprises types of specific formations that are integrally adapted to certain material objects. They cannot, therefore, be separated from the carrier-object, but they also do not identify with it, since it is only a part of the carrier-object that carries the entire feature. In this sense, the feature is fixed, with respect to the carrier-object, while any attempt to remove it will result in the loss of part of the carrier-object. They may have two- or three-dimensional geometric extent, but there are no natural borders that separate them completely, in an objective way from the carrier-objects. Instances of Physical Features can be features in a narrower sense (scratches, holes, reliefs, surface colours etc.), while in the wider sense, they are portions of particular objects with borders that are not absolutely defined, such as the core of the Earth or the head of a marble statue.



### Top term: physical features

**Scope note:** This term classifies specific formations that are integrally adapted to certain material objects. They cannot, therefore, be separated from the carrier-object, but they also do not identify with it, since it is only a part of the carrier-object that carries the entire feature. In this sense, the feature is fixed, with respect to the carrier-object, while any attempt to remove it will result in the loss of part of the carrier-object. They may have two- or three-dimensional geometric extent, but there are no natural borders that separate them completely, in an objective way from the carrier-objects. Instances of Physical Features can be features in a narrower sense (scratches, holes, reliefs, surface colours etc.), while in the wider sense, they are portions of particular objects with borders that are not absolutely defined, such as the core of the Earth or the head of a marble statue.

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#### *Subsumed term – Examples*

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##### *Term: reliefs*

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**Scope note:** Sequences of depictions that are raised above that background surface.

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##### *Term: granules*

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**Scope note:** Globules (usually made of gold) with very small diameter which are used to decorated metal foils.

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## 4.4. Hierarchy “Structural Parts of Material Objects”

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**Scope note:** This hierarchy comprises types of objects especially constructed to be parts of a complex material object. These objects have autonomy in relation to the complex object of the appropriate type, to which they are intended to be added. Despite their autonomy, however, they are not independent in terms of their intended function, but are structural parts of the object, ie they have a specific function within the module to which they belong and which they form.

### Top term: structural parts of material objects

**Scope note:** This class classifies objects especially constructed to be parts of a complex material object. These objects have autonomy in relation to the complex object of the appropriate type, to which they are intended to be added. Despite their autonomy, however, they are not independent in terms of their intended function, but are structural parts of the object, ie they have a specific function within the module to which they belong and which they form.

Note: The structural parts of the material objects are not considered narrower terms of the aggregation to which they belong.

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#### *Subsumed term – Examples*

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##### *Term: strings*

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**Scope note:** not available

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##### *Term: bases (object components)*

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**Scope note:** Relatively massive elements at the bottoms of structures or objects upon which the upper parts rest or are supported. For terminal elements upon which objects rest and that are small in relation to the body of the object, use "feet." [AAT, term ID300001656]

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## 5. Facet “Epochs”

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**Scope note:** This facet comprises types of cultural, social, intellectual phenomena consistent with each other thus creating intelligible unities. These types of phenomena are spatially and temporally limited and their consistency relies on the appearance of at least one qualitative element that links them in a unity. The spatial and temporal restriction is a formal feature of the facet “epochs”. That means that the facet “epochs” has no reference to specific realizations of these types of phenomena. Consequently, this facet does not include time periods such as the Renaissance or the Roman period, or the period of the Balkan wars etc., but the types of their categorization, i.e. the abstract concepts by virtue of which it is possible to conceive the cultural, social and intellectual phenomena as coherent.

**Top term: epochs**

**Scope note:** This term classifies cultural, social, intellectual phenomena consistent with each other thus creating intelligible unities. These phenomena are spatially and temporally limited and their consistency relies on the appearance of at least one qualitative element that links them in a unity. The spatial and temporal restriction is a formal feature of the facet “epochs”. That means that this term has no reference to specific realizations of these types of phenomena. Consequently, this term does not include time periods such as the Renaissance or the Roman period, or the period of the Balkan wars etc., but their categorization, i.e. the abstract concepts by virtue of which it is possible to conceive the cultural, social and intellectual phenomena as coherent.

*Subsumed Term – Examples*

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*Term: geological epochs*

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(without scope note)

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*Term: epochs of Art*

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(without scope note)

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*Term: epochs of technology*

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(without scope note)

## 6. Facet “Conceptual Objects”

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**Scope note:** This facet comprises types of objects whose essence remains the same regardless of the carrier. They are products of the human activity supported by the use of technical or electronic devices (digital photos, geometric measurements etc.) or without it (concepts, thoughts). The fact that they are materially produced does not determine their identity. Conceptual objects have the ability to exist on more than one particular carrier at the same time (paper, electronic signals, photos, human memories etc.), without the latter changing or altering their identity. On the contrary, any alteration of the conceptual object itself (removal of a part, revision etc.) changes the definition of its identity.

Conceptual objects exist as long as they can be found on at least one carrier (human memory included). Their existence ends when the last carrier and the last memory are lost.

**Top term: conceptual objects**

**Scope note:** This term classifies objects whose essence remains the same regardless of the carrier. They are products of the human activity supported by the use of technical or electronic devices (digital photos, geometric measurements etc.) or without it (concepts,



thoughts). The fact that they are materially produced does not determine their identity. Conceptual objects have the ability to exist on more than one particular carrier at the same time (paper, electronic signals, photos, human memories etc.), without the latter changing or altering their identity. On the contrary, any alteration of the conceptual object itself (removal of a part, revision etc.) changes the definition of its identity.

Conceptual objects exist as long as they can be found on at least one carrier (human memory included). Their existence ends when the last carrier and the last memory are lost.

## 6.1. Hierarchy “Symbolic Objects”

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**Scope note:** This hierarchy comprises types of identifiable symbols and/or any aggregation of symbols, that have an objectively recognizable structure and that are documented as single units (sets or arrays of signs). Symbolic objects may serve to designate something, or to communicate some propositional content, but they don’t depend on what they designate or communicate. They can exist on one or more carriers simultaneously without this feature adding to or removing from the identity of the symbols. Being objectively recognizable and documented as single units, symbolic objects are independent of the material carrier and the symbolized content as well. Consequently Symbolic Objects may or may not have a specific meaning.

### Top term: symbolic objects

**Scope note:** This term classifies identifiable symbols and/or any aggregation of symbols, that have an objectively recognizable structure and that are documented as single units (sets or arrays of signs). Symbolic objects may serve to designate something, or to communicate some propositional content, but they don’t depend on what they designate or communicate. They can exist on one or more carriers simultaneously without this feature adding to or removing from the identity of the symbols. Being objectively recognizable and documented as single units, symbolic objects are independent of the material carrier and the symbolized content as well. Consequently symbolic objects may or may not have a specific meaning.

### 6.1.1. Narrower term – Example: information objects

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**Scope note:** This term classifies all products of human mental activity that have an objectively recognizable structure and constitute single semantic units. That is to say, Information Objects make up independent semantic units that provide information about the propositional content of a conceptual object. In this respect, the content and the symbols used are linked in such a way that any attempt to transcribe them to another set of symbols usually causes the information to be altered. Being a semantic unit that connects the information and the symbol, every information object assumes in advance the symbolic object, but not vice versa. Information objects can have many forms (written text, image, sound, graph, etc.). This makes information objects a subclass of not only the propositional object but of the symbolic as well. It allows us to draw conclusions about the socio-historic and cultural framework of the object, its creator and the way it was created. Examples of information objects include the various forms of primary reference data (archives etc.) used in scientific research.

#### 6.1.1.1. Narrower term – Example: structural parts of information objects



**Scope note:** This term classifies types of information objects as parts of a broader whole into which they are structurally and functionally integrated, forming, in this way, this larger whole. The identity, therefore, of the parts of the information objects can only be precisely determined if both their semantic function within this whole, as well as the broader content of the whole of which they are parts, are known.

Both the parts and the *whole* into which they are integrated, are independent of their manifestation - carrier. But, while their material carrier does not affect their identity, any change or modification in the content of the parts of the information objects entails changes to the identity of not only the parts but also to the identity of the whole into which these parts are integrated.

Note: The structural parts of the information objects are not considered narrower terms of the whole to which they belong.

## 6.2. Hierarchy “Propositional Objects”

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**Scope note:** This hierarchy comprises types of mental contents produced by human activity, representing data of physical, logical or psychological realities or even fiction. These objects, though expressed by the use of symbols, do not depend on them, a fact that allows their transcription to another set of symbols. However a propositional object sometimes cannot be differentiated distinctively from the used symbols (e.g. a poem).

### Top term: propositional objects

**Scope note:** This term classifies mental contents produced by human activity, representing data of physical, logical or psychological realities or even fiction. These objects, though expressed by the use of symbols, do not depend on them, a fact that allows their transcription to another set of symbols. However a propositional object sometimes cannot be differentiated distinctively from the used symbols (e.g. a poem).

### 6.2.1. Narrower term – Example: information objects

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**Scope note:** This term classifies all products of human mental activity that have an objectively recognizable structure and constitute single semantic units. That is to say, Information Objects make up independent semantic units that provide information about the propositional content of a conceptual object. In this respect, the content and the symbols used are linked in such a way that any attempt to transcribe them to another set of symbols usually causes the information to be altered. Being a semantic unit that connects the information and the symbol, every information object assumes in advance the symbolic object, but not vice versa. Information objects can have many forms (written text, image, sound, graph, etc.). This makes information objects a subclass of not only the propositional object but of the symbolic as well. It allows us to draw conclusions about the socio-historic and cultural framework of the object, its creator and the way it was created. Examples of information objects include the various forms of primary reference data (archives etc.) used in scientific research.

#### *Subsumed term – Examples*

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#### *Term: decrees*

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**Scope note:** Texts drawn up and balloted by the institutional bodies of the Greek city-states (boulē, the assembly [*ekklēsia*]) through varying procedures in the different city-states.

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*Term: honorific decrees*

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**Scope note:** Decrees attributing honour (materially or morally) to an individual for the services he provided to the city-state (polis).

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*Term: identity*

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**Scope note:** The distinct features, whose combined conceptualisation and expression substantiate persons and/or groups.

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*Term: social identity*

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**Scope note:** An individual's self-concept based on specific biological, social and cultural parameters (ethnicity, religion, language, social class, gender etc.), as derived from his or her interaction with the broader social environment.

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*Term: gender identity*

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**Scope note:** Gender identity is an aspect of the social identity referring to stereotypes about the characteristics and the roles of its bearers, according to the dominant social and cultural norms regarding their biological sex.

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*6.2.1.1. Narrower term – Example: structural parts of information objects*

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**Scope note:** This term classifies types of information objects as parts of a broader whole into which they are structurally and functionally integrated, forming, in this way, this larger whole. The identity, therefore, of the parts of the information objects can only be precisely determined if both their semantic function within this whole, as well as the broader content of the whole of which they are parts, are known.

Both the parts and the whole into which they are integrated, are independent of their manifestation - carrier. But, while their material carrier does not affect their identity, any change or modification in the content of the parts of the information objects entails changes to the identity of not only the parts but also to the identity of the whole into which these parts are integrated.

Note: The structural parts of the information objects are not considered narrower terms of the whole to which they belong.

### 6.3. Hierarchy “Methods”

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**Scope note:** This hierarchy comprises types of systems of specifications, restrictions and regulations about the design (this involves setting the principles, specifying the requirements and the means for achieving the desired result, estimating the consequences and the expected outcome) and / or the performance of the necessary activities (application of the selected principles and rules, provision and activation of the means and requirements for the realization of the chosen goals, re-estimation of the consequences) in order to achieve certain results of a specific type.

**Top term: methods**

**Scope note:** This term classifies systems of specifications, restrictions and regulations about the design (this involves setting the principles, specifying the requirements and the means for achieving the desired result, estimating the consequences and the expected outcome)



and/or the performance of the necessary activities (application of the selected principles and rules, provision and activation of the means and requirements for the realization of the chosen goals, re-estimation of the consequences) in order to achieve certain results of a specific type.

### 6.3.1. Narrower term – Example: procedures

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**Scope note:** This term classifies restrictions, standards and rules concerning the succession of steps that should be followed in order to achieve a certain type of result.

### 6.3.2. Narrower term – Example: techniques

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**Scope note:** This term classifies rules, restrictions and requirements relating to the performance of activities aiming at the production of material objects.

## 6.4. Hierarchy “Concepts”

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**Scope Note:** This hierarchy comprises types of concepts for use in categorizing and/ or systematizing aspects of our perceptible reality. These concept types express fundamental ways of viewing reality and are drawn from different conceptual contexts, each expressing a particular standpoint. They arise from the discussion and comparison of the formulation, definition and use of concepts in different disciplines. They are thus, among other things, meant to play a kind of mediating role between various disciplines and are proposed towards the end of establishing a common inter-disciplinary and inter-thematic conceptual framework.

### **Top term: concepts**

**Scope Note:** This term classifies concepts for use in categorizing and/ or systematizing aspects of our perceptible reality. These concept types express fundamental ways of viewing reality and are drawn from different conceptual contexts, each expressing a particular standpoint. They arise from the discussion and comparison of the formulation, definition and use of concepts in different disciplines. They are thus, among other things, meant to play a kind of mediating role between various disciplines and are proposed towards the end of establishing a common inter-disciplinary and inter-thematic conceptual framework.

## 7. Facet “Groups and Collectivities”

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**Scope note:** This facet comprises relations of whatever character (economic, religious, athletic, political, national etc.) that arise from the joint actions of at least two people. These relations should be based on the adoption of common beliefs, objectives and/or actions as well as showing organizational features.

### **Top term: groups and collectivities**

**Scope note:** this term classifies relations of whatever character (economic, religious, athletic, political, national etc.) that arise from the joint actions of at least two people. These relations should be based on the adoption of common beliefs, objectives and/or actions as well as showing organizational features.

*Subsumed term – Examples*

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*term: ethnicities*

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(without scope note)

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*term: political parties*

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(without scope note)

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*term: artistic groups*

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(without scope note)

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*term: groups of demonstrators*

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(with)

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## 8. Facet “Roles”

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**Scope Note:** This facet comprises the types of attitudes and/or social behaviors that are expected of a person and which result from or are acquired through the relation of that person with other individuals or social groups.

### **Top term: roles**

**Scope Note:** This term classifies attitudes and/or social behaviors that are expected of a person and which result from or are acquired through the relation of that person with other individuals or social groups.

### 8.1. Hierarchy “Offices”

---

**Scope note:** This hierarchy comprises types of official roles attributed to persons or social groups which grant rights and/or dictate obligations in relation to either the functioning of these rights and/or to the performing of administrative and management duties of institutional bodies. These properties are institutionally and socially recognized and acquire meaning only in the context of an organized community.

#### **Top term: offices**

**Scope note:** This term classifies official roles attributed to persons or social groups which grant rights and/or dictate obligations in relation to either the functioning of these rights and/or to the performing of administrative and management duties of institutional bodies. These properties are institutionally and socially recognized and acquire meaning only in the context of an organized community.

### 8.2. Hierarchy “Roles of Interpersonal Relations”

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**Scope note:** This hierarchy comprises types of attitudes and/or behaviors that characterize the interpersonal relations of people who are linked through kinship, marriage or adoption. It also comprises the types of attitudes and/or behaviors of people linked through religious, spiritual, friendly, rivalrous and/ or antagonistic relations.

#### **Top term: roles of interpersonal relations**

**Scope note:** This term classifies attitudes and/ or behaviors that characterize the interpersonal relations of people who are linked through kinship, marriage or adoption. It also comprises the types of attitudes and/ or behaviors of people linked through religious, spiritual, friendly, rivalrous and/ or antagonistic relations.



## 9. Facet “Geopolitical Units”

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Scope note: This facet comprises types of administrative divisions used by a state or other sovereign or political structure within the boundaries of its jurisdiction. Intrinsic features of these units include, among others, the extent of the area over which they are applied/exercised, the chronological extent during which they are in force, their governing bodies and the degree of autonomy they are granted in relation to managing and exploiting of their resources.

### **Top term: geopolitical units**

Scope note: This term classifies administrative divisions used by a state or other sovereign or political structure within the boundaries of its jurisdiction. Intrinsic features of these units include, among others, the extent of the area over which they are applied/exercised, the chronological extent during which they are in force, their governing bodies and the degree of autonomy they are granted in relation to managing and exploiting of their resources.



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## Appendix 1: Changes from the BBT version 1

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Version 1.1 of the BBT builds upon the BBT version 1. The Changes appendix lists all of the changes that have been made since the BBT version 1.

### December 18<sup>th</sup>, 2015

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#### **1. The new hierarchy *Concepts* and the new top term *concepts* were added to the *Conceptual Objects* facet**

##### **Hierarchy: Concepts**

Scope note: This hierarchy comprises types of concepts for use in categorizing and/ or systematizing aspects of our perceptible reality. These concept types express fundamental ways of viewing reality and are drawn from different conceptual contexts, each expressing a particular standpoint. They arise from the discussion and comparison of the formulation, definition and use of concepts in different disciplines. They are thus, among other things, meant to play a kind of mediating role between various disciplines and are proposed towards the end of establishing a common inter-disciplinary and inter-thematic conceptual framework.

##### **Top term: concepts**

Scope note: This term classifies concepts for use in categorizing and/ or systematizing aspects of our perceptible reality. These concept types express fundamental ways of viewing reality and are drawn from different conceptual contexts, each expressing a particular standpoint. They arise from the discussion and comparison of the formulation, definition and use of concepts in different disciplines. They are thus, among other things, meant to play a kind of mediating role between various disciplines and are proposed towards the end of establishing a common inter-disciplinary and inter-thematic conceptual framework.

#### **2. The new term *structural parts of information objects* was added as a narrower term – example of the term *information objects***

Scope note: This term classifies types of information objects as parts of a broader whole into which they are structurally and functionally integrated, forming, in this way, this larger whole. The identity, therefore, of the parts of the information objects can only be precisely determined if both their semantic function within this whole, as well as the broader content of the whole of which they are parts, are known.

Both the parts and the whole into which they are integrated, are independent of their manifestation - carrier. But, while their material carrier does not affect their identity, any change or modification in the content of the parts of the information objects entails changes to the identity of not only the parts but also to the identity of the whole into which these parts are integrated.

Note: The structural parts of the information objects are not considered narrower terms of the whole to which they belong.

#### **3. The facet *Offices* was deleted**

#### **4. The new facet *Roles* and the new top term *roles* were added to the BBT**

##### **Facet: Roles**



Scope note: This facet comprises the types of attitudes and/or social behaviors that are expected of a person and which result from or are acquired through the relation of that person with other individuals or social groups.

**Top term: roles**

Scope note: This term classifies attitudes and/or social behaviors that are expected of a person and which result from or are acquired through the relation of that person with other individuals or social groups.

**5. The new hierarchy *Offices* and the top term *offices* were added to the facet *Roles***

**Hierarchy: Offices**

Scope note: This hierarchy comprises types of official roles attributed to persons or social groups which grant rights and/or dictate obligations in relation to either the functioning of these rights and/or to the performing of administrative and management duties of institutional bodies. These properties are institutionally and socially recognized and acquire meaning only in the context of an organized community.

**Top term: offices**

Scope note: This term classifies official roles attributed to persons or social groups which grant rights and/or dictate obligations in relation to either the functioning of these rights and/or to the performing of administrative and management duties of institutional bodies. These properties are institutionally and socially recognized and acquire meaning only in the context of an organized community.

**6. The new hierarchy *Roles of Interpersonal Relations* and the top term *roles of interpersonal relations* were added to the facet *Roles***

**Hierarchy: Roles of Interpersonal Relations**

Scope note: This hierarchy comprises types of attitudes and/ or behaviors that characterize the interpersonal relations of people who are linked through kinship, marriage or adoption. It also comprises the types of attitudes and/ or behaviors of people linked through religious, spiritual, friendly, rivalrous and/ or antagonistic relations.

**Top term: roles of interpersonal relations**

Scope note: This term classifies attitudes and/ or behaviors that characterize the interpersonal relations of people who are linked through kinship, marriage or adoption. It also comprises the types of attitudes and/ or behaviors of people linked through religious, spiritual, friendly, rivalrous and/ or antagonistic relations

**7. The new facet *Geopolitical Units* was added to the BBT**

**Facet: Geopolitical Units**

Scope note: This facet comprises types of administrative divisions used by a state or other sovereign or political structure within the boundaries of its jurisdiction. Intrinsic features of these units include, among others, the extent of the area over which they are applied/exercised, the chronological extent during which they are in force, their governing bodies and the degree of autonomy they are granted in relation to managing and exploiting of their resources.

**Top term: geopolitical units**



Scope note: This term classifies administrative divisions used by a state or other sovereign or political structure within the boundaries of its jurisdiction. Intrinsic features of these units include, among others, the extent of the area over which they are applied/exercised, the chronological extent during which they are in force, their governing bodies and the degree of autonomy they are granted in relation to managing and exploiting of their resources.

**8. The new hierarchy *Other Activities* was added to the facet *Activities* but without a scope not.**

**9. A note was added to the scope note of the term *structural parts of mobile objects***

Note: The structural parts of the material objects are not considered narrower terms of the aggregation to which they belong.

**10. The name and the scope note of the term *monuments* were changed**

**From:**

**monuments:**

Scope note: This term classifies individual edifices, buildings, or simple structures, plastic or painted works that are in situ, or are functional parts of bigger build complexes i.e. a House, a Temple, a Stadium, a Gate, a Theatre, a Library etc.

**To:**

**single built works**

Scope note: This term classifies edifices that can be characterized as independent, although not necessarily detached from other structures, as well as autonomous and serving a specific purpose. They can be partially or totally underground structures or constitute parts of larger buildings or residential complexes.

**11. The scope note of the term *complexes* was changed**

**From:**

This term classifies aggregations of individual buildings – edifices that have a functional relationship i.e. a Sanctuary complex or a Monastery. The individual structures of a Complex are recorded as individual monuments.

**To:**

Scope note: This term classifies aggregates of single built works of varying types, sizes and usages that have a functional relation between them. Complexes can also be unitary built structures that serve multiple purposes and functions.

**12. The name and scope note of the term *installations/ infrastructure* were changed**

**From:**

**installations/ infrastructure**

Scope note: This term classifies structures of considerable length, like Road networks, Water supply networks, that can extend beyond the boundaries of individual counties.

**To:**

**infrastructure**



Scope note: This term classifies structures, either terrestrial or subterranean, that make up the underlying installations and technical works which are the essential basis for the functioning and communication of urban and rural communities, and which serve the day-to-day needs of these same communities.

### **13. The scope note of the term *information objects* was changed**

#### ***From:***

Scope note: This term classifies all products of human mental activity having an objectively recognizable structure and being documented as single semantic units. Information Objects give us information on the propositional content of a conceptual object. The content and the symbols used are linked in such a way that any attempt at transcription to another set of symbols normally leads to the alteration of the information. Being a semantic unit that connects the information and the symbol, every information object assumes in advance the symbolic one, but not vice versa. That is why the informational object is a subdivision not only of the propositional object but of the symbolic as well. It allows us to draw conclusions about the socio-historic and cultural framework of the object, its creator and the way it was created. For example the various forms of primary reference data (archives etc.) used in scientific research.

#### ***To:***

New scope note: This term classifies all products of human mental activity that have an objectively recognizable structure and constitute single semantic units. That is to say, Information Objects make up independent semantic units that provide information about the propositional content of a conceptual object. In this respect, the content and the symbols used are linked in such a way that any attempt to transcribe them to another set of symbols usually causes the information to be altered. Being a semantic unit that connects the information and the symbol, every information object assumes in advance the symbolic object, but not vice versa. Information objects can have many forms (written text, image, sound, graph, etc.). This makes information objects a subclass of not only the propositional object but of the symbolic as well. It allows us to draw conclusions about the socio-historic and cultural framework of the object, its creator and the way it was created. Examples of information objects include the various forms of primary reference data (archives etc.) used in scientific research.

### **14. The scope note of the facet *Groups and Collectivities* was changed**

#### ***From:***

Scope note: This facet comprises types of groups of people of any kind (economic, religious, athletic, political, national, etc.) that are the result of the joint actions of at least two people. These relations should be based on the adoption of common beliefs and / or goals and / or activities and should present organizational features.

#### ***To:***

Scope note: This facet comprises relations of whatever character (economic, religious, athletic, political, national etc.) that arise from the joint actions of at least two people. These relations should be based on the adoption of common beliefs, objectives and/or actions as well as showing organizational features.

### **15. The scope note of the top term *groups and collectivities* was changed**



**From:**

### **16. Top term: groups and collectivities**

Scope note: This term classifies groups of people of any kind (economic, religious, athletic, political, national, etc.) that are the result of the joint actions of at least two people. These relations should be based on the adoption of common beliefs and/or goals and/or activities and should present organizational features.

**To:**

Scope note: This term classifies relations of whatever character (economic, religious, athletic, political, national etc.) that arise from the joint actions of at least two people. These relations should be based on the adoption of common beliefs, objectives and/or actions as well as showing organizational features.

### **17. The scope note of the hierarchy *Disciplines* was changed**

**From:**

Scope note: This hierarchy comprises types of branches of professional or potentially professional occupations socially and/or legally acceptable under the criteria of sector self-subsistence, practice efficiency, adoption of common methods and transferability of knowledge and expertise. Each sector includes types of unified activities that express some sort of professional or potentially professional specialization.

**To:**

Scope note:

Scope note: This hierarchy comprises types of professional or potentially professional areas of employment, that are socially and/ or legally recognized on the basis of the criteria of self-coherence, the efficacy of the practices they employ, the adoption of common methods and the ability to transfer knowledge and expertise in the relevant professional sector. Each sector includes types of activities that point to a certain unity of action characteristic of some sort of professional or potentially potential specialization. The specialization may relate to the production or modification of material objects, the conception and understanding of activities or phenomena, the provision /transfer of services, knowledge and know-how and the creation of works and phenomena with aesthetic value.

### **18. The scope note of the top term *disciplines* was changed**

**From:**

Scope note: This term classifies branches of professional or potentially professional occupations socially and/or legally acceptable under the criteria of sector self-subsistence, practice efficiency, adoption of common methods and transferability of knowledge and expertise. Each sector includes types of unified activities that express some sort of professional or potentially professional specialization.

**To:**

Scope note: This term professional or potentially professional areas of employment, that are socially and/ or legally recognized on the basis of the criteria of self-coherence, the efficacy of the practices they employ, the adoption of common methods and the ability to transfer knowledge and expertise in the relevant professional sector. Each sector includes types of activities that point to a certain unity of action characteristic of some sort of professional or potentially potential specialization. The specialization may relate to the production or modification of material objects, the conception and understanding of activities or



phenomena, the provision /transfer of services, knowledge and know-how and the creation of works and phenomena with aesthetic value.

### **19. The scope note of the term *group management* was changed**

**From:**

Scope note: This term classifies complex activities carried out by at least two people aiming to form, modify or dissolve any form of unitary relationship of any kind (economic, religious, athletic, political, etc.) which also has organizational characteristics. A precondition for the formation, modification or dissolution of any form of unitary relationship of any kind is the adoption of certain common beliefs, goals, decisions and / or the shared performance of actions.

**To:**

Scope note: This term classifies complex activities carried out by at least two individuals aimed at forming, modifying or dissolving any form (legal or illegal) of unitary relationships of any kind (economic, religious, athletic, political, etc.), which exhibit organizational characteristics. A precondition for the formation, modification or dissolution of these kinds of unitary relations is the adoption of certain common beliefs, goals, decisions and/ or shared actions.

### **20. The scope note of the hierarchy *Intentional Destruction* was changed**

**From:**

Scope note: This hierarchy comprises types of intentional activities causing the end of existence of an entity or of a valid state of affairs.

**To:**

Scope note: This hierarchy comprises types of intentional activities aimed at causing the end of the existence of entities and states of affairs.

### **21. The scope note of the top term *intentional destruction* was changed**

**From:**

Scope note: This term classifies intentional activities causing the end of existence of an entity or of a valid state of affairs.

**To:**

Scope note: This term classifies intentional activities aimed at causing the end of existence of the entities and states of affairs.

### **22. The scope note of the facet *Natural Processes* was changed**

**From:**

Scope note: This facet comprises types of changes in states, in things and in entities that result from natural causes (e.g. earthquakes, floods).

**To:**

Scope note: This facet comprises types of changes in states of affairs, things and entities that result from natural phenomena (e.g. earthquakes, floods).



### **23. The scope note of the top term *natural processes* was changed**

**From:**

Scope note: This term classifies changes in states, in things and in entities that result from natural causes (e.g. earthquakes, floods).

**To:**

Scope note: This term classifies changes in states of affairs, things and entities that result from natural phenomena (e.g. earthquakes, floods).

### **24. The scope note of the hierarchy *Natural Disasters* was changed**

**From:**

Scope note: This hierarchy comprises types of changes in states of affairs, in things and in entities that result from natural causes which lead to their dissolution or to their modification to such a degree that their identity changes completely.

**To:**

Scope note: This hierarchy comprises types of changes in states of affairs, things and entities that result from natural phenomena and whose effect is such as to cause the dissolution or modification of the subject of these changes to the degree that their identity is destroyed.

### **25. The scope note of the top term *natural disasters* was changed**

**From:**

Scope note: This term classifies changes in states of affairs, in things and in entities that result from natural causes which lead to their dissolution or to their modification to such a degree that their identity changes completely.

**To:**

Scope note: This term classifies changes in states of affairs, things and entities that result from natural phenomena and whose effect is such as to cause the dissolution or modification of the subject of these changes to the degree that their identity is destroyed.

### **26. The scope note of the hierarchy *Geneses* was changed**

**From:**

Scope not: This hierarchy comprises types of changes in states of affairs, in things and in entities that result from natural causes which lead to the appearance of new entities/things/state of affairs or to the modification of the existing to such a degree that they are transformed to a new entity that is fundamentally different in nature.

**To:**

Scope note: This hierarchy comprises types of changes in states of affairs, things and entities that result from natural phenomena and lead either to a) the creation of new states of affairs/things/entities or b) to the modification of already existing states of affairs/things/entities with the overall effect that their former identity is lost and they are transformed into new entities with a fundamentally different nature.

### **27. The scope note of the top term *geneses* was changed**

**From:**



Scope not: This term classifies changes in states of affairs, in things and in entities that result from natural causes which lead to the appearance of new entities/things/state of affairs or to the modification of the existing to such a degree that they are transformed to a new entity that is fundamentally different in nature.

**To:**

Scope note: This term classifies changes in states of affairs, things and entities that result from natural phenomena and lead either to a) the creation of new states of affairs/things/entities or b) to the modification of already existing states of affairs/things/entities with the overall effect that their former identity is lost and they are transformed into new entities with a fundamentally different nature.

**28. The table 1: Facets, hierarchies and terms of the Dariah BBT was updated**

**From:**

**Activities**

- Disciplines
  - - *Construction of material objects and installations*
  - - *Conception and comprehension of phenomena*
  - - *Provision of knowledge and expertise*
  - - *Production of works and/or phenomena of aesthetic value*
- Events
  - - *Social events*
  - - *Confrontations, conflicts*
  - - *Political, social and economic occurrences*
  - - *Group management*
- Intentional Destructions
- Functions

**Natural processes**

- Natural Disasters
- Geneses

**Materials**

**Material Objects**

- Mobile Objects
- Built Environment
  - - *Monuments*
  - - *Complexes*
  - - *Installations/ infrastructures*
  - - *Residential areas*
- Physical Features
- Structural Parts of Material Objects



## Epochs

### Conceptual Objects

- Symbolic Objects
  - - *Information objects*
- Propositional Objects
  - - *Information objects*
- Methods
  - - *Procedures*
  - - *Techniques*

### Groups and Collectivities

### Offices

To:

### Activities

- Disciplines
  - - *construction of material objects and installations*
  - - *conception and comprehension of phenomena*
  - - *provision of knowledge and expertise*
  - - *production of works and/or phenomena of aesthetic value*
- Events
  - - *social events*
  - - *confrontations, conflicts*
  - - *political, social and economic occurrences*
  - - *group management*
- Intentional Destructions
- Functions
- Other Activities

### Natural processes

- Natural Disasters
- Geneses

### Materials

#### Material Objects

- Mobile Objects
- Built Environment
  - - *single built works*
  - - *complexes*
  - - *infrastructure*
  - - *residential areas*
- Physical Features



- Structural Parts of Material Objects

### **Epochs**

#### **Conceptual Objects**

- Symbolic Objects
  - - *information objects*
- Propositional Objects
  - - *information objects*
  - - - *structural parts of information objects*
- Methods
  - - *procedures*
  - - *techniques*
- Concepts

#### **Groups and Collectivities**

#### **Roles**

- Offices
- Roles of Interpersonal Relations

#### **Geopolitical units**

## **January 7<sup>th</sup>, 2016**

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**29. The word Scope note should be added in all the definitions of the BBT.**

**30. The names of the facets and the hierarchies should be written in title case.**

**31. The names of the terms, including the top terms, should be written in lower case.**