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Appendix C **Classifications**

Definition: Controls information from various sources by grouping similar things (by following principles that unite them) under uniform headings. It provides information on the physical and topical nature about the item. This is to help organize the catalog and to make finding materials quickly and easy. [*Unlike* other Classification systems, this is not done through the assignment of a call numbers and does not locate the item within the museum.]

Find the classification that fits the object you are dealing with and write the Classification Name in the Classification Field.

Classification names are underlined. Below is a definition of that classification and examples of that classification to prevent any confusion.

ALSO, there are **degrees** of classification. Most are broad classifications, however, some of the categories have sub-classifications.ⁱ If you are cataloging an item that has a classification and a sub-classification, **ONLY** write the sub-classification in the Classification field on the spreadsheet.

Multiple Classifications: If you think an item fits into more than one classification category- include all that you think apply in catalog spreadsheet- BUT use your judgment as much as possible to try to limit this. Also, if you think one classification is more important or relevant than another (but still think both need to go in the spreadsheet), list the more relevant classification **FIRST**.

Of Note: Some of the classification titles do not have definitions- these are classifications that as of this writing do not seem to be pertinent to the Italian-American Museum's collection. But, should artifacts arrive in the future to which these do refer, these classifications can and should be expanded upon and used.

THE FOLLOWING CLASSIFICATIONS, DEFINITIONS AND EXAMPLES ARE DERIVED FROM Chapter 3 and 4 in THE REVISED NOMENCLATURE FOR MUSEUM CATALOGINGⁱⁱ

Building

Definition- An Artifact originally created primarily to provide or define a space with a controllable climate-usually through enclosure-for human activities.

Examples: Garages, office buildings, houses, barns, jails, train stations, warehouses,

or portable structures, such as tents.

EXCLUDED: Things that are separate and distinguishable from buildings (i.e. doorknobs or window shades), should go under “building components.”ⁱⁱⁱ

Building Components:^{iv}

Definition: An artifact originally created as a separate or decorative part of a building. This includes: mantels, window frames.

Site Feature:^v

Definition: An artifact originally created as a distinct element that is associated with a site, building, or other structure.

Example: Birdbaths, flagpoles, gates, fences, etc.

Bedding:^{vi}

Definition: An artifact originally created to be used on a bed or in association with sleeping

Floor Covering:^{vii}

Definition: An artifact originally created as portable or temporary covering for the floor of a building.

Examples: rugs, carpets (that aren’t permanently attached to the floor).

EXCLUDED: Attached tiles or linoleum would fall under “building components”

Furniture:^{viii}

Definition: **An artifact originally created to answer physical requirements and comforts of people in their living and work spaces- Find New Def.**

Examples:

Outdoor furniture, desk (school, home, work, secretary), **table** (sewing table, kitchen table, breakfast table, coffee table, dressing table, picnic table, writing table), beds, **chair** (dining chair, desk, garden, golding, Barber’s, reclining, rocking,), barstool, bed, bassinet, backrest, Bench, bookcase (cabinet, china breakfront), Bureau (chest of drawers), magazine rack (canterbury), tea cart, chest, coatrack, couch, commode, podium, playpen, pedestal, mirror, footstool (ottoman), easel, daybed, cupboard (cabinet, hanging cupboard), sofa (devnport), rack (luggage, magazine, plant, towel, gun, boot), couch, sofa, stool (kitchen, milking, bedroom, hall, library, step stool), washstand, wardrobe (chifforobe), vanity table,

EXCLUDES: Appliances or tools such as washing machines or ladders.

Household Accessory:^{ix}

Definition: An artifact originally created to be placed in or around a building for the convenience of people to enhance, complement, or facilitate the maintenance of their environment.

Example: Small furnishings such as soap dishes,

household containers such as vases and trash bins
object that protect furniture such as table covers
Excludes: Artifacts intended primarily to communicate- those are classified as
“Communication Artifacts”. Nor does it include devices used in housekeeping, house
maintenance or cooking.

Lighting Device:^x

Definition: Artifact originally used to provide illumination
Examples: Includes lighting accessories such as wick trimmers or candlesnuffers.
Includes general purpose portable lighting such as lanterns. Includes specialized
fixtures such as streetlamps and theater lighting devices.

Plumbing Fixture:^{xi}

Definition: Artifact originally created to be attached as an integral component to
water and sewer lines, often within a building.
Excludes: Portable objects that serve comparable purposes are listed as “Household
Accessories.” Pipe and pipe fixings are “Building Components,” NOT Plumbing
Fixtures.

Window or Door Covering:^{xii}

Definition: Artifact originally created to cover or adorn a window, door, or doorway.
Excludes: Relatively permanent structural parts of buildings which would fall under
“building components,” such as doors or window sashes.

Accessories (Adornment) to use?:^{xiii}

Definition: Artifact originally created to be worn on the human body or on clothing
for ornamentation rather than for protection or simply as body covering.

Clothing:^{xiv}

Definition: Artifact originally created as a covering for the human body.
Examples: Underwear, footwear, blouses, jackets, belts, cuff links.

Sub-classifications:

Clothing-Footwear: Clothing and other protective items that are worn on the feet for
protection or cover

Clothing-Headwear- Clothing that protects or covers the head

Clothing-Outerwear- Clothing that is worn on the body over undergarments or as an
exterior layer of a dress

Clothing-Underwear- Clothing that is worn beneath outerwear to protect or cover the
body. Underneath- is the layer of clothing that is closest to the skin.

Clothing-Accessory- An Artifact created originally to be used in association with
clothing. This also includes artifacts that are worn and those that are used for minor
care of clothing

Examples: Belt, cuff links, ascot, shoe polish.

Personal Gear

Definition: An artifact originally created to be used by an individual as a personal carrying device, protective apparatus, or for personal or physical aid or for personal smoking equipment and supplies

EX:

Wallet, knapsack, umbrella, goggles, cane, eyeglasses, pipe, cigar box

Toilet Article:^{xv}

Definition: Artifact originally created to be used for personal care, hygiene or grooming.

Tools and Equipment

Definition: Tools, equipment, and supplies originally created to manage, oversee, capture, harvest, or collect resources and to transform or modify particular materials, both raw and processed. Wood requires certain lures, food requires certain serving utensils

Agricultural T & E:^{xvi}

Definition: Tools, equipment, and supplies originally created for farming or gardening.

Includes: Implements in planting, tending, harvesting, and storing crops, and in processing food for animals, but not food for humans.

EXCLUDES: tools and equipment used in caring for animals (look at “Animal Care T & E], working with forest products (“Forestry T & E) or in preparing fibers for textiles from agricultural products (“Textileworking T & E)

Animal Care T & E

Examples:

Feeder, holder, leash,

Food T & E:^{xvii}

Food- Processing T & E

Definition: Tools, equipment, and supplies originally created for processing, storage, and preparation of food or beverages for human consumption.

Examples:

Beater, blender, chopping block, cutting board, bowl (chopping, mixing), double boiler, box (bread, cheese, salt, spice), broiler, food brush, burner, can (food-storage, milk), cask (bread, water), ice chisel, churn, cleaver, milk condenser, cooker (pressure cooker), cooler (dairy, lard), measuring cup, butter curler, cutter (biscuit, bone, butter, cabbage, cookie, noodle, sugar), dish (baking, soufflé), eggbeater, freezer, fryer, funnel, grader (egg, fruit), griddle, grill, grinder (bone, bran, coffee, meat), meat hook, jar (cookie, preserving), jug (milk syrup), kettle, knife (bread, cheese, chopping, grapefruit, orange, , paring), ladle, masher, mill (apple, coffee,

flour, nut, spice, etc.), mixer, mold (candy, cheese, jelly, cake, pudding, etc.) opener, oven, microwave, paddle, pan (baking, bread, cake, frying, pie, roasting, stew), peeler, pitcher, press (butter, cheese, fruit, lard), rack (bottle, cooling, meat, spice, utensil, wine), scale, scoop, scraper, separator (cream, egg, et), shaker, sifter, skimmer, slicer, sorter, spatula, spoon, squeezer, steamer, stove, strainer, table (for meat-cutting, steam, kneading, etc.), thermometer (for candy, milk, etc), toaster, try (chopping, drying, ice cube), warmer (bottle, brander, egg, grain),

Excludes: Tools for gathering, production, or management of food materials

Food- Service T & E

Definition: Tools, equipment, and supplies originally created for the service, presentation or consumption of food or beverages by humans

Examples:

Basin, basket (bread, cake, fruit, lunch, picnic), bottle, bowl (berry, cereal, salad, serving, etc.), coaster, cooler, cup (coffee, soup, etc.), decanter, dish (berry, butter, cheese, dessert, candy, jelly, nut), fork (for eating food), glass (for drinking from), knife (butter, cake, carving, dessert, dinner, fish, fruit), ladle, napkin, nutcracker, pitcher (beer, cream, water, milk, etc), plate (butter, cake, cup, dessert, dinner, fruit, salad, tea, etc), platter, pot, rack, salt shaker, server (cake, cheese, ice cream, pie, etc.), condiment set, flatware set, tablecloth set

Gas, Plastics, & Clayworking T & E:^{xviii}

Definition: Tools, equipment, and supplies originally created for fabricating objects from homogenous complex compounds, such as glass, clay, rubber, synthetic resins, plastics, or waxes. Also includes tools used for making homogenous and complex compounds (including things that require elaborate processing at some point)

Leather, Horn, & Shellworking, T & E:^{xix}

Definition: Tools, equipment, and supplies originally created for processing materials that are animal in origin. Includes tools for processing fur, preparing leather, for fabricating leather products, for working shell, horn, bone, and ivory and tools for making things from quills or feathers. Includes artifacts for processing materials that are product of insects and bacteria.

Masonry & Stoneworking T & E:^{xx}

Definition: Tools for dealing with natural stone or aggregate materials such as concrete, mortal, brick or plaster

Metalworking T & E:^{xxi}

Definition: Tools for casting, forging, machining, etc. metals or metal products.

Examples: Anvil, chisel (flat, half round nose, hot), cutter (bar, bolt, clinch), drill (bow, electric, hand), grinder, hammer, machine (beading, boring, brading, breeching, brooding, creasing, grooving, polishing, straightening, tire-bending,

turning, wiring), mill, mold, pin, wire pincer, scraper, sledge, socket, stake, tap, tongs, vise, wrench.

EXCLUDES: Tools used in mining or preliminary processing of ores (see “Mining and Mineral Harvesting T & E”)

Mining & Mineral Harvesting T & E:xxii

Examples:

Picker, pick, Timber,

Painting T & E:xxiii

Examples:

Airbrush, brush, crayon, comb, artists’s box, knife (mat, painting, palette, putty, wallpaper), sketch pad, paint, palette, coloring pencil,

Papermaking T & E:xxiv

Examples:

Beater (Hollander, Jordan), stock blender, cutter, digester, finisher

Textile Working T & E:xxv

Definition: Tools, equipment, supplies originally created for the preparation of materials made from fibers and the preparation of woven fabrics. Also supplies for manufacturing objects from fibers or cloth.

Examples:

Hatchels, cotton gin, Sewing Machines, Sewing Machine tables, needlework bag, weaver’s bench, cloth bolt, needlework box, sewing clamp, winding clamp, case (thimble case, crochet hook, knitting needle, needlework, pin, scissor, spool), holder (spool, tape, thimble, thread, needle, flax), dryer, loom, machine (dyeing machine, embroidery, folding, looping, knitting, sewing, shearing, texturing),

Excludes: Sheep shears and cotton balers that are related to sources of fiber.

Woodworking T & E:xxvi

Examples:

Scraper, Carpenter’s square, chisel, Axe, saw (keyhole saw, dovetail saw, electric saw, portable saw), sawmill, smoothing plane, glue plate, veneer press, handrail punch, wood punch, protractor ruler, patternmaker’s ruler, sandpaper, awl (flowing awl, scribe awl, scratch awl), Bevel block, breastplate, screw clamp, saw clamp, crowbar, compass, emery cloth, Drill, gauge (bevel gauge, paring gauge, etc.), hammer, hatchet, carving knife, shaving machine, nail,

Basket, Broom, Brush-Making T & E:xxvii

Definition: Tools for basket making, broom making, brush making, and thatching

Examples: cleaver, comb, cutter, hand guard, hatchel, picking knife, willow knife, , needle, shears, vise

Cigar-Making T & E:xxviii

Examples: cigar clamp, cigar mold, cigarette roller, tobacco roller

Excludes: smoking accessories which go under “personal gear”

Lapidary T & E:xxix

Definition: Tools for making objects out of crystalline materials- mainly from precious and semi precious stones

Examples: Gem cutting Tools

Excludes: Tools used in manufacture of jewelry that are working materials such as metal, wood, plastic.

Wigmaking T & E:xxx

Definition: Equipment used in fabrication of wigs, including tools for preparing and arranging fibers, for sewing wigs, and special tools for finishing wigs.

Excluded: Tools that might generally be used for grooming, such as combs and brushes, unless they are specifically designed for wigmaking.

Acoustical T & E:xxxii

Study of sound

Examples: Tuning fork, sound cage,

Armament T & E:xxxiii

Hunting, target shooting, firearms, artillery, weapons and accessories

Examples:

Firearms, guns, harpoons, rifle, shotgun, musket, bayonet, knife, cannon, club, hammer, sword, bullet, ammunition, body armor, grenade,

Examples of accessories: Ammunition belt, powder flask,

Astronomical T & E:xxxiv

Tools for observing earth’s atmosphere

Examples:Telescope

Science T & E

Sub-Classification

Science- Biological T & E:xxxv

Definition: Equipment originally created to observe, measure, and document physiological or anatomical aspects of organisms for purpose OTHER than diagnosis or treatment. Tools for diagnosis or treatment of people are classified under “Medical and Psychological T & E” those for animals under “Animal Equipment”

Science- Chemical T & E:xxxvi

Examples: Chemical subtrifuge, boiling flask, beakers, beaker tongs

Science- Geological T & E:xxxvii

Examples: Paleontologist’s pick,

Science- Weights and Measures T & E

Examples: Balance , scale, lever, water gauge, yardstick

Construction T & E^{xxxvii}

Examples:

Backhoe, bulldozer, tractor, stone hammer, drill

Electrical & Magnetic T & E^{xxxviii}

Definition: Supplies and tools created to observe, measure, and document electrical and magnetic phenomena. Also those used in the manufacture, installation, and repair of electrical and electronic devices.

Examples: Electrician's pliers or oscilloscopes.

EXCLUDES: Electrical or electronic devices created to serve other specific purposes, such as sound communication or data processing. Nor does it include electrical motors or generators (see "Energy Production T & E")

Energy Production T & E^{xxxix}

Definition: Supplies originally created to generate, convert, or distribute energy or power.

Examples: Electrical motors, generators, engine, compressor, battery,

Maintenance T & E:^{xl}

Examples:

Laundry bag, rug beater, ironing board, laundry boiler, broom, brush (bottle, dusting, toilet, scrub, window, kerosene can, vacuum, clothesline, dishpan, dishwasher, drainer, dryer, flatiron, hamper, mop, pail, plunger, polisher, carpet stretcher, sweeper, ironing table, trivet, clothes wringer,

Mechanical T & E:^{xli}

Examples: Conveyer belt, water gauge, pressure spring,

Medical & Psychological T & E:^{xlii}

Definition: Tools, equipment, supplies originally created for the examination, testing, diagnosis, and treatment of humans.

Examples: dental tools, doctor tools, objects used for testing sight and hearing, objects used for psych. Testing or treatment.

EXCLUDES: Objects used to study physical phenomena (see "Optical T & E," "Acoustical T & E," "Biological T & E," and "Chemical T & E".)

Regulative & Protective T & E:^{xliii}

Examples:

Burglar alarm, smoke alarm, safety belt, fire extinguisher, handcuffs, jail key, padlock, shackle,

Surveying & Navigational T & E:^{xliv}

Examples: Compass, depth finder, receiver, tripod, sondograph,

Thermal T & E (III-13)

Examples: Thermometer

Time Keeping T & E^{xlv}

Examples:

Watch case, clock (alarm, case, wall), stopwatch, sundial, hourglass, wristwatch, pocket watch,

Art T & E (could also be considered part of Communication T & E)

Sub-Classifications

Art- Drafting T & E

Art- Musical T & E^{xlvi}

Examples:

Accordion, banjo, bell, bugle, violin case, guitar case, drum, guitar, harmonica, mandolin, piano,

Art- Photographic T & E^{xlvii}

Examples:

Flash attachments, camera, camera (box, rangefinder, view), lens, enlarger, tripod,

Art- Printing T & E^{xlviii}

Examples:

Block (engravers, linoleum, printing, wallpaper, wood), cutter (board, paper, slug),

Communication Tools & Equipment^{xlix}

Tools, equipment, supplies used to enable communication. This category does not include things produced by these tools of communication, such as works of art and documents. (See "Communication Artifacts")

Sub-Classifications

Communication- Data Processing T & E^l

Definition: Tools, equipment, supplies originally created for processing data by manual, mechanical, or electronic means. Includes numerical and wordprocessing devices

Examples: Computers, teaching machines or other learning devices, abacuses, typewriter

Communication Tool- Sound T & E^{li}

Definition: Tools, equipment, supplies originally created to amplify or store music, spoken words, or other sounds that are meaningful for human communication

Examples:

Record Album, buzzer, school bell, church bell, audio amplifier, earphones, goforn, gong, jukebox, dictating machine, dictation machine, megaphone, microphone, phonograph, tape, tape recorder, siren, speaker, turntable, whistle

Communication Tool- Telecommunication T & E^{lii}

Definition: Tools, equipment, supplies originally created to facilitate communicating at a distance, usually by means of electronic equipment.

Examples: Telephone, telegraph, radio, television

Communication Tool- Visual T & E^{liii}

Definition: Tools, equipment, supplies originally created to be used as a visual sign or signaling device or as means of viewing photographic or other visual images

Communication Tool- Written T & E^{liv}

Definition: Tools, equipment, supplies originally created to facilitate communication between people by means of written documents. Includes tools and supplies for writing

Examples: Pens, ink, paper

EXCLUDES: Artifacts produced by writing, such as letters and artifacts that are written upon but that were created for another purpose, such as postcards. (See “Documentary Artifacts”)

Transportation^{lv}

Artifacts created to transport or distribute people and things. This includes artifacts that facilitated this transportation.

Subclassifications:

Transportation- Container

Definition: Artifacts originally created for packing, shipping, or holding goods and commodities. Containers created for particular purposes and used for marketing and merchandising products are listed with “Merchandising T & E”

Transportation- Aerospace

Definition: Artifact created to transport people or goods above the surface of the earth. Also, artifacts created as an accessory to be used in conjunction with the transportation of people and goods above the surface of the earth.

Transportation-Land

Definition: Artifact, powered by various kinds of energy (animal energy, human energy, self-acting mechanism) created to transport people or goods on land without restrictions to a fixed route determined by a track. This also includes artifacts created as an accessory used in the above transportation.

Example: Pushcart, wagon, carriage, bobsled, cart, sleigh, bicycle, bike, dolly, snowshoe, tractor, truck, stroller, wheelbarrow, forklift,
Example of Accessories: bike bell, carriage blanket,

Transportation- Train (Rail)

Definition: Artifact created to transport people or goods on or along a fixed route determined by a track or some similar device. This also includes accessories to the above.

Examples: subway

Transportation- Water

Definition: Artifact originally created to transport people or goods on or under water. This also includes accessories to the above.

Communication Artifacts

Artifacts created as expressions of human thought. Communication artifacts comment on, interpret, or enhance people's environments. Communication artifacts can function symbolically or literally. This category excludes the tools and equipment that are used to create these artifact (see "Communication T & E")

Subclassifications:

Communication Artifacts- Advertising^{lvi}

Definition: Artifact originally created to call public attention to product, service, or event and to elicit a specific response in regard to products, services, or events.

Examples: banner, button, poster, sticker, bumper sticker, booklet, magazine or newspaper ad,

Communication Artifacts- Art^{lvii}

Definition: Artifact created for the expression and communication of ideas, values, or attitudes through images, symbols, and abstractions. Often reflects aesthetic pleasures or demonstrates creative skills and dexterity. Art can be uniquely created, or it can be produced in a medium that allows many duplicates to be made.

Examples: Photographs, Family Portraits

Examples: figurine, collage, carving, bust, ornament (Christmas, garden) painting, picture, picture frame, drawing, engraving, print, sculpture,

Communication Artifacts- Documentary Artifact^{lviii}

Definition: Artifact originally created to communicate information to people
Artifacts displaying commemorative information on materials other than paper, such a commemorative coins and souvenir plates

EXAMPLES:

Postcards, album, announcement (award, birth, funeral, graduation, meeting, wedding), application (license, registration), ballot, bankbook, bill, bill-of-sale, blueprint, bond, book, account book, address book, comic book, instruction booklet, bookmark, calendar, card (identification card, calling, autograph, membership, mourning, draft, report, souvenir, union, admittance, etc.), certificate (achievement, baptismal, birth, citizenship, commemorative, confirmation, death, discharge, marriage, membership, reward, merit, registration, stock), chart (flow, navigational, seating), bank check, commemorative coin, contract, daybook, deed, diary, diploma, directory (ex-telephone), deed, envelope, program, invitation, letter, label, journal, book jacket, ledger, license (occupational, recreational, sporting, transportation), inventory, invoice, order form, manuscript, magazine, microfilm, mortgage, film negative, newsletter, notebook, note card, pardon, pass, passport, patent, pennant, permit, petition, poem, program (dance, theatre), receipt, news release, reward of merit, commemorative ribbon, scrapbook, script, , tag (identification, merchandise), telegram, timetable, transcript, worksheet, yearbook

EXCLUDES: Unlike “advertising Media,” Documentary Artifacts are not generally intended to elicit specific responses in regards to products, services, or events. Instead they represent a point of view, an image, or a set of ideas.

Ceremonial Artifact^{lix}

Definition: Artifacts originally created for carrying on governmental, fraternal, religious, or other organized and sanctioned societal activities. Artifacts that are intended to evoke, symbolize, or express certain aspects of traditions or heritage of a community or group of people.

Sub-classifications

Ceremonial Artifacts- Religious

Any religious artifacts, such as communion cups and alter pieces

Ceremonial Artifacts- Community

Examples: Festivals, fraternity objects, club objects, dances, socials, girl scouts, plaque,

Ceremonial Artifacts- Religion

Examples: alter, altarpiece, easter basket, holy water bottle, baptismal bowl, prayer card, chalice, baptismal cup, communion cup, religious figure, communion pitcher, Christmas stocking, temple vase, religious plaque, religious relic

Ceremonial Artifacts- Personal Life

Artifacts pertaining to birth, puberty, death, life, sickness.

Examples: wedding bouquet, bride's cup, effigy, tombstone,

Ceremonial Artifacts- Government

Any object used in ceremonial activities of governmental or military organization

Exchange Medium

Definition: Artifact originally created to be used as a medium of exchange

Examples:

Coins, currency, postage stamp, transportation token, coupon, ticket, token (ration, store, card, tax, transportation), stamp (postage, ration, tax, trading), gift certificate, credit card,

Personal Symbol

Definition: Artifact originally created to communicate a particular personal belief, achievement, status, or membership. Includes articles of adornment or clothing worn primarily for their symbolism, such as a fraternal ring, an academic gown, or a crown. "Personal Symbols" different from "Ceremonial Artifacts" in that they express individual ideas, not the ideas of a group

Examples:

Amulet, apron, armband (political, badge (pin, patch, police), rosary beads, button (campaign, fraternal, military, police, political), pin (campaign, fraternal, occupational, political), plaque, ribbon (fraternal, political, prize), ring (class ring, fraternal, signet), trophy

Recreation^{lx}

Artifacts originally created to be used as toys or to carry on the activities of sports, games, gambling, or public entertainment

Sub-classifications

Recreation- Game

Definition: Artifact created for competitive activity based upon chance, problem-solving, or calculation, rather than physical effort, and conducted according to certain rules. Includes all forms of gambling devices.

Examples:

Bingo, dominoes, cards, cribbage, marbles, checkers,

Recreation-Entertainment (Public Entertainment Device)

Definition: An artifact originally created for spectator entertainment

Examples:

Puppet, Puppets, Marionettes, Marionette Curtains, Marionette Accessories, Marionette Backdrops, Marionette Stages, stage curtains, puppet stage,

Recreation- Recreational Device

Definition: Created for participatory, usually non competitive, recreational activity other than an athletic game or exercise. Includes equipment for entertainment, such as a carrousel, a pinball machine, a swing, or a slide.

Examples:

Carrousel, pinball machine, slide, seesaw, ferris wheel, trapeze, sandbox

Recreation- Sports Equipment

Examples:

Balls (tennis ball, basketball, football, golf, soccer , kick, billiard cue, shuffleboard cue, glove (boxing glove, baseball, etc.) helmet (football, lacrosse), hoop, billiard table,

Recreation- Toys

Examples: Dolls, stuffed animals, balls, kites, toy hammers, toy ships, model engine, circus, jump rope, baby rattle,

Unclassified Artifacts^{lxi}

Artifacts originally created to serve a purpose that cannot be identified at the time the object is cataloged.

Sub-classifications

Unclassified Artifacts-Artifact Remnant

A segment or incomplete part of an artifact originally created to fulfill a purpose that cannot be determined or inferred from the fragment

Unclassified Artifacts- Function Unknown

Artifact originally created to serve an unknown purpose

ⁱ "library classification." *Encyclopædia Britannica*. 2010. Encyclopædia Britannica Online. 25 Nov. 2010 <<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/339461/library-classification>>.

ⁱⁱ James R. Blakaby, Patricia Greeno, and The Nomenclature Committee. *The Revised Nomenclature for Museum Cataloging: A Revised and Expanded Version of Robert G. Chenhall's System for Classifying Man-Made Objects* (Nashville: AASLHPRESS, 1988) III-1, III-22, IV-1 - 228

ⁱⁱⁱ Ibid. III-1

^{iv} P. III-1

^v Ibid

^{vi} P. III-2

^{vii} P. III-3

^{viii} Ibid

^{ix} Ibid

^x Ibid

^{xi} Ibid

^{xii} III-4

xiii Ibid
xiv Ibid
xv III-5
xvi III-6
xvii III-7
xviii Ibid
xix III-8
xx Ibid
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xxxviii III-13
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lvii ibid,. 111-19
lviii ibid III-20
lix ibid 111-19-111-20
lx ibid III-21
lxi III-22