

Materials im Rahmen der Gesamtkultur möglich. Nicht erst seit Naumanns Zweischichtentheorie finden wir in der Volkskunde eine Überrepräsentation bestimmter sozialer Schichten vor, die dazu führt, daß sich das Ergebnis an den Erwartungen orientieren muß, oder daß wichtige soziale, psychologische oder einfach aktuelle Fragestellungen außer acht gelassen werden. Für die Erzählforschung würde dies die Forderung beinhalten, daß sie den traditionellen Katalog ihrer Frage- und Themenstellungen überschreitet und ihr Verhältnis als Wissenschaft zur Realität überprüft²⁹.

29. Die unter den Anmerkungen 3, 4, 7, 8 und 9 zitierten Aufsätze sind inzwischen z. T. in deutscher Übersetzung erschienen, in: L. Petzoldt (Hsg.), *Vergleichende Sagenforschung*. Darmstadt, 1969. (Wege der Forschung CLII).

Classification Systems of European Ethnological Material

EVERY SIZEABLE COLLECTION OF ETHNOLOGICAL MATERIAL, whether of objects, oral tradition or photographs, requires an effective, uncomplicated yet flexible classification system that allows a rapid examination of its contents to be made, and enables you to assess and obtain material without undue difficulty — secure in the knowledge that all relevant information is included. It is important, when arranging material in the system, to record each item with all available information explaining it in context with the general cultural background. The classification must be the means of locating what has earlier been filed, stored etc. without too much difficulty. During the preparation of the Gothenburg Museum's classification system, the ideal requirement laid down for the classification of museum collections was that it should be both logical and practical in its arrangement, and therefore easy to work with. It had to be clearly defined yet infinitely flexible if a new system was never again to be introduced¹.

CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS AND ETHNOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

THE PRIMARY AIM WHEN CREATING a classification system is to dispose over an easily manageable apparatus for information and guidance but it should also, in addition to this, inspire and support research work. This functional extension of the classification system is encountered in the field of dialect study, as well as in folk tradition and material folk culture research, in other words: philology, folklore and ethnology.

Sweden has undoubtedly led in the preparation of classification systems. The archive index of the *Landsmåls- och folksminnesarkivet* in Uppsala, for example, drawn up in 1934, was adopted by the Irish Folklore Commission² and adapted to Irish needs. It undoubtedly also inspired the arrangement introduced in 1937 by the *Udvalg for Folkemål* (Danish Dialect Committee) in Denmark (now *Institut for dansk dialektforskning*, i.e. Danish Institute of Dialect Research) for their classification system³.

The classification system in Uppsala covers dialect records, folklore, a special collection from Lapland, as well as a collection of photographs and songs.

That it was the branch of linguistic research devoted chiefly to word and legend which took the lead in the question of classification is natural. For it was those engaged on dialect studies, rather than ethnologists, who first embarked on comprehensive surveys such as atlas works. Widespread collecting activities, however, were launched by leading folk museums. These were not solely restricted to objects as such, but extended to work in the field documented by surveys, drawings, photographs, measurements and descriptions of old buildings, furniture, implements etc. This was later supplemented by the collection of oral tradition through questionnaires.

1. *Klassifikationssystem för arkivet. Göteborgs Museum. Historiska avdelningen*. Göteborg, 1937. p. 3.
2. S. Ó. Súilleabháin, *A Handbook of Irish Folklore*. Dublin, 1942.
3. See P. Andersen's article in: *Danske Folkemaal* (København), 12 (1938-1939), pp. 53-59.

The changing concept of folk museums made it clear that the same need had arisen for the creation of classification systems to embrace not only the somewhat heterogeneous collections of objects, but also the supplementary material which puts them into perspective. Here it is important to remember that folk museums are by no means a uniform group, for they reflect the great divergences that lie concealed behind the term "folk", and must be understood in relation to the development which European ethnology — in its widest sense — has undergone through the decades. Therefore, a brief outline of this development is called for, before passing on to the question of classifications devised for folk museums.

The current position in Europe is expressed by Robert Wildhaber as follows: "So wie der Begriff der Volkskunde heute noch vielfach diskutiert und oft einfach mehr oder weniger gefühlsmässig fassbar wird, so wie das Fach der Volkskunde immer noch unter Belastungen aus echt romantischer und verschwommen-romantischer Zeit und aus ungewollten und unerwünschten Bindungen an politische Richtungen zu leiden hat und deshalb angreifbar wird — genau so geht es den "Museen für Volkskunde". Unter dieser Flagge segelt so manches überalterte, kunterbunt zusammengeflickte, ja überhaupt fremde Schiff mit, dass diese ganze kleine Flotille manchmal beinahe rührend wirkt, wo sie echt und überzeugend sein sollte. Fangen wir also mit dem Abräumen an, und räumen wir lieber zu viel als zu wenig ab! Ein Heimatmuseum ist kein Volkskundemuseum und mag es noch so manche heimelige Winkel mit einem Spinnrad und dem Grossmütterchen im Trachtenhäubchen davor haben; ein Historisches Museum ist kein Volkskundemuseum und mag es noch so herrliche Zunfaltertümer, Kupferbecken und Zinnkannen aufweisen; ein Volkskunstmuseum ist kein Volkskundemuseum, auch wenn seine geschnitzten Mangelbretter und bemalten Truhen richtige kleine Kunstwerke sind und eine wahre Augenweide darstellen"⁴. Wildhaber in no way contests the fact that valuable ethnological material may be found in these museums. Indeed, part of a museum of this kind can well be a regional *Volkskundemuseum in nuce*, just as a folk museum may be affiliated to a larger museum as a department of a *Gesamtmuseum* (in Eastern Europe often called *Komplexmuseum*, in Denmark *Nationalmuseum*), which incorporates medieval collections, art collections, recent material of urban culture — even open-air museums.

The aims of a folk museum must be determined by the concept *Volkskunde* (ethnology), continues Wildhaber. Although it is precisely here the difficulty lies because, as Hultkrantz⁵ has pointed out, the definitions of *Volkskunde* are legion as a result of the variety of interpretations given the term "folk". A widespread view — and one which is still fairly prevalent — was that "folk" should be used "generally in the sense of a small group, backward people, a group bound together by common interests, common people, peasants". As Hultkrantz writes, because of shifts in opinion "it is possible to see a definite change in the concept *Volkskunde* during the last 75 years. The search for evolutionistic and psychological laws characterizing

much of the earlier research was succeeded by historical and still later — functional and sociological points of view. In current *Volkskunde*, historical research is the dominating activity with many students, though they do not neglect functional aspects."

A leaning towards contemporary observations and partially new population groups developed in the period between the two world wars, when the concept *Gegenwartsvolkskunde* was established by scholars such as Julius Schwietering, Otto Lauffer and Karl Meissen, while Will-Erich Peuckert published "Volkskunde des Proletariats". After the second world war, interest in the ethnological aspects of the industrialised community has been expressed in a number of monographs, and in such fundamental works as Hermann Bausinger's "Volkskultur in der technischen Welt", (1961).

There is no doubt that all shades of opinion concerning the interpretation of the concept of European ethnology are still represented in this field of research. One can resign, like Hanns Koren⁶, to the fact that "das Forschungsziel der Volkskunde und der Umfang ihres Beobachtungsfeldes sind im grossen und ganzen eindeutig bestimmt, sobald eine konkrete fachliche Frage behandelt wird. Uneinheitlichkeit tritt in der Regel nur zutage, wenn die Vertreter angrenzender Disziplinen eine Definition der Volkskunde als Wissenschaft verlangen oder wenn die Volksforscher selbst untereinander — wie es von Zeit zu Zeit immer wieder geschieht — in Methodenstreit geraten. So sind in Österreich neuerdings Meinungsverschiedenheiten aufgetreten, die aber nicht, wie es den Schein haben könnte, Fronten kennzeichnen, sondern verschiedene, einander eher ergänzende Auffassungen über den Gegenstand und die Betrachtungsweise der Volkskunde offenbar machten".

We must return after this digression to folk museums, and their need for a classification system — not only as a key to their collections, but equally, to provide deeper knowledge of the means and aims of ethnology. Obviously classification systems tend to have certain regional limitations. This is apparent, for example, in the classification system prepared for the Gothenburg Museum which will be discussed more closely in the following. The first heading in the classification is: The physical and cultural landscape of West Sweden. Likewise, a provisional classification system "Het terrein van de Nederlandse Volkskunde", devised by Het Nederlands Openluchtmuseum, after giving a general outline of European ethnology covers the geographical background for folk culture in the Netherlands.

The principles laid down for the classification systems of the dialect and folklore institutions mentioned earlier were also adopted by the Nordiska Museum for very heterogeneous material consisting of objects, original archive material, surveys and reports — either fieldwork carried out by the museum or questionnaires completed by informants, measurements, drawings, photographs etc. This classification, however, was never drawn up into a real classification system, although an impression of the principles of arrangement is conveyed by the questionnaires sent out by the museum, and by the survey of the record departments at the Nordiska Museum made by Sten

4. R. Wildhaber, Aufgaben der Volkskundemuseen. *Museumskunde*, Leipzig 2 (1961), p. 106.

5. Å. Hultkrantz, *General Ethnological Concepts*. Copenhagen, 1960. pp. 243-247 ("Volkskunde").

6. H. Koren, *Volkskunde in der Gegenwart*. Graz, 1952. p. 7.

Lundwall in 1965. The overwhelming wealth of material is divided up into a series of different archives.

Whereas all Sweden is encompassed by the activities of the Nordiska Museum, the historical section of the Gothenburg Museum is solely concerned with West Sweden, although comparative material from the Faeroe Islands, for example, is included in its collections. This somewhat diverse material, spanning medieval archaeological finds, more recent urban culture, arts and crafts, as well as collections from the farming and fishing communities of West Sweden, created a demand for a suitable classification system. After several years of preparation the museum published one to meet its needs, the main purpose of which was to provide a general survey of the material from an ethnological point of view. However, the division of headings in the classification was modified by the contents of the collections, just as an effort was made to approximate as closely as possible to the usual classification system used by libraries, in order to make it easier for foreign scholars to work with.

THE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM OF THE DANISH FOLK MUSEUM

TO BEGIN WITH THE DANISH FOLK MUSEUM was largely a collection of objects in which folk art predominated. But Bernhard Olsen, the founder of the museum, soon branched out beyond this limited field, creating an all-embracing and rapidly expanding collection which soon disrupted the simple record system based on the first arrangement of exhibits. As outlined in an account of the museum's history⁷, a classification system introduced at an early date was, in a sense, founded on functional principles. As the activities of the museum gathered momentum during the years that followed, when the number of staff was increased and new investigations were begun, it became essential to develop a system that was flexible enough to absorb fresh material without threatening its framework.

The same need was felt by the large number of local historical museums which had been founded throughout Denmark, and in 1935 the Danish museums' organisation *Dansk kulturhistorisk Museumsforening* appointed a committee to study the matter and put forward proposals for a classification system for the members of the association. The committee concluded its task in 1940 with a recommendation which failed to break away from the typological and material divisions adopted in the past. At the same time some young assistant curators at the Danish Folk Museum presented a proposal which took into consideration all aspects of the museum's activities, for these were no longer restricted to the collection of objects but based to just as great a degree on the collection of photographic records, documentary films, measurements, and oral tradition, as well as archive research⁸. Because the latter proposal proved

7. H. Rasmussen, *The Origin and Development of the Danish Folk Museum. Dansk Folke-museum and Frilandsmuseet*. Copenhagen, 1966. pp. 23 ff.

8. See: H. Rasmussen (ed.), *Dansk Folkemuseum and Frilandsmuseet. History and Activities*. Copenhagen, 1966.

too advanced in principle for the association members to accept, it was to begin with only put into practice by the Danish Folk Museum, but has since been adopted by many other Danish museums as they gradually incorporated more of the material that falls within the scope of an ethnological museum nowadays.

The chief aim of the new proposal was to make it equally applicable to all the categories comprising the museum's collections. It was therefore necessary to have a guiding principle which would allow the material to be naturally incorporated into the system (see below p. 79). A systematically sound principle from an ethnological viewpoint was chosen that could act not only as a straightforward source of information and guidance, but also serve as an effective aid to field studies. In reality it expressed the research methods of the Danish Folk Museum. The system is strongly influenced by the system of kindred Swedish institutions mentioned earlier but, as far as I can see, is carried out more consistently than any of these. The advantage of the Danish system is that the collections of objects, photographs and oral tradition (the major sections of the museum) can be arranged under parallel headings, thus enabling material in these three different groups to be collated with ease, either when preparing supplementary investigations or when working through the material with a view to publication⁹.

When the system was drawn up it was largely based on peasant culture, with the result that it became somewhat one-sided; this was felt in a number of fields, particularly in grouping material connected with social structure. In an attempt to remedy the fault a critical revision was carried out in 1953-54, and the original stencilled system was published in a printed version in 1954 (second edition 1961)¹⁰.

In contrast to one or two of the record systems mentioned, an effort was made to lay down general lines for the treatment of material, although the Danish conditions for which the system was devised are occasionally perceptible, as this was of course difficult to avoid. Furthermore, it cannot be directly applied to non-European material, and it would also presumably have to be adapted to European material outside Denmark. However, the main lines of the Danish classification system would undoubtedly be useful as a model for other ethnological museums in Europe. It is therefore reproduced below (with the omission of a certain amount of detailed examples), thus fulfilling a request put forward in "Handbook for Museum Curators", 1963, by J. W. Y. Higgs who described it as "an excellent one ... but unfortunately not available in translation"¹¹.

9. The fact that the classification system can also be used in publishing scholarly research is shown by a study of the Councillors' Aristocracy published in 1965 (S. Larsen, *Studier over det fynske Rådsaristokrati* [A Study of the Councillors' Aristocracy of Funen in the 17th Century]. 2 vols. Odense, 1965.) in which an inventory of personal possessions is drawn up according to the classification system's headings in an appendix.

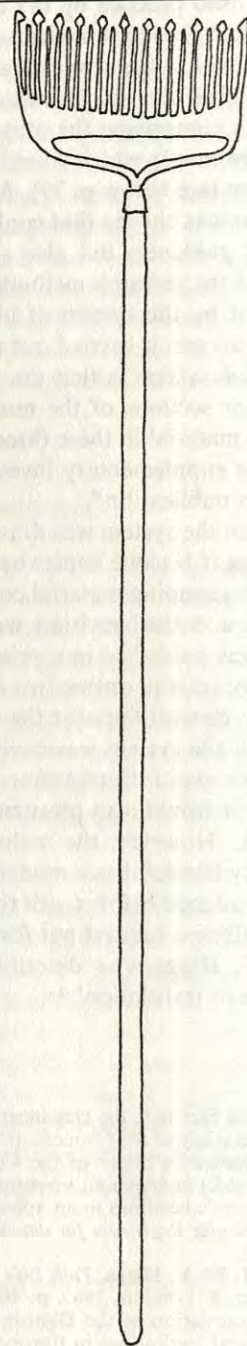
10. *Saglig Registrant for danske kulturhistoriske Museer*. Statens Lokalmuseumstilsyn. København, 1961.

11. J. W. Y. Higgs, *Folk Life Collection and Classification*. Handbook for Museum Curators. Pt. C. Sect. 8. London, 1963. p. 40. — For the information of European colleagues, a duplicated German translation of the Danish Folk Museum's classification system was sent to a number of museums and institutions in Europe in about 1964.

Example of a card from the card index at Dansk Folke Museum. The information is, of course, given in Danish

Gruppe	Museum	Hjemsted	Top. nr.
F. 7. Fishing	Dansk Folke Museum	Parish: Skjern County: Bølling, Jutland	2561
Genstand	Mus. nr.		Neg. nr.
Eel spear	671/1944		

Handle of fir.
Spear-head of iron.
Total length: 152 centimetres.
Diam. of handle: 3 —
Breadth of spear-head: 24 —
Thrusting spear made of local blacksmith.
Spear-head worked in one piece with
10 pointed teeth alternating between the
main prongs. Attached with a tang forced
into a hole in the handle, the end of which
was prevented from splitting by means of
iron ring. Used of a farmer-fisherman for
catching eel in the streamlet Nørreaa.
Bought 1944.



THE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR DANISH ETHNOLOGICAL MUSEUMS

THE AIM OF THE CLASSIFICATION is to provide an easily implemented apparatus for information and guidance to serve as an effective support for the collecting activities of the museum and field studies, while at the same time facilitating the arrangement of material and the access of scholars and members of the public to the collections.

Therefore, all the museum's records are incorporated in the classification, so that objects, photographs and ethnological surveys can be arranged under entirely parallel headings. The classification follows as closely as possible the divisions, subdivisions and units into which the cultural phenomena representing human society fall. The guiding principle of the classification is functional: objects and tools are classified according to their original use, irrespective of their appearance or material. Photographs and surveys are arranged according to their content.

The greatest advantage of the functional principle is its objectivity, which is in itself a guarantee for the durability of the system, in that the framework is at once clearly defined yet flexible enough to embrace future expansion not taken into consideration earlier.

The system followed in the arrangement of the main headings is that those categories common to society as a whole are first. These are followed by categories more closely connected with family life and individuals, and finally some special categories. The subdivisions are either a logical progression of entries under the main heading (e.g. D. 27 & D. 28), or an attempt is made to pass from the subject as a whole to separate details, and from the simple function to the specialised (e.g. I. 1 a & J. 2 b), with the exception of the heading *Crafts* which is arranged alphabetically. Some headings are not subdivided if the amount of relevant material is sparse, but subheadings can always be added as required by the institution concerned. Similarly, main headings may suffice in some of the more heavily divided categories.

In the Danish version, the definition and limits of every group are illustrated by a comprehensive selection of examples, just as in many cases when examples are given, there is a reference to other headings under which the material either must be or can be classified. These examples are of great importance from a practical point of view, and only rarely is there doubt as to where an object or subject belongs, or where it is to be found. Examples are provided in the translation only when this is absolutely necessary in order to understand what the group headings represent.

RULES FOR CLASSIFICATION AND COMMENTS

FOR PURELY PRACTICAL REASONS the following rules and comments are formulated with reference to the classification of objects. There is one simple *cardinal rule*: objects and tools are classified under the heading indicated by their function. This is an absolute condition, and it means that it is essential to know with certainty what the tool or object was used for, if the catalogue cards are to be correctly filed. When the function is not known, the card must either be filed under the heading: *Identifiable Objects* (see P.) or *Unidentifiable Objects* (see Q.), all according to the accuracy with which it can be identified.

Note 1. The classification has been drawn up on the basis of the material in the Danish Folk Museum and not with regard to general European conditions (e.g. grape-growing, mountain pasturing); special crops (see F. 1 p) — in Denmark for example, includes maize, which in central Europe is a major crop.

Note 2. An object or tool, whose function is not restricted to one particular use, is classified under the heading signifying the place in which it is kept. For example, baskets, buckets etc. used both for carrying and storing, are classified under J. 3 b (kitchen and scullery utensils), or J. 1. (tools and objects in outhouses) according to their kind. Spades, rakes, forks etc., the precise purpose of which cannot be determined, are likewise classified under J. 1. But this rule naturally does not apply to any of these items if it is known with certainty that they were used for one particular purpose, in which case they are classified according to the general rule.

Note 3. Sets of items are classified under the heading concerned, with a cross reference in the groups to which the single items belong. For example, sets of furniture are classified in subdivision a. under the heading *Inventory* (J) — Furniture and Furnishings (2), with cross references under the various groups to which the items in the set belong (Tables etc.).

"See" + group reference indicates that the item concerned must be classified under the group referred to.

"Cf." + group reference indicates that the item concerned is also associated with the group referred to, and that both groups should be checked in order to acquire all information concerning the item (shape, use, distribution). As these cross references are in the card index, and are entered on the guide cards in the card index (if the association relates to the group as a whole), or on specially mounted, permanent reference cards, it is only necessary in special cases to enter references on the individual cards in the card index.

For example, an ordinary costume may have been used as a bridal costume, in which case a reference is given to the costume group concerned under the heading *Marriage*. Communal malt-kilns belong from the point of view of ownership to the group: *Common property* under the main heading *Parish and Village*. Therefore, any information concerning these under the heading *Brewing* must have a cross reference under the first mentioned group, and vice versa.

Note 4. Constant attention must be paid to the main headings when deciding what to include in the subheadings.

THE RECORDS OF THE DANISH FOLK MUSEUM

A BRIEF OUTLINE is given in the following of the classes of record kept by the Danish Folk Museum, as it may be of interest to others. The records are divided into three sections, those concerned with (a) objects

(b) photographs

(c) surveys, measurements and archaeological reports.

The record of objects comprises, 1. the register of accessions, 2. the card index, 3. the topographical index, 4. the name index. Objects are entered in the register of accessions and numbered consecutively. The numbering is begun afresh each year, therefore the year of accession is given in the number. The card index is arranged according to the classification system. The catalogue cards are filed topographically under each heading according to a key¹² which numbers the administrative divisions throughout Denmark on the lines laid down in the fundamental reference work: J. P. Trap, "Statistisk-topografisk beskrivelse af Danmark" (a new edition is in the course of preparation). Each object is described in detail on a catalogue card, and a photograph or drawing of the object should ideally always be included. (see p. 78) A summary of the object is given on an index card for the topographical index, which is arranged parish by parish according to the key already mentioned. All names (master craftsmen, vendor, owner, carved names, initials etc.) connected with the objects in the collections are filed in the name index.

The photographic archive comprises, 1. negative records, 2. photographic card index and 3. topographical index. Negatives are recorded in a. the negative register and b. the topographical index. Entries in the negative register are numbered consecutively, and the negatives filed numerically. Photographic prints are glued on catalogue cards and filed with caption in the photographic card index according to the classification system. This does not apply to photographs of objects in the collections which — as already described — are affixed to the catalogue cards in the card index. The topographical index is arranged in the same way as those described.

The archive for oral tradition, surveys etc. is arranged according to the classification system. The records comprise, 1. the main register, 2. the informant index and 3. the topographical index. Every oral tradition, survey and report is entered in the main register and numbered consecutively. The index of informants is alphabetically arranged, and incoming reports and initial correspondence are briefly noted on the index card of the informant or interviewer concerned. The topographical index is arranged as those earlier described.

The classification system is used as far as space permits when objects are stored.

A. CLASSIFICATION PREPARED FOR DANISH MUSEUMS

A. NATURE

1. Globes and maps.

2. Earth.

For the preservation and reclamation of land see F. 1 s.

3. Water.

4. Celestial bodies.

Concepts connected with celestial bodies, e.g. astrology, see D. 13; weather lore, see A. 5.

12. *Topografisk Register*. Statens Lokalmuseumstilsyn. København, 1961.

5. Weather.
Weather forecasts and weather lore (cf. D. 26 c) and weather-vanes (cf. I. 1 h),
barometers and similar instruments.
6. Wild plants.
For the utilization of wild plants see F. 2; weeds of the field, cf. F. 1; remedial
herbs, cf. D. 21 a.
Cultivated plants, see F. 1, 3 & 4, also D. 21 a.
7. Wild animals.
Game — cf. F. 6; vermin, cf. D. 22.
Livestock, see F. 1 t.

B. HUMAN BEINGS

1. Human types.
Cf. C. 2.
2. The human body.
3. Man and woman.
Relations between the sexes. Matrimony, see. D. 27 d.

C. THE POPULATION

1. Population groups.
(e.g. national minority groups).
2. Peculiar population elements.
(With special social and cultural characteristics, e.g. gypsies, tinkers and beggars,
cf. D. 9 b).
3. Family.
Family members and their relationships, family life etc. Cf. D. 27 a.
4. Servants and employees.
Domestic and outdoor staff, day labourers, tenants (job, work entailed, wages,
costume etc.).
5. Social behaviour.
Behaviour not concerned with any special occasion. Social behaviour connected
with a certain occasion is classified under the heading it concerns, e.g. table
manners, see K. 1 g; acts of condolence, see D. 27 f.
6. Names and surnames.
This also includes nicknames and pet names.
7. Language.
Including the language of certain population groups, slang, oaths, terms of abuse
and personal forms of expression. Terms connected with institutions (e.g.
schools, the civil service) are classified under their respective heading.
8. Stories.
Legend, fairy-tales, folk tales and anecdotes.
9. Songs.
10. Rhymes and jingles.
11. Proverbs, sayings and colloquialisms.
12. Riddles.

D. STATE AND SOCIETY

1. Government and Administration.
Head of State, coronations, anointment, election of the Head of State (Royal
Household, see D. 6.); administrative structure and division, government offices,
county administration, legations, consulates etc. Also government buildings and
administrative buildings (castles, see I. 3.).
2. Legislation.
The election of legislative assemblies (political parties and election meetings,
see D. 7 a.) and national referendums (sovereignty plebiscites, see D. 7 b.).
3. Administration of Justice.
This includes *thing* and court; watchmen and police; prisons; legal antiquities,
instruments of punishment and torture; places of execution, executioners and
their assistants (cf. C. 2.); uniforms and badges of rank; legal documents.
4. Taxes and duties.
All forms of public dues: direct and indirect taxation, customs duty, purchase
taxes. The civil servants and buildings connected with their administration.
5. Military matters.
a. Military organisation.
b. Military operations.
c. Military sites such as fortifications, barracks, depots, firing ranges etc. Cf. I 3.
d. Weapons (private weapons, see O. 16).
e. Military machines (historical and modern).
f. Military transport.
g. Military flags and banners.
h. Military uniforms.
i. Other military equipment.
6. The Royal Court (the Royal Household, Court etiquette etc.).
7. Public life.
a. Political life (e.g. political associations, parties and meetings; suffragettes).
b. National life (e.g. national manifestations as demonstrations, frontier pro-
blems and nationalism, processes etc.).
c. Societies and associations.
Into this category fall those societies and associations which cannot be clas-
sified under other headings, for example social clubs generally such as
freemasons and rotarians. (Choral societies, see D. 28 i; trade organisations
and associations are classified under their subject heading).
d. Honours (medals awarded for distinction, orders, honorary titles).
e. Monuments (statues, fountains etc. Also medals struck to commemorate an
historical occasion).
8. Towns.
a. Municipal government and administration.
b. Common property.
c. Urban life (objects, pictures and descriptions illustrating town life generally;
town fêtes, pageants etc.).
(Civic guard, see D. 5.).

9. Parish and village.
 - a. Parish government.
 - b. Village government.
 - c. Common property.
 - d. Parish and village life.
10. The Manor.
 - a. Estate administration (e.g. those employed, the authority of the manor in its dealings with the peasants, including instruments of punishment: cf. D. 3.).
 - b. Copyhold and villeinage.
 - c. Life on the manor.
11. The Church.
 - a. Church administration (including all those connected with the church: bishop, vicar, bellringer, gravedigger etc.).
 - b. Church buildings.
 - c. Church furniture and equipment.
Classified collectively, and then subdivided under secondary headings. (Biers, palls, funeral banners and other items connected with interment, see D. 27 f; hourglasses, cf. D. 25 b).
 - d. Convents and monasteries.
 - e. Ecclesiastical vestments.
 - f. Cemeteries.
(Sepulchral monuments, see D. 27 f.).
 - g. The Order of Service.
 - h. Missionary work (at home and abroad).
12. Religious life.
Those individuals and congregations whose faith does not find expression through the Established Church (e.g. services held privately, religious pamphlets etc.).
13. Popular superstition.
This heading includes superstitious ideas, astrology, witchcraft, magic, omens etc., but only when these cannot be classified under a definite heading. For example, entreaties for protection against disease are under D. 21 a; omens connected with special annual festivals, see D. 26; warnings of death, D. 27 f; magic practices connected with ploughing, harvesting, thrashing, and care of livestock etc. see F. 1.).
14. Education.
All forms of education — universities and institutes of higher education as well as education in the home.
 - a. Administration of education (including governing bodies of educational centres, teachers' associations etc.).
 - b. Schooling and teaching (teaching methods, examinations etc.).
 - c. School buildings.
 - d. School furniture.
 - e. School requisites.
 - f. School life (including student life, college life, boarding school life and scholars; school uniforms).

15. Adult education.
(e.g. public and private libraries, lecture societies). (For wireless, see E. 7.).
16. Printing and writing.
 - a. Bindings.
 - b. Books and letters (also manuscripts and documents). Letters of postal significance, see E. 5.
 - c. Writing materials.
For example, desks etc., paper knives, styli, penholders, pens and inkwells etc. (School requisites, see D. 14 e.).
 - d. Drawing and painting articles.
17. Marks, signets and seals.
Only those belonging to private persons. Other marks, signets and seals are classified under their respective institutions.
(Watch-chain signets, see D. 25 b.).
18. Information and news service.
 - a. Fiery crosses, signal flags, beacons etc.
(Postal and telegraph services, see E. 5; telephone service, see E. 6; broadcasting, see E. 7.).
 - b. The press.
(News broadcasts, see E. 7.).
19. Public assistance.
 - a. Alms.
(Beggars, see C. 2.).
 - b. Workhouses.
 - c. Charitable institutions and homes for the aged.
 - d. Retirement.
 - e. Child welfare.
20. Insurance.
The usual insurance policies that cannot be classified under another specific heading.
(Health insurance, see D. 21 a; fire insurance, see D. 23 b; marine insurance, see E. 3.).
21. Medical matters.
 - a. Diseases and remedies.
Folk remedies and holy springs. Health insurance.
 - b. Medical practitioners.
Under this heading also barber-surgeons (cf. F. 9 b, barber) and quacks.
Objects such as medical instruments and equipment.
 - c. Hospitals.
 - d. Apothecaries and chemists.
22. Hygiene.
 - a. Sanitary conditions (in all its aspects)
(Objects connected with the medical profession and hospitals, see D. 21 b & c.).
 - b. Personal hygiene.

Including hair styles, wigs, vermin etc., also furniture and objects such as washstands, washbowls and water jugs, towels and bath-sheets, dressing table requisites, combs, brushes, hand mirrors, shaving articles, scratching sticks, nail cleaners, tooth picks, ear spoons, powder puffs, etc.
(Laundry and cleaning, see K. 6 & 7.).

23. Fire service.
 - a. Fires.
 - b. Protection against fire.
 - c. Fire-brigades.
 - d. Fire-fighting appliances.
24. Water supply.
 - a. Wells.
 - b. Watering-places and troughs.
25. Chronometry.
 - a. Calendars.
The division of the year into weeks, months etc.
 - b. Clocks.
(Cf. F. 9 b, clockmakers).
26. The Course of the Year and its Festivals.
 - a. The seasons.
(e.g. the rhythm of the seasons and working life throughout the year).
 - b. Day and night.
The rhythm of life during twenty-four hours.
 - c. Festive days.
(With the exception of the following: d — i.).
 - d. Christmas.
 - e. New Year.
 - f. Twelfth Night.
 - g. Shrovetide.
 - h. Easter.
 - i. Whitsun.
27. Life and its milestones.
 - a. Memoirs and biographies.
 - b. Childhood.
(i.e. from conception until puberty and confirmation).
 - c. Youth.
(i.e. from confirmation until marriage).
 - d. Marriage.
Including courtship, proposal, betrothal and wedding.
(Wedding costumes, cf. N. 1. and 2.; wedding rings, see N. 3 d.).
 - e. Birthday.
 - f. Death and burial.
(Shrouds cf. N. 1. and 2., coffins, biers, hearses and their fitments: cf. F. 9 b.), sepulchral monuments such as memorial verses, epitaphs, banners etc., sarcophagi, gravestones, grave frames, etc. Also grave goods, but only those

objects whose use cannot be determined. Those which can be determined are classified under the appropriate heading, with a reference card to the present heading.

28. Recreation and amusement.
 - a. Dancing.
 - b. Parties and social gatherings.
(Only those which are not connected with any set occasion).
 - c. Sport (also the Scouting movement, etc.).
(Skis, skates and sledges, cf. E. 2; toy balls, see D. 28 f.).
 - d. Tournaments and tilting.
(Also with boats etc.).
 - e. Animal fights.
Cock fights, bull fights etc.
 - f. Play.
Indoor and outdoor games, as well as all types of toys.
(Puppet shows, see D. 28 k.).
 - g. Games.
Cards and board games, dice, spillikins, tipcat, skittles etc., also picture lottery etc.
 - h. Lotteries.
 - i. Music.
This includes musicians of all descriptions, musical societies, choral societies, musical instruments.
(special phenomena such as regimental bands, military signals, hunting calls, the town crier's horn and drum, see the respective special headings).
 - j. Theatre (also cinemas).
 - k. Theatre in miniature.
Puppet shows, marionette theatre, glove puppets (Punch and Judy).
 - l. Fair entertainments.
Strolling players, travelling fun fairs etc.
 - m. Shows.
 - n. Circuses.
29. Inns and public houses.
30. Tobacco.
 - a. Smoking.
Articles connected with this.
 - b. Snuff.
 - c. Chewing tobacco.
- E. COMMUNICATIONS
 1. Streets, roads and bridges.
 2. Overland conveyance and transport.
Including skates, skis, snowshoes etc; bearing slings, barrows, panniers etc. (baskets, see J. 1. and 3. b; buckets, and cans, see J. 3 b; sacks, see J. 1. a. Also riding, wagons and their accessories. Public transport and railways.

3. Shipping.
This includes nautical life, ships and their equipment.
(fishing boats, see F. 7.); shipbuilders and boatbuilders, see F. 9 b.); harbour authorities, lighthouse service, buoy service, pilotage authority, lifeboat service; steamer and ferry services.
4. Aviation.
5. Postal and telegraph services.
For primitive means of telegraphy, see D. 18 a.
6. Telephone service.
7. Broadcasting and television.

F. PRODUCTION

1. Agriculture.
 - a. The farmer's year.
The agricultural cycle, agricultural life and its phases throughout the year, day and night. The work of man, woman, master, farm labourers etc.
 - b. Field system.
 - c. Rotation of crops.
(fallow land etc.).
 - d. Hedges and fences.
 - e. Draining and watering.
(Including irrigation and ditches).
 - f. Land clearing.
 - g. Marling.
 - h. Manuring.
 - i. Tillage.
(This includes the use of spade and hoe; ploughing, harrowing, rolling and sowing).
 - j. Care of crops.
Weeding and protection of the fields etc.
 - k. Harvesting implements.
 - l. Haymaking.
 - m. Corn harvesting.
 - n. Gathering of wild plants for fodder.
 - o. Threshing.
 - p. Special crops.
The cultivation of these and special implements used are classified under this heading.
 - q. Ensilage.
 - r. Cultivation of virgin soil.
 - s. Land preservation and reclamation.
(e.g. arresting sand-drift and preventing soil erosion).
 - t. Livestock.
Including cattle diseases and remedies. (Bees, see F. 1 v; animals bred for their pelts, see F. 5.; domestic animals, see J. 2 x.).

- u. Animal husbandry.
Also the care of dogs (cf. sporting dogs, F. 6.) and cats (care of pets, see J. 2 x.).
- v. Bee-keeping.
2. Utilization of wild plants.
This includes edible plants such as those bearing berries, and nuts; utility plants (e.g. seaweed, reeds, heather), but only when these cannot be classified under other headings such as broom binding, thatching, manuring etc.).
3. Gardening and gardening tools.
(Pot plants and conservatories, see J. 2 x.).
4. Forestry.
Including charcoal and tar burning.
5. Fur farming.
6. Hunting and shooting.
All equipment and articles connected with the above; game-keeping; game; egg collecting.
7. Fishing.
Including descriptions of fishing hamlets and harbours; equipment; fishing-boats; tools; the preparation of fish for purchase; fishing grounds; commercial fish breeding. (Seal hunting, porpoise hunting, etc., see F. 6.).
8. Cottage Industries.
 - a. Farm workshops.
Their arrangement and equipment.
 - b. Broom-making.
Cf. F. 9 b, brushmakers.
 - c. Basketry.
Cf. F. 9 b, basketmakers.
 - d. Production of black unglazed pottery.
Cf. F. 9 b, potters.
 - e. Domestic ropemaking.
Cf. F. 9 b, ropemakers.
 - f. Straw ropemaking etc.
 - g. Wooden and horn spoon-making.
Cf. F. 9 b, spoonmakers.
 - h. Clogmaking.
Cf. F. 9 b, clogmakers.
 - i. Domestic tanning.
Cf. F. 9 b, tawers and tanners.
 - j. Diverse handicrafts.
9. Crafts and industry.
 - a. Crafts and industry in general.
 - b. The individual crafts and industries.
Industries are, when possible, classified under the corresponding crafts, e.g. shipyards under boatbuilders, bread factories under bakers etc. Under each trade heading are classified the tools, machines and working methods con-

cerning the trade, as well as the personal equipment of the tradesman (or worker), training, and organisations connected with the trade. The latter group includes the old craft guilds, guild items and insignia, as well as the more recent trade organisations. (For non-industrial trade organisations see under the respective headings, e.g. dock workers under shipping, farm workers under servants and employees). The crafts and industries are listed alphabetically.

10. Mining (iron, salt, coal etc.)

G. MERCHANDISE AND MONEY

1. Commerce.

- a. Peasants' trade and produce.
- b. Fair and market trade.
- c. Hawkers and dealers.
- d. Firms and trading companies.
- e. Shops and stalls.
- f. Packaging.
- g. Exhibitions.

Exhibitions sponsored by a single firm are classified under the industry in question.

2. Money and finance.

3. Numerical calculation.

4. Weights and measures.

- a. Linear measures.
- b. Cubic measures.
- c. Weights.
- d. Hydrometers etc.

Also thermometers as mercantile measuring instruments (cf. A. 5. and D. 21.).

H. SETTLEMENT

This heading includes town planning, urban and rural areas. (town and village) etc.

I. HOUSES AND BUILDING

1. Farm and cottage.

- a. Farms and cottages recorded as an integral whole.
E.g. complete surveys and detailed descriptions; models, probate lists, appraisements etc.
- b. Groundplans.
- c. Construction.
Cf. F. 9 b, bricklayers and joiners, also I. 6.
- d. Exterior details and fittings.
E.g. doors, hatches, gates, windows, with their fittings; door-knockers, door-bells and external bell pulls (indoor bell pulls, see J. 2 p.).
- e. Peepholes.

- f. Exterior stairs and doorsteps.
- g. Outhouses and extensions.
- h. Non-constructional exterior details.
E.g. stocks above the gables as "lightning protectors", weathervanes etc.
- i. Sheds and stalls.
- j. Farmyards.
(including paving, cf. I. 6 h.).
- k. Dwelling-rooms and their arrangement.
- l. Hearths and heating.
Open chimneys and fireplaces, their fittings and equipment. Ovens such as bread ovens (lean-tos for bread ovens and also baking sheds; see K. 1 b. for implements used).
Ovens and stoves of every kind, and their fixtures. Kitchen ranges, fixed coppers etc; portable heating containers. Malt kilns and kiln sheds. (Fire-laying and articles connected with this such as tinder boxes, kindling baskets, ash pans etc., see K. 3; chimney sweeping, see F. 9 b.).
- m. Outhouse space (cowsheds, barns, lofts etc.).
- n. Floors.
- o. Interior wall-lining and decoration.
- p. Ceilings.
- q. Interior openings (doors, hatches, etc.).
- r. Inside staircases.
- s. Other dwelling-house fixtures (shelving, hooks etc.).
- t. Other outhouse fixtures.
2. Rectories.
(Subdivided as Farm and Cottage).
3. Manor House and Castle.
(Subdivided as Farm and cottage).
4. Town Houses.
(Subdivided as Farm and cottage).
5. Country Houses, other houses and summer cottages.
(Subdivided as Farm and cottage).
Buildings for special purposes are listed under the subject group concerned. For example, octrois and toll-houses — D. 4. Dwellings for parish clerks — D. 14 c. Workhouses — D. 19 b. Fishermen's huts, boathouses — F. 7. Shepherds' huts and animal shelters — F. 1 u. Churches and other consecrated buildings — D. 11 b and d. Tithe barns, — D. 11 f. Schools — D. 14 c. Tobacco sheds — F. 1 p. Peat sheds (on peat bogs) — K. 4.
6. House-building.
a. House-building in general.
(Also common superstitions connected with building).
- b. Timber dressing and roof pitching.
Topping-out celebrations, cf. F. 9 b, joiners.
- c. Wattle and daub methods.
(also celebrations connected with these).

- d. Whitewashing and painting of half-timbering.
- e. Domestic brick production.
For skilled and commercial brick production, see F. 9 b. brick-maker.
- f. Building in brick.
(Cf. F. 9 b, bricklayer).
- g. Thatching.
This also includes the laying of all other forms of roofing (cf. F. 9 b, leadlayer, bricklayer, slater); reed cutting (cf. F. 2).
- h. Paving.
(Cf. F. 9 b, paver).
- i. Floorlaying.
Also clay floors and other forms of flooring when the work cannot be classified under one of the trade groups (e.g. wooden floors, see F. 9 b, joiner).
- 7. Removal.
Also moving day, moving in customs etc. (Moving in of newly-weds, see D. 27 d.).

J. INVENTORY

- 1. Tools and objects in outhouses.
 - a. Hand tools etc.
 - b. Ladders.
(fixed ladders, see I. 1 r; step-ladders, see J. 3 b).
- 2. Furniture and Furnishings.
 - a. Sets of furniture.
 - b. Tables.
Tables in general and parts of these, such as loose trays belonging to tray tables, tiles from tiled tables; other objects connected with tables such as table canopies.
Special tables are classified under the heading concerned, e.g. sewing tables — L. 10; writing tables — D. 16 c; tobacco tables — D. 30 a; card tables — D. 28 g.
 - c. Chairs etc.
Stools, pouffes, benches, settees, sofas, divans etc. (Night-commodes, see D. 22 a; high-chairs, also combined with a table, see D. 27 b; bench coops for geese and chickens, cf. F. 1 u; wagon seat-cushions, cf. E. 2.).
 - d. Beds etc.
E.g. movable and fixed beds (alcove beds), bedding and other equipment. (Sleeping benches and bed-settees, see J. 2 c; cradles and accessories, see D. 27 b).
 - e. Footstools.
 - f. Chests.
 - g. Combined furniture.
I.e. furniture with more than one function: bureaux, with or without over-piece.
 - h. Cupboards and wardrobes.

- i. Chests of drawers.
- j. Caskets and boxes.
Toilet boxes, see D. 22 b; hat and head-dress boxes, also linen and cloth trays, see N. 1. and 2; jewel boxes, see N. 3 i.
- k. Miniature furniture.
Dolls furniture, see D. 28 f.
- l. Shelves.
Racks, étagères etc. (Fixed shelves, see I. 1 s.).
- m. Consoles.
Including stands, guéridons and pedestals. (Mirror consoles, cf. J. 2 t.).
- n. Pegs for hanging clothes etc.
Hall-stands, hat-stands, key-racks etc. (Fixed pegs, see I. 1 s; towel-racks, see D. 22 b.).
- o. Screens.
(Oven-guards, see I. 1 l.).
- p. Bell-pulls.
Inside only (outside bell-pulls, see I. 1 d.).
- q. Carpets and mats.
- r. Curtains and portières.
- s. Lamps and lighting.
This includes candles, candle stands, candlesticks, lamps, bracket lamps, chandeliers, lanterns etc., and their accessories such as snuffers etc.
Lamps either solely or usually used as carriage or wagon lamps, and special crafts or industrial lamps are classified under their respective subject heading. (Candle-making etc., see K. 2.).
- t. Looking-glasses.
(Also mirror frames and consoles).
- u. Pictures, samplers and texts.
This includes all paintings, drawings, and reproductions, portraits etc; texts and maxims for hanging up (others, see D. 12; epithalamia, see D. 27 d; burial verse, see D. 27 f.); plaques etc. and loose frames.
- v. Ornaments.
Vases and similar containers for decorative arrangements. Busts, statuettes, bric-à-brac etc. Textiles such as table covers, table runners, mats, ornamental towels etc.
- x. Indoor plants and pets.
Cultivation of pot plants, the breeding and care of pets such as canaries, parrots, goldfish etc. Articles connected with the above, e.g. flowerpots, flowerpot containers, flower stands, watering cans for indoor use; bird cages, goldfish bowls etc. (Dogs and cats, see F. 1 u.).
- 3. Domestic utensils.
 - a. Dinner-services etc. and table-laying.
Bowls, dishes, plates, cups, glass, bottles etc; cutlery and special knives, forks and spoons. Other articles connected with table-laying such as table cloths, runners, table-napkins and napkin rings, table trays and tray cloths. Table

ornaments, table bells, crumb brushes, nutcrackers, tea urns, etc. (Meals and table-manners etc., see K. 1 g.).

b. Kitchen and scullery utensils.

This includes all objects used for preparing, containing and transporting food and drink. (For cookery, see K. 1 g.).

K. HOUSE-KEEPING

1. The preparation of food.

a. Home grinding.

Including tools such as hand mills etc.

b. Baking.

Flour bins, kneading troughs and utensils, bread oven implements; rolling-pins, baking forms, pastry cutters etc. (Cf. F. 9 b, baker; bread ovens, see I. 1 l.).

c. Brewing and distilling.

Beer brewing (cf. F. 9 b, brewer), schnappes distilling (cf. F. 9 b, distiller), mead brewing and cider pressing.

d. Milk.

This includes milking, dairy-work, butter and cheese-making. Dairying generally (Co-operative dairies etc.).

e. Slaughtering.

(including slaughterhouses etc.).

Cf. F. 9 b, butcher.

f. Food preservation.

This includes jam-making, bottling, salting, drying and smoking. (The preservation of fish, see F. 7.).

g. Meals and cookery.

Information about the name and times of meals; what meals consisted of, and how they were prepared. Nourishment and diet in general.

2. Candle-making.

Including the process of winning other lighting oils, for example, train-oil. (Lamps and lighting, see J. 2 s.).

3. Fire-lighting.

I.e. fire-laying, the lighting and care of fires.

4. Fuel.

This includes all types of fuel, e.g. firewood, peat, coal, heather, straw, dried manure etc., and how the various fuels are collected (wood chopping, peat-cutting etc.).

5. Domestic soapmaking etc.

(Cf. soapmaker, F. 9 b.).

6. Washing and ironing.

Also mangling, rotary ironing, pressing etc.

7. Dishwashing and housework.

L. TEXTILE MAKING AND PROCESSING OF RAW PRODUCTS

1. Flax.

Flax drying and the preparation of flax for spinning.

2. Wool.

Sheep and dog dipping, shearing and trimming; the preparation of wool for spinning.

3. Spinning and yarn.

4. Weaving.

(also warping; cf. F. 9 b, weaver).

5. Bleaching.

6. Manual fulling.

7. Mechanical fulling.

(also fulling mills).

8. Dyeing.

(cf. F. 9 b, dyes).

9. Ribbon and braid work.

Including band weaving, knotting and plaiting etc.

10. Sewing and darning.

Including articles and objects such as sewing tables, sewing boxes, sewing machines etc. (Seamstress, see F. 9 b; tailor).

11. Knitting.

Cf. F. 9 b, knitwear and hosiery factories.

12. Warp plaiting.

13. Lacemaking.

Lace dealers, see G. 1 c.

14. Crochet, netting, gimping and other needlework.

M. TEXTILES

This heading is only used as a reference to the subject groups.

For example: ecclesiastical textiles — D. 11 c; military flags and banners — D. 5 g; hand towels etc. — D. 22 b; cradle clothes etc. — D. 27 b; shrouds and textile grave goods — D. 27 f.

(Undetermined textiles, see P.).

N. COSTUME

1. Peasant costumes.

a. Men's clothes.

(Bridegroom's clothes, cf. D. 27 d; harvesting clothes, see F. 1 l and m; cufflinks etc, see N. 3 f.).

b. Women's clothes.

(Bridal costume, cf. D. 27 d; harvesting sleeves etc., see F. 1 l. and m.).

c. Children's clothes.

All children's garments from baby clothes until children start wearing adult clothes. (Christening gowns, see. D. 27 b.).

2. Costumes of the Upper Classes.
 - a. Men's clothes.
(Bridegroom's clothes, cf. D. 27 d; cufflinks etc. see N. 3 f).
 - b. Women's clothes.
(Bridal costume, cf. D. 27 d).
 - c. Infants' clothes.
(Christening clothes, see D. 27 b.).
 - d. Boys' clothes.
 - e. Girls' clothes.
(References are given to subject headings for clothing placed under special subheadings. For example, ecclesiastical vestments — D. 11 e; military uniforms — D. 5 h; shrouds — D. 27 f; servants' uniforms — C. 4; travelling clothes — E. 2; riding clothes — E. 2; harvest clothes — F. 1 l and m; hunting clothes — F. 6; craftsmen's clothes — F. 9 b.).
3. Costume ornaments and jewellery.
 - a. Sets of jewellery.
 - b. Head ornaments.
E.g. fillets, diadems, combs, decorative hairpins, hat pins (cf. N. 1 b and N. 2 b.); ear-rings.
 - c. Necklaces and pendants.
 - d. Bracelets and rings.
 - e. Brooches, pins etc.
(E.g. clasps, shawl pins, ornamental pins and tie pins).
 - f. Buttons etc.
(E.g. lacing eyelets, cufflinks).
 - g. Buckles.
(shoe buckles, knee buckles, apron and belt buckles).
 - h. Belts.
Including key-rings, belt hooks etc.
 - i. Jewel boxes.
- O. ARTICLES FOR PERSONAL USE
 1. Fans.
 2. Bouquets etc.
 3. Parasols and umbrellas.
 4. Walking sticks.
 5. Bootjacks etc.
This includes boot and shoe trees, shoe-horns and boot buttons.
 6. Pomanders, scent-boxes and smelling salts.
 7. Money-boxes etc.
 8. Purses, bags, briefcases etc.
 9. Spectacles, magnifying glasses, binoculars etc.
 10. Penknives and pocket knives.
(folding knives for eating, cf. J. 3 a.).
 11. Flasks.

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12. Albums, souvenirs etc.
13. Note-books, diaries, account books etc.
14. Anniversary and presentation gifts.
15. Visiting cards and passports.
16. Personal arms.
Pistols, cudgels, sword-sticks etc. (Military weapons, see D. 5 d; hunting weapons, see F. 6.).
- P. IDENTIFIABLE OBJECTS
Those objects and fragments whose exact use cannot be determined; for example, axes, knives and other tools when the true purpose of these is not known; also detached handles, nails, keys, locks, mounts etc.
- Q. UNIDENTIFIABLE OBJECTS
(Also fragments that cannot be identified).
- R. FORGERIES
- S. EXCAVATIONS
All excavations are placed under this heading for practical reasons. Objects that are intact and identified with certainty are given a reference card which is filed under the respective heading.
- T. MUSEUM HISTORY
Pictures and material connected with the origins of museums; organisation and display, the work of museums and their administration, as well as all objects that shed light on these facets of museum work.