**ISC 405 Assignment One – Due 3/8/2021 Zo DiSanto**

This assignment focuses on classification. First, read selection twenty-six in the New Companion to the Digital Humanities. Then, try the following tasks:

**1) Open a web browser and go to maps.google.com.**

A) In the "Search Google Maps" window enter the following address: 149 East Seventh St. Oswego NY

B) Sketch two outlines of the building you see at that address. One should be at the "street view"; the other should be from above the building using the "Google Earth" option.

Diagram

Description automatically generated

C) THIS IS IMPORTANT: While making the outlines with your hand, think about what can be inferred about the building from producing these visual outlines. Write these responses down. Do your responses contribute to our understanding of the historical context of the building? If so, please explain.

*What can be inferred about this building is that there have been additions made to the building. The original structure being what is in brick. The add-ons being what is in white. On the side of the house there seem to be two windows missing. Through more in-depth investigation, it seems that there is no remanence of windows meaning they were never windows there to begin with. There also seems to be a basement and* ***possibly*** *an attic, due to the small windows at the very top of the main building. I noticed that the windows on the smaller red part of the building on the second floor are different from the second-floor windows on the larger portion of the red building. Perhaps they are new. The windows on the front are also different from those on the sides. The crenulation on the main part of the red building is larger in size and contain a few windows while the crenulations on the smaller part of the red building are smaller and do not have windows. This is by there may be an attic in the larger red building but not the smaller. From the bird’s eye view you can also see that the roofing is different for each part of the building. The brick buildings have two different roofing, perhaps something happened to the larger brick one because it looks newer than the smaller brick building. It seems that the smaller brick building and the new building/the extension, are the only ones with chimneys. Other than that, this is all that I really gathered from the images I drew. It would make sense that there are no windows on the side if there was a fireplace there but there isn’t, so I still am a little confused about that part.*

**2) Go to the following website:**

http://historicfortontario.com/life-on-a-military-post-entertainment/

Then, provide a classification of the types of entertainment found at Fort Ontario. In addition, please give reasons for why you chose the classification that you did.

*Entertainment ranged from anything between social gatherings to games and dances. Some social gatherings were as simple as eating dinner together. Other activities included card games, horseback rides, and drives, dances, ice skating, sleighing and charades along with other parlor games. I categorize or classify what I have above as “entertainment” because this is what officers’ wives classified these activities as. They also mentioned parties, theatre and dances they would attend. Lastly, it was mentioned that when the weather allowed, walks, picnics and croquet were enjoyed. I will classify what I have stated above in this chart to make it easier on the reader.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Classification:** | **Large Gathering/Socials (11+)** | **Outdoor (2-7)** | **Indoor/Small Gathering (3-10)** |
| **Type of Entertainment:** | * Dances * Parties | * Horseback Rides * Drives * Ice Skating * Sleighing * Walks * Picnics * Coquet | * Card Games * Dinner * Charades * Parlor Games * Theatre |

*I put these activities in these specific categories because I believe that there are three simplifies classifications of social interaction. Interactions you do Outside, not many people involved, more than two but less than seven. Indoor ones where the group is slightly larger, nine maybe ten maximum with three being the minimum again. Finally, a Large Gathering or a social gathering where they are not in a typical house but instead in a larger house or mansion or even a ballroom, here there would be more than eleven people attending such a gathering. The one that gets a little weird classification wise is attending the Theatre. 100 people could be there similarly to a Party or Dance, but you would typically go to the Theatre with two or three people. That is the only one that could be in either category, but that is the fun with them, they can change depending on circumstance.*

**3) Go to the following website:**

http://visitoswegocounty.com/wp-content/uploads/HistoricalGuideFNL\_web.pdf

Provide an alternate way of classifying the information in this document.  
In addition, please give reasons for why you chose the classification that you did.

*Although I believe that if this pamphlet was folded properly, I would not mind the way this information is classified, there could be some minor changes to the pamphlet to make it better. For starters I would put the longer words and photos of who people are at the font with the maps and number information at the back. This would make it easier for people to quickly scan through the document and find what the need. Other than that, I wouldn’t change a thing.*

**4)** What are standard systems of classification with which you are familiar? (Give at least five examples and indicate why you think that it is a classification system.)

*The classification systems that come to mind are the biological classification (Taxonomy (****1****)) of animals; there are eight, domain, kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus and species. I am not sure if this is exactly what you are looking for, I cannot tell if you’re asking for five examples of one classification of five examples of classifications. I will give you both because of this misunderstanding.*

*One example to why I think this is a classification because it classifies all life to the best of human’s ability. An example of something in this classification are:*

*HUMANS (****1.1****)-*

***Domain****- Eukarya,* ***Kingdom****- Animalia,* ***Phylum****- Chordata,* ***Class****- Mammalia,* ***Order****- Primates,* ***Family****- Hominidae,* ***Genus****- Homo,* ***Species****- Homo Sapiens.*

*E. COLI (****1.2****)-*

***Domain****- Bacteria,* ***Kingdom****- \_\_\_\_\_\_,* ***Phylum****- Proteobacteria,* ***Class****- Gamma proteobacteria,* ***Order****- Enterobacter ales,* ***Family****- Enterobacteriaceae,* ***Genus****- Escherichia,* ***Species****- E. coli.*

*PEA (****1.3****)-*

***Domain****- Eukarya,* ***Kingdom****- Plantae,* ***Phylum****- Magnoliophyte,* ***Class****- Magnoliophyte,* ***Order****- Fabales,* ***Family****- Fabaceae,* ***Genus****- Pisum,* ***Species****- P. sativum.*

*FLY AGARIC (****1.4****)-*

***Domain****- Eukarya,* ***Kingdom****- Fungi,* ***Phylum****- Basidiomycota,* ***Class****- Agaricomycetes,* ***Order****- Agaricales,* ***Family****- Amentaceae,* ***Genus****- Amanita,* ***Species****- A. muscaria.*

*FRUIT FLY (****1.5****)-*

***Domain****- Eukarya,* ***Kingdom****- Animalia,* ***Phylum****- Arthropoda,* ***Class****- Insecta,* ***Order****- Diptera,* ***Family****- Drosophilidae,* ***Genus****- Drosophila,* ***Species****- D. melanogaster.*

*(*[*https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taxonomic\_rank#Examples*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taxonomic_rank#Examples)*)*

*This classification system is very through, down the number of legs, antennae and even if it has a segmented body or not. It’s important to be very through with this type of classification so there are A. no repeats and B. no mistakes. (*[*https://sciencing.com/history-of-earth-timeline-process-facts-13719057.html*](https://sciencing.com/history-of-earth-timeline-process-facts-13719057.html)*)*

*Another classification is the Dewey Decimal System (****2****). This system is for books in a library. Without it, there would be no order to a library. Books would be everywhere and finding the book you need would be nearly impossible.*

*I personally classify how I put my clothes away (****3****). I have a sock drawer, a pants drawer, a sweater drawer and I hang a few things. The things that I hang are in color order. From white on one side and all the color in between then black on the other. Everyone classifies their clothing differently. For example, my brother classifies the things he hangs up from summer wear to winter wear. I believe that this is a classification system because once you have it set, you always know where to find the clothing you need.*

*It really seems that all classification systems are to organize a large group of things. Another example would be dishes (****4****). In every kitchen or even just a drawer, there is a place for silver where (which also has its own classification system (****4.5****?)) a place for bowl, plates, Tupperware, and many more items one might have in their kitchen.*

*Finally, the last example that I can think of is how you classify sports (****5****). Is it a contact sport, a team sport, and Olympic sport? There are so many different types of sports that there are a number of ways to classify them. All classifications are to keep track of a large list of things. Some lists are longer than others and that is okay. Some classifications have everyday used while others do not. Some have a specific name while others are not. I think these classifications are very interesting and I enjoyed researching them.*

**5) Go to the following website:** http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/cona/about.html

Then answer the following questions:

1. A)  What is the “CONA”
   1. *CONA is the Cultural Objects Name Authority. It is a classification system for visual arts such as architecture, painting, sculpture and more.*
2. B)  What is the “IA”
   1. *IA is the Getty Iconography Authority. This classification system classifies information for named events and their proper names such as themes and narratives from religion/mythology, legendary and fictional characters, themes from literature, works of literature and preforming arts, and legendary and fictional places.*
3. C)  Can these classifications be extended to other types of institutions? Please explain.
   1. *Although CONA and IA are very broad, I believe that they are not limited to the classifications they mentioned on the website. Neither classification system mentioned technological works, nor did they mention how it could help with the classification of copyright. I believe that they could expand to technological classifications. Like printers and mobile devices, there are smart phones and land lines and burner phones and flip phones and so much more. That would be a cool database to look at. I mention copy right as well because their library seems to be so massive that finding repetitions in the data may help people avoid copy right infringement. For example, Harry Potter by J.K. Rowling, if someone comes out later with a book series called Perry Hodder, and it is practically the same book, that could go under plagiarism and copy right infringement.*