

To 3D is to Classify
Bringing Knowledge Organisation Theorising to the World of Archiving of the Third Dimension

Isto Huvila
Dept of ALM | Uppsala University
@ihuvila | www.istohuvila.se

The term knowledge organization systems is intended to encompass all types of schemes for organizing information and promoting knowledge management.

Hodge, G. Systems of Knowledge Organization for Digital Libraries: Beyond Traditional Authority Files; Digital Library Federation: Washington, DC, 2000.

Knowledge organization systems include classification and categorization schemes that organize materials at a general level, subject headings that provide more detailed access, and authority files that control variant versions of key information such as geographic names and personal names.

Hodge, G. Systems of Knowledge Organization for Digital Libraries: Beyond Traditional Authority Files; Digital Library Federation: Washington, DC, 2000.

3D visualisations as knowledge organisation systems.

Huvila, I. (2006). *The ecology of information work – A case study of bridging archaeological work and virtual reality based knowledge organisation*. Abo: Abo Akademi University Press.

Huvila, I. (2013). Sorting the metaverse out and how metaverse is sorting us out. In D. Power & R. Teagland, D. Power & R. Teagland (Eds.), *The Immersive Internet: Reflections on the Entangling of the Virtual with Society, Politics and the Economy* (pp. 192–203). Basingstoke: Palgrave MacMillan.



"scheme for organising information"

KO in brief: classification and cataloguing

KO in brief *organisation*
classification and
cataloguing *Description,
metadata*



**classification is the
'model' itself**

**Ok, models can be
categorised as well.**

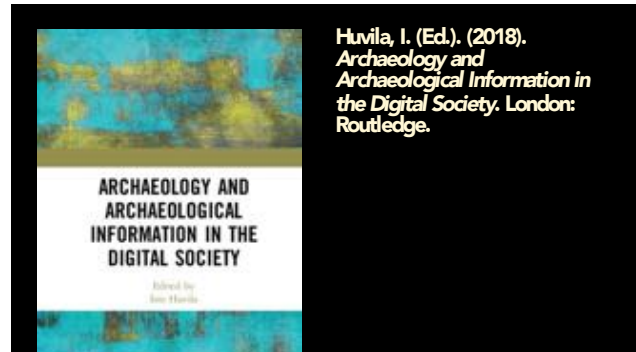
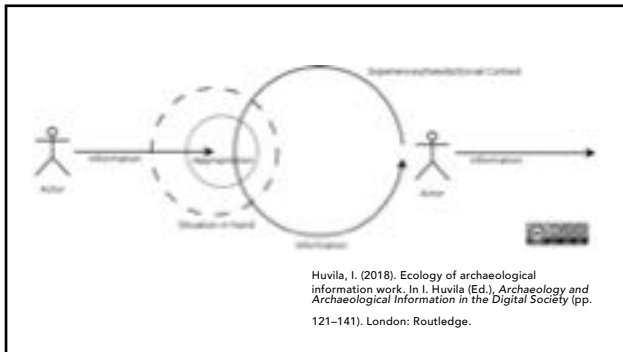
Huvila, I. (2017). The subtle difference between
knowledge and 3D knowledge. *Hamburger Journal
für Kulturanthropologie*, 7(1), 92-111

**Cataloguing is about
metadata, paradata,
provenance metadata,
descriptions, narratives
- you name it.**

**Bringing in KO
theory?**

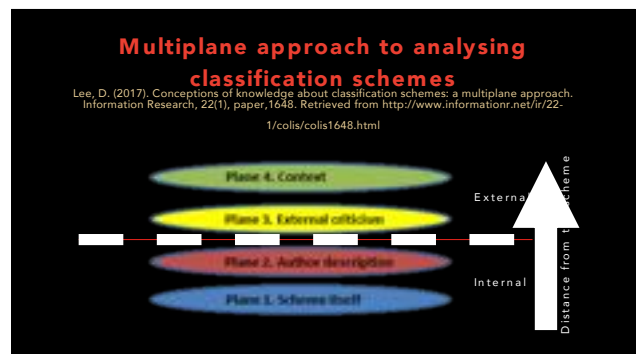
**"To index is to
retrieve**

Tveit, Å. K. (2004). *Innganger: om lesing og
litteraturformidling*. Fagbokforl.



Bibliographic universe: descriptive and exploitative domains

Wilson, P. (1968). *Two kinds of power: an essay on bibliographical control*. Berkeley: University of California Press.



- Svenonius bibliographical languages**
- Svenonius, E. (2000). *The Intellectual Foundations of Information Organization*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Work language
 - Author language
 - Title language
 - Edition language
 - Subject language
 - Classification language
 - Index language
 - Document language
 - Production language
 - Carrier language
 - Location language

Literary warrant i.e. the criteria of organising knowledge in any particular manner, have to be present in the literature

Hulme, E. W. (1911–1912). Principles of book classification. *Library Association Record*, 13, 191, 1, Oct, 354–358, Nov, 389–394, Dec, 444, 449, and, 1912, Jan, 39–46.

**Modern KO theory
vs. postmodern
vs. metamodern**

Why go theoretical?

**Better be theoretical or openly
subjective than to resort to
atheoretical ad hoc KO schemes**

Hjarland, B. (2016). The paradox of atheoretical classification. *Knowledge Organization*, 43(5), 313–325.

**1) Understand what
3D visualisations do
and how.**

**2) Help to document
3D visualisations e.g.
for archival purposes**

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Arkwork

Isto Huvila
Dept of ALM | Uppsala University
@ihuvila | www.istohuvila.se
firstname.lastname@abm.uu.se