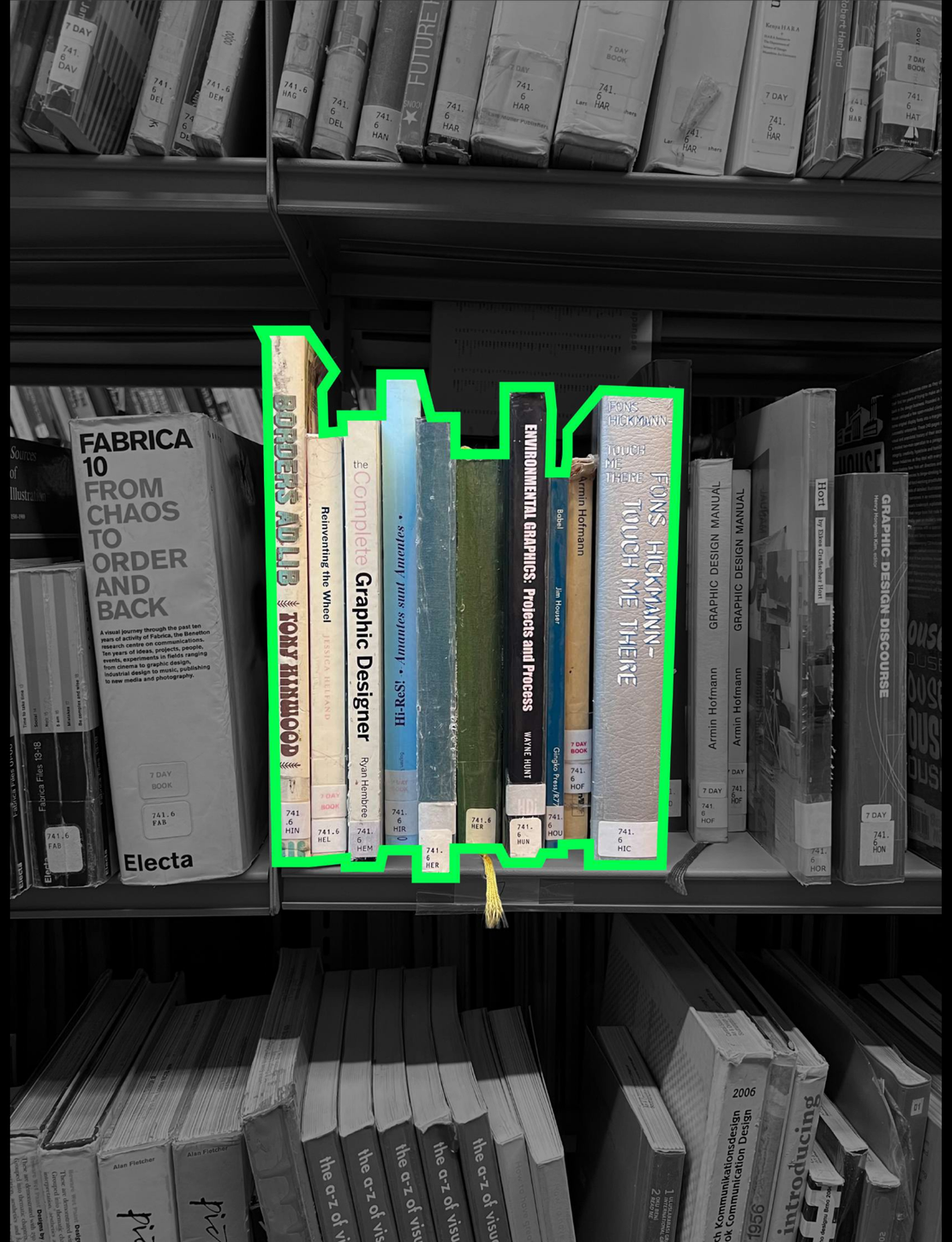
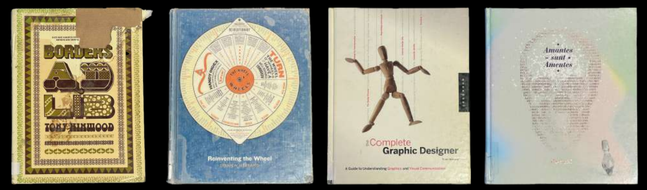
Methods of Cataloguing

SET: Ten consecutive books on a CSM Library shelf

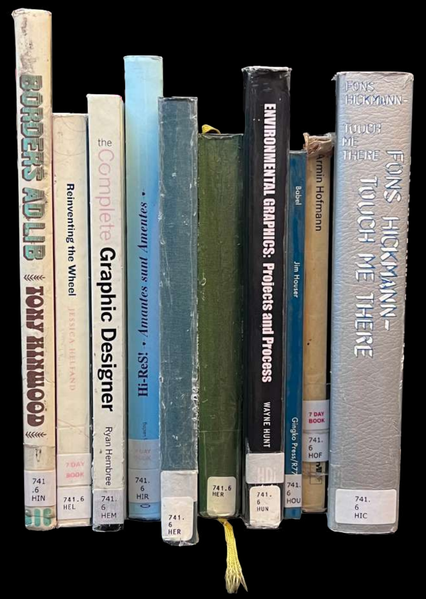
Presentation of experiments using different methods of cataloguing

22.Oct.2024







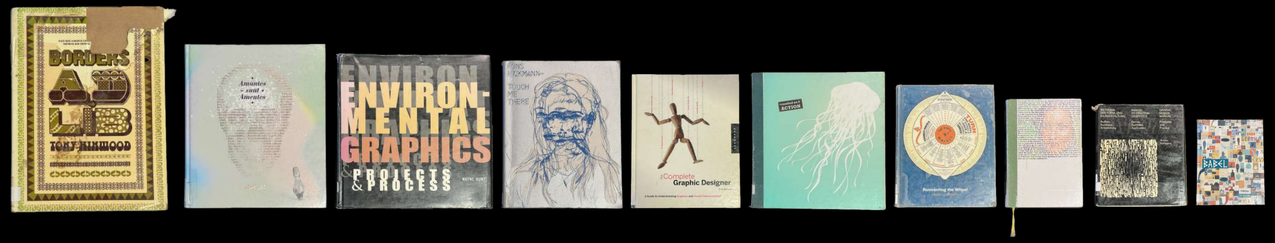


The combination I chose to catalogue was ten consecutive books on a shelf of the CSM library.

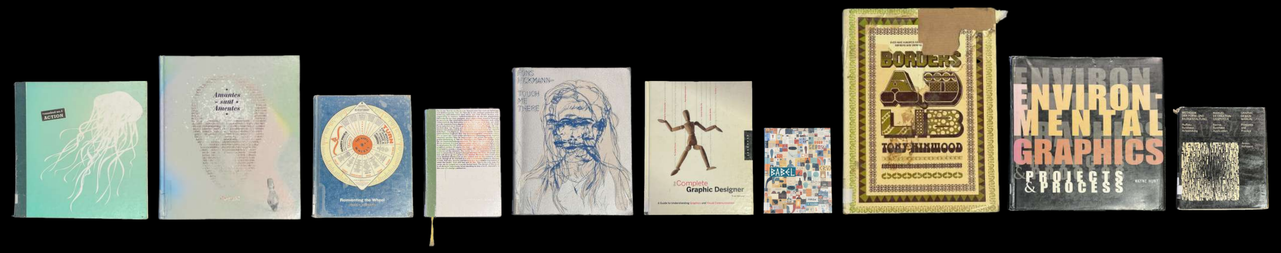
With regard to reclassification, the first thing that comes to mind is reorganisation based on the physical characteristics of the books.



Method One: Physical Scale



Actual size



Brightness



Thickness

I therefore experimented with three different arrangements of size, brightness, and thickness to initially catalogue the books at a physical scale.

Method Two: Material Scale



human-made mark



material for the cover

In the process, I found that the material of each book was also interesting, and that the marks left on the books by different people formed an ensemble while each had its own characteristics.

Method Three: Material Scale

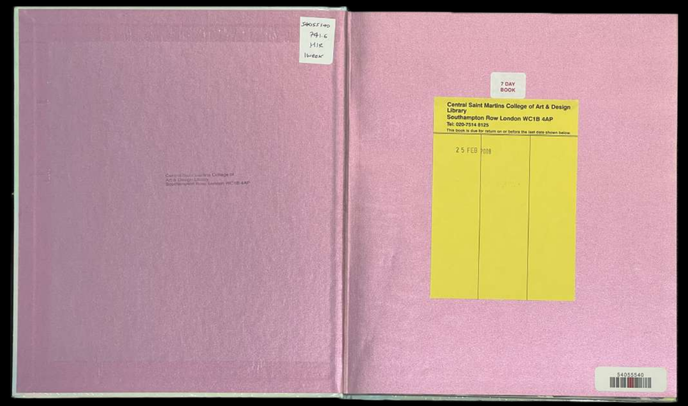


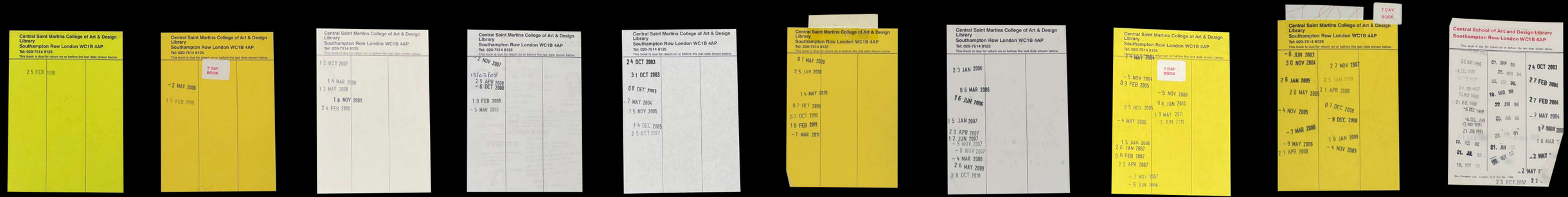
The third method I chose is based on the unique characteristic of physical books, spatiality. Different stacking relationships can form different spatial catalogues, building fluid relationships in the bookshelf space.

The above three methods are catalogues formed based on the characteristics of the books themselves.

Method Four: Time Scale

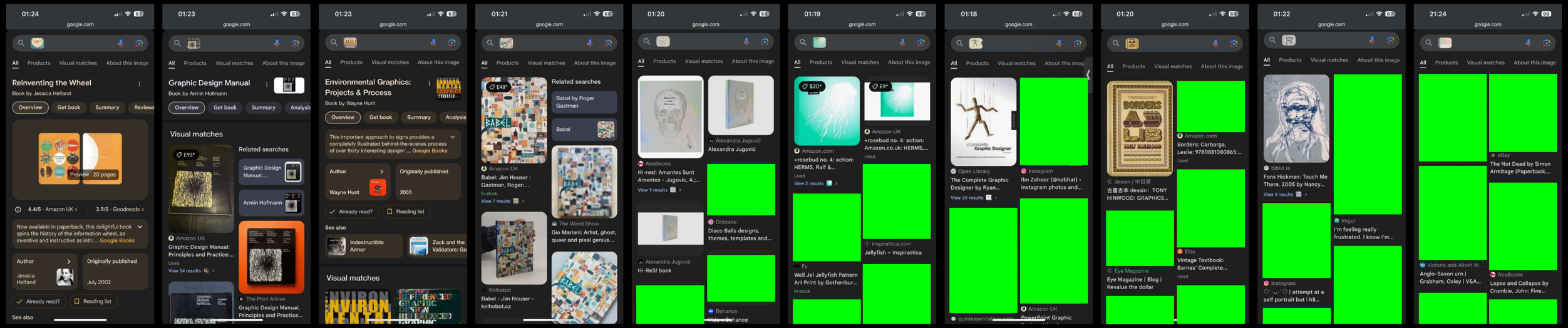
And what interests me most is the borrowing records on each book, they are the catalogue under the time scale. When I see the different densities of time stamps on each book, I imagine what kind of person borrowed the book, for what reason, and for what purpose. Time is the only clue I have; the rest is invisible imagination.





Number of book loans

Method Processing: Digital Scale



At this stage I have a more in-depth idea. For I realised that as I investigated the ten books and attempted to reorganise them, I had only skimmed through the front and back covers, not caring at all what the contents of the book were. This happens a lot for me, and I like to save time by speculating on the content from just the surface images. It's like real-life THUMBNAIL both generalises and erodes the content.

Relevance index in search engines