



Preserving Musical Heritage: A Preliminary Study

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Abstract. The study aims to explore the preservation of musical heritage: A preliminary study. Therefore, the study is qualitative with a multi-case study approach. Data collection perform by observation and collect documents. Coding stages (open, axial, and selective code) was used to data analysis. To validate study, triangulation of techniques was chosen. The findings show Irama Nusantara, Jogja Sonic Index, Arsip Jazz Indonesia, and WR Archives perform preserving musical heritage. They provide access to online repositories for user. A element of metadata standard for music need to be adding on online repositories. The descriptive content is needed. Future study must explore the intervention of preserving musical heritage, method for preserving music or generate a framework to preserve music.

Keywords: Musical Heritage, Preservation, National Study, Archives

1 Introduction

Archive is materials created or received by a person, family, or organization, public or private, in the conduct of their affairs and preserved because of the enduring value contained in the information they contain or as evidence of the functions and responsibilities of their creator [1]. Music is an archive, music can become a mechanism for archival deposit, care, and retrieval in contexts of permanent loss [2]. Music (archive as cultural heritage/intangible heritage) contains memory in the form of a source of information about existing cultural heritage from the past and present to the next generation [3] [4].

Music is a form of intangible heritage related to a community or place's traditional songs, tunes, poems, and compositions [5]. Music like all works of art is always related to previous traces and can be considered as a kind of document. Music (artwork) is considered a document because its existence depends on the act of recording [6].

The main goal of music is to preserve music and ensure that every piece of music is accessible for all time. Some music born from analog to digital formats, and electric instruments to computers will quickly become obsolete [7]. Born-digital music also poses problems regarding its long-term preservation, as it is prone to rapid obsolescence [8]. Music preservation depends on the support, appreciation, and understanding of those in power, especially those who create, maintain, and pass on the cultural heritage [5].

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There are cases related to the preservation of musical such a descriptive metadata standards have not been established, leading to various metadata schemes and content schemes [9]. Only after the music is inaccessible does the need for preservation arise. Recognizing the importance of preserving music, the study aims to explore the Preserving musical heritage: A preliminary study.

2 Methods

The study uses a qualitative approach, with a case study. Case studies (multiple cases) were chosen, and a single issue or problem was also selected, but the researcher chose multiple case studies to illustrate the issue or problem. Data collection was conducted by in-depth literature review [10], and online observation [11]. The literature reviewed was sourced from national journals and online media. Observations were made by observing several music heritage repository websites.

Several community archives were chosen that have a website contains musical heritage and can be accessed publicly. There are Irama Nusantara, Jogja Sonic Index, Arsip Jazz Indonesia, and WR Archives.

Data analysis used 3 stages of coding according to Strauss & Corbin's guidelines, starting from open coding, axial coding, and selective coding [12]. Triangulation of techniques is performed to maintain validity study [13]. The researcher compares observations and documents that are available.

3 Result and Discussion

3.1 Preserving Musical Heritage

The various community archives making preservation efforts, one of which is by providing access to websites. The website contains an archival collection of musical heritage including popular, experimental, jazz, and local music. The following describes the application (software), features, and metadata scheme of websites (online repositories) for musical heritage owned by community archives.

a. Irama Nusantara (Irnus)

Irnus provides access to online repositories for users at <https://www.iramanusantara.org/>. It contains Indonesian music popular - from the 1920s to the 2000s. The website was designed by Senin Goodvertising and created by Sawala. Users can search, play, and read summaries of music on the website. For search, the category releases, labels, artists, and libraries will be available.

Figure 1. Show metadata records of songs such as “Lagu Gumarang Jang Terkenal”. The element of metadata contains title, label, format, country, music list, credit, note, and recommendation.

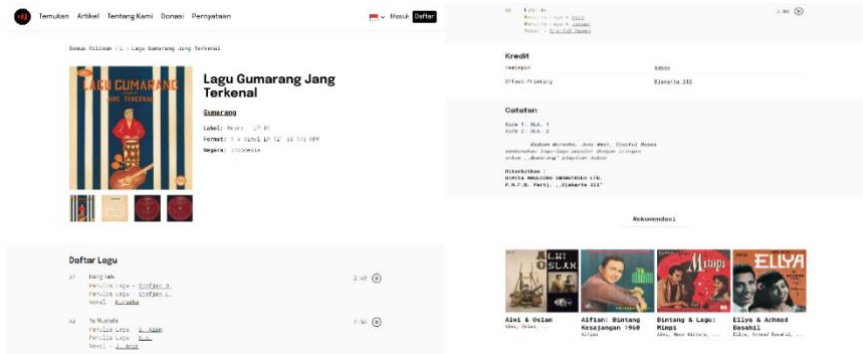


Fig 1. Irnus record metadata of the song

b. Jogja Sonic Index (JSI)

JSI has online repositories that can be accessed at <https://jogjasonicindex.com/>. The repositories contain a comprehensive set of links to albums, online performance videos, and other material. It also has contents in a dynamic online catalogue [14]. The JSI web is developed by WordPress that used a customized theme. Users are allowed to search an archive by year, people, projects as well and genre [15]. Figure 2. shows the record metadata of music creators such as HYP Project. Elements of metadata contain Title, date, author, category, abstract, creator, genre, year, status, discography, link, media, and tags.

```
<div class="entry-content wp-block-post-content is-layout-flow wp-block-post-conte
<p>HYP Project adalah nama untuk kumpulan projek dari seorang musisi, pemain bass,

<p><strong>Anggota</strong></p>

<p>Harly Yoga Pradana</p>

<p><strong>Genre</strong></p>

<p>Avant-garde Jazz, Free Jazz, Experimental,</p>

<p><strong>Tahun</strong></p>

<p>&#8211;</p>
```

Fig 2. JSI Record metadata in XML Format

c. Arsip Jazz Indonesia (AJI)

AJI online repositories can be accessed at <https://arsipjazzindonesia.org/>. AJI used WordPress with Avenue Theme. AJI web has main features such as recent news, the survey of Indonesian jazz musicians, and selected songs. AJI web is connected with SoundCloud to play music that is collected on the selected song pages. Figure 3. shows AJI record metadata in XML format. The element of metadata is title, date, and content with no standard metadata.

```

<article class="item-page">
  <h2 class="post-title">
    Proyek Lepas Ulang Album Djanger Bali </h2>
  Posted on: 03/03/2023,
  by : <a href="https://arsipjazzindonesia.org/author/alfred/" title="Posts by Kurator Arsip" rel="aut
  <div class="entry-content">
  <p></p>
  <p><br>Pihak label MPS di Jerman telah mengambil keputusan untuk melepas ulang album Djanger Bali oleh 1

```

Fig 3. AJI Record Metadata

d. WR Archive

Users can access WR Archive web at <https://wrarchives.wordpress.com/>. The sites use WordPress.com which are free blogging site for self-publishing. Figure 4. shows a flyer published on 11 August 2002. The element metadata contains the title, date, author, event name, location, time, performer, and event organizer.

“Shit Happens!” @ Nirvana cafe, Hotel Maharadja, Mampang, Jakarta-Selatan (11 / 8 / 2002)



Nama acara: Shit Happens!
 Lokasi: Nirvana cafe, Hotel Maharadja, Mampang, Jakarta-Selatan
 Waktu: 11 Agustus 2002
 Penampil: Navicula, Toilet Sounds, Daily Feedback, Snorg, Kucing Dapur, Klepto Opera, Bolong, dll.
 Penyelenggara:

Fig 4. WR Archives Content

3.2 Analysis of Preserving Musical Heritage

The community archives are collecting, documenting, preserving, and reporting Indonesian musical heritage. Not limited to any genre, such as popular music, experimental electronic music, jazz music, and local music.

To contribute to preserving musical heritage, they invite people to donate music to online repositories, such as owners of a music or sound project; sound practitioners; Part of a collective; Record label owners; Developer of sound experimentation methods; Event organizers; and Performers of authorship documentation activities, photos, or drawings.

Inrus, JSI, AJI, and WR Archive perform preserving musical heritage through online repositories (website). The repositories have limited features for metadata. Community archives using WordPress to build repositories.

They need to add metadata standards, such as elements of Dublin Core. Dublin Core is a general-purpose scheme for resource description originally intended to facilitate the discovery of information objects on the web and to facilitate the Open Archives Initiative protocol for metadata harvesting [16]. Other metadata standard for cultural fields such a Encoded Archival Description (EAD) can be used as guidelines for the description music.

The study was limited to introducing community archives, their activity for preserving music, and descriptive metadata for music. Future research must explore the intervention of preserving musical heritage that is performed by community archives. In-depth interview or focus group discussion need to be implemented.

4 Conclusion

Inrus, JSI, AJI, and WR Archive are community archives that consent to preserving musical heritage. They provide access to online repositories for user. To support creating findings aids, the community archive used own metadata schema. Descriptive metadata standards have not been established is challenging, especially for music. The rich description make user inform the music content. Future research must explore the intervention of preserving musical heritage, method for preserving music or generate a framework to preserve music.

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