PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS
RADYA PUSTAKA MUSEUM IN CENTRAL JAVA
INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT
The purpose of this study describes whether the cause of preservation of ancient manuscripts in the Radya Pustaka Museum less attention and whether efforts in preserving the manuscripts in the Radya Pustaka Museum. The method used in this study is through observation and interviews with the staffs at Radya Pustaka Museum, as well as document analysis. It was concluded that: Factors that may cause less noticeable preservation of manuscripts in the Radya Pustaka Museum, namely: (a) The absence of a specific budget for this Radya Pustaka Museum. (b) No specific timetable for the preservation of ancient manuscripts, museum conservation only if there is free time alone and the absence of a structured schedule. (c) Human resources or manpower to inadequate preservation activities in the preservation of ancient manuscripts. In the museum there is dedicated space Radya Pustaka Museum for preservation and conservation. In the room there is a tool for conservation. However, this room is rarely used in preservation. Both efforts in preserving ancient manuscripts in the Radya Pustaka Museum namely: (a) To provide a box for text files and compiled on the shelf. Then given a classification number in each file box, for easy in and easy rack rediscovered manuscript in preparation required. (b) In collaboration with the National Library to carry out activities in the fumigation of ancient texts, but it will take quite a long time. (c) Increasing the ban to hold the original script or carik script, Radya Pustaka Museum visitors can only hold or read the tedhakan script (copy).

Keywords: Radya Pustaka Museum, manuscripts, preservation

A. INTRODUCTION
Indonesia has a wide variety of cultures and languages, it is found in various ancient books which constitute the cultural wealth of the past, currently scattered throughout the archipelago. As the product documentation civilization since hundreds of years ago, ancient manuscripts store different kinds of information and local knowledge that describes the history of the
diversity of Indonesia, there are more than 20 regional languages are used. The media used to write outstanding intellectual work is palm leaves, paper daluang, bamboo or wood bark. Various kinds of writing is called a script. The texts are usually stored in the library and in official institutions and government agencies. In addition, some residents or individuals also have a script that they store in their own homes. Manuscripts they have usually inherited their old people earlier.

Indonesia with its tropical climate, coupled with various types of insects, microorganisms and even animals, as well as various chemical effects such as heat, humidity or light a threat to the sustainability of these libraries. And when the damage occurred, then a large part of the original work of the Indonesian nation, can not be enjoyed again by generations to come.

Museum comes from the Greek, namely "Mousein or Museon" which means a building or temple sacred to the goddess mousa gebung idols. Goddess Mousa was the son of the god Zeus with Goddess Memouse regarded as patron of the arts and science museum meaning and significance continues to grow, which means the building or room as a place to store or displaying goods results of human art. Later the building was used to store objects that have a sense of history in the broadest sense. In the development of the museum not only save the result of cultural objects but also there are rocks, flora, fauna and others.(Depdikbud,1994.p.16-29)

Manuscript in the Library of Radya Pustaka Museum is mostly in the form of a book - a book that is loaded with history and culture that can be seen from Chronicle Books and Fiber Carik and printed course with letter writing Java script. While Encyclopedia Indonesia and Asia can be seen from the book - a Dutch book. Library Museum of Radya Pustaka Museum always filled with a lot of visitors, visitors library category usually consists of students, professors, artists, and others. Usually visitors come to search for the data-data that is derived from the ancient books and manuscripts, fiber, strip, or mysticism which is usually associated with science and culture, especially about the history, customs, arts, institutions prey, and others. The collections of the most famous of the virtual fiber beads, wuku and mysticism Sheik Siti Jenar.

As the product documentation civilization since hundreds of years ago, ancient manuscripts other than objects of cultural heritage, ancient manuscripts are more vulnerable to damage, either due to humidity and water (high humidity and water), damaged rodents (harmful insects, rats, and rodents), indifference, natural disasters, fire, theft, and coupled with the activity of buying and selling a script to Abroad, which is often heard in the field.

1. Manuscripts

Manuscripts or codex, according Nindya (2008) stated codex is an important cultural treasures, both academically and socially and culturally. Codex is a diverse cultural heritage that contains the text of the old community of creative works that can be used for religious studies, philosophy, historical, literary, linguistic, customs issues and legislation.
According to Government Regulation No. 24 of 2014, manuscripts were all written documents are not printed or reproduced in any other way, either in domestic or overseas least 50 years old, and has important value to the national culture, history and science. So it can be concluded codex are all forms of human creation in the form of writing that he was already decades, which should be preserved and maintained in such a way to provide information to the next generation.

2. Preservation

Preservation, according to Nelly Ballofet (2005) in his book *Preservation and Conservation for Libraries and Archives*, conservation activities not only protect the physical form, but also the information contained in it like formatting. Meanwhile, according to Ross Harvey (1993), conservation activities include all managerial and financial functions including procedures for storage and accommodation, human resources, policies, techniques and methods are included to preserve archival materials and information contained in.

Talking about preservation certainly can not deny talk of conservation has a broad understanding. There are several levels in conservation activities, namely, Prevention of deterioration preservation, consolidation, restoration and reproduction, each of which is described as follows:

a. Prevention of deterioration, namely preventive measures to protect cultural property by controlling environmental conditions and other damages, including how to handle.

b. Preservation, which is related to the handling of cultural objects. Damage due to humid air, chemical factors, insects and micro-organisms must be stopped to avoid further damage.

c. Consolidation, which strengthens brittle materials by providing an adhesive (Adhesive) or other reinforcing material.

d. Restoration of improving the collection that has been damaged by replacing the missing pieces that shape approaching its original state.

e. Reproduction, namely make copies of the original material, including the making of micro and photo reproductions and transformation into the digital form. (Pusat Preservasi Perpustakaan Nasional RI)

It is needed to preserve ancient manuscripts existence in order not to perish and be beneficial to the community. One way of taking care of the books or codex is a script storage in the room to a certain temperature. Conditions of temperature and humidity in the storage area ejection affects the ejection damage. At high temperature conditions will facilitate the growth of mold, even insects will come. Conversely low temperatures cause
the atmosphere to be dried so that the palm becomes broken and destroyed. Ideally the temperature and humidity for museums and libraries ranged between 45% - 60% with temperatures ranging from 68F - 76F (-20C - 24C). Humidity below 30% is very dangerous because the atmosphere is very dry and can cause codex become brittle otherwise high humidity of about 75% led to the growth of mold.

Well preserved ancient manuscripts other than repair or restoration, according to the definition given to the International Federation of Library Association (IFLA), the restoration is referred to the considerations and methods used to improved library and archival materials are damaged (Sudarsono, 1989, p.2).

3. Purpose Preservation

The purpose of preservation or preservation will not be separated from policy objectives and relation to preservation of library materials. According Dureau and Clements (1990), the purpose of conservation policy is formulated as follows:

a) preserve scientific information content recorded and transferred to other media.

b) preserve the original physical form of library and archival materials that can be used in the fullest possible form.

While according Sulistyo-Basuki, the goal is the preservation of library materials preserve library materials with information content over form using other media or preserve their original form as completely as possible to be used optimally.

4. Preservation Activities

According Pawit (2005), preventive intended to prevent material or collection including all facilities, furnishings and equipment in the library become damage. The tricks are stated as following: a) clean up regularly all over the furniture and fixtures including state library room that need to be kept clean. b) provide cover or wrap each book owned by the library. c) set the air vents to keep it under normal circumstances, not too cold and not too hot. d) collection of books and other cleaning using a cleaning brush or with fuzz and a clean rag, e) give a warning to the user in order to help maintain the cleanliness and preservation of library materials, f) put up signs to alert the user of the library maintain cleanliness and safety, g) maintain tidiness layout of books and collections, including furniture that is always in standby service. Based on these descriptions, the purpose of this paper is as follows: (1) to determine the cause of the lack of attention to the preservation of ancient manuscripts in the Radya Pustaka Museum; (2) describes the work done to preserve the ancient texts in Radya Pustaka Museum.
B. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The method used in this research is through observation and interviews with staffs in Radya Pustaka Museum, and document analysis. The interview is a research by asking a person or group of people to examine and understand the attitudes, views, feelings and behavior of the individual or group of people. Observation of the research conducted in the field to match the real situation or reality, whether in the community or institution. Then the analysis is done to simplify the document data so easily be interpreted to obtain a conclusion. In this research using descriptive analysis, namely by simplifying the data obtained from interviews and direct observation Radya Pustaka Museum.

C. DISCUSSION


   a. The Ancient Manuscripts of Radya Pustaka Museum

   Radya Pustaka is the oldest museum in Indonesia. Built on October 28, 1890 by Kanjeng Adipati Sosroningrat IV, the papatih during the reign of Pakoe Boewono IX and Boewono Pakoe X. Radya Pustaka Museum has a library that houses books and knowledge of the history of culture, art and tradition and literature both in the Old Javanese language and Dutch language.

   The aim of establishing Radya Pustaka is to provide an opportunity for people to learn and read most of the book - it's a good book or Java Fiber Dutch language book, it is indeed the desire of KRA Sosrodiningrat IV who is Patih Pakubuwana IX, who are the founders of this Radya Pustaka.

   BP3 Central Java Data recently declared total museum collection of more than 13,000 objects. The number of manuscript collections museum reaches 380's title, not the works of poets of antiquity. Here are some titles in Library of Radya Pustaka (museumradyapustaka.blogspot.com):

   1. Java Carik; Babad Mataram (about the history of the establishment of the first Islamic Mataram Kingdom), Primbon Mankuprajan (about spells - spells, read Arabic letters Pegon) Kawruh professor (about the making of keris and forms Keris), Chronicle Tang Tiau (The story of the legend of the Chinese Empire, Java script reads ), Kuran Jawi (Al-quran with handwriting beraksara Java).

   2. Books - Book Netherlands; Aanteekeningen bijnet Javansche Bishmaparwa oud, thes Sumatra, Encyclopaedie Netherlands Indies, Javaansch - Nederlandsch Handwoordenboek, Pararaton (Ken Arok),
De Java - Oorlog Van 1825-1830. And there are many other books that are collections Radya Pustaka Museum, but it also has a lot of books in Indonesian language of the era of 1940 to 2000, as well as translations of books Carik Java.

Durability manuscript or manuscript age depending on the raw material used texts such as the media (paper, bark, animal skins and papyrus) or ink used low quality. Age manuscript is highly dependent on the medium, the ink used, conservation and preservation of manuscripts. Supposedly these manuscripts are stored in glass cabinets, box files and a special box. Should need to set up good management in the management of the manuscripts in the Radya Pustaka Museum. Planning, organization, direction and coordination necessary for the management of texts in Radya Pustaka Museum. Planning is a job to choose targets, policies and procedures to be achieved. In Radya Pustaka Museum manuscripts management has not been well planned. Planning would be needed in the management of texts to fit the rules of preservation and based appropriate procedures. Organization is a process of determining, grouping and setting various activities. Supposedly the organization need to be established so well organized and able to support the management of the manuscripts in the Radya Pustaka Museum.

Further guidance is making all the parts work together to achieve the planning and efforts in organizing. The briefing was given superiors to subordinates to do a good job, right and can motivate morale. Coordination is to provide the amount of work and time to direct and produce a uniform action. These texts are a collection of historic and valuable for society. Conservation at Radya Pustaka Museum merely cleaning the script from dust and dirt.

b. Lack of Attention constraint factor of Ancient Manuscripts in the Radya Pustaka Museum

In Radya Pustaka Museum rarely implemented conservation activities specific to the ancient texts that have been damaged. The manuscript that has begun to fade or yellowish, be easily torn and damaged. Repair binding the manuscript has not been performing well. As a result, many ancient manuscripts of historical value to be damaged or dirty.

The factors that led to the preservation of ancient manuscripts of less note are as follows; first, the budget for conservation activities. Not many budget provided by the government for the preservation of
ancient manuscripts Budget funds for the preservation of manuscripts in the museum are from the Department of Tourism and Culture for Radya Pustaka Museum is a division of the department. Budget is one of the important factors in conservation activities. However, in the absence Radya Pustaka Museum special budget for these activities, so it is not structured activities for the preservation and effective. Second, the absence of a special schedule for the preservation of ancient manuscripts. The absence of a special schedule for the preservation of ancient manuscripts cause less effective conservation. In conservation activities required a special schedule for necessary preparation equipment and special place.

Third, human resources professionals is an important factor in the preservation of conservation because they require human labor, although the currently available tools for preservation. However, human resources or human remains necessary because the tool does not work automatically.

2. Preservation Effort Ancient Manuscripts Museum Radya Pustaka

The structure of institutions that take care of the ancient manuscripts must be addressed. Management need a tailor-made doors, not combined with other documents, to integrate procurement activities, registration, conservation, restoration, digitization, utilization, and the study of ancient manuscripts.

a). Fumigation

Fumigation is an activity undertaken to bloat the manuscript by using insect repellent vapors or gases or fungus that attacks the manuscript. Fumigation activities undertaken in cooperation with the National Library is not effective because it takes a long time and dependence with other parties. In Radya Pustaka Museum yet available tool for fumigation. The thickness of the manuscript is also an obstacle in doing conservation.

b). Maintain Physical Touch

Radya Pustaka Museum always filled with a lot of visitors, visitors library category usually consists of students, professors, artists, and others. In general, the visitors want to hold the original script, this will make the text more quickly. To the need to increase the ban for holding the original manuscript or manuscript strips, Radya Pustaka Museum visitors can only hold or read the script tedhakan (copy).
c). Improvement of the manuscript (laminate)

Lamination is a process of coating the two surfaces of paper with a reinforcing manuscripts. Repair of damaged manuscripts in a way to cover the damaged script by placing special paper on the part behind the torn manuscript. How to repair a script that is, in a way that is done to repair a torn manuscript is a manuscript of dust cleaning with a brush and a squirt of alcohol 70% and let the first menggering. The next step is to patch with special paper on the manuscript damaged, then coat with oil paper or often also called Japanese paper (Gokayama). This method does not eliminate the value of the information contained in the manuscript because of the clear transparent paper.

d). Digitization

There is already a process of digitizing manuscripts or codices in Radya Pustaka Museum by using a digital camera. This is done as a form to save the ancient manuscripts hundreds of years old and has weathered this from being damaged. Thus, the public will be easy to see and read ancient texts without having to hold the valuable manuscript. However, its implementation has not been maximized.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the above discussion about the preservation of ancient manuscripts in the Radya Pustaka Museum can be summarized as follows. First, the factors that cause less attention in the preservation of ancient manuscripts Radya Pustaka Museum, namely (1) in the absence special budget Radya Pustaka Museum for these activities, so that conservation activities is rarely done; (2) the absence of a special schedule for the preservation of the ancient manuscripts, the museum is only doing preservation if there is any spare time in the absence of a structured schedule; (3) human resources or manpower that is not professional for preservation activities codex.

Second, the need for efforts in the preservation of ancient manuscripts in Radya Pustaka Museum among others; Fumigation activities undertaken in cooperation with the National Library must be actively and quickly. In order to maintain the integrity of the ancient manuscripts need to increase the ban for holding the original manuscript or manuscript strips, Radya Pustaka Museum visitors can only hold or read the script tedhakan (copy). Repair the torn manuscript by way patched with special paper on the manuscript damaged, then coat with oil paper or often also called Japanese paper, to make it more
robust durability without losing the information contained in the manuscript. Perfecting digitizing ancient manuscripts as a form to save the ancient manuscripts hundreds of years old and has weathered this from being damaged. Thus, the public will be easy to see and read ancient texts without having to hold the valuable manuscript.

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REFERENCES


