



## **E-Catalogue Of Wayang Kulit Purwa Collection At Museum Wayang Kekayon Yogyakarta**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Museum Wayang Kekayon Yogyakarta is one of the museums in Indonesia that boasts a wide variety of wayang (shadow puppetry) collections. Founded by Prof. Dr. dr. KPH. Soejono Prawirohadikusumo, Sp. S, Sp.Kj. (K), better known as the late Pak Soejono, this museum serves as a cultural heritage site from the past, emphasizing the importance of preserving and maintaining its collections due to their significant cultural value. Various methods are employed to ensure these collections are preserved while also serving as educational tools for future generations. One such method is the creation of the museum's E-Catalog. The primary goal of the E-Catalog collection is to identify the museum's collections. The creation of the E-Catalog Collection of Museum Wayang Kekayon specifically focuses on the type of leather puppet (wayang kulit purwa) collections. All data is gathered through observation, interviews, and documentation. The process of creating the collection catalog involves several steps, including preparation (related to permissions and artwork reviews), Action Work (taking photos, recording, measuring, and checking each collection), Intellectual Work (writing museum biographies and wayang descriptions), Compilation of materials and information, creation of collection catalog layout designs, and presenting the catalog collection results on the website in flipbook format. The collection catalog contains general information and descriptions of 75 wayang kulit purwa collections. These collections are classified based on wayang characters such as gunung (mountain-shaped screen), gods, Ramayana characters, and Mahabharata characters. With the creation of this collection catalog, it serves as education for the public regarding archives and wayang, enriching cultural knowledge and appreciation.

**Keywords:** Archives and Documentation, Collection E-Catalog, Museum Wayang Kekayon Yogyakarta, Wayang Purwa

### **INTRODUCTION**

Indonesia is a nation blessed with a rich and diverse cultural heritage and high-quality local wisdom. This diversity of local wisdom has given rise to various cultural arts, one of which is wayang. Wayang provides spiritual nourishment, philosophical insights, and entertainment, all packaged in the form of stories through scenes that express human life and its environment. One of the most popular types of wayang in society is Wayang Kulit. Wayang Kulit is a complex art form, the most widespread, deeply rooted in society, and the most philosophically and religiously elaborated (Geertz, 1992:58).

One of the museums with the most complete

collection of wayang is the Museum Wayang Kekayon Yogyakarta, located at Jl. Jogja-Wonosari Km 7 No 277, Kalangan, Baturetno, Banguntapan, Bantul, DI Yogyakarta 55197. The museum was founded by Prof. Dr. dr. KPH. Soejono Prawirohadikusumo, Sp. S, Sp.Kj. (K), commonly known as (the late) Pak Soejono. The Museum Wayang Kekayon Yogyakarta houses various types of wayang collections from across the archipelago and abroad. These collections include Wayang Kulit, replicas of Wayang Wong, Wayang Gedhog, Wayang Kayon, and Wayang Golek. Ninety percent of the collections at the Museum Wayang Kekayon are personal collections, while the rest come from donations and loans from outside parties. Driven by his passion, Pak Soejono began collecting wayang from Indonesia

and abroad, accumulating a complete set of 100 Wayang Kulit Kurawa, which later became a Masterpiece collection at the Museum Wayang Kekayon. Another Masterpiece collection is the collection of zodiac or star relationships with wayang characters (Nofitasari, Personal Interview, September 5, 2023).

Museums play an important role in preserving and maintaining cultural heritage. As stated in the Indonesian Government Regulation Number 66 of 2015 on Museums, a museum is an institution that functions to protect, develop, utilize collections, and communicate them to the public. As a work of cultural heritage from the past, collections in museums need to be preserved and maintained because they hold significant value for history, science, education, religion, culture, technology, and tourism.

Museum collections, as cultural heritage archives, should be managed well and systematically. Archives record decisions, actions, and memories. Archives record decisions, actions, and memories. Archives are a unique and irreplaceable heritage passed down from one generation to the next. Archives are managed from the creation process to the final process to preserve their utility and continuity. Archives are a legitimate source of information supporting current and transparent administrative activities. Archives play an important role in societal development by preserving and aiding individual and collective memory. Archives not only contain information but also reflect cultural content because when archives are created, they are always related to the cultural environment in which they were made (Effendhie, 2019:36).

Archives are necessary to strengthen the argument for ownership claims. Malaysia often claims that Indonesian cultural products, such as wayang, are their heritage. Archiving cultural arts is imagined to be crucial in the arena of the politics of claim among people, cultures, and nation-states (Murti, 2014:6). Archives are useful as sources of memory, decision-making materials, forms of legality, historical references, and to understand historical development (Sugiarto & Wahyono, 2015:13).

One way to manage museum archives is by creating catalogs. The function of creating museum catalogs is to record part or all of the museum's collections, as a key to finding collection details when needed, as a source for bibliographic compilation, and as a reminder tool for collections. Catalog types based on media consist of printed and electronic media. The type

of catalog chosen in this creation is the electronic catalog (e-catalog). The advantages of an e-catalog include easy access by anyone, anywhere, and anytime; rapid dissemination; minimal physical damage; effective, fast, and credible communication media; wide coverage area; interactive (containing audiovisual); and good visual quality. This study will explain the steps in creating the "E-Catalog of Wayang Kulit Purwa Collections at the Museum Wayang Kekayon Yogyakarta."

## **METHODS**

### **A. Approach Method**

The theoretical foundation underlying the creation of the "E-Catalog of Wayang Kulit Purwa Collections at Museum Wayang Kekayon Yogyakarta" refers to the course on Archives and Documentation. The approach in designing the collection's e-catalog employs an aesthetic approach. The word "aesthetic" is derived from "aesthetics" (Eng.), originating from the Greek "aisthanomai," which means "things perceived by the senses and leading to feelings" as opposed to "things known by the mind." The word "aisthanomai" has the root "aesthesia," equivalent to the word feeling or perception. This term is a branch of philosophy that examines and discusses art and beauty and human responses to them.

### **B. Data Collection Methods**

#### **1. Observation**

Observation involves the examination of a research object either directly or indirectly to obtain necessary data for the study. The researcher employs direct participatory observation techniques. By immersing themselves in the field, the researcher engages all senses. The researcher is involved in the process of documenting each collection and classifying Wayang Kulit Purwa. Observations were conducted from September 1 to December 15, 2023.

#### **2. Interview**

The interview is a data collection technique through a one-way oral question-and-answer process. The researcher uses semi-structured interview techniques. This type of interview includes carefully and rigorously arranged questions. The main points forming the basis of the questions are very structured. Interviews were conducted with RM. Donny Suryo Megananda S.Si. M.M., the head of the museum, and Anisah Padma, S.Sn., the museum ambassador.

#### **3. Documentation**

Documents are used in research as a data

source because they are often utilized to test, interpret, and even predict. In the documentation method, the researcher collects existing data and archives related to the creation of the E-Catalog of Wayang Kulit Purwa Collections at the Museum Wayang Kekayon Yogyakarta. This documentation includes photos of the collections and photos of museum activities.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The creation of the e-catalog of collections involves several stages of work. These stages must be implemented according to standard operating procedures. This is done to provide clarity on the steps and work processes, to clarify the relationship between one work process and another, to minimize errors, and to assist in evaluating each work process. The work process of creating the e-catalog of collections includes Pre-Production, Production, and Post-Production.

### A. Pre-Production

Pre-production is the initial data search stage that will serve as a guideline in production. The data obtained is then used as material to determine the structure of the e-catalog to be created. The pre-production stage is crucial because it involves various preparations in creating the collection e-catalog:

#### 1. Data or Material Collection

Data and material collection is the process of searching for data for the catalog. The data referred to are the archives owned by the Museum Wayang Kekayon Yogyakarta. The primary data used is the collection stored in the museum. The steps in collecting data or material are as follows:

##### a. Preparation

This step involves the technical information necessary for catalog creation. The initial stage involves meeting with the Museum Wayang Kekayon Yogyakarta, represented by Mr. Donny Suryo Megananda, to request permission to use the museum as the subject for the e-catalog creation, take pictures of the collection, and archive the collection. The initial meeting was held at the

Museum Benteng Vredeburch on September 1, 2023. Additionally, the researcher sought out previous catalog creation projects to serve as references.

##### b. Action Work

Action work in this context refers to collecting archives through digitization. Digitization is the process of converting printed or physical forms into digital formats. This was done by photographing the collections using a Sony 6300 camera, assisted and supervised by Anisah Padma. Challenges faced during this stage included not being able to open the collection cabinets, limiting the work to Room Unit 1 and taking two days, on October 20 and 23, 2023. The process involved:

- 1) Recording collection data: Not all collections have registration labels, so only the registration numbers were noted.
- 2) Measuring collections: The dimensions of each wayang (length, width, and handle length) were recorded.
- 3) Noting materials used: Interviews with Anisah Padma revealed that all documented wayang kulit purwa were made from buffalo hide, with handles made from buffalo horns.
- 4) Checking collection conditions: The condition of each collection was assessed, noting aspects such as color, paint, and structural integrity.

##### c. Intellectual Work

Intellectual work involves interviews with Donny Suryo Megananda and Anisah Padma, gathering information on the origins, quantity, history, registration data, maintenance, and other catalog-related data. Narratives for each wayang collection were created using various sources such as books, journals, and theses to provide comprehensive insights into each collection's story, characteristics, and form.

##### d. Organizing data or material

From November 2023, data classification began to ensure the data is easily understood. Classified data was organized alphabetically and divided into categories like deities, Ramayana characters, and Mahabharata characters. Non-collection data was categorized into museum profiles, photo collages, certificates and awards, narrative sources, and work process documentation.

e. Presenting material

The catalog presentation utilizes electronic media, specifically a website builder with a flipbook interface. The website builder used is Hostinger, selected for its user-friendly interface and advanced features like AI assistance and eCommerce support. The flipbook platform chosen is Heyzine, known for its ease of use and affordability. Steps include:

- 1) Selecting the website builder platform.
- 2) Choosing the Business Website Builder package on Hostinger.
- 3) Selecting a one-month website duration.
- 4) Creating an account using Google login.
- 5) Completing the payment process.
- 6) Entering the desired website description, processed using AI.
- 7) Adjusting the website design.

For the flipbook:

- 1) Exporting the finalized catalog layout as a PDF.
- 2) Registering and paying on Heyzine.
- 3) Uploading the PDF to Heyzine.
- 4) Adjusting the appearance and animations.
- 5) Converting the PDF into a flipbook.
- 6) Embedding the flipbook into the website using HTML codes from Heyzine.

2. Visualization

Visualization is the final presentation stage of the e-catalog, involving the expression of ideas or feelings through images, text (words and numbers), maps, graphics, etc. It transforms concepts into visuals. The catalog is in portrait format, measuring 21x27 cm.

## B. Production

The creation of the "E-Catalog Collection of Wayang Kulit Purwa Museum Wayang Kekayon Yogyakarta" involves several essential elements, including:

1. Administration

Administration involves organizing tasks and providing support to facilitate

the smooth creation and achievement of the e-catalog project. This includes using tools and software such as laptops, hard drives or flash drives, cameras, and writing instruments. The software used includes Adobe InDesign, Adobe Photoshop, and Google Drive.

2. Work Schedule

Scheduling work is crucial in the project creation process. It helps determine when activities occur and their interdependencies. Scheduling identifies critical activities requiring extra effort and those with time flexibility. It allows for observing all activities, understanding the sequence, duration, resource allocation plans, and estimating the smooth progress of each process. The creation of the E-Catalog took place from September 1, 2023, to May 26, 2024.

3. Work Team

The work team structure formalizes the division, grouping, and coordination of tasks. The team includes:

- a. Project Manager (Dewi Nofitasari): Responsible for the entire e-catalog project from planning to evaluation.
- b. Photographer (Dewi Nofitasari): Handles the digital documentation of the museum's collections. Photo editing ensures accurate colors despite lighting or sensor variations.
- c. Graphic Designer (Dewi Nofitasari): Creates visual content, designs the e-catalog layout, and produces promotional materials like posters and infographics.
- d. Display Team (M. Anand Nur Iza, Ika Nur Izza, Yohana Raras Pritandari, Latifa Nilamsari): Assists in arranging, designing, and organizing display elements.

4. Documentation

Documentation involves photographic or written information that describes an artwork or object, recording its physical characteristics and context (Susanto, 2018: 110). Each creation process stage is documented as archival evidence for future reference.

5. Finance

Financial management involves effectively and efficiently managing, allocating, using funds, and managing assets to achieve the project's objectives (Menne, 2023: 2). The budget for the e-catalog project is situational, depending on the type of project. All funds used in creating the e-catalog are personal.

6. Publication

Publication involves producing news materials or documenting events related to the e-catalog creation. The aim is to introduce and



disseminate information about the final project exhibition. Publication occurs through personal Instagram accounts, the museum's account, the Arts Management department, and WhatsApp (Instagram accounts: dewinft\_\_, museumwayangkekayon, and tks\_isiyk).

#### 7. Display

The e-catalog will be exhibited in the Final Project Exhibition of the Arts Management Department. Display preparation occurs two days before the exhibition. Materials presented include infographics, documentation of the creation process, museum profiles, photos of wayang, and a computer to showcase the e-catalog.

### C. Post-Production

Post-production is the final finishing process of a series of production processes. The post-production process of creating the "E-Catalog Collection of Wayang Kulit Purwa Museum Wayang Kekayon Yogyakarta" includes the following steps:

1. Proper Storage of Documentation: All documentation used in creating the e-catalog is stored securely.
2. Renewal of Hostinger Website and Heyzine Flipbook Subscription: Monthly subscriptions for the Hostinger website and Heyzine flipbook are extended as necessary.
3. Disposal of Manuscripts (Working Papers): Unused manuscripts are disposed of if necessary.
4. Review of Catalog Design: The design of the final catalog is reviewed to ensure quality and accuracy.
5. Website Maintenance: Regular maintenance of the Hostinger website is conducted to keep it running smoothly.
6. Distribution of E-Catalog Results: The distribution plan for the "E-Catalog Collection of Wayang Kulit Purwa Museum Wayang Kekayon Yogyakarta" includes:
  - a. Collaboration with Art Teachers: Partnering with art teachers in schools to use the e-catalog as an educational tool about wayang.
  - b. Creation of Instructional Video: Producing a video tutorial on accessing the e-catalog collection and uploading it to the

@museumwayangkekayon Instagram account.

- c. Barcode or QR Code Implementation: Creating barcode or QR code links to the website and placing them in Unit 1 of the Museum Wayang Kekayon Yogyakarta. This allows visitors to delve deeper into the collection of wayang kulit purwa.

### CONCLUSION

The idea behind this Final Project creation is the E-Catalog Collection of Leather Puppet Collection Museum Wayang Kekayon Yogyakarta. The collections in the catalog are of the type of Wayang Kulit Purwa. This refers to the meaning of Wayang Kulit Purwa, namely, a puppet show whose performance story is sourced from the Mahabharata or Ramayana scriptures. This catalog contains visual archives and textual archives related to puppet collections. Meanwhile, the Wayang Kekayon Yogyakarta Puppet Museum is included in the type of special museum. Because the museum only displays one branch of art, namely puppetry.

Based on the discussion, the steps in creating the E-Catalog Collection of Leather Puppet Museum Wayang Kekayon Yogyakarta are as follows:

1. Preparation (Technical Information): Initial meetings and permissions with the museum, as well as literature review and artwork review.
2. Action Work (Collecting Archives): Taking photographs, recording, measuring dimensions, and checking the condition of the collections.
3. Intellectual Work: Interviews with museum staff regarding origins, numbers, histories, registration data, collection maintenance, and other catalog-supporting information. This aims to enhance understanding of the museum's background and history. Intellectual work also includes creating narratives or descriptions of the collections.
4. Classification of Collection and Non-Collection Data.
5. Compiling Catalog Content (Organized by Established Data Classification).
6. Creating Design or Visualization Layouts in Book Form.
7. Final Checking with the Museum.
8. Presenting the Produced Catalog into a Book Form on the Website.

The final results of this catalog are as follows:

1. Producing archives and documentation related to leather puppet collections in the form of an E-Catalog collection.
2. This E-Catalog collection contains 75 collections organized by classification and alphabetically sorted.

3. Media used to present this catalog are electronic media, namely websites and flipbooks.
4. This catalog is rectangular with dimensions of 21x27 cm in portrait orientation.
5. The content structure of the catalog includes Cover Page, Statement of Authenticity of Work, Table of Contents, Museum Collection Catalog Definition, Museum Profile, Definition of Wayang Kulit Purwa, Archive Scheme, Collection Gallery, Museum Photo Collage, Certificates and Awards, Alphabetical Data Index, Narrative and Photo Sources, Work Process Documentation, End Page (thank you and logo), and Back Cover.
6. The catalog comprises 233 pages.

Several challenges were encountered during the creation process of the E-Catalog collection, including:

1. Difficulty in scheduling meetings with Mr. Donny Surya Megananda, the museum's head, due to his busy schedule.
2. Loss of the museum's collection registration book, necessitating tracking of this data through the DIY Cultural Office.
3. Display cabinet for the collection that couldn't be opened due to long-term lack of conservation. Conservation was last performed before the pandemic, resulting in only collections in unit 1 being photographed and archived.
4. Archiving practices by the museum that do not fully meet archival standards.

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