International Association of Music Libraries, Archives and Documentation Centres (IAML)

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Preliminary programme
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filière du DLSD est maintenant construite. Elle intègre le processus de collecte et le contrôle des fichiers (FLAC, XML, JPEG) par des transferts de flux entre Kantar et la BnF tout en garantissant leur conservation dans un système d'archivage pérenne. Elle permet la production automatique de notices bibliographiques dans le catalogue public. Elle assure enfin la diffusion sécurisée de ces fichiers auprès des chercheurs et des professionnels accrédités.

Le projet DLSD est entré en production en décembre 2019 avec le distributeur Idol. Pour ses deux premières années d'exploitation, la filière DLSD a enregistré par ce flux 4 460 références en 2020, puis 9 103 en 2021. L'expérimentation va se poursuivre désormais avec Universal (qui déclare près de 100 000 nouvelles références dématérialisées par an) pour un passage en production dans le courant de l'année 2022. S'en suivront dans les années à venir les catalogues de Sony et Warner puis de Believe.

Andreia Duarte (Centro de Estudos em Música e Dança (INET-md) / University of Aveiro)
Cataloguing gramophone disc records at the Museum of the University of Aveiro: a contribution to the integration of sound documents in multidisciplinary information platforms

The University of Aveiro, in Portugal, currently holds a total of around 7359 gramophone disc records in its custody. This large number of gramophone disc records is a result of donations by individual collectors since 2012. These individual collectors took safeguarding initiatives, reuniting gramophone disc records that contained diverse repertoires such as fado, musical theatre, sound plays, Portuguese popular music, classical western music, poem recitation, religious music, and others. The disc records within these collections were published by several record companies, many of which are out of activity or of unknown origin. The labels are often either damaged, incomplete, or riddled with syntax errors and inaccurate translations. Catalogue, publisher and matrix numbers are not standardized across publishers. Reissues are sometimes difficult to identify due to the commercial and business practices common at the time. In order to describe the contents of these disc records, it is essential to listen, analyse and research said disc records thoroughly. The institutionalization of these collections requires digital preservation protocols. Due to the typology of these types of collections, there are dichotomies and different approaches regarding their treatment. Following a harmonization approach, in a GLAM scenario (Galleries, Libraries, Archives, Museums), with this paper, I intend to share my experience in dealing with different norms of organization and representation of sound sources, and the guidelines that were followed in their implementation in the Museum of the University of Aveiro. With this case study, I also hope to promote the discussion about new approaches in the treatment of these types of collections.

Steven Jeon (University of Birmingham)
Preparing a thematic catalogue of the British string quartets of the early twentieth century

Roughly 600 string quartet works were written by British composers between 1890 and 1950. This is a surprising number with comparison to other European countries. There should be at some point a dedicated thematic catalogue on British string quartets would be necessary. My purpose of producing a thematic catalogue is twofold: (a) to provide a comprehensive information database of early twentieth century British string quartets in a timeframe and (b) to demonstrate the extensive production of British string quartets written around the early twentieth century and the legacy of string quartet repertoires in Britain at that time.

My paper essentially outlines the discussion of preparation of a thematic catalogue of British string quartets in the early twentieth century. The first part of the paper discusses how I have organised the data, based on three models: Functional Requirements of Bibliographic Records (FRBR) and Functional Requirements of Authority Data (FRAD) and Resource Description Access (RDA). The