

Challenges and opportunities for computational analysis of wax cylinders

Joren Six¹, Olmo Cornelis² and Marc Leman¹

¹*IPEM, Ghent University, Belgium*

²*Indiana University, USA*

joren.six@ugent.be

Overview I

Introduction

- Wax cylinders
- Archives

Challenges

- Signal/noise
- Reliability of meta-data
- Recording/playback speed of wax cylinders
- Missing context

Opportunities

- Pitch interval analysis

Conclusion

Wax cylinders



Figure: A wax cylinder recording from a 1911 expedition by Hutereau.

Early field recordings were captured on wax cylinders.

- ▶ 1895-1935
- ▶ No electricity needed
- ▶ Noisy
- ▶ Limited frequency range

Archives: ATM (USA), RMCA (Belgium)



Figure: Locations of recordings in the RMCA-archive.

Collection of the Royal Museum for Central Africa (RMCA), Tervuren, Belgium

- ▶ More than 35 000 items
- ▶ Mainly field recordings from Central Africa
- ▶ First recordings from 1890s
- ▶ Many analogue carriers types
- ▶ Challenging meta-data

Archives of Traditional Music at Indiana University (ATM, USA)

Signal/noise

- ▶ Segmentation
- ▶ Noise levels
- ▶ Some repetitive noise sources

Most wax cylinders contain segments with a reasonable signal/noise ratio.



Figure: Wax cylinder, a source of noise

Reliability of meta-data — Problems

Meta-data problematic [2, 3]:

- ▶ Changing geographical nomenclature
- ▶ Many vernacular names for musical instruments
- ▶ Transcription of tonal languages (Yoruba, Igbo, Ashanti, Ewe)
- ▶ Collection vs scientific field work

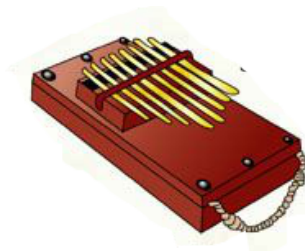


Figure: Kombi, Kembe, Ekembe, Ikembe, Dikembe or Likembe?

Reliability of meta-data — Quantify

Check meta-data via duplicate detection[4]

1. Find duplicate items[6]
2. Compare meta-data
3. Analyze differences

2.5% (887 of 35306)
duplicates in RMCA archive.

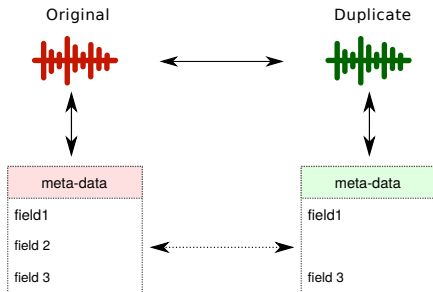


Figure: Comparison of meta-data fields using duplicates

Reliability of meta-data — Fields

Field	Empty	Different	Exact match	Fuzzy or exact match
Year	20.83%	13.29%	65.88%	65.88%
People	21.17%	17.34%	61.49%	64.86%
Country	0.79%	3.15%	96.06%	96.06%
Province	55.52%	5.63%	38.85%	38.85%
Place	33.45%	16.67%	49.89%	55.86%
Language	42.34%	8.45%	49.21%	55.74%
<i>Title</i>	42.23%	38.40%	19.37%	30.18%
Collector	10.59%	14.08%	75.34%	86.71%

Table: Comparison of pairs of meta-data fields

Reliability of meta-data — Fuzzy

Original title	Duplicate title
Warrior dance	Warriors dance
Amangbetu Olia	Amangbetu olya
Coming out of walekele	Walekele coming out
Nantoo	Yakubu Nantoo
O ho yi yee yi yee	O ho yi yee yie yee
Enjoy life	Gently enjoy life
Eshidi	Eshidi (man's name)
Green Sahel	The green Sahel
Ngolo kele	Ngolokole

Table: Pairs of fuzzily matched titles. The fuzzy match algorithm is based on Srensen/Dice coefficients.

Recording/playback speed of wax cylinders

Recording speed often unknown.

- ▶ Various systems (G)
- ▶ 80-240 cycles/s
- ▶ Some use reference tones

Absolute pitch unreliable.



Figure: Wax cylinder,
speed unknown

Missing context

Context needed for a deep understanding of single recordings. A few aspects:

- ▶ Dance
- ▶ Language
- ▶ Religion
- ▶ Instrument building

Audio only offers a limited snapshot of (music) culture. Context might be changed dramatically and impossible to re-create.



Figure: Wax cylinder, without context

Opportunities

Unique snapshots of century old musical practices. Opportunities for comparative studies:

- ▶ Compare current with past practices
- ▶ Compare musical idioms with western idioms
- ▶ Universals in scales?

Opportunities

Pitfall

- ▶ Noisy
- ▶ Unreliable meta-data
- ▶ Recording speed unknown
- ▶ Context missing for individuals

Avoidance

- ▶ Select less noisy segments manually
- ▶ Limit meta-data dependency
- ▶ Avoid claims about absolute pitch
- ▶ Focus on patterns, systems, populations

Pitch interval analysis

Manual, computer assisted analysis with Tarsos [5]

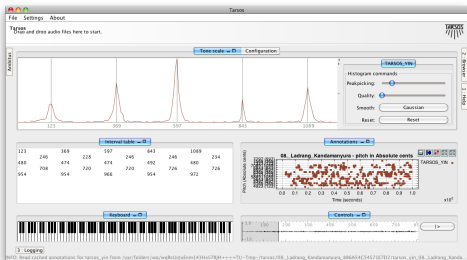
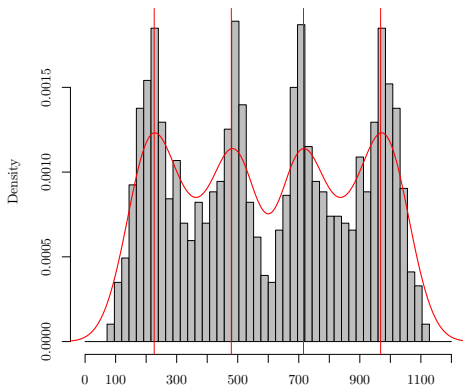
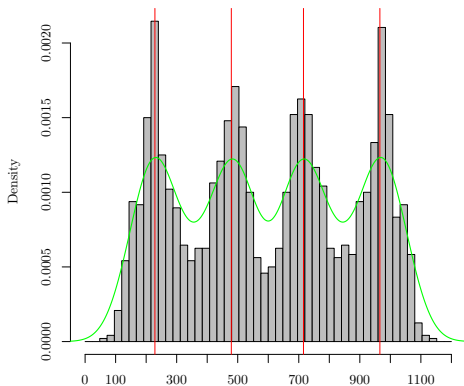


Figure: Tarsos software system for pitch analysis.

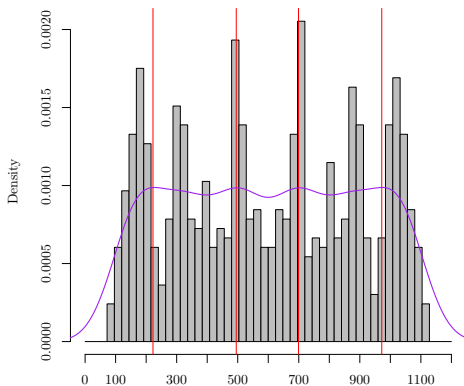
Pitch interval analysis - 4 PC



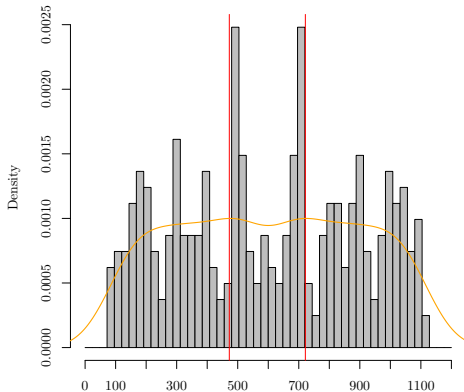
Pitch interval analysis - 5 PC



Pitch interval analysis - 6 PC



Pitch interval analysis - 7 PC



Pitch interval analysis - Preliminary results

Very large diversity but some general findings:

- ▶ The fifth is almost always present.
- ▶ Scales with four and five PC's share 240 cents as basic interval.
- ▶ Scales with six and seven pitch classes share 170 cents

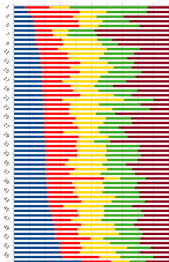


Figure: Diversity in 55 pentatonic scales, ordered by interval size of first interval.

Conclusion

- ▶ Presented a way to quantify meta-data quality in digital music archives via duplicates[4, 1]
- ▶ Presented challenges and opportunities to research on wax cylinder recordings
- ▶ Preliminary results on pitch content of 400 wax cylinders

Bibliography I

- [1] Federica Bressan, Joren Six, and Marc Leman.
Applications of duplicate detection: linking meta-data and merging music archives. The experience of the IPEM historical archive of electronic music.
In *Proceedings of 4th International Digital Libraries for Musicology workshop (DLfM 2017)*, page submitted, Shanghai (China), 2017. ACM Press.
- [2] Olmo Cornelis, Rita De Caluwe, Guy Detr, Axel Hallez, Marc Leman, Tom Matth, Dirk Moelants, and Jos Gansemans.
Digitisation of the ethnomusicological sound archive of the rmca.
IASA Journal, 26:35–44, 2005.
- [3] Olmo Cornelis, Micheline Lesaffre, Dirk Moelants, and Marc Leman.
Access to ethnic music: Advances and perspectives in content-based music information retrieval.
Signal Processing, 90(4):1008 – 1031, 2010.
Special Section: Ethnic Music Audio Documents: From the Preservation to the Fruition.
- [4] Joren Six, Federica Bressan, and Marc Leman.
Applications of duplicate detection in music archives: From metadata comparison to storage optimisation - The case of the Belgian Royal Museum for Central Africa.
In *Proceedings of the 13th Italian Research Conference on Digital Libraries (IRCDL 2018)*, In Press - 2018.
- [5] Joren Six, Olmo Cornelis, and Marc Leman.
Tarsos, a modular platform for precise pitch analysis of Western and non-Western music.
Journal of New Music Research, 42(2):113–129, 2013.

Bibliography II

- [6] Joren Six and Marc Leman.
Panako - A scalable acoustic fingerprinting system handling time-scale and pitch modification.
In *Proceedings of the 15th ISMIR Conference (ISMIR 2014)*, pages 1–6, 2014.