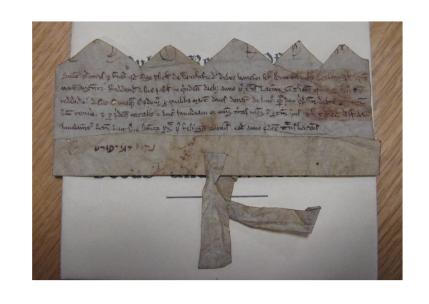


Exploring medieval charters: the ChartEx Project

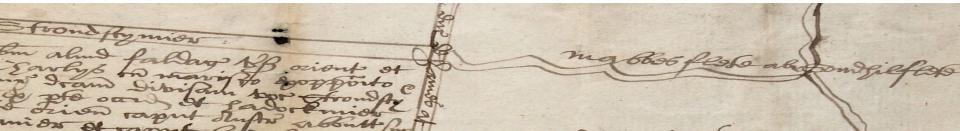
Roger Evans

Natural Language Technology Group University of Brighton



www.chartex.org

@ChartExProject



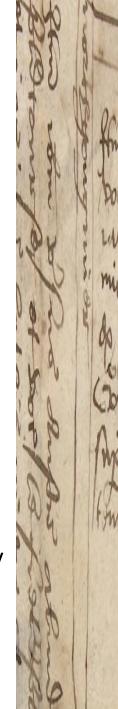


Charters

Charters are legal documents recording agreements about land and buildings

(like modern 'Title Deeds')

- Charters are among the oldest written records of 'everyday'
 European life and society going right back to 1100's
- Early charters were all in Latin also in English from around 1300's
- Thousands of charters survive, handwritten documents on delicate scrolls
- Charters contain lots of information about people, sites, occupations and social and economic relationships, but unlocking them is a highly specialised, manual task.
- Historians have invested a lot of effort recently transcribing charter texts to digital form.

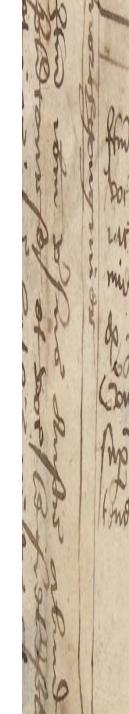


Example Charter

(from the Vicars Choral collection, University of York)

408. Grant by Thomas son of Josce goldsmith and citizen of York to his younger son Jeremy of half his land lying in length from Petergate at the churchyard of St. Peter to houses of the prebend of Ampleford and in breadth from Steyngate to land which mag. Simon de Evesham inhabited; paying Thomas and his heirs 1d. or [a pair of] white gloves worth 1 d. at Christmas. Warranty. Seal.

NB: this is actually a translation from a Latin original.

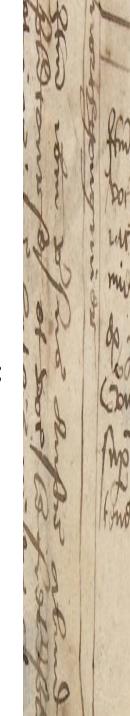


Example Charter

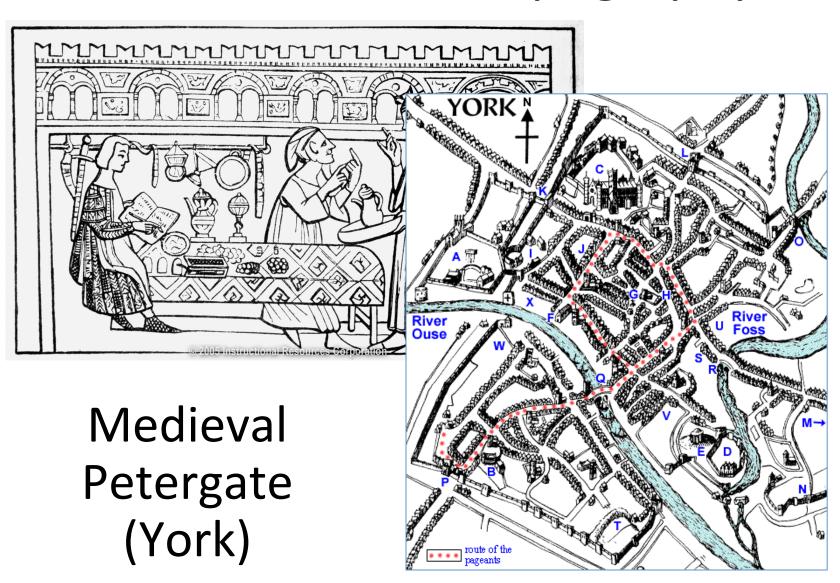
(from the Vicars Choral collection, University of York)

408. Grant by Thomas son of Josce goldsmith and citizen of York to his younger son Jeremy of half his land lying in length from Petergate at the churchyard of St. Peter to houses of the prebend of Ampleford and in breadth from Steyngate to land which mag. Simon de Evesham inhabited; paying Thomas and his heirs 1d. or [a pair of] white gloves worth 1 d. at Christmas. Warranty. Seal.

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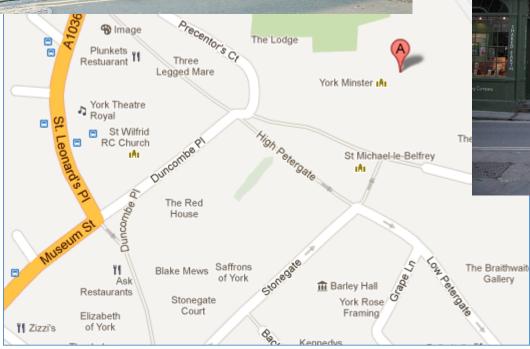
Urban Historic Topography



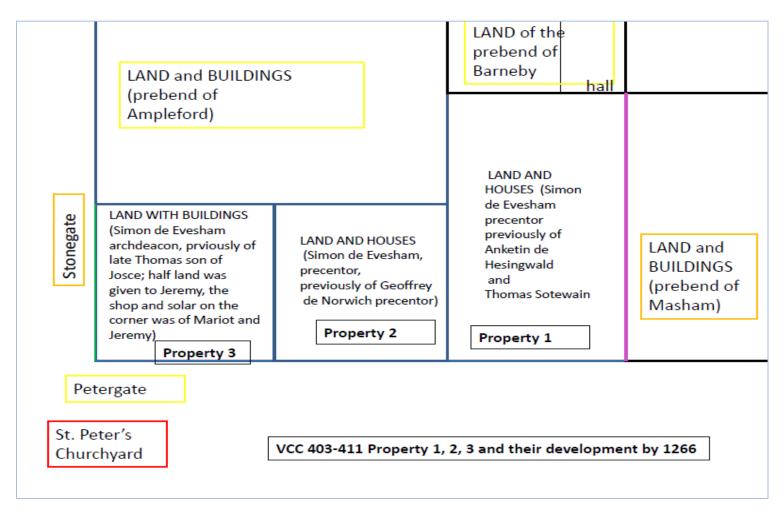


Petergate today





Conceptual plan of logical relationships





ChartEx project aims

- Apply Natural Language Processing (NLP) and Data Mining (DM) to medieval charters to extract information about places, people and transactions
- Develop a Virtual
 Workbench (VWB) for
 historical researchers to
 explore relationships
 across whole collections
 of charters



ChartEx project team

Partners

University of York: History (Sarah Rees Jones, Stefania Perring) and Human Computer Interaction (Helen Petrie, Christopher Power, David Swallow)

University of Brighton: Natural Language Processing (Roger Evans, Lynne Cahill)

University of Leiden: Data Mining (Arno Knobbe, Marvin Meeng)

University of Washington: History, Web Services (Robert Stacey, Jon Crump)

University of Toronto: History and Digital Archives (Michael Gervers, Robin

Sutherland-Harris)

Columbia University: History and Digital Libraries (Adam Kosto)

Data Repositories: The National Archives (UK); Borthwick; DEEDS Project, U of

Toronto; Columbia Digital Humanities (CBMA)

Funding

Digging into Data Challenge (<u>www.diggingintodata.org</u>)

AHRC, ESRC, JISC (UK); NEH, IMLS, NSF (USA); SSHRC (CAN); OSR (NL)







Kanga Methodology

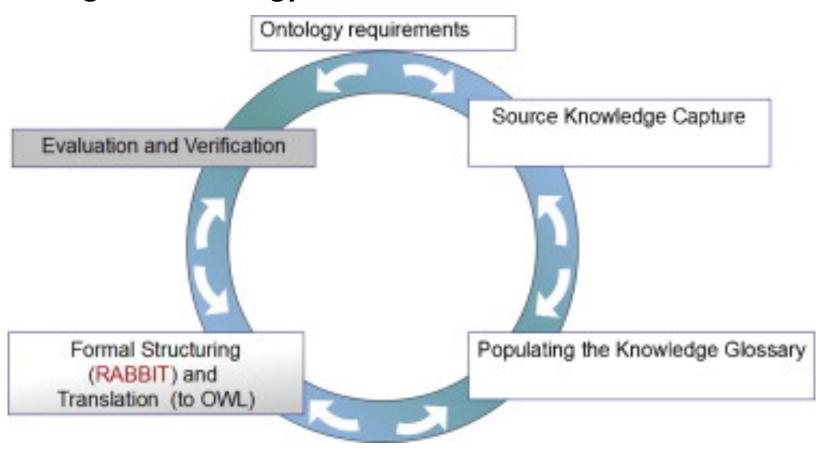


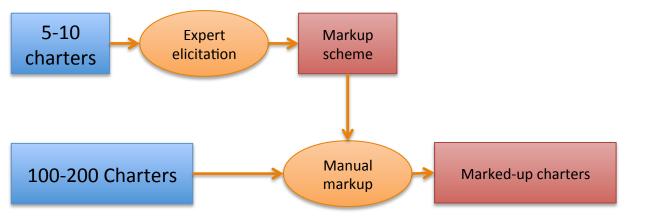
Fig. 1 The phases of the Kanga Methodology. The white boxes indicate the phases performed by domain experts. The formal structuring is done by domain experts using Rabbit, while the translation to OWL is ...

Ronald Denaux, Catherine Dolbear, Glen Hart, Vania Dimitrova, Anthony G. Cohn

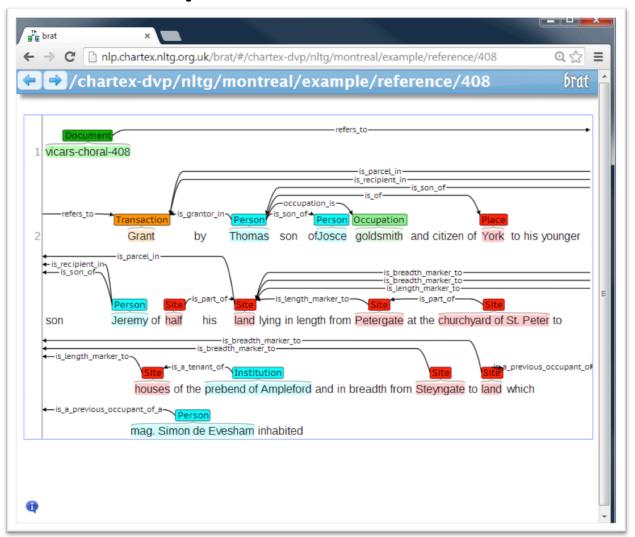
Supporting domain experts to construct conceptual ontologies: A holistic approach

Web Semantics: Science, Services and Agents on the World Wide Web Volume 9, Issue 2 2011 113 - 127

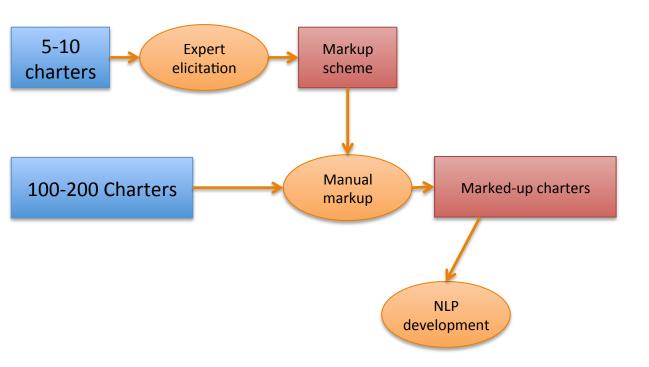
http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.websem.2011.02.001

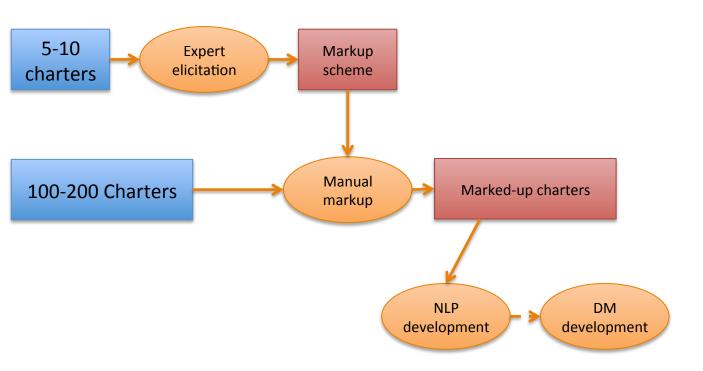


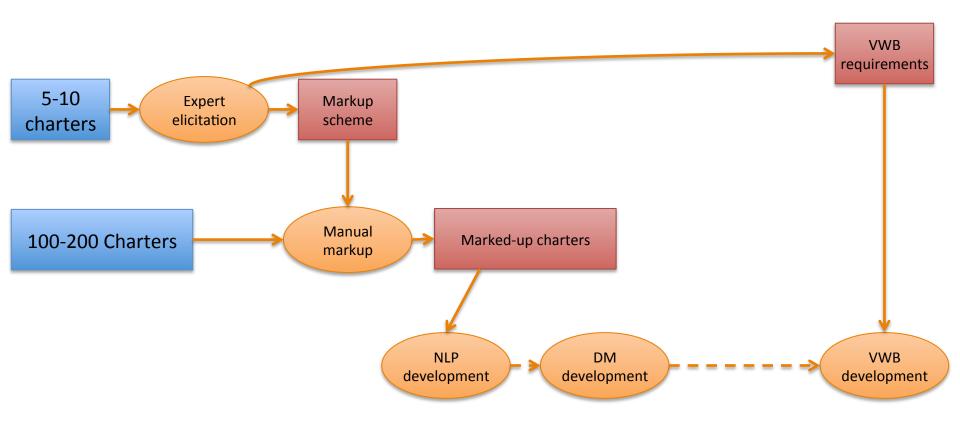
BRAT rapid annotation tool

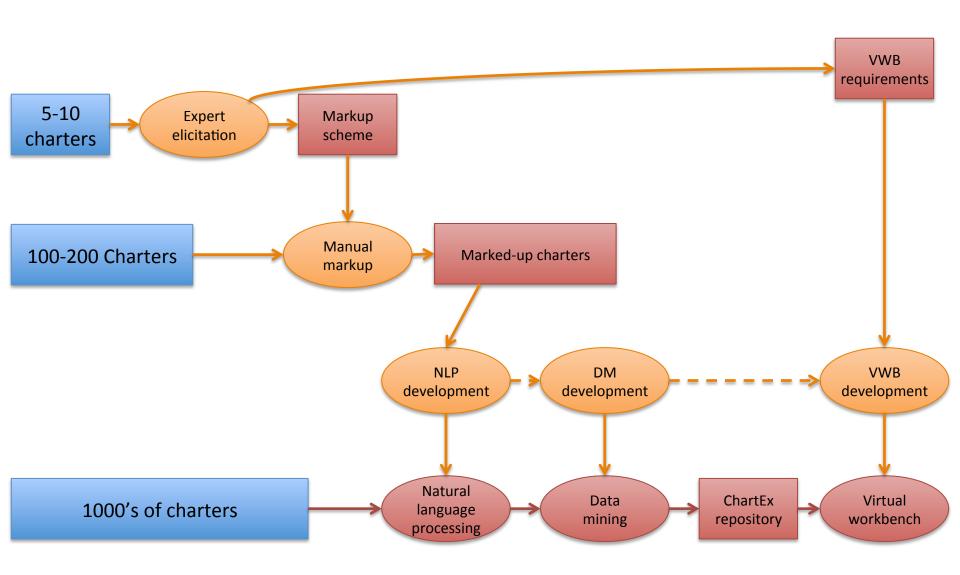


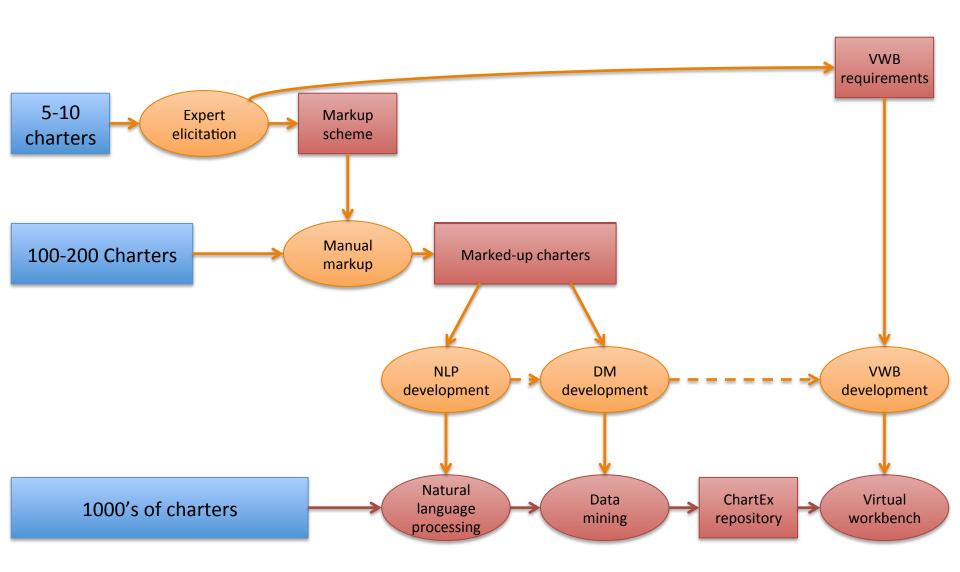
Pontus Stenetorp, Sampo Pyysalo, Goran Topić, Tomoko Ohta, Sophia Ananiadou and Jun'ichi Tsujii (2012). brat: a Web-based Tool for NLP-Assisted Text Annotation. In *Proceedings of the Demonstrations Session at EACL 2012*. (http://brat.nlplab.org/)







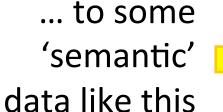




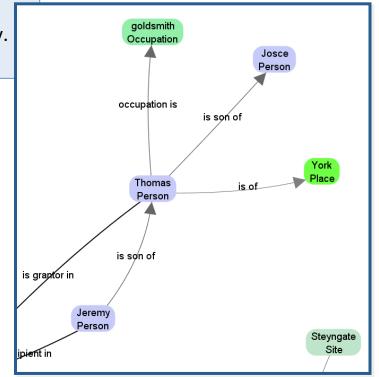
The NLP task

408. Grant by Thomas son of Josce goldsmith and citizen of York to his younger son Jeremy of half his land lying in length from Petergate at the churchyard of St. Peter to houses of the prebend of Ampleford and in breadth from Steyngate to land which mag. Simon de Evesham inhabited; paying Thomas and his heirs 1d. or [a pair of] white gloves worth 1 d. at Christmas. Warranty. Seal.

Get from a text like this ..







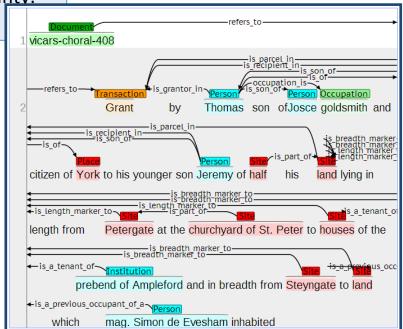
The NLP task

408. Grant by Thomas son of Josce goldsmith and citizen of York to his younger son Jeremy of half his land lying in length from Petergate at the churchyard of St. Peter to houses of the prebend of Ampleford and in breadth from Steyngate to land which mag. Simon de Evesham inhabited; paying Thomas and his heirs 1d. or [a pair of] white gloves worth 1 d. at Christmas. Warrantv. Seal.

Get from a text like this ..

... which is not really very different from this (BRAT)





The NLP task

408. Grant by Thomas son of Josce goldsmith and citizen of York to his younger son Jeremy of half his land lying in length from Petergate at the churchyard of St. Peter to houses of the prebend of Ampleford and in breadth from Steyngate to land which mag. Simon de Evesham inhabited; paying Thomas and his heirs 1d. or [a pair of] white gloves worth 1 d. at Christmas. Warranty. Seal.



... although actually 'under the hood' it looks more like this



T1 Document 0 17
T2 Transaction 18 23

T3 Person 27 33

T4 Person 40 45

T5 Occupation 46 55

vicars-choral-408

Grant

Thomas

Josce

goldsmith

R5 refers to Arg1:T1 Arg2:T2

R6 is_grantor_in Arg1:T3 Arg2:T2

R7 is son of Arg1:T3 Arg2:T4

R8 occupation_is Arg1:T3 Arg2:T5

NLP approach

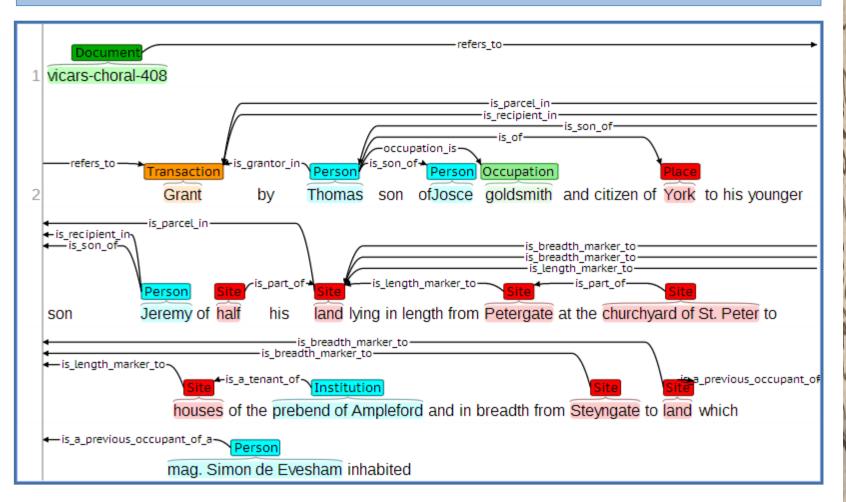
A (mostly) non-statistical, rule-based information extraction architecture. Layered fst-like pattern matching defined in terms of default inheritance hierarchies. Patterns (generalisations and exceptions) learnt from empirical data. Flat semantics reminiscent of minimal recursion approaches.

Pattern layers	Semantic			
	Phrasal			
	Syntax			
	Lexical			
	Token			
	Word			
ELF				
DATR				

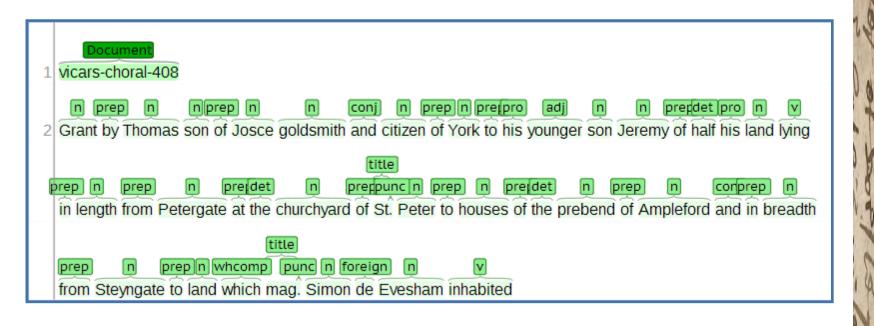
Gluing phrases together using semantic expectations
Building phrases participating in subcat and coord etc
Building local syntactic structures
Identify multi-word expressions that behave like words
Identify properties of individual words (known types etc)
Bootstrapping lexical access using external tools (POS etc)
A lexical approach to multi-word/sentence processing
A default inheritance language for defining lexicons

The manual annotation

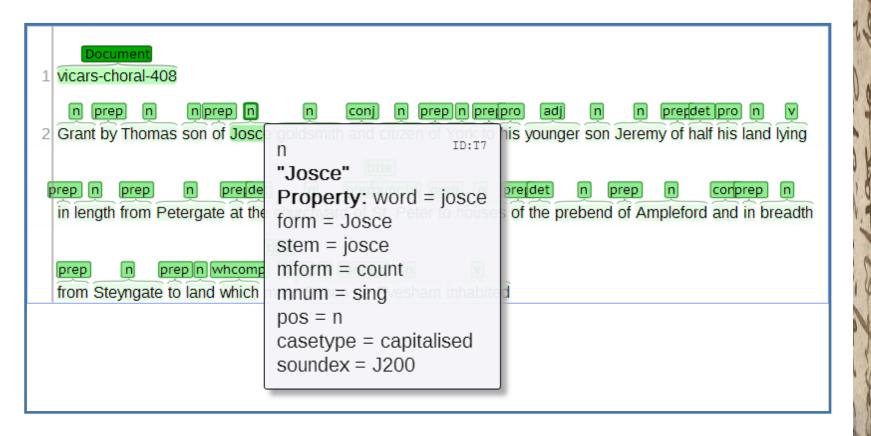
Grant by Thomas son of Josce goldsmith and citizen of York to his younger son Jeremy of half his land lying in length from Petergate at the churchyard of St. Peter to houses of the prebend of Ampleford and in breadth from Steyngate to land which mag. Simon de Evesham inhabited;



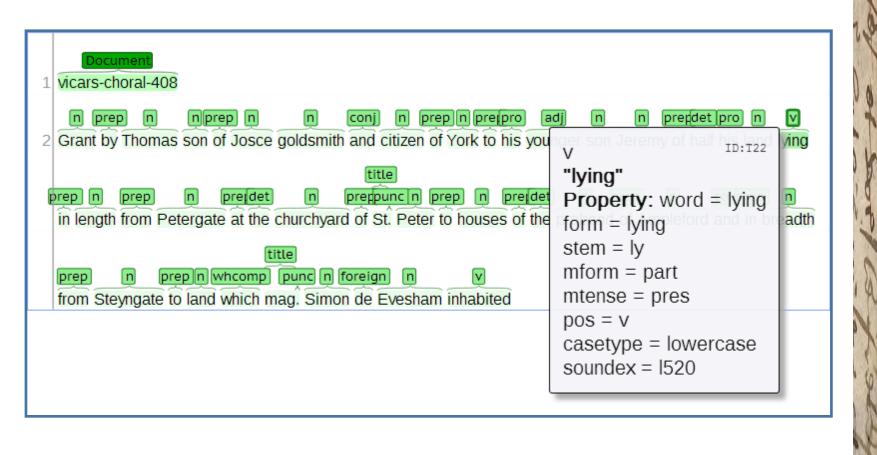
Word layer: basic information about individual words, collected 'outside' the main ChartEx NLP system (using external tools – part of speech tagger, stemmer, Soundex coding etc.)



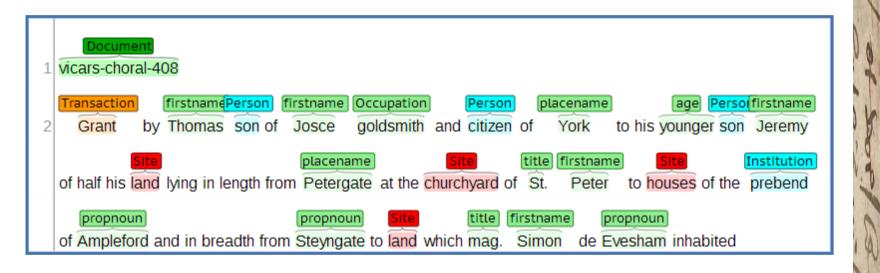
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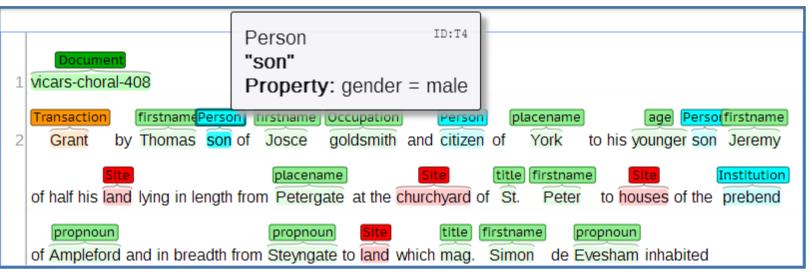
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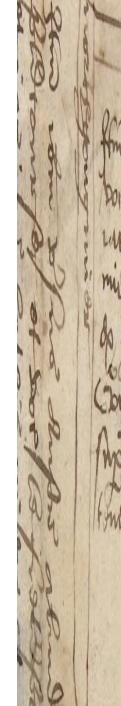


Token layer: identify semantic types and intrinsic properties (eg gender) of known individual words (not all of these types feature in the final output). Some types are inferred – eg unknown capitalised words are proper nouns.

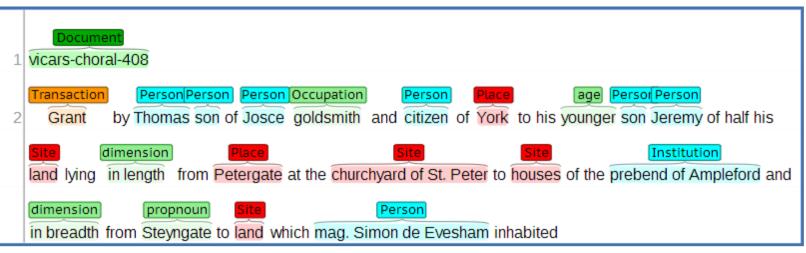


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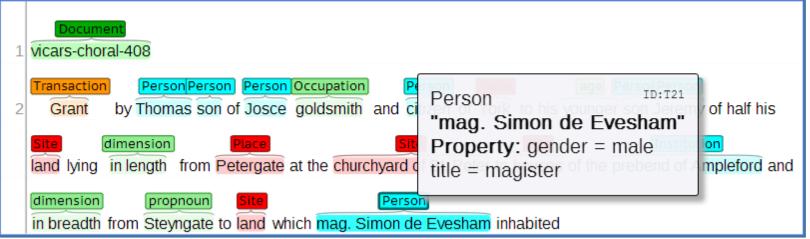


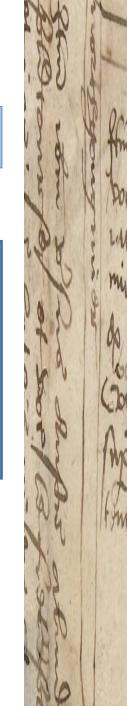
Lexical layer: identify simple lexical phrases – groups of tokens that act as individual units. Promote other individual tokens to lexical items (with lexical types).



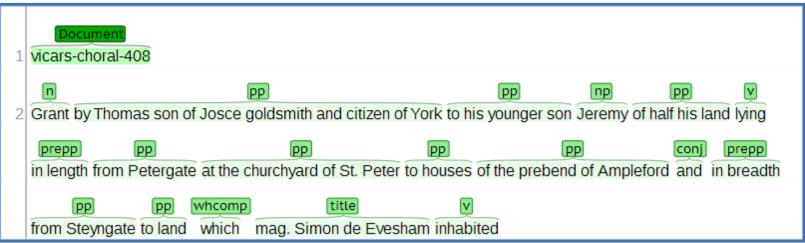


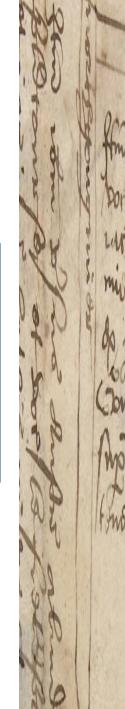
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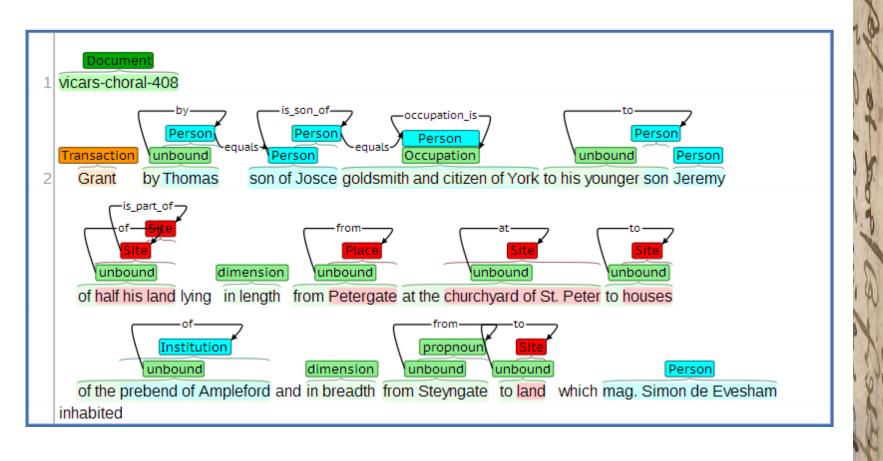


Syntax layer: build (local) syntactic structure to identify basic constituents of the sentence.

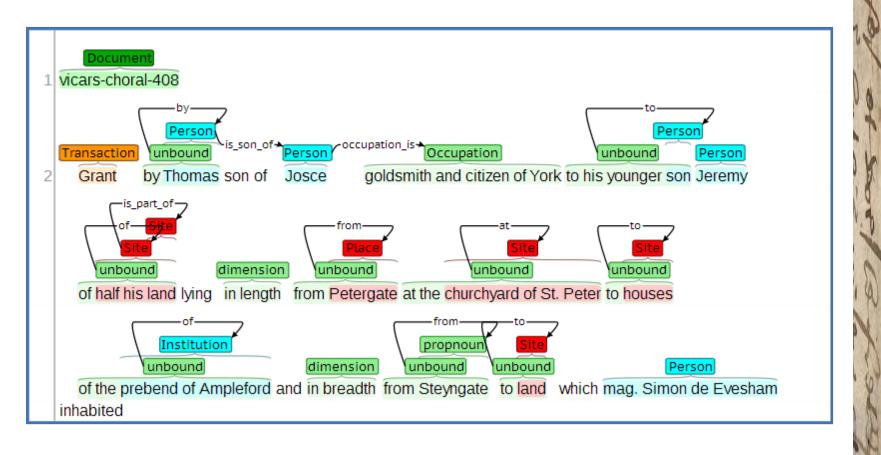




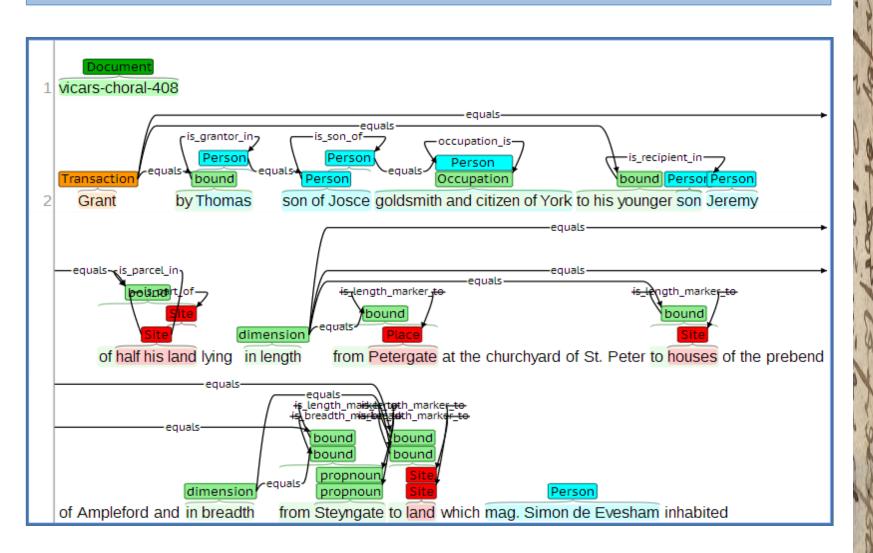
Phrasal layer: use part-of-speech tags to build lexical items into local syntactic/semantic structures. These have lots of **unbound** arguments – like jigsaw pieces waiting to be slotted together.



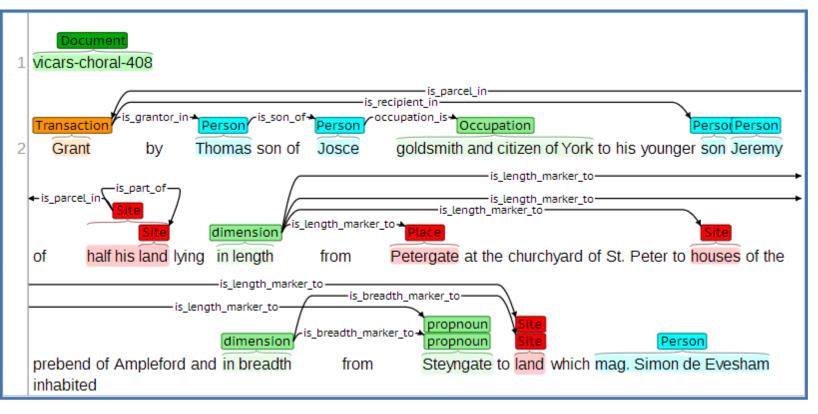
Phrasal layer: use part-of-speech tags to build lexical items into local syntactic/semantic structures – and then 'collapse' all the **equals** relations.

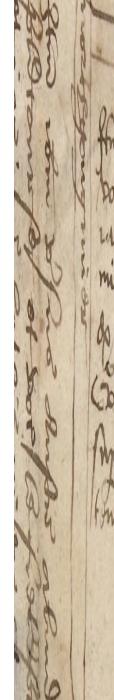


Semantic layer: build semantic relationships by gluing the pieces together. Again, first we use **equals** relations to capture the structure

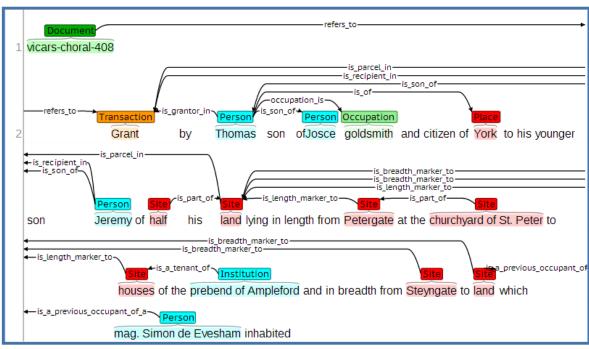


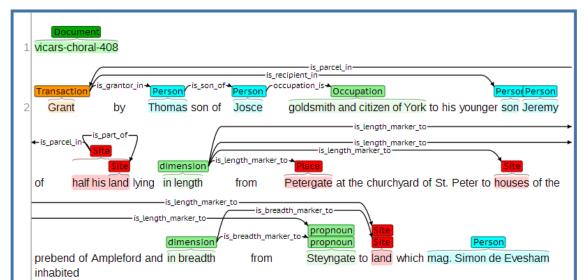
Semantic layer: build semantic relationships – and then we collapse them down

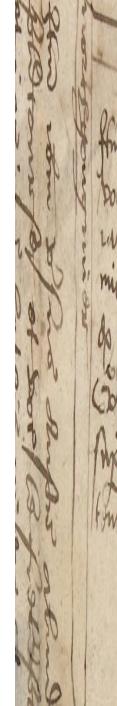




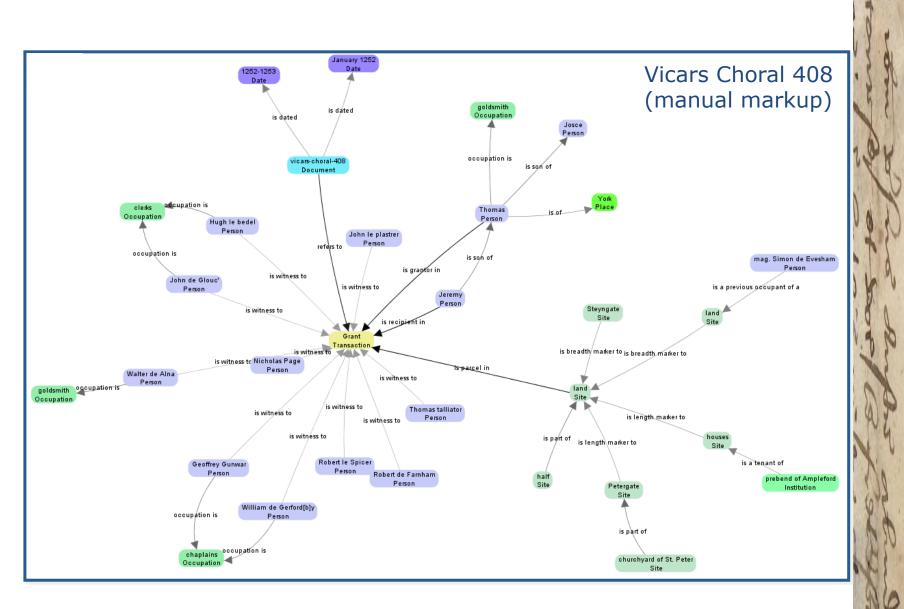
How did we do?







Data Mining – probabilistic record linkage



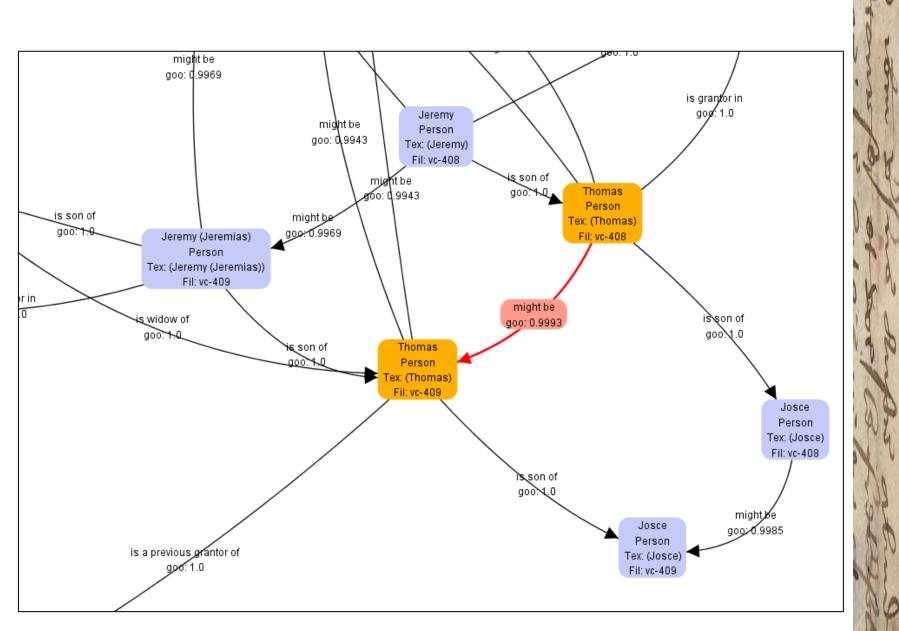
Matching information between charters Vicars Choral 408 Occupation Josce Person occupation is is son of Petergate Thomas is a previous grantor of Person remy (Jeremias) Person is son of is graptor in Jeremy Thomas Person Person Steyngate occupation is Site ecipientin Occupation is son of is/of Josce Person Vicars Choral 409

Probabilistic reasoning "Thomas son of Josce, goldsmith"

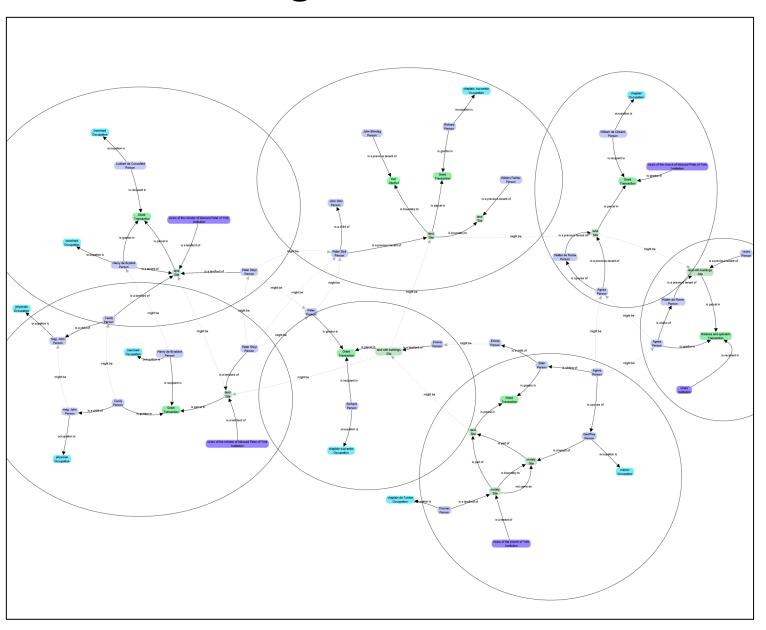
• Statistics p(Thomas) = 0.12 (common name) p(Josce) = 0.0015 (uncommon name) p(Goldsmith) = 0.04 (common profession)

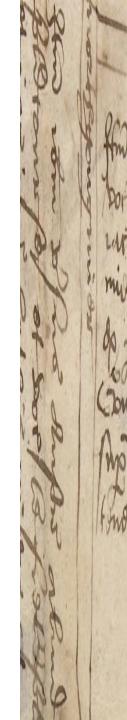
- Dating
 vc-408 1252-1253
 vc-409 1253-1261
- Final confidence
 conf (Thomas 408, Thomas 409) = 0.9993

"Thomas son of Josce" matched

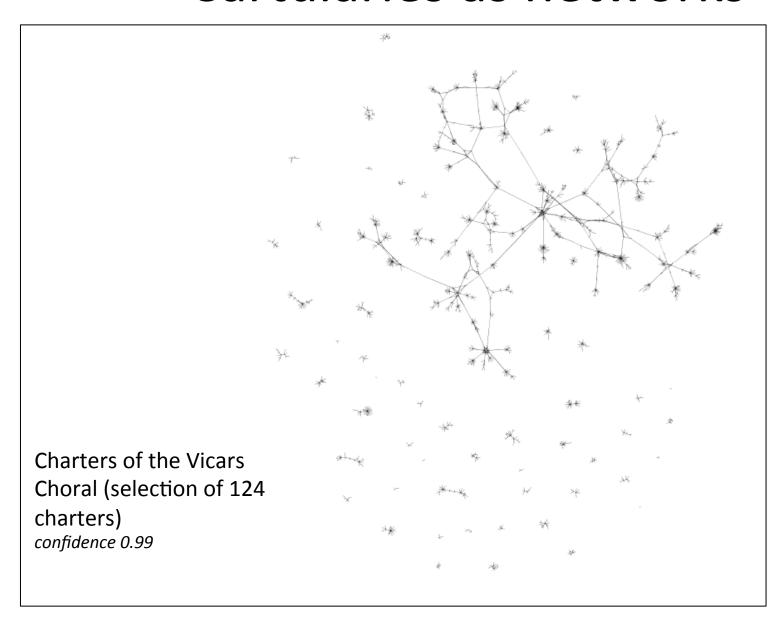


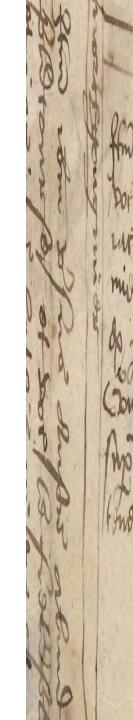
Linking between charters



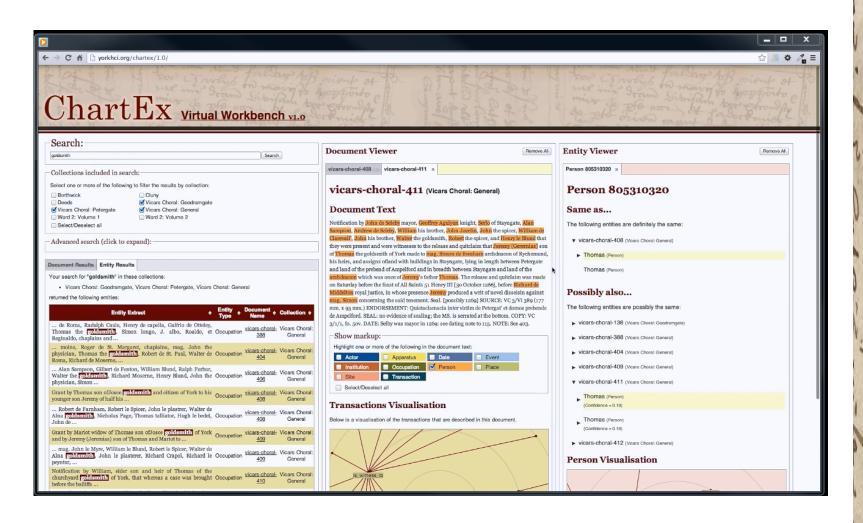


Cartularies as networks



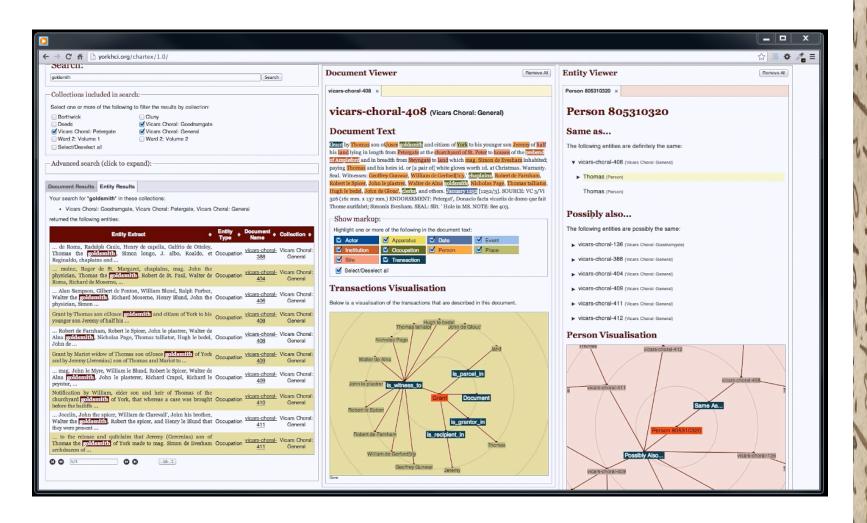


The ChartEx Virtual Workbench



http://www.chartex.org/docs/Chartex-Workbench-Demonstration-VIDEO.mov

The ChartEx Virtual Workbench



http://www.chartex.org/docs/Chartex-Workbench-Demonstration-VIDEO.mov

Conclusion

- ChartEx has been a very fruitful collaboration between historians and computer scientists
- ChartEx is not quite finished still working on integration, evaluation and Latin.
- The project has achieved a great deal on quite modest budgets and timescales (would be an excellent first two years of a three year project ...)
- Aim to deliver as much of this as we can to the wider community
- Pursuing opportunities for follow-on research (funding, partners etc.)

