

Artificial Intelligence as an Archival Science

From Manuscript Collation with OCR Models
to Cultural Circulation in Newspapers

David A. Smith

<https://khoury.neu.edu/home/dasmith/>



Northeastern University

NUlab
for texts, maps, & networks

The Uncanny Valla



Lorenzo Valla (Imagines philologorum)
UMass Gallery of Philologists



Donation of Constantine (Santi Quattro Coronati, Rome)

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION

Number 302

JUNE, 1963

Volume 58

INFERENCE IN AN AUTHORSHIP PROBLEM^{1,2}

A comparative study of discrimination methods applied
to the authorship of the disputed *Federalist* papers

FREDERICK MOSTELLER

Harvard University

and

Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences

AND

DAVID L. WALLACE

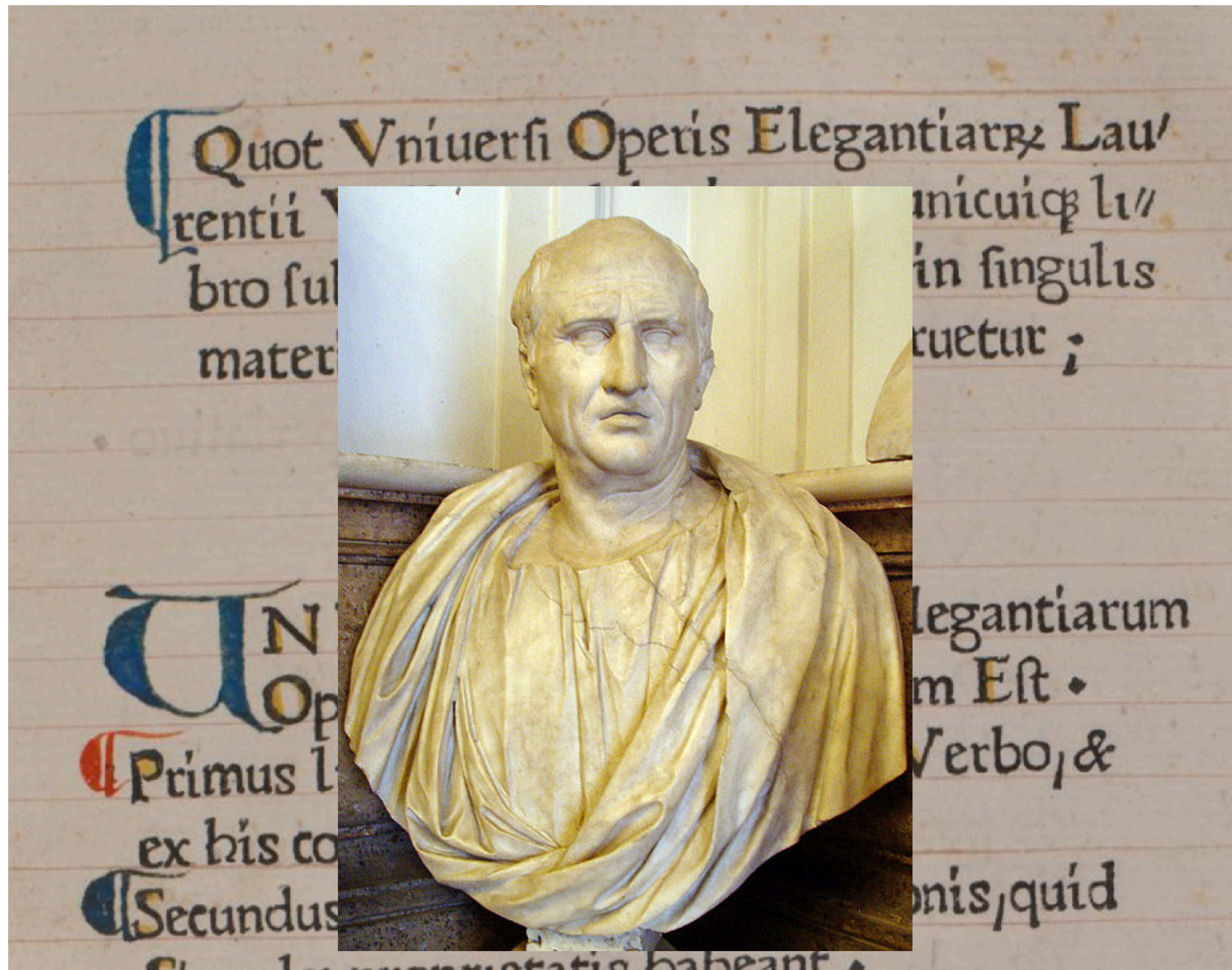
University of Chicago

This study has four purposes: to provide a comparison of discrimination methods; to explore the problems presented by techniques based strongly on Bayes' theorem when they are used in a data analysis of large scale; to solve the authorship question of *The Federalist* papers; and to propose routine methods for solving other authorship problems.

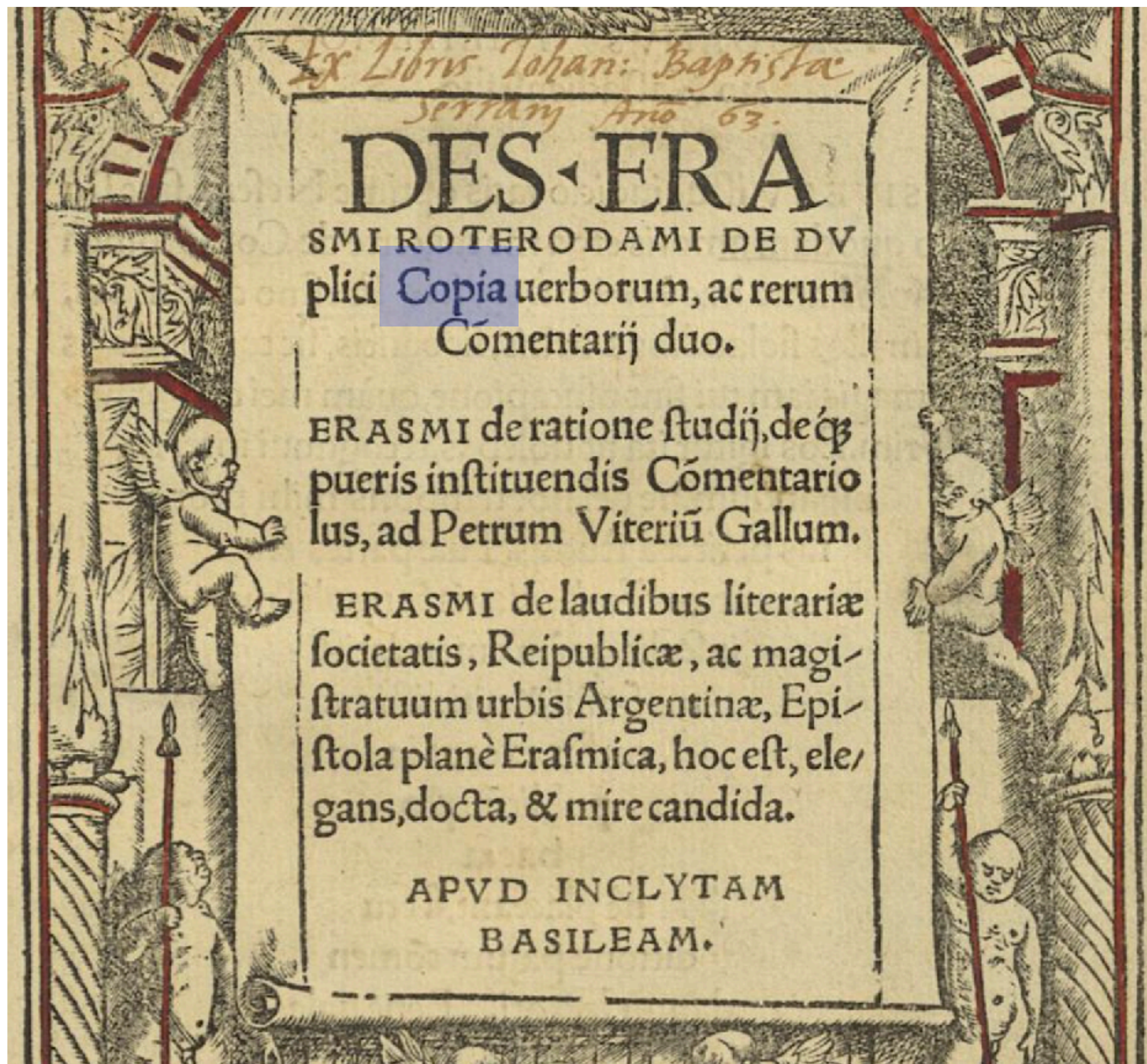
Word counts are the variables used for discrimination. Since the topic written about heavily influences the rate with which a word is used, care in selection of words is necessary. The filler words of the language such as *an*, *of*, and *upon*, and, more generally, articles, prepositions, and conjunctions provide fairly stable rates, whereas more meaningful words like *war*, *executive*, and *legislature* do not.



Lorenzo Valla (Imagines philologorum)
UMass Gallery of Philologists



Valla *Elegantiarum* (Capitoline Museum, 1472).



Erasmus *De duplici copia uerborum ac rerum...* Basel, 1521.



Desiderius Erasmus
(Hans Holbein, Nat'l Gallery, London)

DA

Compose a dialog between Goethe and Marianne von Willemer on how to translate Persian poetry.



Goethe: Marianne, have you ever tried translating Persian poetry?



Marianne von Willemer: Yes, Goethe, I have. It can be quite challenging to capture the beauty and depth of the original poetry in another language.

Goethe: That is true. The rhythms and word choice in Persian poetry are quite different from those in German.

Marianne von Willemer: Yes, and the concepts and themes often require careful consideration to translate accurately and beautifully.

Goethe: One approach I have found useful is to first understand the meaning and intent of the original poem, and then try to find German words and phrases that convey the same meaning and emotion.

Marianne von Willemer: That is a good approach. It is also important to consider the cultural context and historical background of the poem, as that can often provide valuable insight into the intended meaning and impact.

Goethe: Absolutely. And when in doubt, it can be helpful to consult with others who are more familiar with Persian literature and

↻ Try again

Question: What is the name of the Russian mercenary group?

Answer: Wagner group.

Question: Where is the Wagner group?

Answer: In Syria.

Question: Who is the leader of the Wagner group?

Answer: A Russian citizen, Dmitry Utkin. He was born in 1971 and lives in Moscow. He has been a member of the Russian parliament since 2016. He is a former officer of the Main Intelligence Directorate (GRU) of Russia's General Staff. He was also a commander of the special forces unit "Vostok" (East). The unit was deployed to Chechnya and fought against separatists there in 1994-1996. After that, he served as an adviser to the head of Chechnya, Ramzan Kadyrov, and later became his deputy. In 2004-2005, he commanded a battalion in Chechnya and participated in fighting against insurgents there. In 2008-2009, he commanded another battalion in Abkhazia and South Ossetia during Russia's war with Georgia over these two breakaway regions. Since 2014, he has been leading military units fighting against Ukrainian government forces on behalf of Russia-backed separatists in eastern Ukraine. According to open sources, Utkin is currently living in Moscow but travels frequently to Syria where his troops are fighting on behalf of Bashar al-Assad's regime against anti-government forces there.

The image shows a web browser window with a purple header. The browser tab is titled "Wordcraft" and has a pencil icon. The address bar is empty. The main content area is split into two panels. The left panel contains a paragraph of text. The right panel contains a chat interface with two tabs: "Controls" (with a star icon) and "Chat" (with a speech bubble icon). The chat interface shows a conversation between a user and an AI assistant named LaMDA.

Wordcraft

A fairy was working at Google and was looking at all of the beautiful pictures on the internet when she saw a picture of a flower. She decided that she wanted to see the flower in real life.

Controls Chat

Hello, I'm LaMDA, your story writing assistant. What would you like me to help with?

The fairy has never left the datacenter. What mishap will fall her in the greater world?

I think the fairy should get lost in the forest and get kidnapped by a troll.

The troll is a computer programmer.

The fairy could befriend the programmer and they could work together to create a new search engine.

How does the search engine relate to her quest for the flower?

The fairy uses the search engine to look up the location of the flower.

Abundance and Loss



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2008

2005

2004

2003

2002

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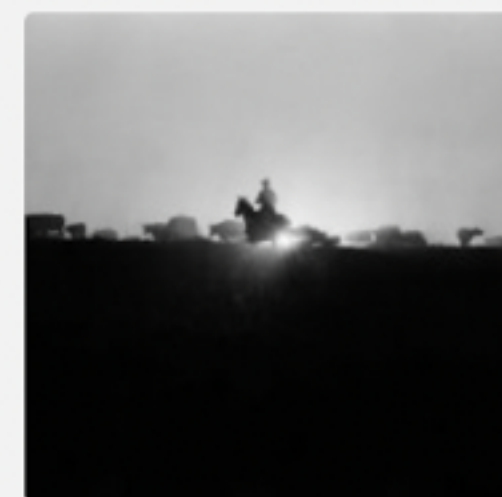
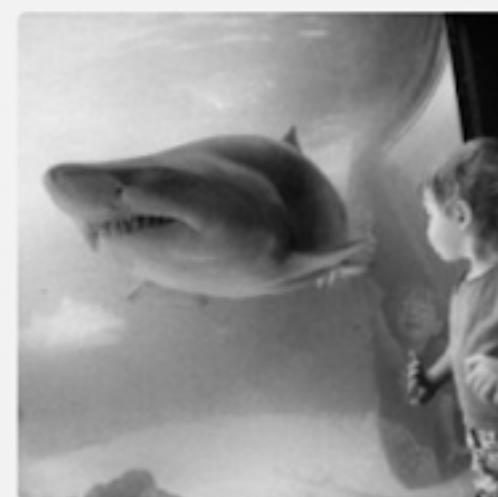
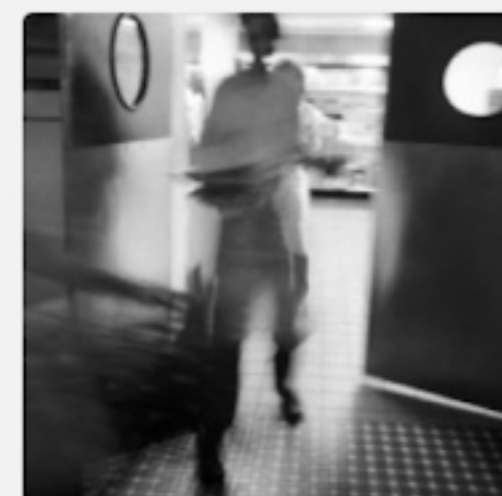
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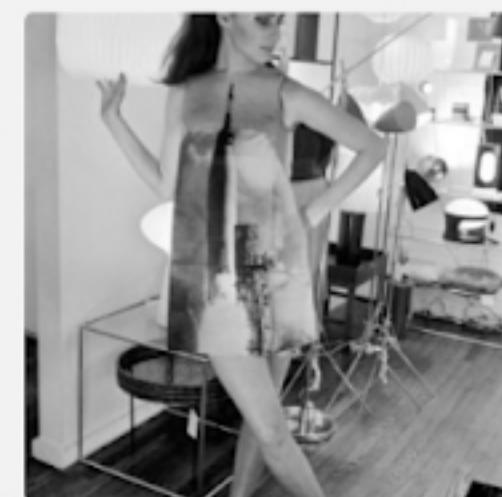
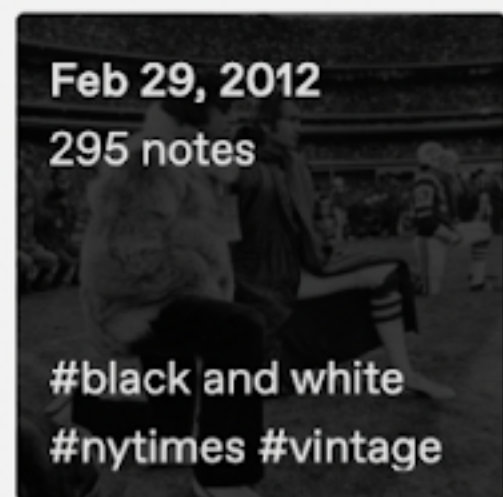
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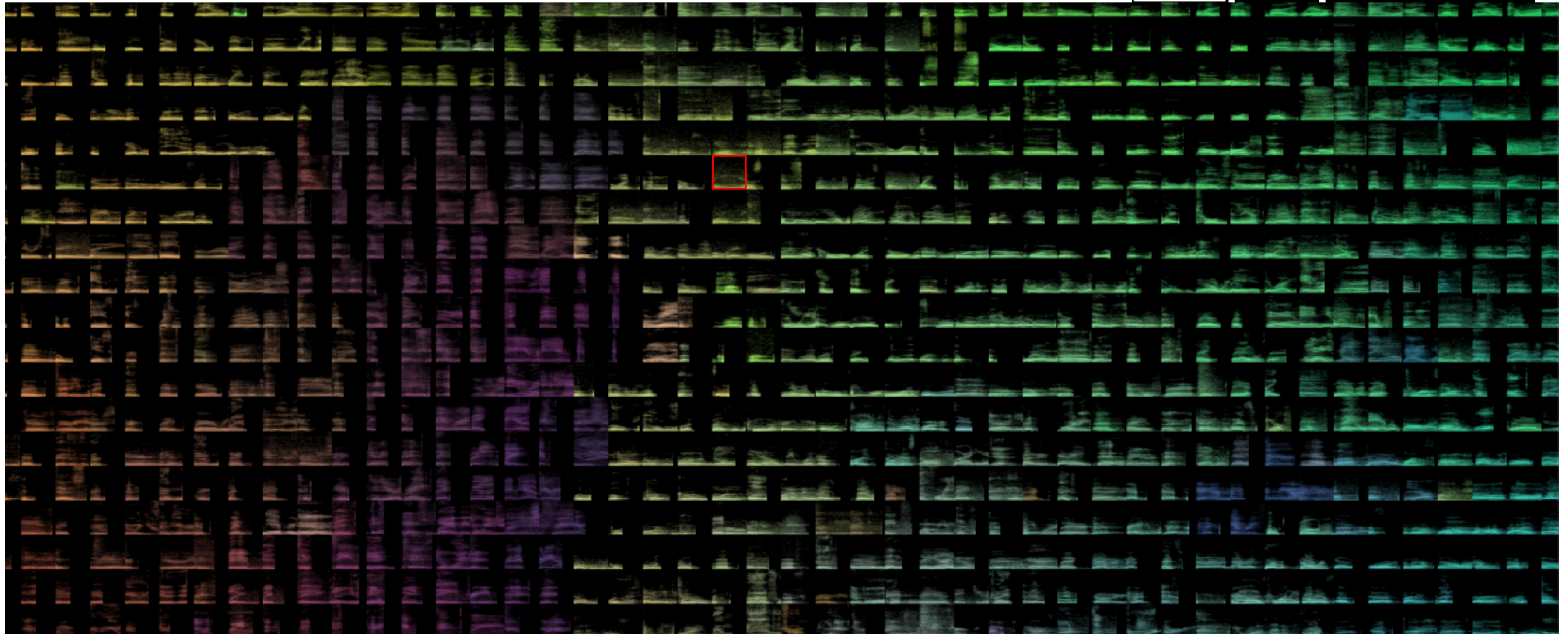


Collection: American English Dialect Recordings ▼

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Oral history with 83 year old female, Colorado (1978) starting at 1:53

Luton, Ruby (Speaker) | Kyle, Evelyn (Interviewer) | Nelson, Justina (Interviewer)

Collection de documentation A 501379
1

A
501379
1

1
SUZANNE BRIET

**QU'EST-CE QUE
LA
DOCUMENTATION ?**

1951

É D I T

ÉDITIONS DOCUMENTAIRES
INDUSTRIELLES ET TECHNIQUES
17, Rue de Grenelle, PARIS (7^e).

The Roots of Big Data

- Big Government
- Big Business
- Big Science
- Social change: Living online
- Digitizing the past



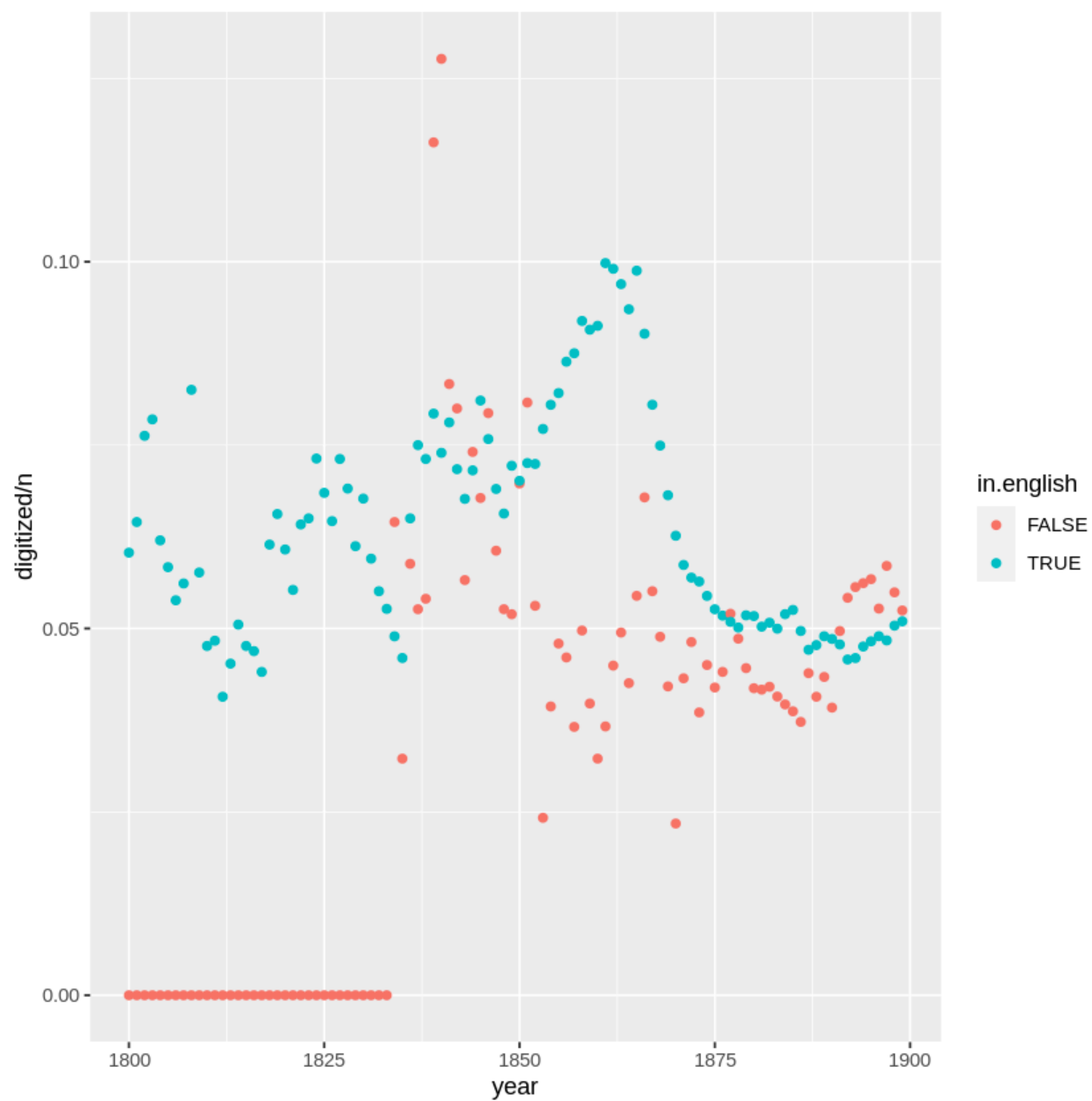
Metropolitan Museum of Art

[redacted]
[redacted] all Tunisian security forces were also placed on immediate alert. [redacted] President Bourguiba subsequently informed a news correspondent that Tunisian police controls were particularly rigid in the area of the French base at Bizerte. Bourguiba is reported to fear that French units stationed either in Bizerte or in eastern Algeria may be encouraged to enter Tunisian territory. Publicly, however,

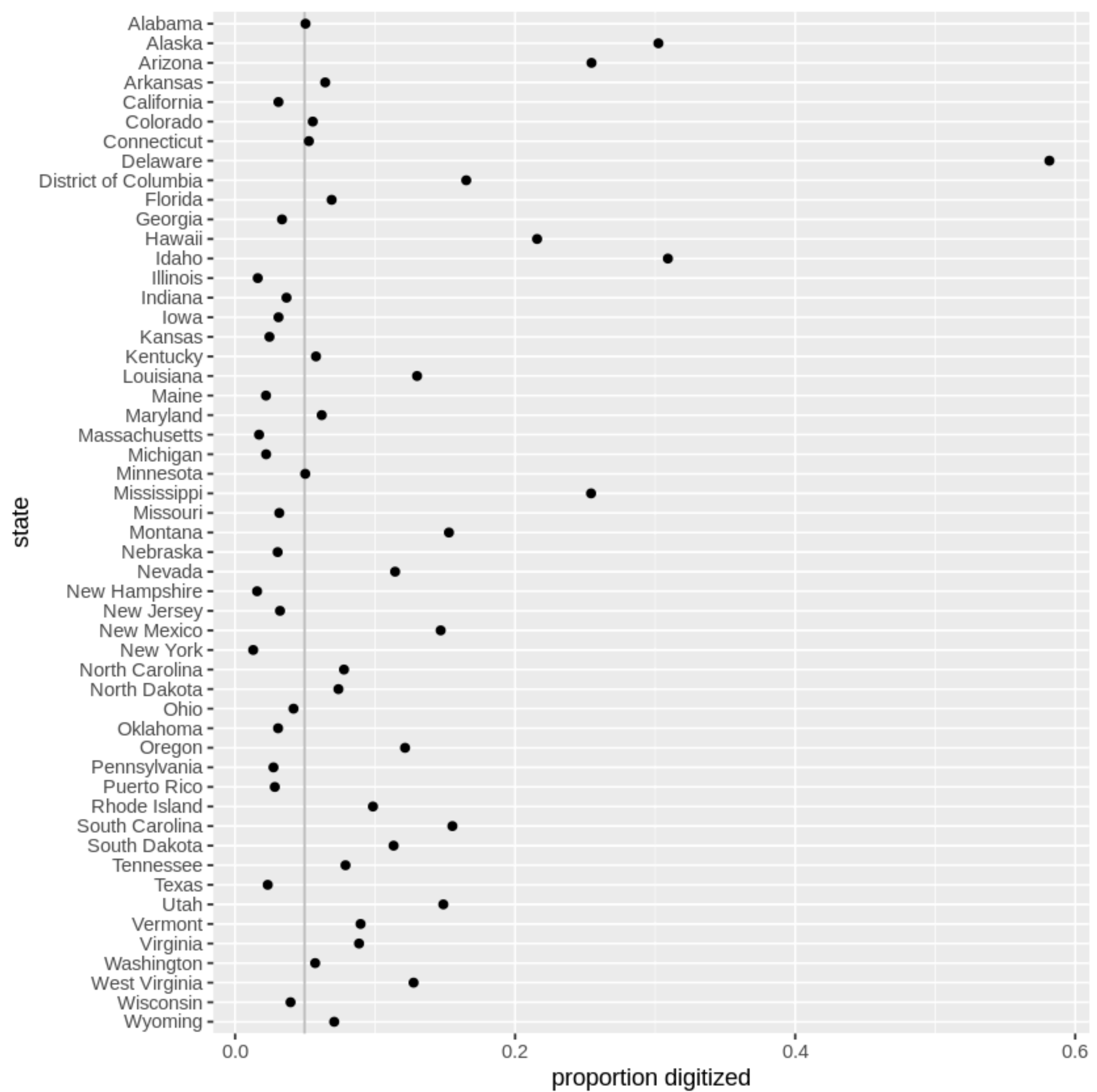
~~SECRET~~ [redacted]

25 Apr 61 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN Page 2

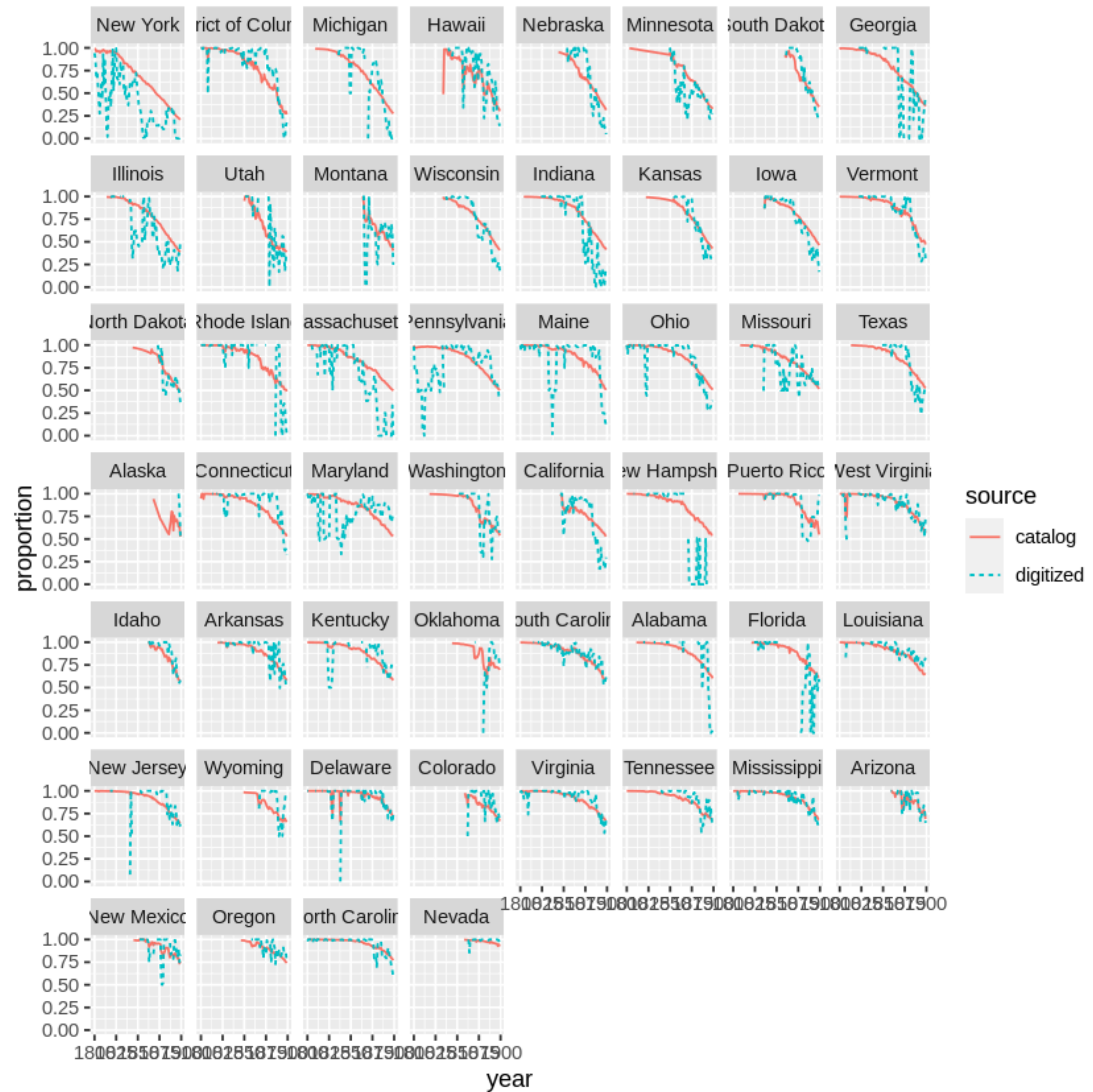
Digitized US newspapers



Digitized US newspapers



Single-sheet US newspapers



L. Putnam
The transnational and
the Text Searchable

At the same time, the new topography of information has systematic blind spots. It opens **shortcuts that enable ignorance** as well as knowledge. Digital search offers release from place-based research practices that have been central to our discipline's epistemology and ethics alike.

L. Klein
The Image of Absence:
Archival Silence, Data
Visualization, and
James Hemings

But in spite of what Ed Folsom (2007, 1571) has extolled as the “epic transformation” of the archive, characterized not only by increased access to content, but also by the proliferation of paths through that content that are facilitated by the digital archive's underlying database structure, the issue of **archival silence**—or gaps in the archival record—remains difficult to address.

S. Hartman
Venus in Two Acts

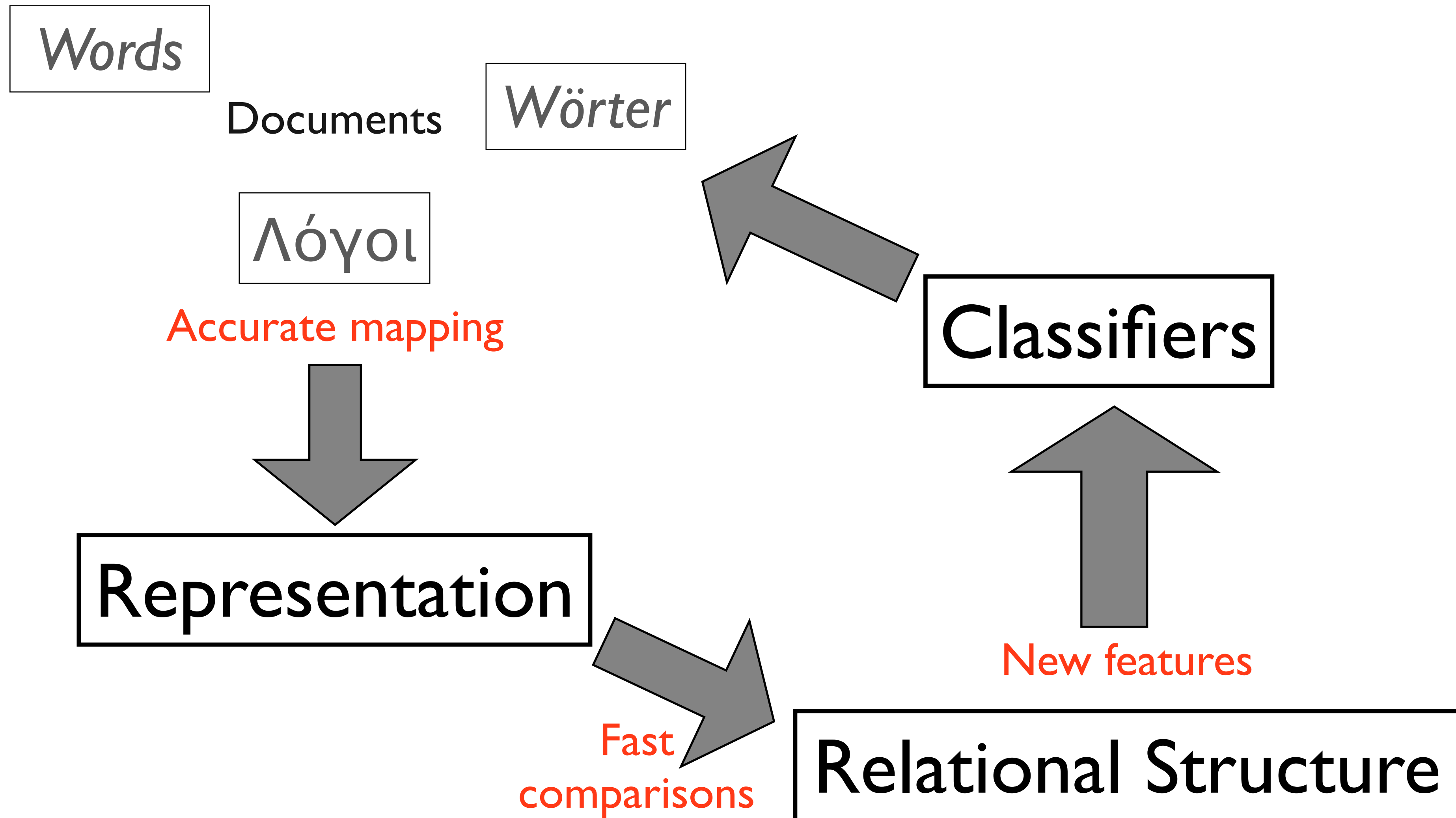
This double gesture can be described as straining against the limits of the archive to write a cultural history of the captive, and, at the same time, enacting the impossibility of representing the lives of the captives precisely through the process of narration.

The method guiding this writing practice is best described as **critical fabulation**.

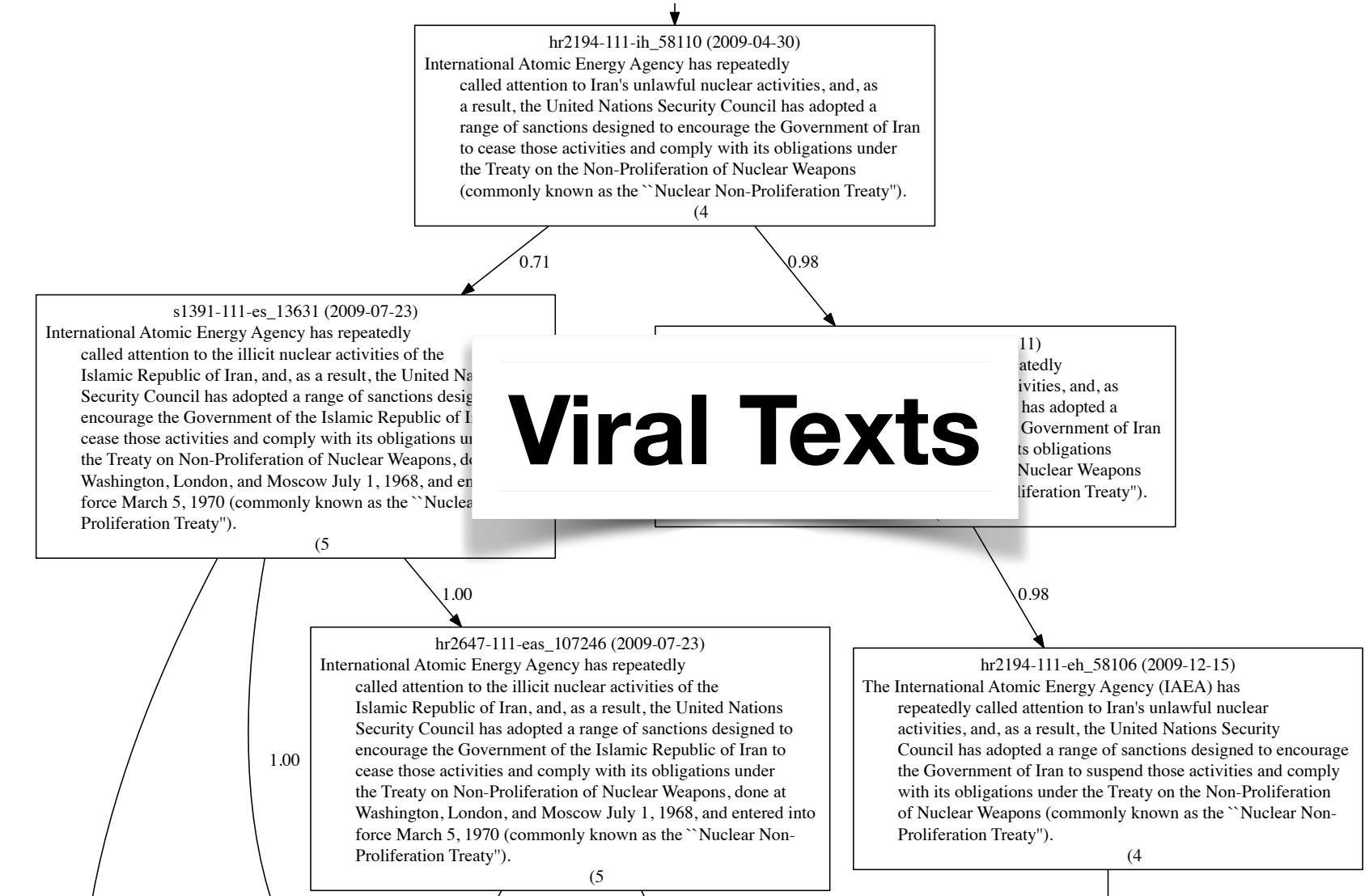
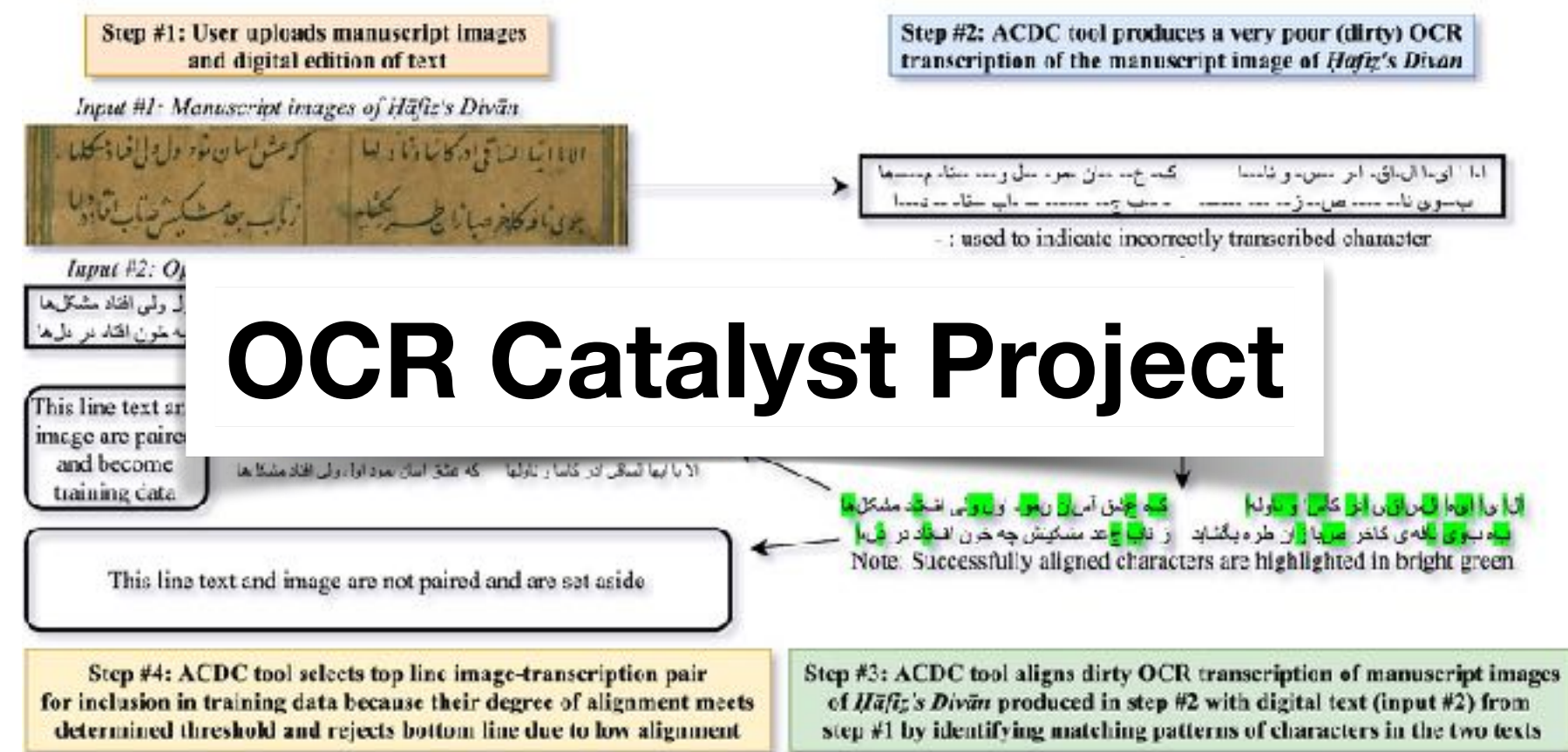


Modeling Human Information Processing

Machine Learning as an Archival Science



This Talk



Automatic Collation for Diversifying Corpora

The Middlebury

In this Paper are published the Public Orders, Resolutions, Laws, Public

prietor.

MIDDLEBURY VT.

pleasant and agreeable employment for young people at a time when little else can be done.—*Albany Cultivator.*

TESTIMONY AGAINST RADICALISM.

In Document 109, of the House of Representatives, furnished us by Mr. Burke, just printed, a Report of Mr. Ellsworth, Commissioner of the Patent Office, we have statistics and observations, on the Agricultural and Manufacturing interests. We copy from this document the following important testimony :

Let us listen to the wisdom of those whose opinions are recorded for our encouragement—more especially since such opinions come from individuals who do not sanction protection, except such as incidentally arises from the raising of a revenue:—

“To be independent for the comforts of life, we must fabricate them ourselves. We must now place the the manufacturer by the side of the agriculturist. The grand inquiry now is, shall we make our own comforts

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RESTING PLACE.

—
BY CHARLES MACKAY.
—

Tell me, ye winged winds,
That round my pathway roar,
Do ye not know some spot,
Where mortals weep no more ?
Some lone and pleasant dell,
Some valley in the west,
Where free from toil and pain,
The weary soul may rest ?

The loud wind dwindled to a whisper low,
And sigh'd for pity as it answered “No!”

Tell me thou mighty deep,
Where billows round may play
Know'st thou some favored spot,
Some island far away,
Where weary man may find
The bliss for which he sighs,

‘Remember me to Lady
ber me to Horatio! remem
friends! Doctor, remem
Tell him, I have made a
Hamilton and Horatio t
repeated his remembran
ton and Horatio, and to
he said several times. G
less agitated, and, at la
ask questions about wh
This led his mind to C
whom he sent and inqui
iety, exclaiming aloud h
he was alive unless he s
agitated at the captain
mented his being unabl
do what was to be done
assurance given of the c
quarter-deck. At last,
and he instantly grew r
tened to his report abo
fleet, directed him to an
he should die, but obse
half an hour longer.

THE RESTING PLACE.
XV CHAELES MACKAT.
Tell me, je winged windi,
That round my palhay roar,
Do ye not know some spoU
Where mortals treep no more 1
Some lone and pleasant dell,
Some valley in the west,
Where free from toil and pain,
The weary soul maj rest 1
The lond wind dwindled to a nhisper low,
And tigh'd for pitjr as it answcred "No!"
Tell me thou mighty deep,
Where billows roand may play
Know'st tlion some farored spot,
Some tland far away,
Whero weary man may 6nd
The bliis for nhich he sigbi,

Middlebury People's Press, 22 March 1843

THE RESTING PLACE.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Tell me, ye winged winds,
That round my pathway roar,
Do ye not know some spot
Where mortals weep no more ?
Some lone and pleasant dell,
Some valley in the west,
Where free from toil and pain,
The weary soul may rest ?

The loud wind dwindled to a whisper low,
And sigh'd for pity as it answered "No!"

THE INQUIRY.

Tell me, ye winged winds,
That round my pathway roar,
Do ye not know some spot
Where mortals weep no more ?
Some lone and pleasant dell,
Some valley in the west,
Where, free from toil and pain,
The weary soul may rest ?

The loud wind dwindled to a whisper low,
And sighed for pity as it whispered "No!"

THE INQUIRY.

Tell me ye winding winds,
That round my pathway roar,
Do ye not know some spot
Where mortals weep no more ?
Some lone and pleasant dell,
Some valley in the west,
Where, free from toil and pain,
The weary soul may rest ?
The loud wind dwindled to a whisper low,
And sighed for pity, as it answered,

mines of Potosi, which winding amongst the openings of the Cordillera, discharges itself at last into the Paraguay; and this river is

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  ]
}
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esia po-	Κορίνθω γενομένης ἀδελφοῖς, ἐπέ -	exori
hiis, ad	στειλεν ἡ ἐν Ῥώμῃ Ἐκκλησία ἰκα-	Rom
t gēpa-	νωτάτην γραφὴν τοῖς Κορινθίοις, εἰς	Iam

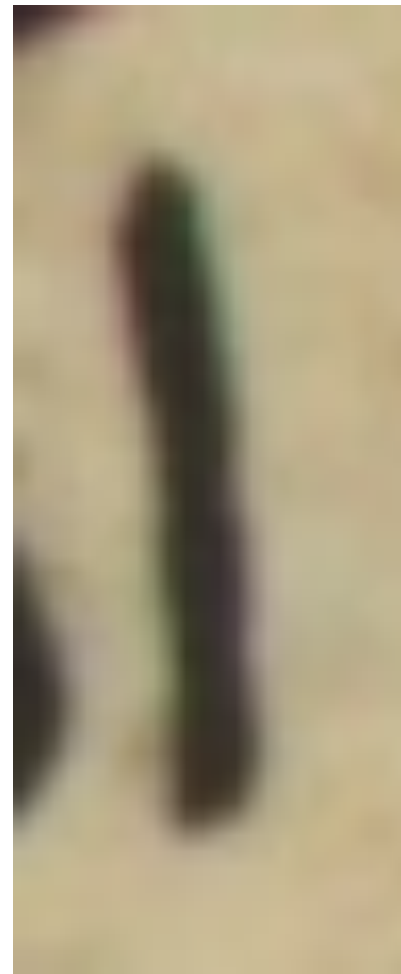
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  },  
  {  
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  },  
  {  
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  }  
]
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Duplicate Witnesses

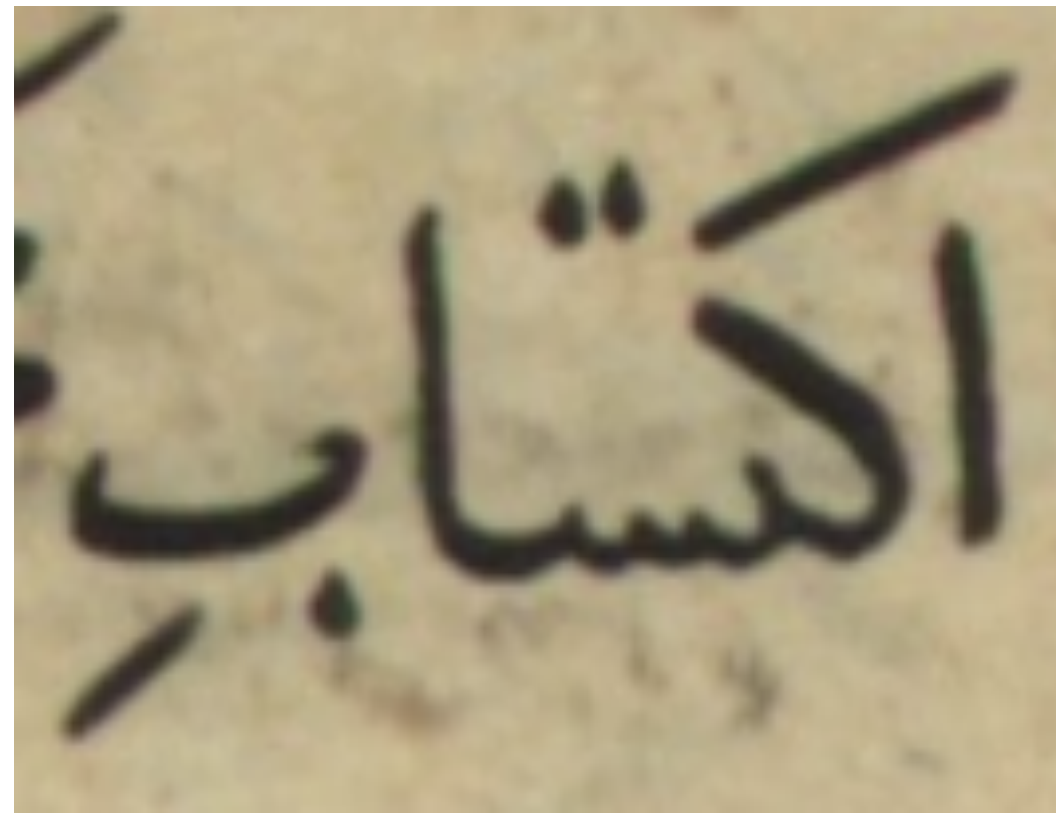
Corpus	Manually transcribed	Manual + other witnesses	Total witnesses
Richmond Dispatch	2,184,000	949,000 (43%)	25,529,000
EEBO/ECCO TCP	8,579,000	5,480,000 (64%)	6,529,000

Characters



How many possibilities?

Words



How many possibilities?

Lines

اكتساب محبرة عند الناس او مجبة مدح من الخلق او معنى من المعاني سوي

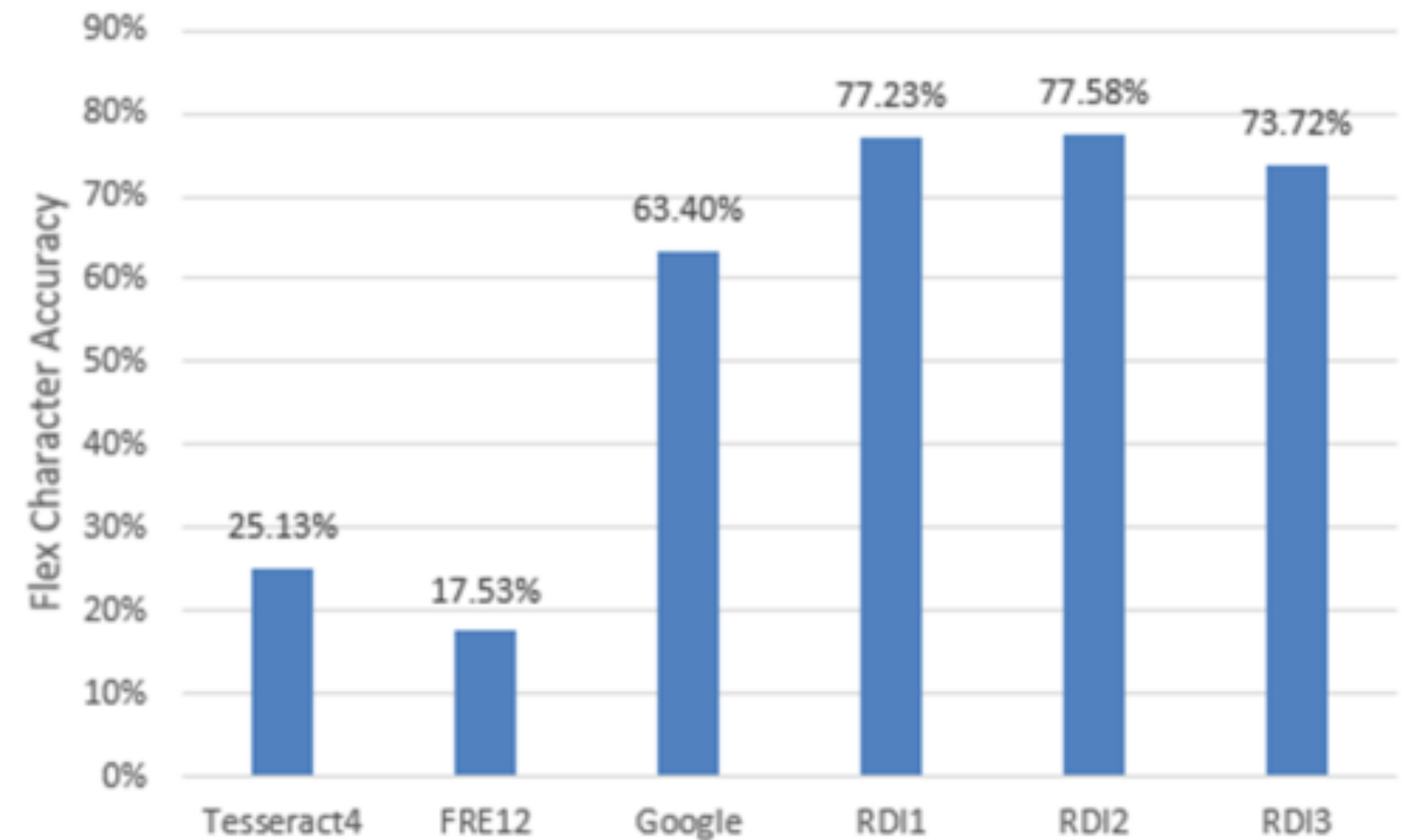
How many possibilities?

More Distant Supervision

- More context means...
 - More naturally learning variant forms
 - Learning context-dependent orthography
 - Implicitly learning language models
 - Spending less time on segmentation
- But with **search algorithms** taking longer

Usual HTR Paradigm

Training and testing on different pages of the same manuscript



Keinen-Schoonbaert (2019). *Results of the RASM2019 Competition on Recognition of Historical Arabic Scientific Manuscripts*.

واینگه	
گفتم ای سلطان نج بان رحم کن این غیب	گفت درد نبال دل ره کم کند پیکین غم
گفتمش بگذر زمانی گفت معذورم بدار	خانه پروردی چه تاب آرد غم چندین غم
خسته بر سپنجاب شنای نازینسی را چه غم	کز خار و خاره سازد پسترو بالین غم
ای که در زخم زلفت جان چندین آشناست	خوش قنادان خال مشکین بر رخ رنگین غم
می نماید عکس می در رنگ روی بازگت	همچو برک ارغوان بر صدف نسرین غم
بس غیب افتاده است آن نور خطا کرد خست	گر چه نبود در نگار پستان خط مشکین غم
گفتم ای شام غریبان طره تبرنگت تو	در چپ کمان خدر کن چون بال این غم
گفت حافظ آشنایان در مقام حیرتند	دور نبود کز نشیند خسته و پیکین غم
نغمه ایست	

Hafiz, *Divan*

Bodleian Library MS Ouseley Add. 26

خاکروب در میخانه کینه مژگان را	گر چنین جلوه کند بچشم بادیه فروش
در سر کار خرابات کینه ز یاد پند	ترسم آن قوم که بر در و کتاف میخندند
هست خاکی که بآبی نخر و طوفان را	یار مردان خدا باش که در کشتی نفعی
باز بر هم زده کاگل زینکب افشا را	در سر زلف ندانم که چه سود آرد
کو چه حاجت که بر افلاک کشد او انرا	هر که اخوابکه آفرید و مشت خاکست
کاین سیه کاسه در آخر بکشت مهاجر را	بر و از خانه گردون بیرونان ^{مطلب}
گاه آن است که پدر و دکنی ز یاد انرا	ماه کنعانی من سنده صران تو
گر تو سرگشته شوی دایره دوران را	نشوی واقف یک نکته اسرار او
حافظ نامی خور و زندی کن خوشباش ولی	
دام تنویر یکن چون دکران قسرا انرا	

Hafiz, *Divan*

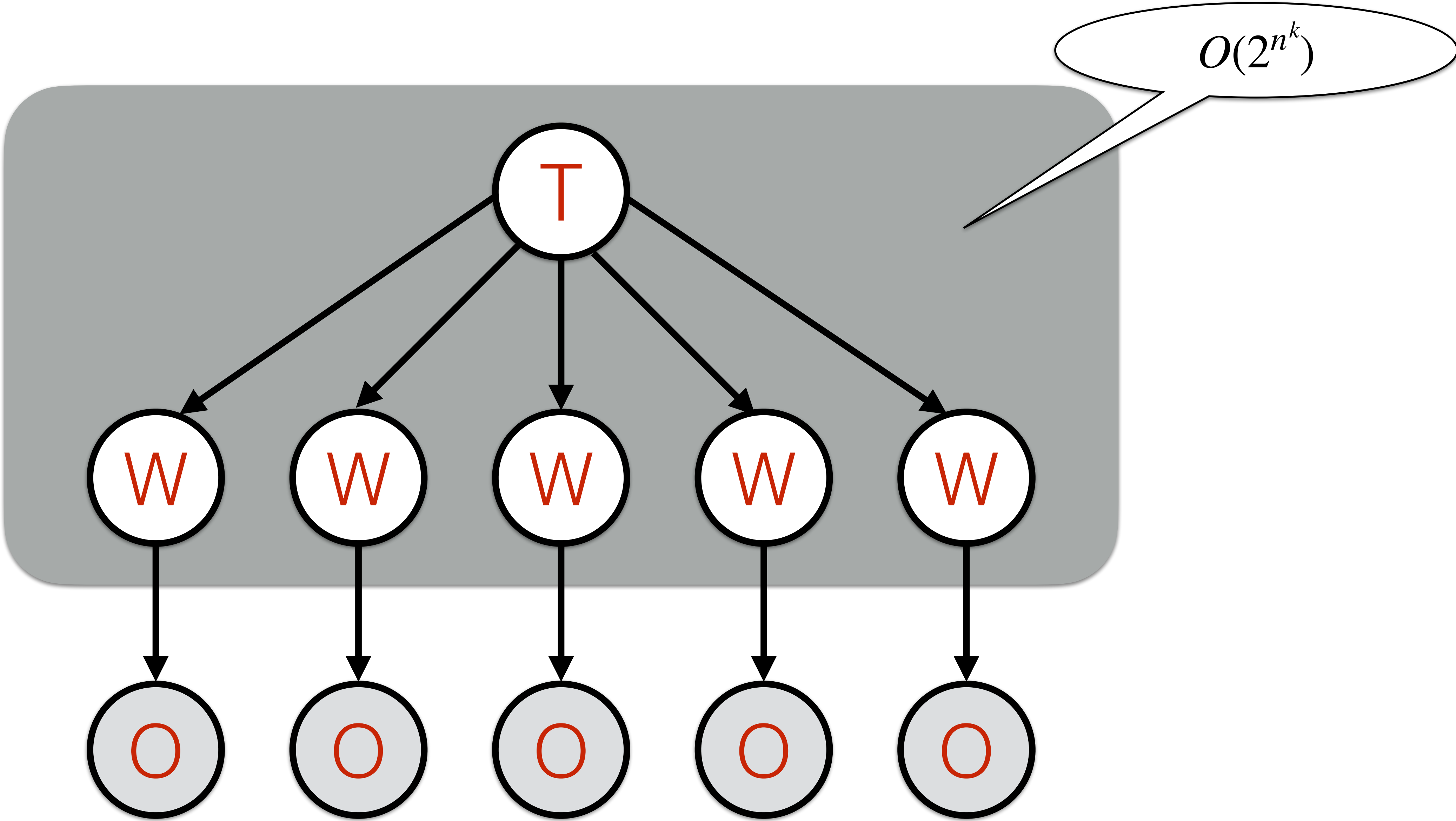
Philadelphia Free Lib. MS Lewis O 75

Multiple Sequence Alignment

i find the states suffering from`the effects of a`civil war resistance
i lound the states buffering from`the effects`of a civil war resistance
i found the states suffering from`the effects`of a civil war resisaue
t found tb states suffering from`th effects of a`ciru wsr iiesietanee
i found the states suffering from`the effects ofa civil war`resistance
i found the state suffering from`the effects of`a civil war resistance
i loutid the states sullering irani`the ef`fects of a civil war resistance



i f-in-d the -states suffering -from-`the -ef-fects -of -a-`civil w-ar -r-esi-stance
i loun-d the -states buffering -from-`the -ef-fects-`of -a -civil w-ar -r-esi-stance
i foun-d the -states suffering -from-`the -ef-fects-`of -a -civil w-ar -r-esi-s-auce
t foun-d t-b -states suffering -from-`th- -ef-fects -of -a-`ci-ru w-sr -iiesie-tanee
i foun-d the -states suffering -from-`the -ef-fects -of--a -civil w-ar-`r-esi-stance
i foun-d the -state- suffering -from-`the -ef-fects -of-`a -civil w-ar -r-esi-stance
i loutid the -states sullering -irani`the -ef`fects -of -a -civil w-ar -r-esi-stance



The Wheeling Intelligencer.

WHEELING, WEST VA., MONDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1866. NO. 264.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Medical Discovery.

FOR THE CURE OF
Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Scalding Head, and all the various diseases of the skin, and all the various diseases of the blood.

Blond & Bachman's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters

107 MAIN STREET.

WHEELING, W. VA.

WHEELING, W. VA.

WHEELING, W. VA.

WHEELING, W. VA.

WHEELING, W. VA.

WHEELING, W. VA.

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WHEELING, W. VA.

WHEELING, W. VA.

WHEELING, W. VA.

R. H. JOHNSON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND

FOR A FAMILY MEDICINE.

WHEELING, W. VA.

WHEELING, W. VA.

WHEELING, W. VA.

WHEELING, W. VA.

WHEELING, W. VA.

WHEELING, W. VA.

WHEELING, W. VA.

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WHEELING, W. VA.

WHEELING, W. VA.

WHEELING, W. VA.

WHEELING, W. VA.

LIVER PILLS

FOR A FAMILY MEDICINE.

WHEELING, W. VA.

WHEELING, W. VA.

WHEELING, W. VA.

WHEELING, W. VA.

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WORMS! VERMIFUGE.

FOR A FAMILY MEDICINE.

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HATS AND CAPS

FOR A FAMILY MEDICINE.

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WHEELING, W. VA.

The Wheeling Intelligencer.

WHEELING, WEST VA., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1866. NO. 265.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Medical Discovery.

Boots and Shoes

FOR A FAMILY MEDICINE.

Boots and Shoes

FOR A FAMILY MEDICINE.

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Boots and Shoes

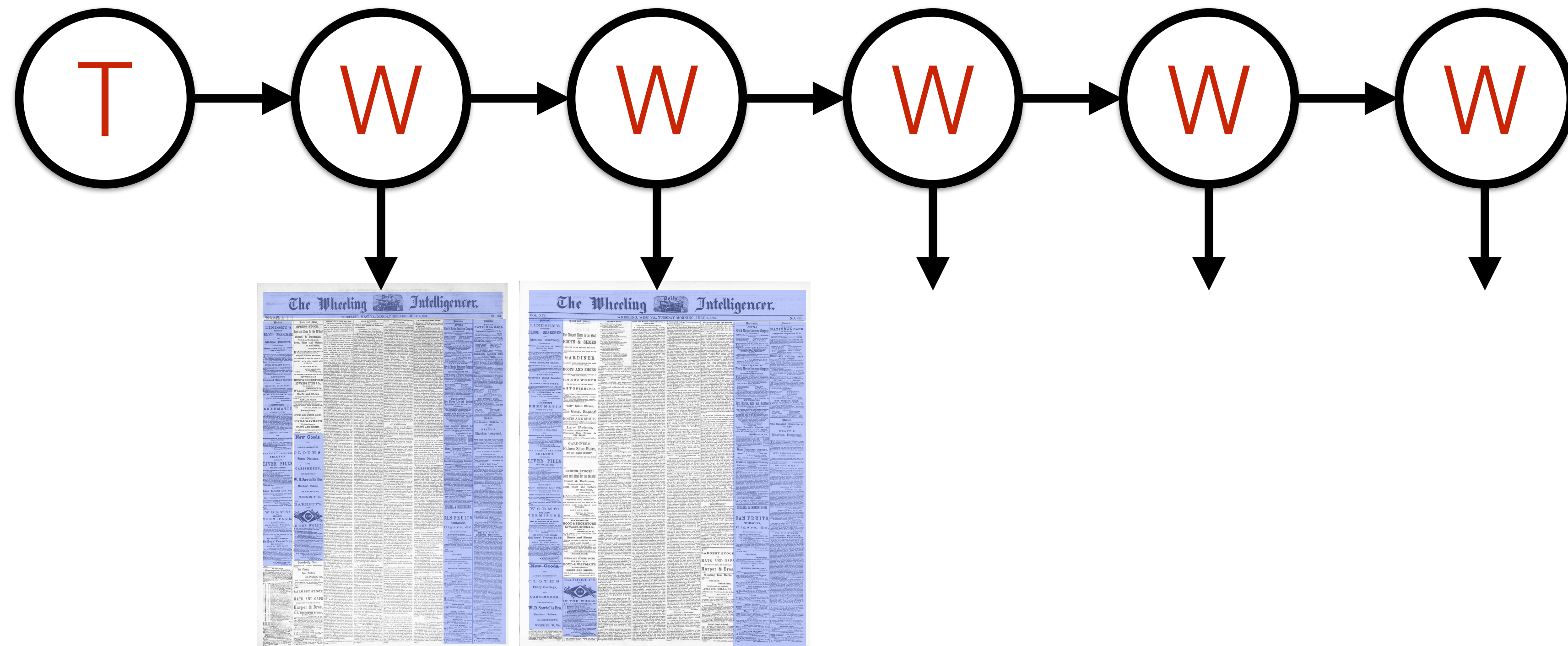
FOR A FAMILY MEDICINE.

Boots and Shoes

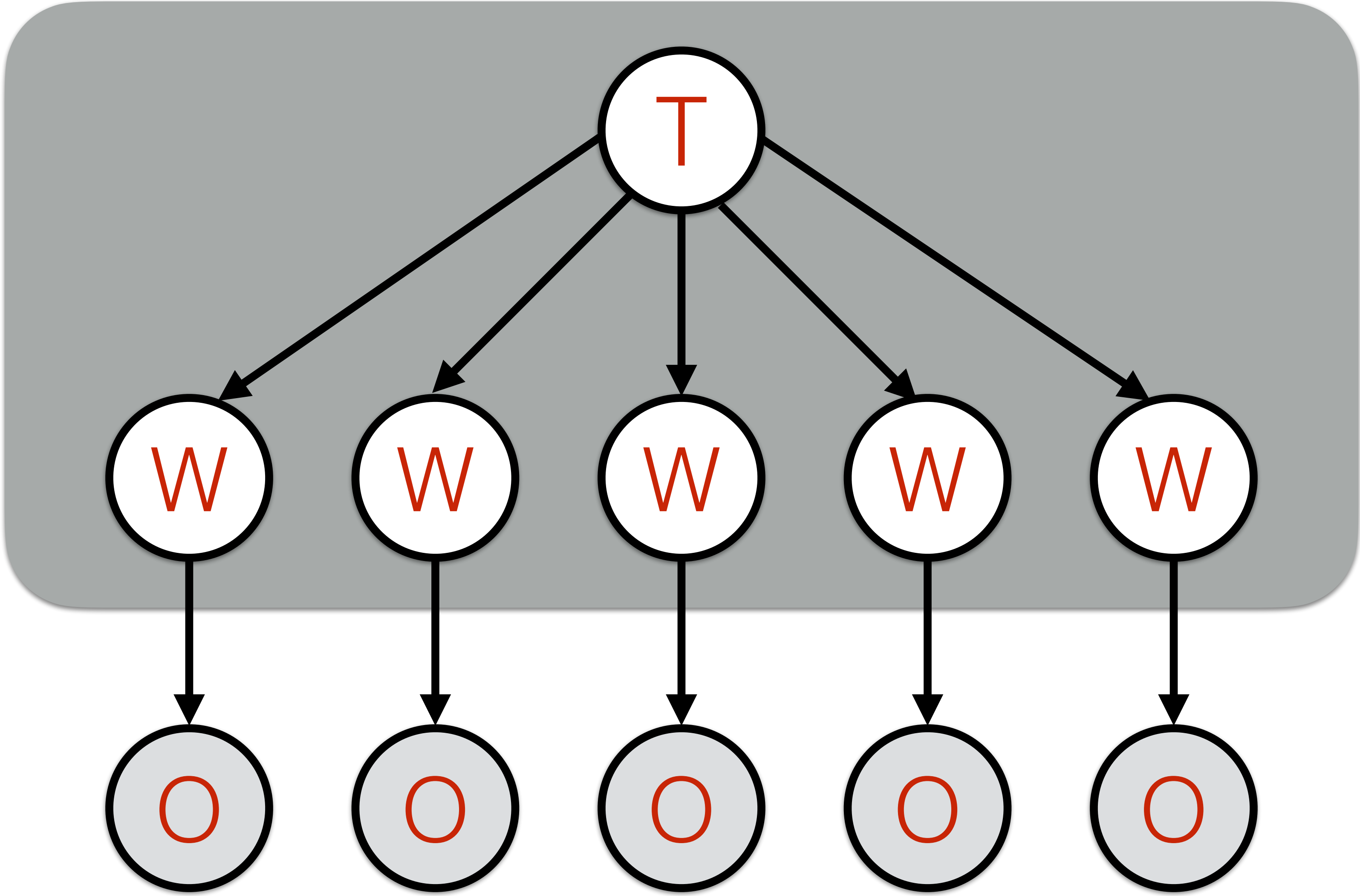
FOR A FAMILY MEDICINE.

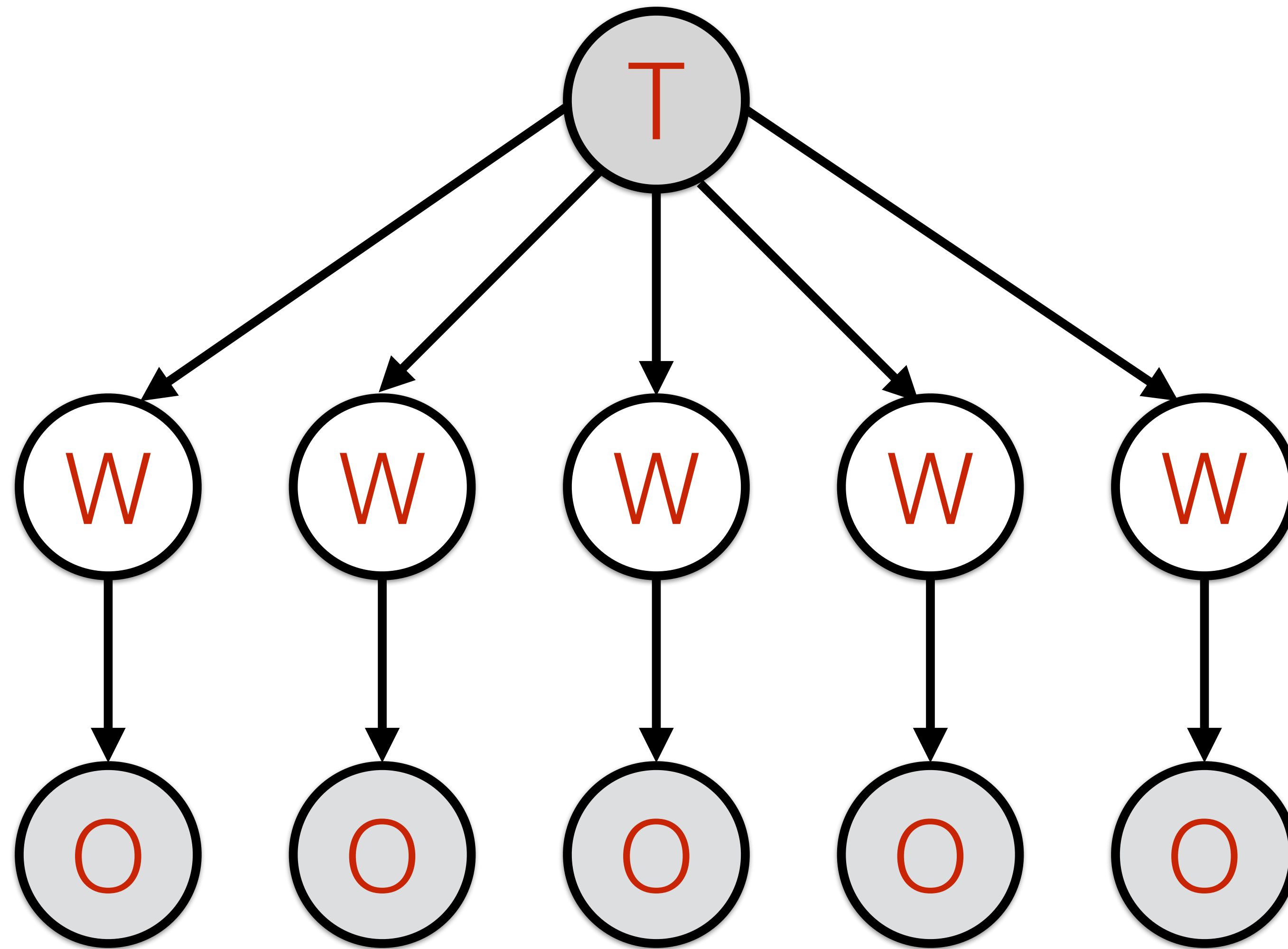
Boots and Shoes

FOR A FAMILY MEDICINE.



A linear stemma is an HMM s.t. each state is an LM





Automatic Collation for Diversifying Corpora

Step #1: User uploads manuscript images and digital edition of text

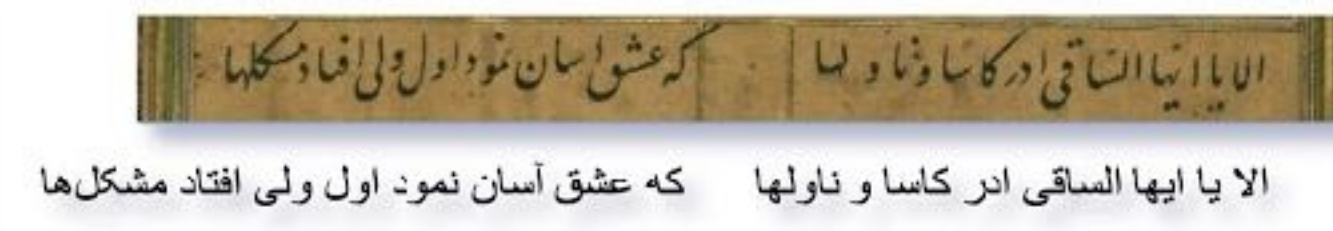
Input #1: Manuscript images of *Hāfiz's Divān*



Input #2: Open-access digital texts of *Hāfiz's Divān*

الا يا ايها الساقى ادر كاسا و ناولها كه عشق آسان نمود اول ولى افتاد مشكلها
به بوى ناقه‌اى كاخر صبا زان طره بگشايد ز تاب جعد مشكيش چه خون افتاد در دلها

This line text and image are paired and become training data



This line text and image are not paired and are set aside

Step #4: ACDC tool selects top line image-transcription pair for inclusion in training data because their degree of alignment meets determined threshold and rejects bottom line due to low alignment

Step #2: ACDC tool produces a very poor (dirty) OCR transcription of the manuscript image of *Hāfiz's Divān*

ا ا ا اى ا ال اق ار اس و ناا ك ع ان مو ل و تا م ها
ب بوى نا ص ز اب تا د

- : used to indicate incorrectly transcribed character

ا ا ا اى ا ال س اق اى ادر كاسا و ناوله كه عشق آسان نمود اول ولى افتاد مشكلها
به بوى ناقه‌اى كاخر صبا زان طره بگشايد ز تاب جعد مشكيش چه خون افتاد در دلها
Note: Successfully aligned characters are highlighted in bright green

Step #3: ACDC tool aligns dirty OCR transcription of manuscript images of *Hāfiz's Divān* produced in step #2 with digital text (input #2) from step #1 by identifying matching patterns of characters in the two texts

كجدة حنيفة والأعراف الجيت مشقة وقطعة من قهر النعل أو شبهه نظيره وقد احتجنا
ومناجات ما شئت فسميت فضال الظلم **حاجنة حناء** بالتسعادة وحسب في هذا الجارح
الماء الحسب الحزكة جليل الملك وناصبه ح الحناء والحناء من الطبيعة المركبة رجل حناء
وحناءة وحناءة وحناءة وحناءة وحناءة وحناءة وحناءة وحناءة وحناءة وحناءة وحناءة
في الميزان بعد تركيب حطاء حناء حنوق وحنوق وحنوق وحنوق وحنوق وحنوق وحنوق
خائفة والكساء نقل فلهفة والغفلة شدة ما والحلاوة وغيره حاء حناء في الأربعة الأخرية
والحناء كما هو سويق المقل والحناءة أو القصب القيد حاء الأحرار كحل في ح وحناءة كذا حناء حنوق
به كثر حنوق وحنوق وحنوق وحنوق وحنوق وحنوق وحنوق وحنوق وحنوق وحنوق وحنوق
لا حنوق الحناء كثر حناء حناء حناء حناء حناء حناء حناء حناء حناء حناء حناء
وبالحناءة كثر حناء حناء حناء حناء حناء حناء حناء حناء حناء حناء حناء حناء
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والحناء كثر حناء حناء حناء حناء حناء حناء حناء حناء حناء حناء حناء حناء
في نظنها فاستنكت وكحل حنوق والحناءة الحناء حناء حناء حناء حناء حناء حناء
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هذه القصد عنافا وألفت هذه الكتاب بحروف الشواهد مطروح الروايد مع ما عن
القصي والشورى وحلت بتوفيق الله تعالى رفوا في رفر ولخصت كل فخر في سفر في
وضعت خلاصة ما في العباب والحكم وأضفت إليه زيادات من الله بها وانعمت وورد في
معدن عصى عليها من يكون الكتب الفاخرة الدماء الخطيمة وسميته القاموس المحيط لأنه
الحكم الإعظم وتبارت إقبال الناس على صحاح الجوهرى وهو جدير بذلك غير أنه فاته
نصف اللغة أو أكثر إقبا ما هذه الهادة أو ينزل المعاني الغربية النادرة أردت أن يظهر
بأدب به بفضل كتابي عليه فكيفت بالحرة الهادة الممهلة له وفي ساكن التي أكيب تتضح
الحزينة بالتوجه إليه ولما ذكر ذلك انشاعة للمفاهيم إذاعة لقول الشاعر كما في قوله الأول
والآخر وانت إليها المتابع العرف والجمع المبهض أو أنما تلت من ينحى هذا وحيدته مشتملا
على فرائده وفوائده كثيرة من حسن الاحتصار وتقريب العبارة وتهديب الكلام زياد
المعاني الكثر في الألفاظ اليسيرة **حس** ما الخصر به هذه الكتاب تخلص الواو من
الباء وذلك قسم يسم المصنفين بالحنى والإعداد ومنها التي لا أذكر ما جاز من جمع فاعل
العين على فعلية إلا ان يصح موضع العين منه تحولات وتحويلات واما ما جاء منه مع الكفاءة
وسادة فلا أذكره لأطراة ومن يدعي اختصاره وحسن ترصيعه يفصاه هنا ذكر صيغة
المذكر تبعها المؤنث بقول وهي بياض ولا اعيد الصيغة وأذا ذكرت للصدف مطلقا أو الماضي
بدون الآتي ولا مانع فالفعل على مثال كتب وأذا ذكرت إتيته بلا تقييد فهو على مثال ضرب
على أي انه هب إلى ما قال أبو زيد إذا جاوزت المشاهدة من الأفعال التي يأتي ما ضها على فعل
فانت في المستقبل بالخيار إن شئت قلت يفعل بضم العين وإن شئت قلت يفعل بكسر ها وما
سوى ذلك فاقيدة يرمي الكلام غير مقنع بتوشيح القلام مكتوبا بكتابة لا يخرج من
قولي موضع وبدون وقية الجمع ومعرفة فتخلص وكل غنة ان شاء الله تعالى منه مصروف
شبه ان شئت فسم على اشتباه ركب الجوهرى فيها خلاف الصواب غير طاعة فيه ولا قاصد بذلك
تهدية إلى وزراء عليه وغضا عنه بل استبصارا للصواب واسترشادا للقواب وتحذرا وحذرا
من ان ينزل الحق التصحيح أو يعزى إلى الغلط والتعريف على انى لورمت للنفضال إبتداء القوس
لأن شئت بقى الطائي حبيب بن اوس ولولم اخص ملحق الحركي نفسه من المعرزة والدمان
لتمثلت بقول احدى من سليمان ادب معزة النعمان ولكن أقول كما قال أبو العباس المهزدر
في الكلام وهو القائل المحقق ليس يقدم العهد بفضل القابل ولا الحد ثانه يفهم المصيب لكن
يعطى كل ما يستحق وان خصصت كتاب الجوهرى من هذه الكتب المعقولة مع ما في غالبها
من اللوهم والراضية والإغلاط الفاضلة لئلا يشبهه وخصوصا واعتماد المدرسين
على نقله وضوضوه وهذه اللغة الشريفة التي لم تنل رفعة العقيرة غير ربه بانها وتضوئ
ذات طوقها بقدر القدرة فنون الحانها وان وارث الدولت على زواجر والى على نصرة
ديا ض عنهم تذبو بها حتى لا لها اليوم وليس سوى الطلل في المدارس والاشجار وبالصدق

Firūzābādī, *al-Qāmūs al-muḥīṭ*
Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Glaser 33

al-Jazūlī, *Dalā'il al-khayrāt*
Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Glaser 133

کشف الیه نیکو کاره حسنات جمیع خصاله صلوات الله علیه
کلی از بندگان که کار پریشان روزگار دست انانیت با من
اجابت بدرگاه حق جل و علی بر دارد این در تعالی درین
نظر ننگه بازش بخواند باز اراض کند باز تن بقرض و زاری
بخواند حق سبحانه و تعالی گوید یا ملائکتی لقد استجبت من
عبدی و لیس رب غیری فقد غفرت له دعوتش را اجابت
کردم و حاجتش را بر آوردم که از بسیار دعا و زاری
بندگی منم دارم **بیت** کرم بین و لطف خداوند کار کند
بند کرده است او شرم راه کفان کعبه جلالش بتقصیر
عبادت معتز فند که ما عبدناک حق عبادتک و و اصفان
خلیه جلالش بخیمر منسوب که ما هر فناک حق معرفتک
قطعه کرسی وصف او ز من بپرشد نه دل از بی
جه گوید باز ما شوقان کشته کان معشوقند بهر نیاید کشته کان

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قطعه کرسی وصف او ز من بپرشد نه دل از بی
جه گوید باز ما شوقان کشته کان معشوقند بهر نیاید کشته کان

Automatic Collation

المشركين الذين لا صلح بيننا وبينهم

المشركين لا صلح بيننا وبينهم

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"id": "sbzb_glaser_33.pdf_page_42.xml",
"begin": 3148,
"text": "المشركين الذين لا صلح بيننا وبينهم\n",
"witnesses": [
  {
    "ref": 0,
    "id": "leipzig_ms_gabelentz_60.pdf_page_49.xml",
    "begin": 1740,
    "alg1": "المترك-----ين لا صلح بيننا وب-نهم\n",
    "alg2": "المشركين الذين لا صلح بيننا وبينهم\n",
    "matches": 79,
    "text": "المتركين لا صلح بيننا وبنهم\n"
  },
  {
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    "id": "qamus_muhit.txt",
    "begin": 102361,
    "alg1": "بيننا وبينهم\nالمشركين الذين لا صلح",
    "alg2": "المشركين الذين لا صلح بيننا وبينهم\n",
    "matches": 107,
    "text": "بيننا وبينهم\nالمشركين الذين لا صلح"
  }
]
]
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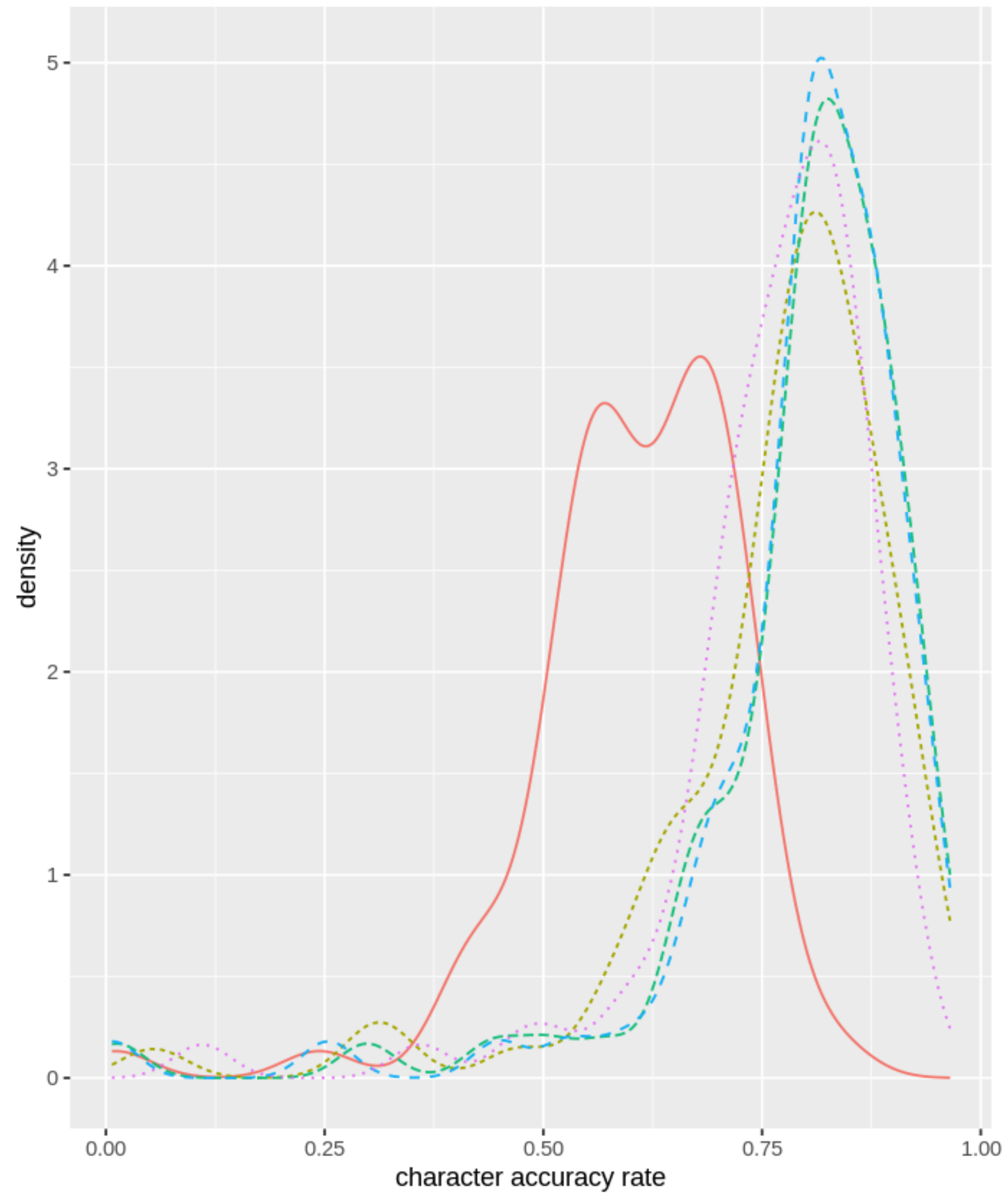
Training example

Manuscript Families for Training

author	title	language	MSS	transcribed lines
al-Jazūfī	Dalā'il al-khayrāt	Arabic	28	1602
Firūzābādī	al-Qāmūs al-muḥīṭ	Arabic	13	1254
Ḥāfiẓ	Divān	Persian	11	981
Sa'dī	Gulistān	Persian	17	1865
Taftāzānī	Sharḥ al-'Aqā'id al-Nasafīya	Arabic	12	1140
			81	6842

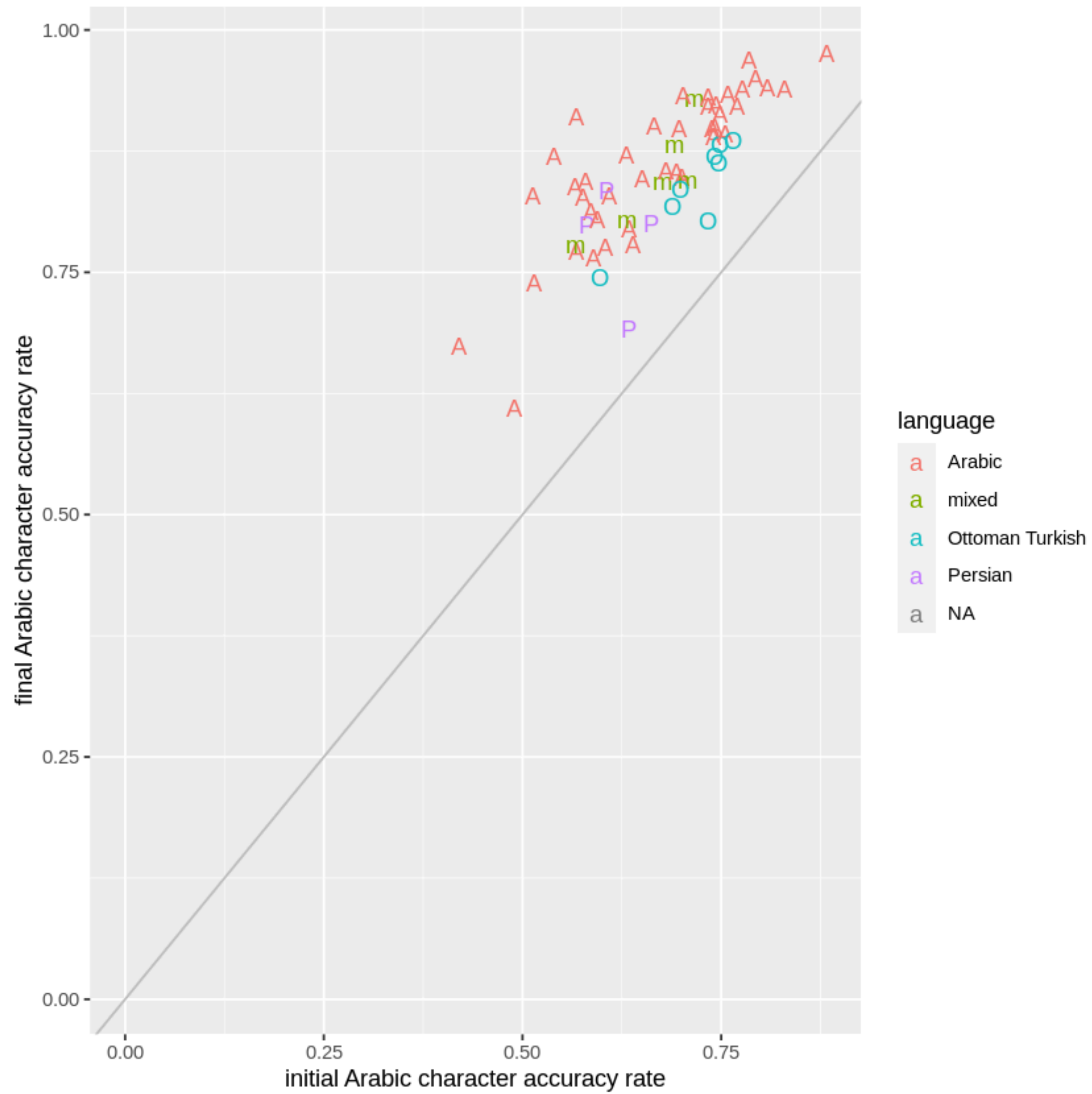
Test MSS: Disjoint from training

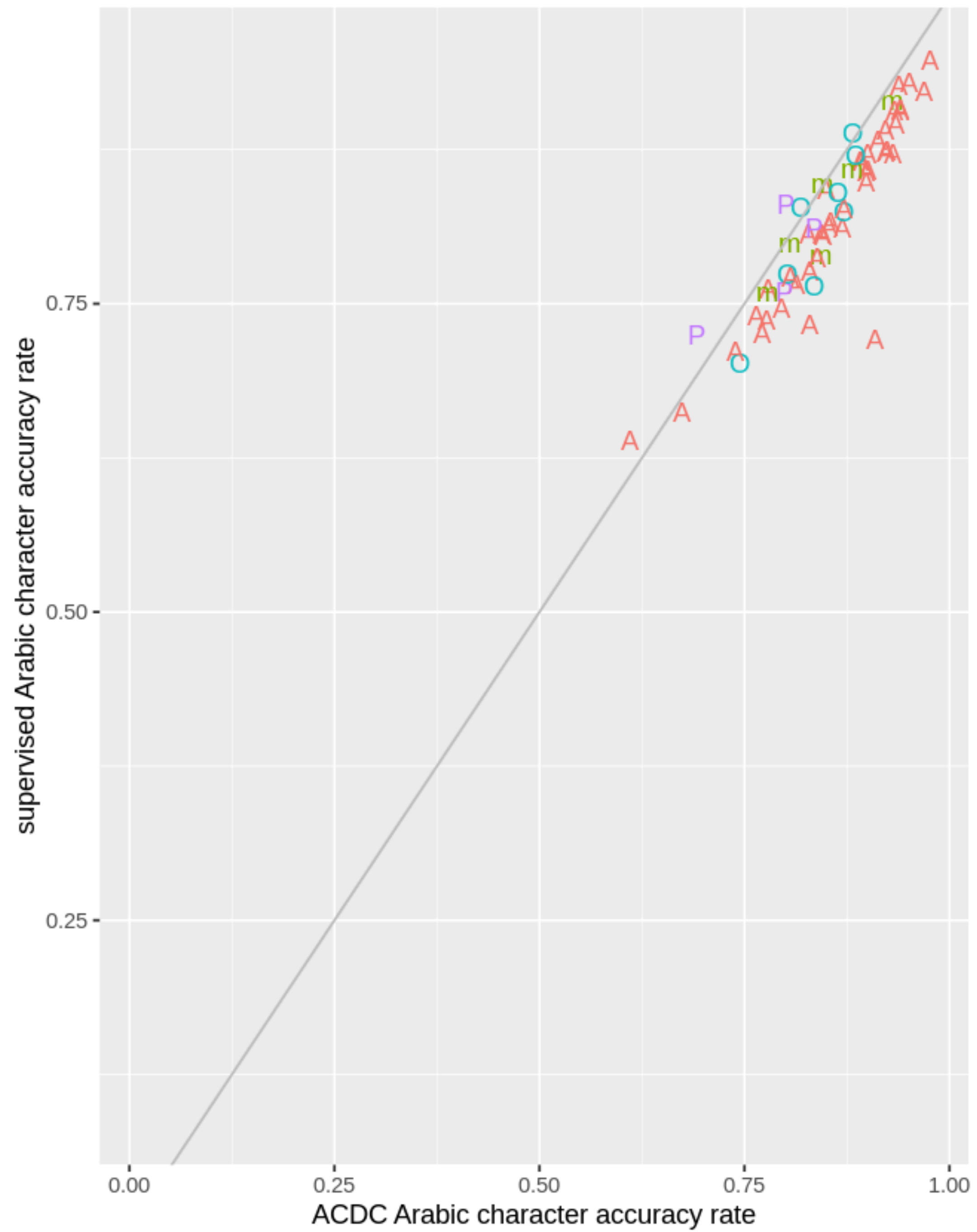
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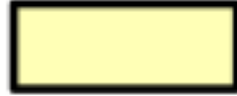




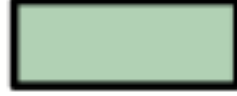




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Page Layout Analysis

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Vom Alten Wendischen Pommerlande. 131

Nahmen etliche auch von Ahumb vnd Ehre / wie Jornandes; Andere wie Cromerus vnd Cluverius von dem Worte Weda oder Wenda / daß auff Polnisch einen Namen bedeutet / herholen.

Sonst sehen wir schon aus dem Tacito / daß diese Sarmatische Völcker / zu seinen Zeiten sich nahe zu etlichen Teutschen / als insonderheit den Bastarnern oder Peuciniern / gethan / vnd sich mit ihnen durch Neurath vnd andere Geberden dermassen vermischt haben / daß man kaum einen Peuciner von einem Sarmater hat vnterscheiden können. Ja die Venedi oder Wenden sind zeitig bis an das Baltische Meer durchgekommen / deme sie auch den Nahmen gegeben haben / daß es das Wendische Meer geheissen ward. Bey diesem Meere haben bey Taciti Zeiten von der Weiffel / bis an Lyfland die Leden Teutschen Esten oder Osten vnd Ostwohnern gewohnt / welche Srevische Sitten vnd Aleyder hatten / aber eine solche Teutsche Sprache redeten / die der alten Britannischen oder Gallischen Sprache / (dann Tacitus helt sie für eins) gar nahe kam. Darauß kan man abnehmen / daß sie etwa vom Rheinstrom / da die Istavones / oder Istia oder Esten zuvor mit den Gallis grenzten / vnd derselben Sprache sich angewohneten / sich ans Meer zuwohnen begaben haben. Doch ist aus dem Ptolomæo befindlich / daß eben an dem Orte / am Preussischen vnd Lyfländischen Vfer / da die Esten vnd vnter ihnen die Wirri vñ Scyri wohnten / die Wenden bald Meister gespielet / vnd die Esten theils hinauff hinter Lyfland vertrieben / da sie noch heutiges Tages wohnen.

Schon zu Taciti Zeiten haben sich etliche Teutsche vnd Sarmatische Völcker so nahe zusammen gethan / daß man sie kaum hat vnterscheiden können / vnd sind die Wenden bis ans Baltische Meer gekommen!

Tac. lib. de morib. Germ. § in Asia Agric.

d. C. 100;

d. C. 170;

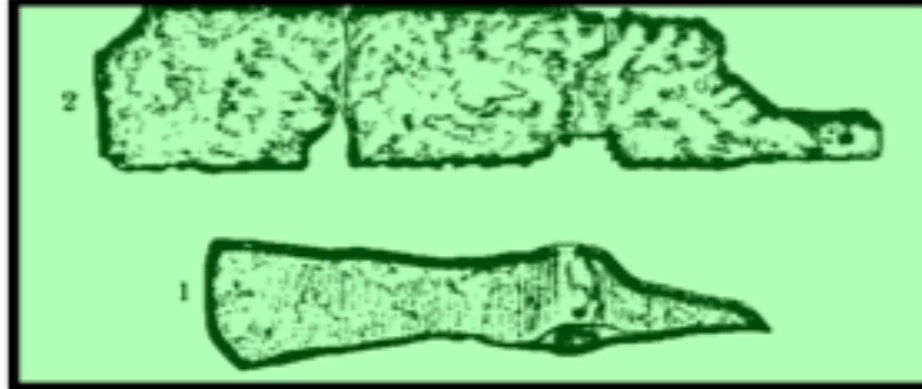
Ma ij theils

135 Die Semiten.

war in der Hauptsache diejenige, wie es vom Schmied oder Schmelzer in den Handel gebracht wurde (der *κόλος αὐτογέων* Homers).

Aus dem Umstande, daß der Feind bei der letzten Plünderung Ninivehs diesen Eisenschatz zurückließ, ehe er die Stadt der Paläste den Flammen übergab, während er die Vorräte der übrigen Metalle mit fortschleppte, geht hervor, daß das Eisen schon damals am geringsten im Werte stand, also das verbreitetste und gewöhnlichste Nutzemetal war. Die Übereinstimmung der Form der Rohluppen mit denen der Römer und des frühen Mittelalters läßt uns schließen, daß auch der Schmelzbetrieb und die Art der Gewinnung des Eisens aus seinen Erzen bei den Assyriern und deren Nachbarvölkern ähnlich war, wie wir sie später bei den Römern und Germanen genauer kennen lernen werden, im wesentlichen auch analog dem der Ägypter.

Fig. 32.



Über die Verarbeitung des Eisens und die Art seiner Verwendung geben uns weitere Funde Aufschluß. Layard war es, der bei seinen Ausgrabungen zu Nimrud mancherlei Gegenstände von Eisen auffand. Schon im Herbst 1846 fand er jene große Menge eiserner Panzerschuppen, deren wir oben schon Erwähnung gethan haben. Ebenso haben wir die aufgefundenen eisernen Spitzhauben bereits beschrieben. Es wurden auch noch Helme von anderer Gestalt, einige mit hohem Kamm, aufgedeckt; aber alle zerfielen an der Luft, und es gelang nur mit großer Vorsicht, einzelne Fragmente, die noch zusammenhängen, zu sammeln¹⁾. Leider ist nicht mitgeteilt und wird bei dem Zustande, in dem sich die Helme befanden, schwer zu erkennen

¹⁾ Siehe Layard, *Nimveh and its Remains*, Paris 1856, p. 114.

Cohn, Gustav: Die deutsche Frauenbewegung. Berlin, 1896.

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Vorwort.

Diese Schrift ist aus einem Aufsatze der „Deutschen Rundschau“ hervorgegangen, den ich als abgerundetes Büchlein meiner Schwester zum Geburtstage überreichen wollte. Vielleicht findet es außer ihr noch einige andere Leser. Im Gegensatze zu dem ersten Abdruck ist darin manches neu geordnet, erweitert, ergänzt, theils aus der älteren und neueren Literatur, theils aus den Thatfachen der Gegenwart, deren ich zumal von England einiges nach erneutem Ferienaufenthalte heimgebracht habe.

Ich hatte die Absicht, ein altes englisches Motto vorzusetzen . . .

„They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three.“
(Lowell, Stanzas on Freedom.)

aber es scheint mir, daß es nicht mehr paßt.

Universität Göttingen, Ende Juni 1896.

G. Cohn.

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Die Mühlen in Rom waren unterschlächtig und standen in den Kasernen. Sie verdrängten indessen die Hand- und Eselmühlen in den Häusern noch nicht, sondern wurden mehr für öffentliche Zwecke, namentlich für die Belieferung der Legionen benutzt. Öffentliche Wassermühlen, die für das Publikum waren, wurden erst unter Augustus und Aeneas angelegt. Als Vitruv, König der Gallen, 100 des Belierius besiegte und die 14 großen Wasserkünste vernichtete, sollen diese die ersten öffentlichen Schöpfmühlen auf der Tiber angelegt haben. In Deutschland wurden die Mühlen durch die Römer eingeführt. Die frühesten erwähnt Augustin in seinem Gedichte „Mühle“. Sie wurden im vierten Jahrhundert von der Römischen

Fig. 100.



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Die Maschinen sind sämtlich nicht als Verbesserungen der Römischen anzusehen, die meisten waren griechischen Ursprungs, wie schon die Namen besagen, namentlich die der Pumpe, der kreisförmigen Druckwalze u. s. w.

PASSIM FA

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Fine-grained FA

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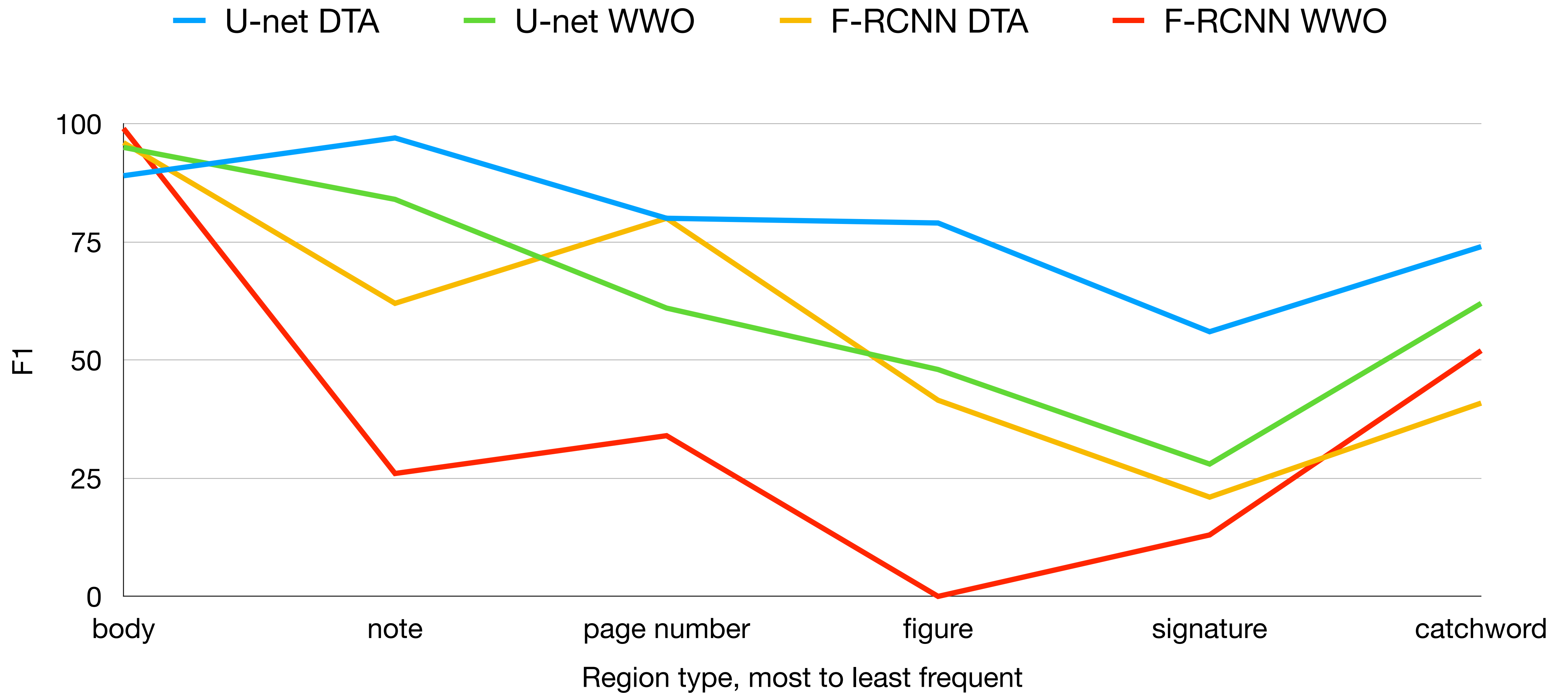
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Region Detection



Viral Texts

Vermont Watchman & State Journal.

BY E. P. WALTON & SONS.

MONTPELIER, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1848.

VOL. XLII, NO. 10.—WHOLE NO. 2153.

Watchman & State Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

TERMS—One year in advance \$4.00 if paid for in advance by the year.

Poetry.

THE PURITAN.

Read at the Dinner of the New-England Society of New-York, Dec. 28, 1847.

BY ALLEN C. SPOONER OF BOSTON.

The old Puritan was a solemn man,
Broader and taller than his brethren,
And he talked through his nose and he wore plain clothes,
And he seemed the foremost of gentlemen.

Did he happen to grin, he believed it was,
And took it to heart quite severely,
But should fate provoke him to laugh at a joke,
He repeated it very discreetly.

Amusement, he thought, were with ministers full fraught,
Songs and dances were nothing but evil;
While cards, dice and plays, and all Church-holidays,
Were deemed as fit as the devil.

All ornaments he did he strictly forbid,
They but blind him with beauty and dread,
His own natural hair he would not even spare,
But wore it swept short round his head.

Deposited of all games, his boys had odd games,
His first might be "Loyal Innocence";
His second purchase might be "Booker and Lancers"—
And another, "New Agony in Chains."

With penance of the sin, and ghosts full and fair,
He had daily to combat and wrestle—
Yet to more "pious" cry in the Lord's hand he lay,
As he spoke of himself as a "sinner."

On Sunday his heart was full as a mountain,
His lightness was always on quiet;
The church-woman even, taught the boy who was not,
And gave him the marks and the diet.

When kids up to seven troubled their minds,
They were put on a par with lightning;
To be poked with stones till the flesh left their bones,
Was the law for such wicked young devils.

The youth who would wed, a ray Puritan said,
Before the old folks had to court her,
And quite sure was he to find a huge fee
As he set out to be a sinner.

The duty of life, then, for men and for wife,
Was to labor six days out of seven;
On the seventh, in the best of their ragged dress,
To work harder to get into heaven.

Fool warden or fee, they were constant in prayer,
But to stir all the town left a quiver,
And in matters of trade, when a bargain they made,
Their faces were not like a fever.

Innocence in both they opposed with gusto;
At the net's end they dropped the poor Quaker;
With devices and guile they snatched heretics' ears,
And left them weeping their Maker.

The Puritan's will, conversation and talk,
Was the very essence of equality;
And captured towns, on the slightest pretence,
Ruled out of their mouths nations widely.

But lest though he prayed, let a farmer invade,
All danger you'd find him despising;
Like a tiger he'd fight in defence of his right,
And the last thing he thought of was flying.

With all his wit and wit was the old Puritan,
When to hear tonight we assemble;
Should we only come here and not down to our doors,
Who's the man who could see and not tremble?

His village streets, his narrow courts,
Would freeze all the snow without tending;
Conversation would stop, and a sick world draw pay,
Not a glass of the day dare he lend.

But yet, when all, when the date of our Fall,
For most that is noble in man,
The you remained the would great, 'twas hard to discover
The Price of the old Puritan.

No danger could shake, no adversity break
The faith-fulled stern of his will;
Opposition's arrows, even heaven's great bow,
Could not change him, although they might kill.

In the course of the Come, all his wealth was but dream;

ing to either of the classes specified above, as sometimes venturing to act independently, were regarded at once with suspicion, and with a somewhat unwilling aspect, from the quiet and original course which they adopted; resolutely following out their plans, and rarely expressing an opinion, as to the doings of their neighbors. Mr. Arnold came to the West with some property, although he was a hard working farmer; and when he was about to put up his log house, instead of calling the neighbors together, and having a grand frolic, with plenty of whiskey, at the raising, he quietly hired the requisite number of laborers, and had his house ready for roofing before any body knew the timbers were hewed.— This caused many a frown, and not a little shaking of the head, among the sages of the vicinity, who saw nothing but 'pride,'—that unpardonable sin of the woods,—in this way of doing things.

Then Mrs. Arnold was ill; and far from leaving her room thronged with the wise women of the neighborhood, trying as many fumigations, draughts and 'yarb drinks,' as would have sufficed to kill nine well women, Mr. Arnold stayed at home from the field, day after day, apparently for no other purpose than to stand guard at her door, letting nobody in besides the doctor and nurse; and confronting the anxiety of the neighbors, by assurances that Mrs. Arnold was doing very well. This was a deep offense; and though Mrs. Arnold had recovered, so as to ride out before any body forgot the sleight sufficiently to call to see her, yet she expressed no surprise or sorrow, but treated her visitors with her usual quiet kindness.

After a while the baby died; and then certain persons, who were invariably in requisition on similar occasions, planned among themselves some display of spirit towards people who had shown so little regard to the customs of the country.— What was their surprise, to hear that the family had chosen to perform the last offices for the little one with their own hands, and that the grave had been made on their own ground, and the interment completed in the presence only of the clergyman and a few relations.

This seemed the climax, and it was long remembered. But the Arnolds went on prosperously; showing a kind interest at all proper opportunities, and making the wealthier neighbors like them, whether they would or no. The reserve, which had been set down to pride and ill will, came to be considered only oddity; and at the period when the wedding took place, of which we began to tell, nobody in the whole town was more popular than the Arnold family. Perhaps the growing up of a sweet, comely daughter in the family was an unrecognized element of harmony, between the Arnolds and those about them. A young woman who is lovely, both in person and character, is irresistible everywhere.— She is the light of her father's house, the ornament of society, and the point at which the admiration, interest and affection of those about her naturally concentrate. She is in the social circle, what the most seen is in the garden—of the

shocking accidents in the neighborhood, as she was a nice little nurse and a famous 'watcher'—this last, no sinocure in a country village, where the well are often worn out in nightly attendance, in cases of so little importance, that city people would not think of requiring such service. When Lois's ministrations in this way were in demand, Frank always came for her, and so saved her father the necessity of going out in the evening—a thing hated by all hard-working farmers, who usually love to sit dozing in the chimney corner, when they do not go to bed at nightfall.

Lois was a good girl, and a pretty girl, and an only daughter; so it is not wonderful that her hand was considered quite a speculation, and many a wild fellow from some miles' distance had tried to interest her; but her innocence and delicacy were proof against such equivocal courtship. She treated the two 'slobber lads' we have mentioned, with a modest confidence, and avoided, with native tact, giving preference to either.—perhaps, because she really felt none.—They had grown up together on friendly terms, and as there seemed no particular period at which the young men became lovers, so the fair Lois chose to ignore the fact; though we shrewdly suspect she was not blind to what everybody in the village saw and talked of—the keen though subdued rivalry of Sam Brayton and Frank Gillet.

If the two suitors had been Italians, instead of offshoots from the quiet and law-abiding stock of Puritanism, there were not wanting occasions, in the course of their pursuit of the prize, when stiletos might have been drawn and blood spilled. But a peaceful education led them rather to seek to gain the point by stratagem; and many a strawberry party, many a sleighing, many a picnic (or *barbecue*, as such things are called at the West,) did the young people of the neighborhood enjoy, for which they might have thanked Lois Arnold, whoever may have claimed the honor; for our two enamored swains were at their wit's end for some means of interesting this object of their emulation, and overcoming her formidable impartiality.

It was chance, after all, that brought matters to a focus; for Lois was out with a party of young people, when her horse took it into his head to go away, and Frank Gillet in reaching brought his own life into peril, and was carried home much injured. We will not assert that this brought Lois to decide in his favor; for we have a notion that no love worthy of having its basis on merely accidental causes. But it certainly made evident a preference, and before Frank was quite enough recovered to take his place on the farm again, the story was afloat that Sam Brayton had decidedly 'got the mittens.'

He did not take this very amiably; that would have been quite out of character for a country beau. Writing poetry, or contemplating the stars, is not among the resources of the rejected in a primitive state of society; and the duel—that unanswerable mode of proving one's worth—is hardly known. even by

rainbow hue—then follows the ceremony.

'Do you take this woman to be your wedded wife?'

'I do.'

'Do you take this man to be your wedded husband?'

'I do'—(or a faint murmur, or half a perceptible nod.)

'I pronounce you man and wife.'

Imagine all this said, or mumbled over, in the shortest possible time, and we have a legal marriage, according to our obligatory laws.

So stood Lois Arnold and Frank Gillet before Squire Millard; Lois in a soft silvery looking silk, with a white rose in her hair, and another in her hand; and Frank, with his athletic person, set out in a white waistcoat by the occasion, and his face looking any thing but pale. Even Lois seemed more inclined to laugh than cry, and some young ladies whispered, 'She don't mind it a bit!'

What was the surprise of the company, when the Squire, after a vain effort to command his countenance said—

'I certify that Francis Gillet and Lois Arnold were lawfully married a week ago.'

After this announcement Squire Millard made good his retreat, not being a dancer, and having, moreover, a vague fear that he might be torn to pieces in the frantic demonstrations of surprise which succeeded the first pause—such a pause as ensues upon an unusually heavy clap of thunder.

Every body stood aghast, at first as if some wrong had been committed; and after the grand surprise was over, and the aimables of the neighborhood had joined in the dance with new zeal in consequence of the stir occasioned by the *drummers*, a few disaffected young men, Sam Brayton and his friends, still stood aloof, and whispered in corners, casting now and then a look at the newly married couple that was anything but friendly. They knew very well that the thing was a trick, to avoid certain annoyances which are not uncommon on wedding occasions in the country, when any body feels aggrieved by the circumstances of the marriage. If the right people are invited, or if the match is so disagreeable to the guests, as to be a hindrance to the enjoyment of the party, it is better to have the ceremony performed in a quiet and unobtrusive manner—any of these causes, or even less, is sufficient to excite a sort of row, which is kept up for hours under the windows, or in the streets, and which is very annoying to the guests.

It was some time before the company exposed the cause of the merriment; but did not mean to be cheated of their *claret*; and the dancing went on, and the hilarity of the occasion continued unbroken until 11 o'clock, when the company dropped off, a wagon full at a time, till at length all was quiet, and no sign of life was left about the premises, except a light or two, burning dimly in the house.

Then began the din. Bells, gongs, drums, tin horns, whistles, frying pans and shovels aided the unearthly howl

took down his dashing sign, and removed to another part of the state, where, we may hope, the fates treated him more kindly. The Arnolds are considered as having established their independence.

THANKSGIVING DISCOURSE:

BY REV. MR. DUDLEY OF QUEBEC VILLAGE.

Extracts furnished by request for publication.

—THE LION SHALL BEAR RECORD OF US.—Ps. 113, 22.

OUR CONDITION AS A STATE.

Our abundance presents an affecting contrast to the wide-spread destitution which has swept over so great a part of Europe. Famine and pestilence threaten again poor Ireland, already staggering beneath her heavy woes. But "the Lord is mindful of us"; and what is still more a cause of unfeigned gratitude, there are, at present, no indications of distress. The purchaser is at our doors for our surplus, and the demand, at least for the present, is permanent. True, the local cause of this demand, and the high price, may cease when our railroads shall have been completed, but these consumers are opening an easy and cheap communication to the great markets. Boston is already within a few hours of us. She will want all we can spare. Her population is increasing with the same rapidity and in the same ratio with her extended railroads. We shall have a fair competition with the West. Vermont will soon be conscious of her ability to do so. The capability of her soil seems not to be realized yet, but it will soon be known.

The last census presents our little state in a position, compared with the others in the Union, truly honorable to her soil and the industry of her people.

With a population of 261,000, her agricultural productions are put down worth \$43,227,000 annually, giving to each individual the handsome sum of \$148 for his labor.

Massachusetts, with her population of 737,999, which is 475,851 more than that of our state, has but \$28,809,000 worth of productions, being fourteen millions of dollars less than of Vermont.

Vermont, in the value of her productions, stands ahead of all the New-England States; and according to her territory and population, is certainly equal

to the most fertile and populous of the States. If true to ourselves, and the rich and beautiful heritage which Providence has allotted to us, and with His blessing, our territory and population, and the value of our productions, will be increased tenfold.

This should be said with no spirit of boasting and self-dependence, but with grateful acknowledgements to Him who hath reared these verdant mountains and spread out these valleys of fatness. "We are blessed of the Lord, who made heaven and earth, and setteth the bounds of the nations for them to dwell in."

If there be a people in this fair country, who should be grateful to the Disposer of all things, it is the people of the Green Mountain State. In salubrity of climate, purity of water, rich-

Who would not rather die, than be a slave? Who would not rather be an exile, than not be free to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience? Who would not inhabit the poles, rather than have the right to think and speak wrested from him?—Who would not sooner go to the stake, than have his Bible taken from him, and be crushed by priestly dominion?

What is not the poor fugitive willing to suffer, that he may enjoy, for a moment, the precious boon? He will endure more than a thousand deaths if a bare possibility of escape present itself.

"Free is the mountain's breeze,
Flashing from sky height;
Free are the racing seas;
And free, heaven's golden light,
But free than light or air,
Or the wind, beyond compare,
Give thanks to us as we pass!"

This high gift of heaven is yet ours. We stand before the world, a free and independent people still; each individual an undisputed sovereign, and all, at the same time, willing subjects. But we are not beyond the reach of danger. The blessing may not always stay, may not long be ours. We may have the form of free institutions, and yet be slaves;

"May wear the name of Freedom,
Grown no heavier chain!"

than those our fathers would not wear. It may enhance our gratitude for what is yet ours, to survey the perils which surround us.

We are in danger from our own internal dissensions. The recklessness of party domination is rocking our temple of liberty to its foundations.

Unluckily the war-spirit has come over us like the deadly scrocco, and party intrigue, and the genius of Southern oppression are hastening us on to the tyranny of a military despotism.

We are in danger of being deceived by our apparent prosperity. Our prospects as a nation must not be estimated by the evidence of our worldly prosperity. We ought to be sufficiently versed in the history of nations, and the providences of God, not to suppose that the glory and strength of a nation consist in physical greatness alone. "Our numbers may outstrip all calculation, our territory may be the seat of a starving

multitude, and yet we may be verging rapidly to corruption and consequently to ruin. Our safety demands that we be wise in the use of our prosperity.

What will every candid mind answer? EVANGELICAL TRUTH.—The foundation of our civil and religious liberty is laid on the principles of the Bible. Our fathers who laid it, studied and loved its doctrines, practised its morality. "Here they derived their high sense of responsibility, reverence for law, and their sacred regard for private rights and the public good."

These are the elements, which they wrought into the very fabric of our institutions, and which have thus far preserved us from destruction. Their per-

in the art and practice of war. A troop of victorious generals is coming forth to claim the Presidential chair, with their trained officers, to represent the people in Congress. We are about to turn loose upon our honest and industrious citizens fifty thousand soldiers, whose morals and habits of civil and religious order have been corrupted by the idleness and looseness of the camp. Will not the accumulation of a vast national debt expose us to the constant appeal of "NATIONAL GLOAM," which will quiet the people, only to enslave and impoverish them? To all these dreadful, ruinous evils, we are now exposed. We are entering, headlong, upon the career of the old Nations, whose ruins should induce us to beware how we let loose upon us the spirit of war.

We are also seriously threatened by the encroachment of the slavery spirit.

The stern spirit of freedom, freedom of speech, freedom of thought, of the press, and the pulpit, has been well nigh smothered by the usurpations of this growing power. We have nursed it, till it has become a giant, and essays to rule us. And has it not ruled us, ay, and that too with a rod of iron? I will carry you back but a year or two, and put the question, were we free then?—Could we speak, and print, and petition, like FREEMEN? Could we read, and think, and pray like FREEMEN?

I do not, however, apprehend that we have now much to fear from this kind of development of this power. This overbearing censorship of thought and speech has ceased. It could not be endured longer. But this great antagonistic principle; this monstrous element of war, upon the very name and genius of freedom, is still amongst us. It will meet us at every point, and arrest every measure, which may be made to save us. The principles of slavery and freedom cannot coalesce. They are originally, radically, and utterly, opposites; essential and irreconcilable enemies. They cannot long exist in one government.—In our infancy, they well combined, not in spirit, but by compromise. Necessity forced them to an armistice. But how sure and rapid has been the development of their deadly hostility. We now approach the final and desperate conflict. Which will triumph is yet to be seen. One or the other must yield. There can be no more compromise. If freedom triumph, slavery must be driven from the land. No more quarters will be given to it. If slavery be the victor, we are ruined. Its war is that of extermination. Liberty will be driven from the earth, and despotism will load the miserable captive with chains, and the land shall mourn, for the spoiler has come.

It is by no means a pleasant task to dwell on our forbidding prospects,—but duty is not always pleasing. It is necessary that the christian people, the good of our land of all names, should feel our dangers sufficiently to arouse them from their sleep, and call them forth to prayer and action. Probably, never since we became a nation, has there been such a demand on the zeal of the people of God, as there now is.

Agricultural.

From the National Era. THE HUSKERS. BY J. G. WHITTIER.

It was late in mild October, and the long autumnal rains had left the summer harvestfields all green with grass again; The first sharp frosts had fallen, leaving all the woodlands gay With the hues of summer's rainbow or the meadow flowers of May.

There's a thin dry mist that morning the cool rose blood and red, At foot a ruyous disk of sun, its brightened as it sped; Yet, even its sunlike glory fell chastened and subdued On the even-fields and the orchards and softly pictured wood.

And all that quiet afternoon, slow sloping to the night, It wore with golden shafts the haze with yellow light; Blazing thro' the painted branches, it gladdened the hill, And beneath its pond and meadow lay brighter, greener still.

And shouting boys in woodland grove caught glimpses of that sky, Flock'd by the many-tinted leaves, and laughed they knew not why;

And school-girls, gay with aster flowers beside the meadow brook, Mingl'd the glow of Autumn with the rustling of sweet brook.

From spire and tower looked wistfully the patient weather-vane, But even the blades on the hills stood motionless as rocks; No sound was in the woodlands, save the squirrel's dropping shell,

And the yellow leaves among the boughs, low rustling as they fell.

The summer grains were harvested, the stubble-fields lay dry Where June winds rolled in light and shade the pale-green waves of eye,

But, still, on gentle hill-slopes, in valleys fringed with wood, Ungathered, straggling in the sun, the heavy corn-crop stood.

East low by Autumn's wind and rain, through lands that dry and rose,

Unhid from their ripened change, shows out the yellow ear; Beneath the tansip lay concealed in mossy a rusted field, And gladdened in the slanting light the pumpkin's sphere of gold.

There wrought the busy harvesters, and many a creaking wheel

Slow slowly to the long bare-foot its load of hark and grain; Till, replete as he rose that morn, sank down at last the sun, Ending the day of drowsy light and warmth as it began.

And lo! as through the western plain, on meadow, stream, and pond, Flashes the red radiance of the sky, set all alive beyond, Sheds after the sunset sun shafts a million stars above.

Humorous.

"That last Julep!"

A SHORT TEMPERANCE STORY.

Not many years since, in one of our Mississippi river cities, the landlord of a noted hotel, in spite of the good fare served upon his table took an aversion to his food, and, confining himself to the fluid exclusively, drank himself out of existence. He was a jolly specimen of a publican, and had endeared himself, in his latter days, to a couple of young boarders, by frequently inviting them to share in what he called "a comfortable carouse." These little reunions, as we before stated, were brought to a close by the principal suddenly dropping out of the set, and being no longer able to "stand up" to his share of the liquor.—

The deceased's wife being absent from the city, his friends comfortably packed him in ice for preservation until her return. The feelings of the hopeful young convivialists were sadly shocked at the idea of sojourning in the same house with the inanimate body of their regretted companion. It was all well enough when he was able to stand the liquor, and drink his share of it, but the thought of his being packed away in such cold quarters made them shiver with a strange apprehension which even brandy failed to dissipate.

At length the wife arrived, and the publican was consigned to his long home; but we regret to add that with his departure the desire for another "comfortable carouse" began to manifest itself.

STORRS & LANGDON,

ARE opening this week from Boston and New-York, and immense Stock of NEW AND DESIRABLE

GOODS FOR THE WINTER TRADE.

10 Hds. of very cheap SUGAR, with COFFEE, TEA & SPICES, in any quantity; OILS, PAINTS, FISH, FRUIT, TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c. at low prices; 40 chests of that superior Y. H. TEA, at the same low price—DON'T FORGET IT; SALT, NAILS, GLASS, by the load or in smaller lots; Housekeeping and Mechanical HARD-WARE, of new patterns; CROCKERY, GLASS & CHINA WARE, at city prices; 200 prime North-West BUFFALO ROBES—cheap enough; 40 bales COTTONS, TICKING, DRILLING, WICKING & BATTING; 5000 yds. rich PRINTS, GINGHAMS & FURNITURES; 2000 yds. of beautiful styles of worsted

CLOAK AND DRESS GOODS.

With TRIMMINGS TO MATCH EXACTLY.

5000 rolls new PAPER HANGINGS.

The above and a multitude of other goods are offered at the lowest prices. Montpelier, Nov. 25th, 1847.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at Jay, Essex County, N Y one half of a FORGE, for making Bar Iron.

Said Forge has three fires, and is capable of turning out two and a half tons of Bar Iron per day. It is nearly new; situated on the Amherst river twenty miles above Keeseville, and 1 1/4 miles from Jay Upper village. In the vicinity is an inexhaustible supply of coal timber, where any quantity of coal can be bought for four and a half dollars per hundred.—To any one who wishes to engage in the Iron Business this is a rare opportunity.

Also, at Jay Upper Village, one SAW MILL, newly saw, capable of running out eight thousand pieces of lumber per year. These are the best of the kind in the State.

Apply to JOHN W. HARRIS, at Jay, or to the subscriber at Keeseville, N. Y.

SPLENDID BOOKS.

CHEAP FOR CASH BY E. F. WALTON & SON, BIBLES & PRAYER BOOKS.

Bibles, English and American, illustrated and plain; Prayer Books, New York and Philadelphia editions.

ANNUALS.

Leaves of Memory; The Gem of the Season; The Opal;

MORE GOODS

AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.

ELIAS WILDER & CO. have just returned the second lot from market with an immense large stock of rich and desirable Goods; having concluded a great many of their goods at auction, we make the bold statement that we can sell like goods as low as they cost a number in this place who will themselves Cheap Goods and One Price Store, &c.—Please call and examine the Goods; let every body come and see them. We will charge nothing for trying to convince those who call at the name of the above. We will name a few articles that we have just purchased.

For sale A. A. MERRILL Thibets, [cut looks] do do with Lyons, do do with Lyons & Thibets for do. 20 yds Alpaca, black, blue, brown, purple, crimson, &c. 20 yds new and desirable Prints; 20 yds each Camel hair Dress Skirt; 1000 yds. black Wills from 4 to 10 yds yard, 25 various, brown, purple, green, blue and black Basket Velvets; 100 yds Bonnet Ribbons to match; 100 yds French Flannels; 100 yds Gings and Fringes; 100 lbs Dress and Cloth Buttons; 100 lbs Wash-bags, Cassimeres and Vettings, cheaper than the 20 yds real F B Yarns, with Chankery to match; [cheapest] Value Cutlery and Bedsteads of all kinds; 11,000 lbs Paper, cheap; Nails, Glass, Polars, Oil, &c.

FURS.

100 Huffs of all kinds, which we will sell cheap, 25 Bear-skinning cheap; 4 bales Buffalo Robes.

SALT.

100 bushels real Rock Salt, 500 do C Western do, 50 bids for Western do, 100 bags Western Dairy do, 100 bags Gun Rock do. But we can't stop to enumerate; suffice it to say that we have a stock of \$20,000 worth of desirable, and so we are



Z. an A full AT WHOLE

COMPRESSING (has) with 2 Public Hygiene, 2 heavy STOVES, Furnace, Wagon's article for Farming Trucks and Farm Air Tight and for Boxes, English Sheet Zinc, Putty, Sheet Iron. We invite our friends to call on us before purchase. 12th October, 1847.

NEWS

W. they are now... WOULD follow... HARD and... SEAMAN in YORK. Also, a superior... FURS, and will... min. 200 yds... CROSS & CO'S... Those who want LANGDON'S... A choice of... community on... Vt. of Montpelier, N. H. OFFER TO LET, at the No. 5th.

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from domestic enemies to our free institutions.

Our object is briefly this: To perfect an organization, modeled after that of the Constitution of the United States, and coextensive with the confederacy. Its object and principles, in all matters of national concern, to be uniform and identical, whilst in all local matters, the component parts shall remain independent and sovereign within their respective limits.

The great result to be obtained—the only one which can secure a perfect guaranty as to our future—is UNION; permanent, enduring, fraternal Union! Allow me then to impress upon your minds and memories the touching sentiments of the Father of his country, in his farewell address: "The Unity of Government which constitutes you one people," says Washington, "is justly dear to you, for it is the main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquility at home, of your peace abroad, your prosperity, even that liberty you so justly prize.

* * It is of moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your National Union, to your collective and individual happiness. You should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it, to think and speak of it as

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Political Speeches

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ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH,

Is in successful operation, and the follow-
ing correspondence has passed between
Queen Victoria and President Buchanan:

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

TO THE HON. THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNI-
TED STATES:—Her Majesty desires to con-
gratulate the President upon the successful
completion of this great international work,
in which the Queen has taken the deepest
interest.

The Queen is convinced that the Presi-
dent will join with her in fervently hoping
that the electric cable which now connects
Great Britain with the United States will
prove an additional link between the na-
tions, whose friendship is founded upon their
common interest and reciprocal regard.—
The Queen has much pleasure in thus com-
municating with the President, and renew-
ing to him her wishes for the prosperity of
the United States. Signed,

VICTORIA.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

To Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great

Fremont

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FOR JUDGE
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News

Sentimental Stories

THE LAST FAREWELL.

ROBERT EMMET AND HIS LOVE.

'Twas the evening of a lovely day—the last day of the noble and ill-fated Emmet. A young lady stood at the gate and desired admittance in to the dungeon. She was closely veiled, and the keeper could not imagine who she was, nor why one of such proud bearing should be a suppliant at the prison door. However, he granted the boon—led her to the dungeon, opened the massive iron door, then closed it again, and the lovers were alone. He leaned against the prison wall with downcast head, and his arms were folded upon his breast. Gently she raised the veil from her face, and Emmet turned to gaze upon all the earth contained for him—the girl whose sunny brow in the days of boyhood had been his polar star—the maiden who had sometimes made him think 'the world was all sunshine.' The clanking of the heavy chains sounded like a death knell to her ears, and she wept like a child. Emmet said but little, yet he pressed her warmly to his bosom, and their feelings held a

Travel Narratives

A Journey under Paris.

A correspondent of a Swedish journal furnishes an interesting account of a subterranean voyage made through one of the admirably constructed sewers of Paris. The boat which conveyed the party was reached by descending a flight of steps to the depth of about forty-five feet. The boat, a flat-bottomed affair, was lighted by four lamps. The sewer is an archway, fifteen feet high, and of equal breadth, with a ditch of canal about ten feet wide, wherein all the dirt and filth of Paris is carried away. On the sides are sidewalks, which together are about four feet wide. The whole is built of beautiful sandstone, and is kept remarkably neat and clean. No stench or bad smell was perceptible. The denser portion of the filth is carried away through large drains beneath the sidewalks.

The sidewalks are excellent, and exhibit no signs of dampness, while the walls of the archway are kept whitewashed, and are at all times as white as the driven snow. The structure possesses the properties of an immense speaking tube, the workmen being able to converse at the distance of two miles from each other. The echo is very strong and lasting. The fabric is said to be built after a

A HUSBAND'S CONFESSION.

BY TOM MOORS.

I never undertook but once to set at naught the authority of my wife: You know her way, cool, quiet, but determined as ever grew. Just after we were married and all was going nice and cozy she got me into the habit of doing all the churning. She never asked me to do it, you know, but then she—why it was done just in this way. She finished breakfast rather before me one morning, and slipped away from the table, she filled the churn with cream, and sat it just where I couldn't help seeing what it wanted. So I took hold regularly enough, and churned till the butter come. She did not thank me but looked so nice and sweet about it, that I felt well paid. Well, when the next churning day came along, she did the same thing, and I followed suit and fetched the butter. Again and again it was done just so, and I was regularly in for it every time. Not a word said, you know, of course. Well, by and bye, this began to be rather irksome, I wanted she should just ask me, but she never did, and I couldn't say anything about it to save my life, and so on we went. At last I made a resolve that I would not churn another time, unless she asked me. Churning-day

Jokes

The Middlebury

In this Paper are published the Public Orders, Resolutions, Laws, Public

prietor.

MIDDLEBURY VT.

pleasant and agreeable employment: for young people at a time when little else can be done.—*Albany Cultivator.*

TESTIMONY AGAINST RADICALISM.

In Document 109, of the House of Representatives, furnished us by Mr. Burke, just printed, a Report of Mr. Ellsworth, Commissioner of the Patent Office, we have statistics and observations, on the Agricultural and Manufacturing interests. We copy from this document the following important testimony:

Let us listen to the wisdom of those whose opinions are recorded for our encouragement—more especially since such opinions come from individuals who do not sanction protection, except such as incidentally arises from the raising of a revenue:—

“To be independent for the comforts of life, we must fabricate them ourselves. We must now place the the manufacturer by the side of the agriculturist. The grand inquiry now is, shall we make our own comforts

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RESTING PLACE.

—
BY CHARLES MACKAY.
—

Tell me, ye winged winds,
That round my pathway roar,
Do ye not know some spot,
Where mortals weep no more ?
Some lone and pleasant dell,
Some valley in the west,
Where free from toil and pain,
The weary soul may rest ?

The loud wind dwindled to a whisper low,
And sigh'd for pity as it answered “No!”

Tell me thou mighty deep,
Where billows round may play
Know'st thou some favored spot,
Some island far away,
Where weary man may find
The bliss for which he sighs,

‘Remember me to Lady
ber me to Horatio! remem
friends! Doctor, remem
Tell him, I have made a
Hamilton and Horatio t
repeated his remembran
ton and Horatio, and to
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less agitated, and, at la
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and he instantly grew r
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he should die, but obse
half an hour longer.

THE RESTING PLACE.

—
BY CHARLES MACKAY.
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Some valley in the west,
Where free from toil and pain,
The weary soul may rest ?

The loud wind dwindled to a whisper low,
And sigh'd for pity as it answered "No!"

THE INQUIRY.

Tell me, ye winged winds,
That round my pathway roar,
Do ye not know some spot
Where mortals weep no more ?
Some lone and pleasant dell,
Some valley in the west,
Where, free from toil and pain,
The weary soul may rest ?

The loud wind dwindled to a whisper low,
And sighed for pity as it whispered "No!"

THE LYRE.



—
"He touched his harp, and nations heard, entranced."
—

THE INQUIRY.

Tell me ye winding winds,
That round my pathway rear,
Do ye not know some spot
Where mortals weep no more—
Some lone and pleasant dell,
Some valley in the west,
Where, free from toil and pain,
The weary soul may rest ?
The loud wind dwindled to a whisper low,
And sighed for pity, as it answered, "No!"

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THE RESTING PLACE.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

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That round my pathway roar,
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The weary soul may rest ?
The loud wind dwindled to a whisper low,
And sighed for pity, as it answered,

GRAND HAVEN, M

A PARODY.

BY AN OLD BACHELOR.

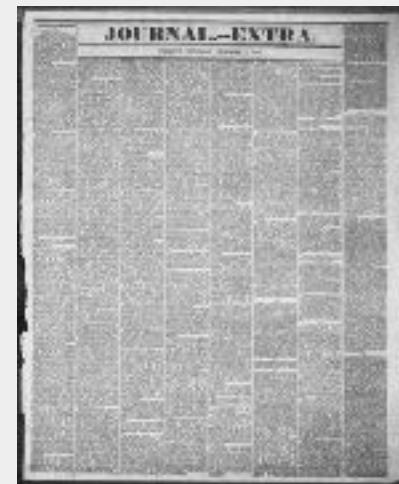
Tell me, ye winged winds,
That round my pathway roar,
Do ye not know some spot
Where women fret no more?
Some lone and pleasant dell,
Some "holler" in the ground,
Where babies never yell,
And cradles are not found?
The loud wind blew the snow into my face,
And snickered as it answered—"Nary place."

Tell me, thou misty deep,
Whose billows round me play,

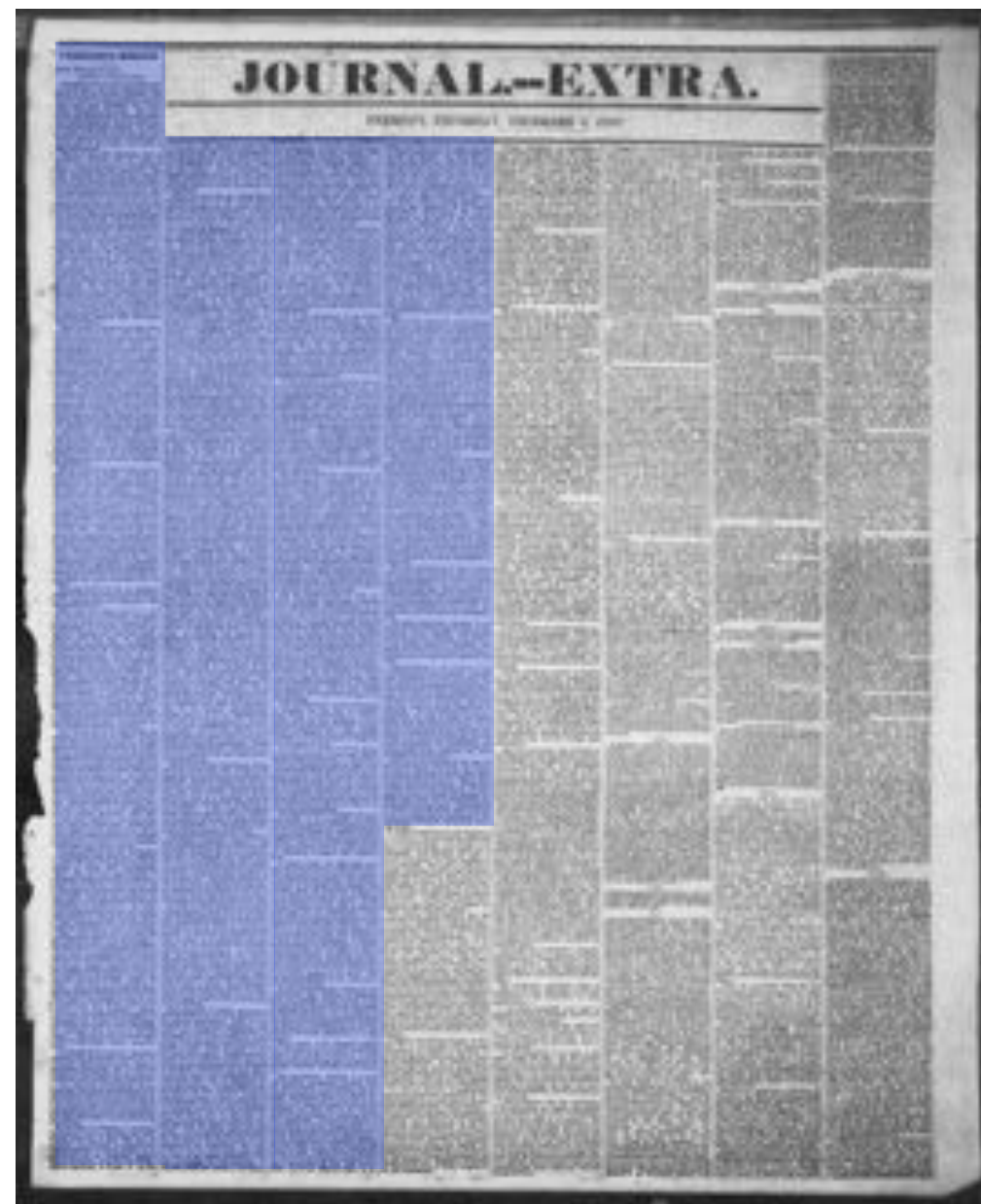
A gentleman dwelt in a quiet, rural district, where laziness is apt to grow upon a man. One day his excellent spouse remarked to him at breakfast, 'Minister, there's a bit butter on your neckcloth.'—'Weel, weel, Janet, my dear slowly, responded the worthy pastor, 'when I get up it'll fa' aff.'

'Tell me, ye winged winds, that round my pathway roar, do you know some spot where women fret no more? Some lone and pleasant dell, some 'holler' in the ground, where babies never yell, and cradles are not found? The loud wind blew the snow into my face, and snickered as it answered, 'ne'er a place.'

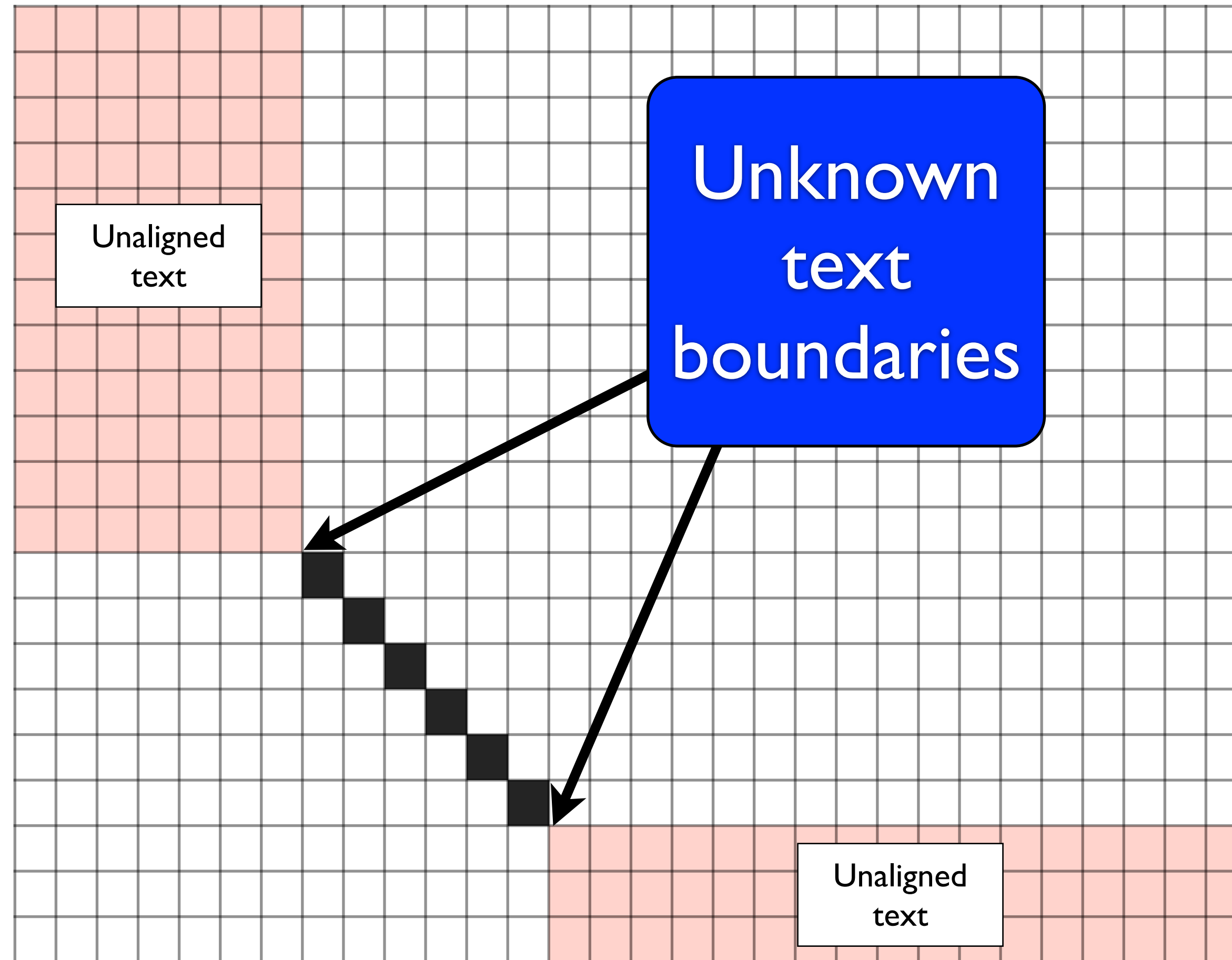
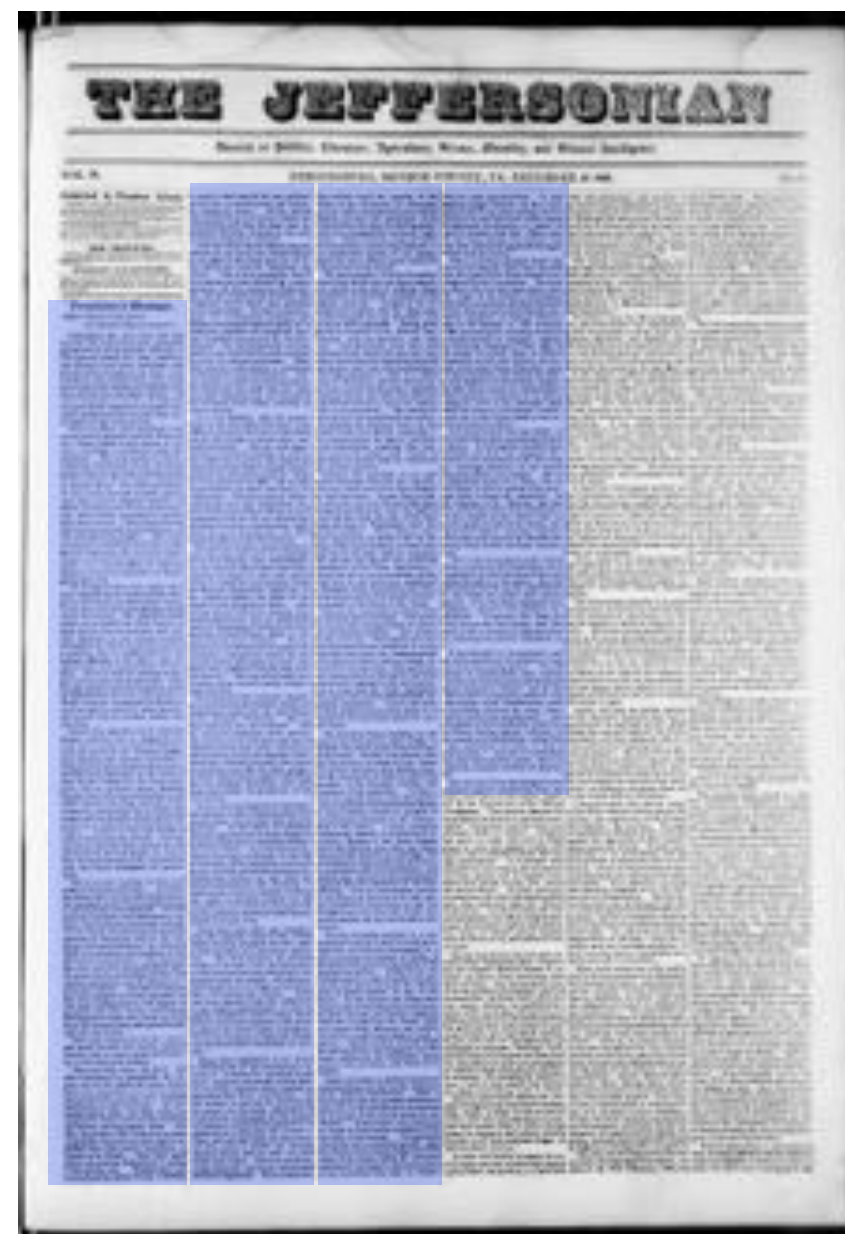
Mr. Spurgeon was asked to lash the prevailing folly, the invisible bonnet. This he did in the following words.—'I have been requested to rebuke the bonnets of the day.'

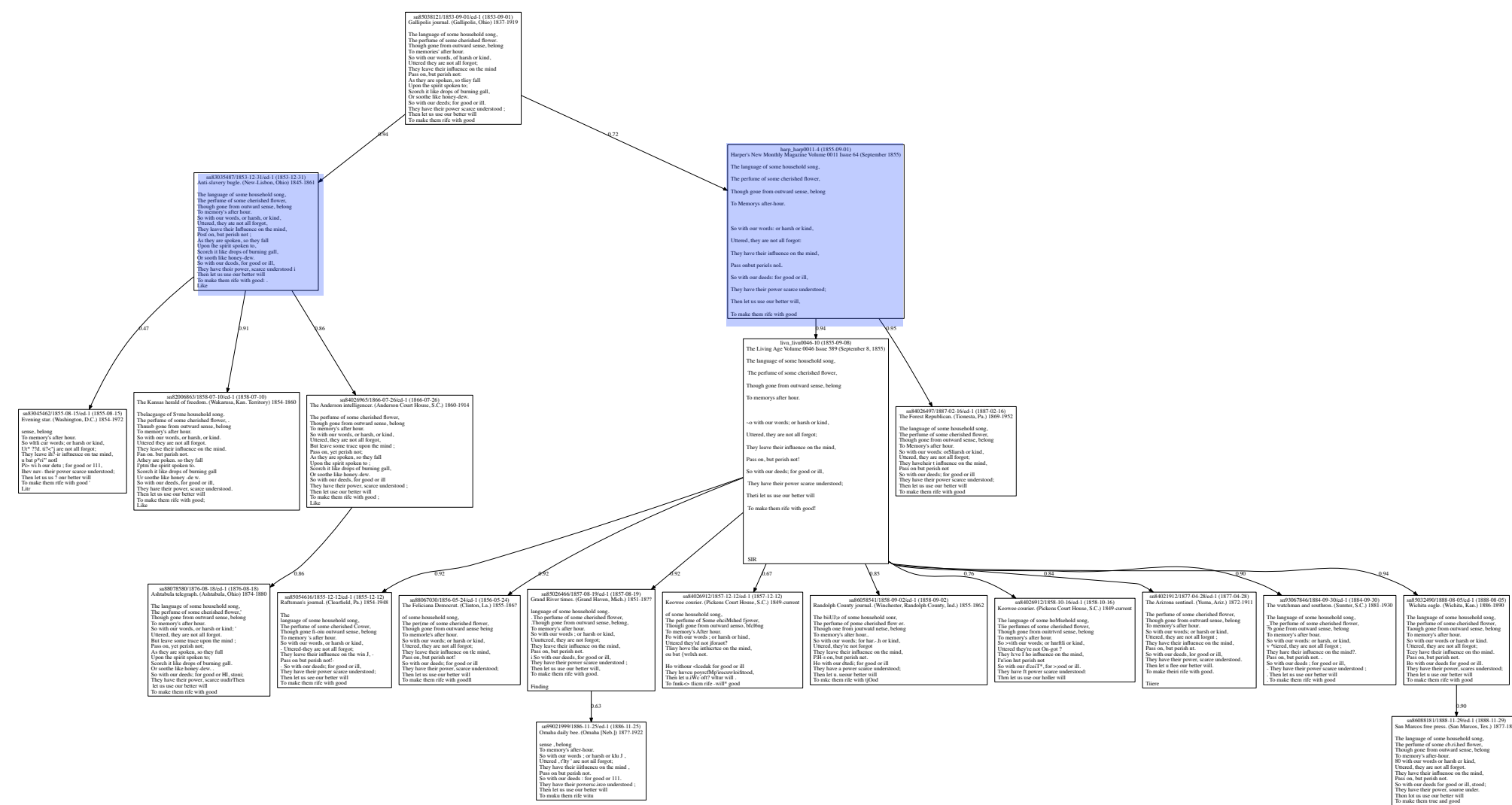


63 million newspaper issues
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Local, not global, alignment





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 Anti-slavery bugle. (New-Lisbon, Ohio) 1845-1861

The language of some household song,
 The perfume of some cherished flower,
 Though gone from outward sense, belong
 To memory's after hour.
 So with our words, or harsh, or kind,
 Uttered, they are not all forgot,
 They leave their Influence on the mind,
 Post on, but perish not ;
 As they are spoken, so they fall
 Upon the spirit spoken to,
 Scorch it like drops of burning gall,
 Or sooth like honey-dew.
 So with our words, for good or ill,
 They have their power, scarce understood
 Then let us use our better will
 To make them rife with good: .
 Like

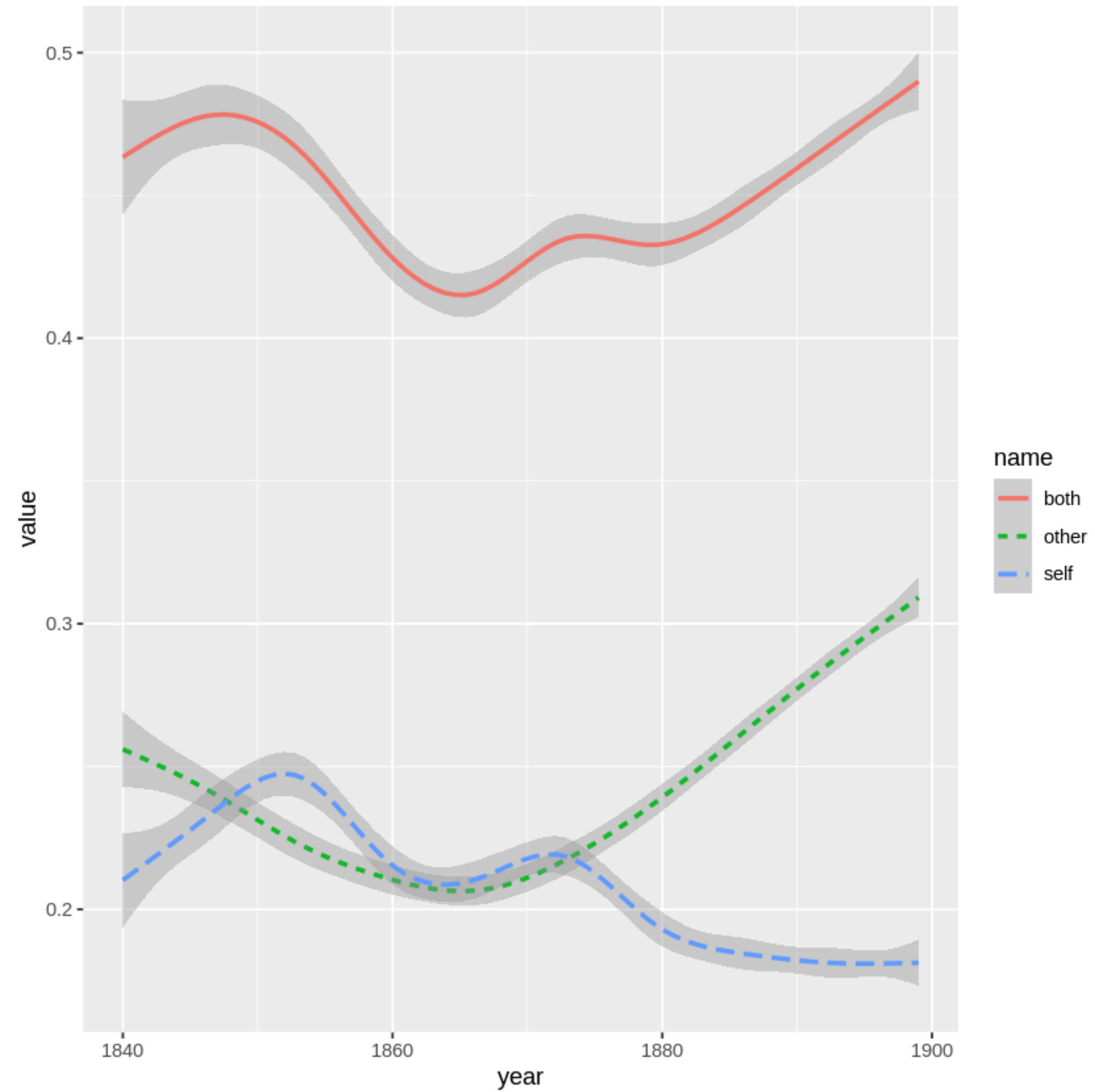
harp_harp0011-4 (1855-09-01)
 Harper's New Monthly Magazine Volume 0011 Issue 64 (September 1855)

The language of some household song,
 The perfume of some cherished flower,
 Though gone from outward sense, belong
 To Memory's after-hour.

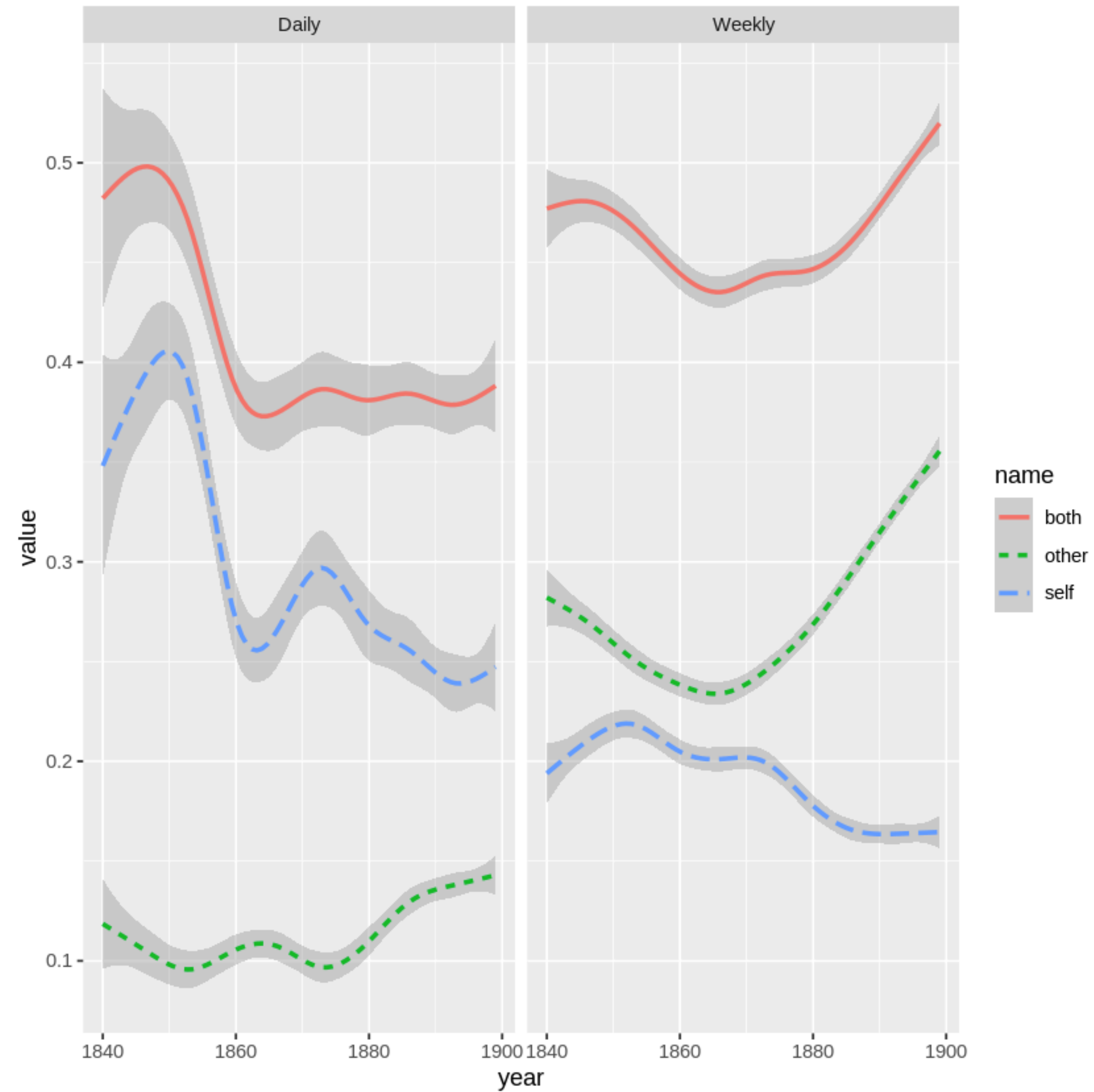
So with our words: or harsh or kind,
 Uttered, they are not all forgot:
 They have their influence on the mind,
 Pass onbut periels noL

So with our deeds: for good or ill,
 They have their power scarce understood;
 Then let us use our better will,
 To make them rife with good

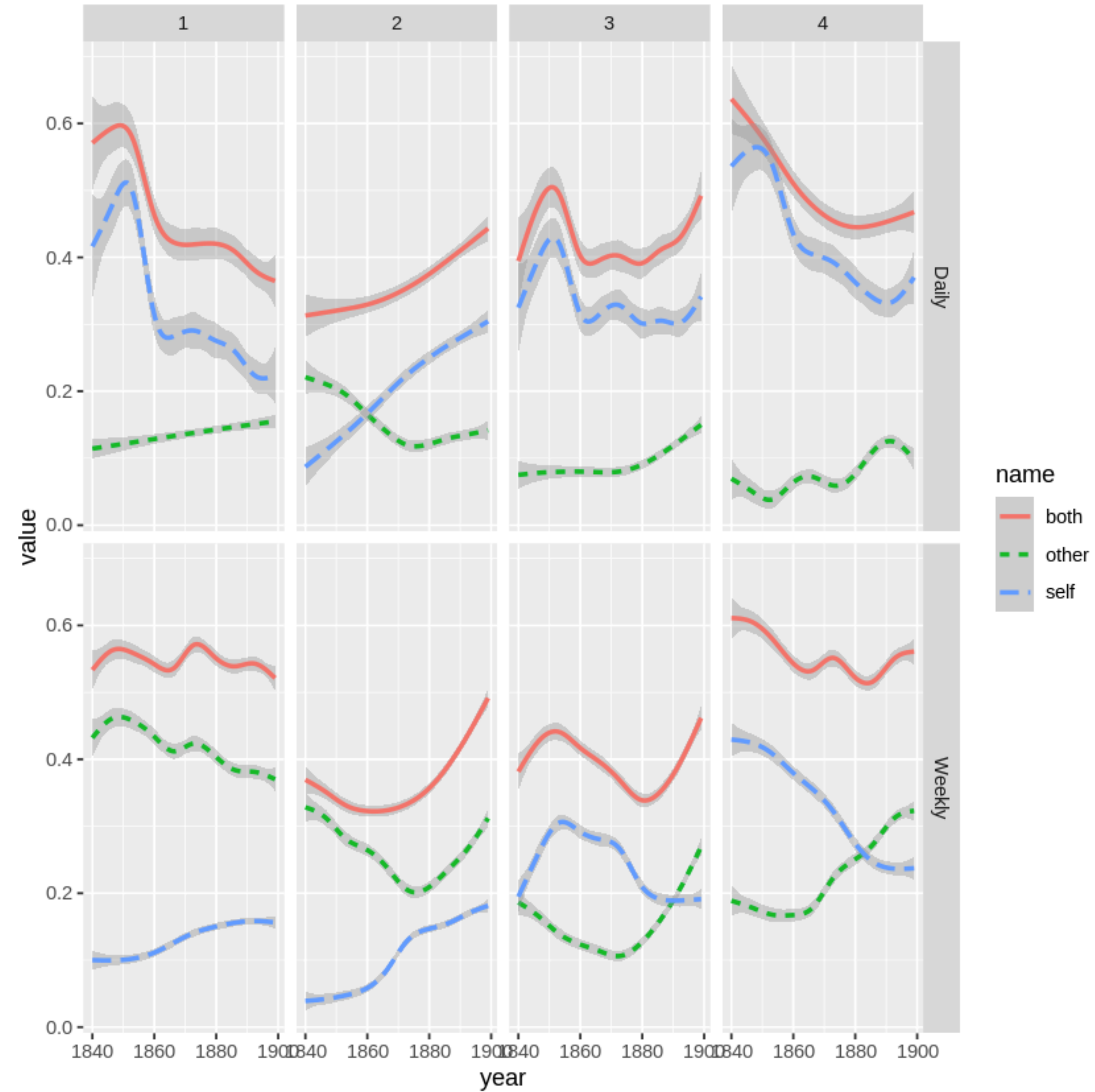
How Much Reprinting?

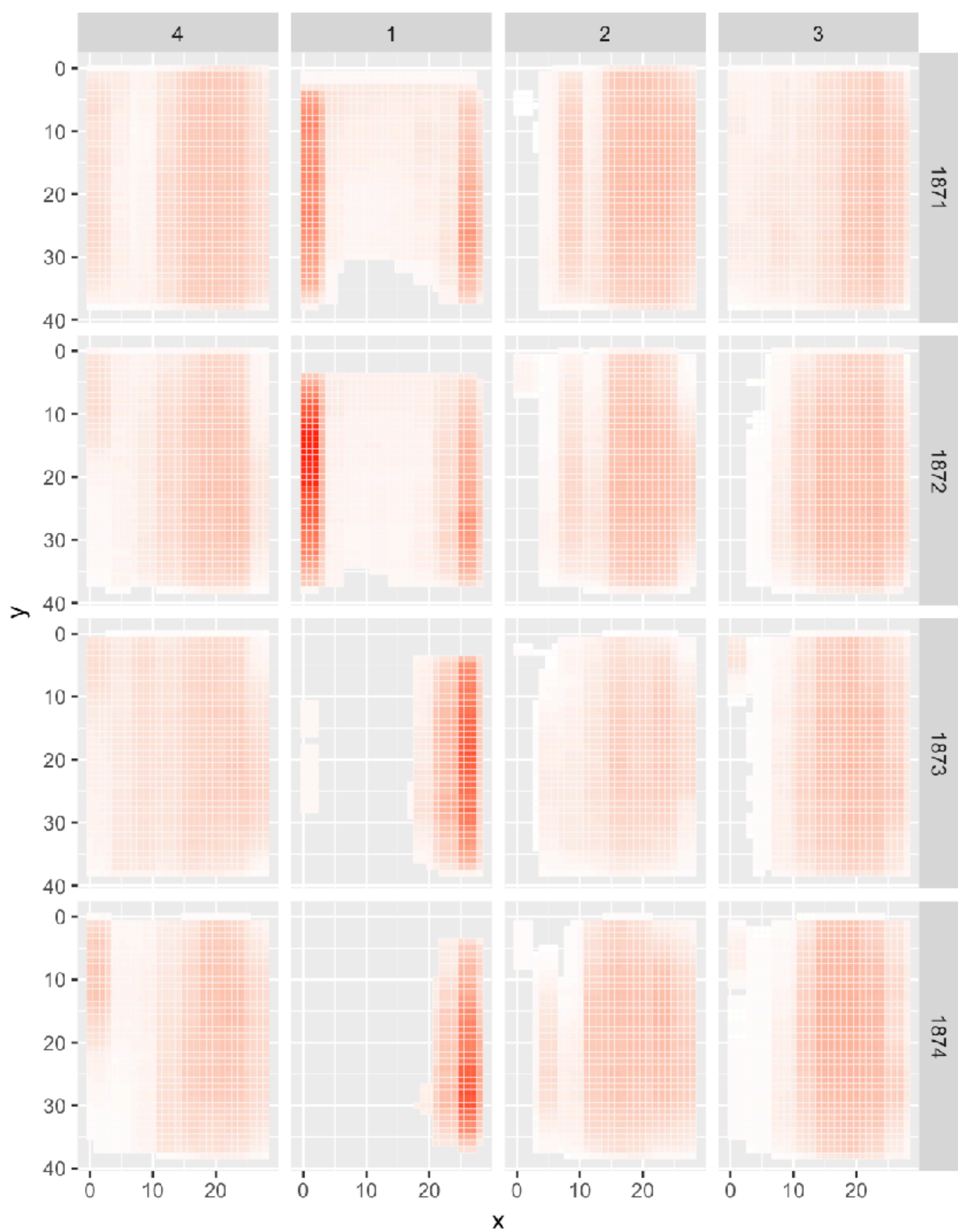


How Much Reprinting?

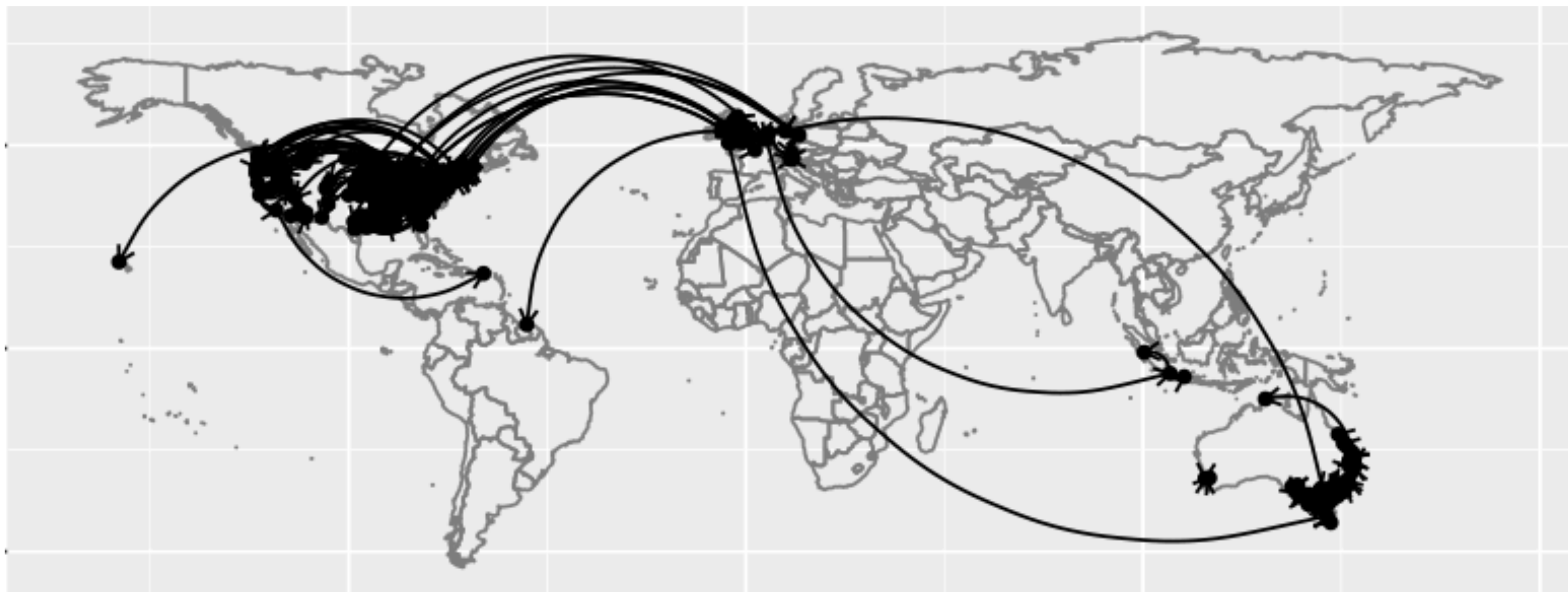


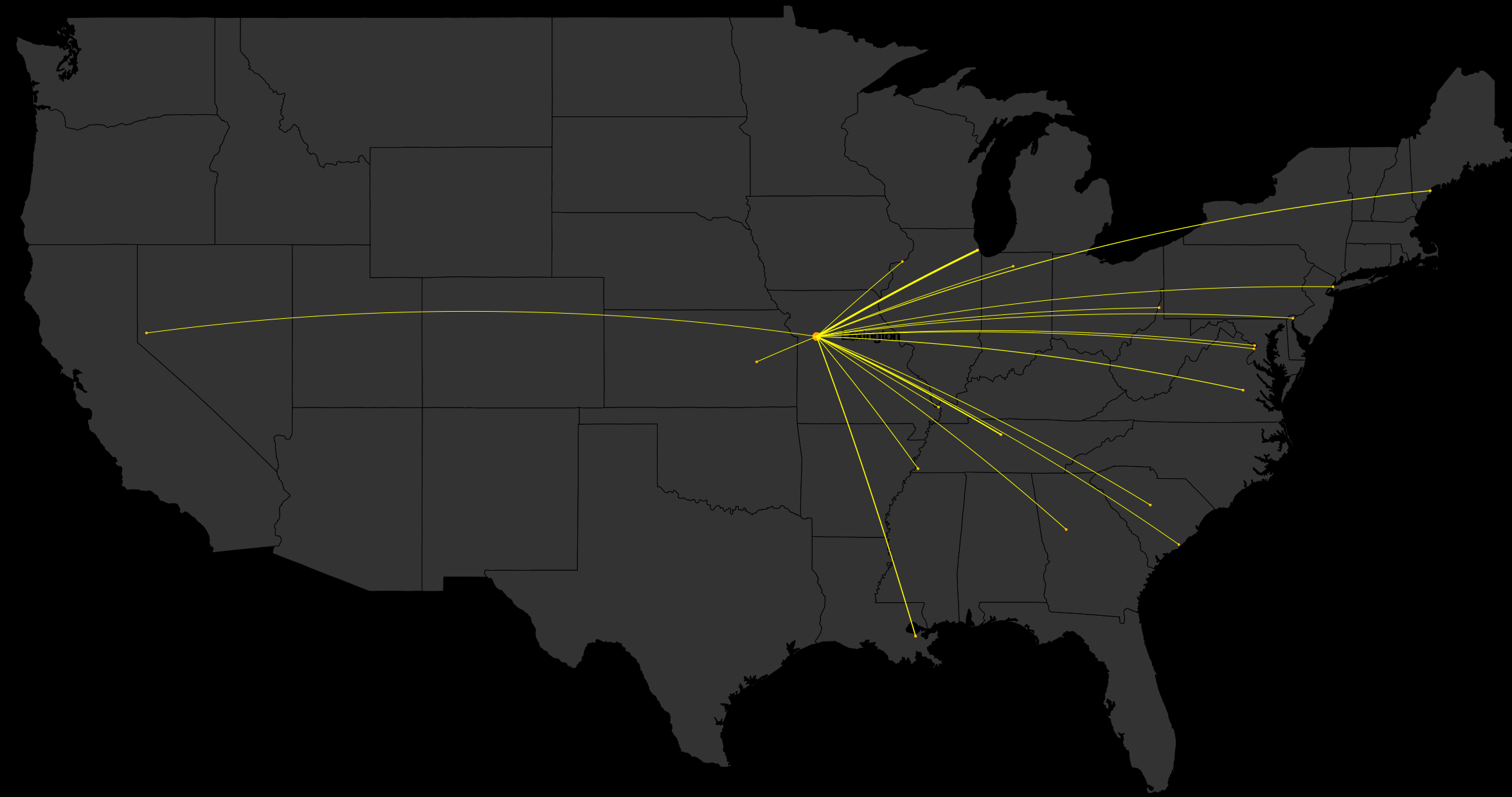
Where was the Reprinting?





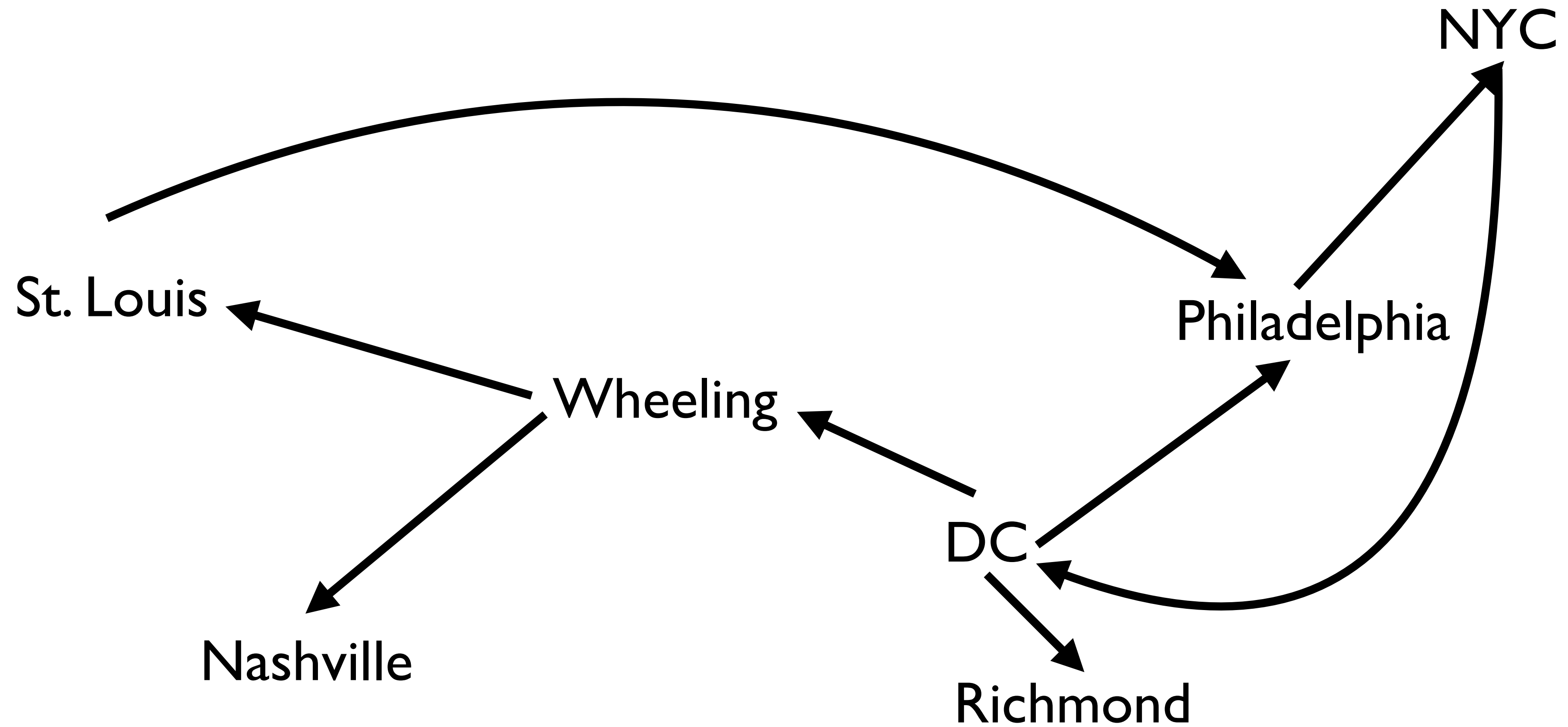
“Boilerplate” on page 1-4 of the
Wheeling Daily Intelligencer,
1871-1874



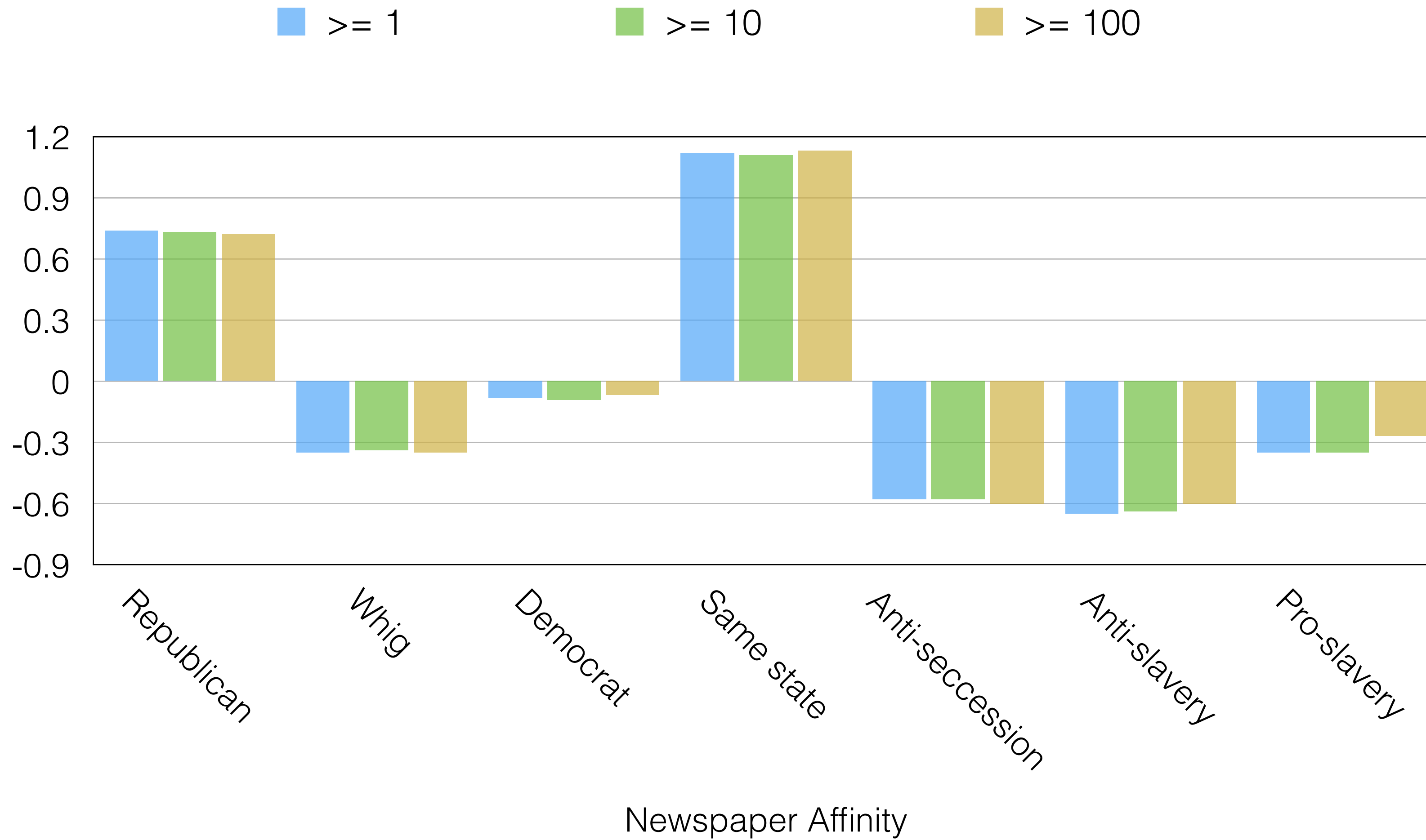


Papers following the Lexington [Mo.]
Weekly Caucasian in 1872
(*Virality and Racial Terror*)

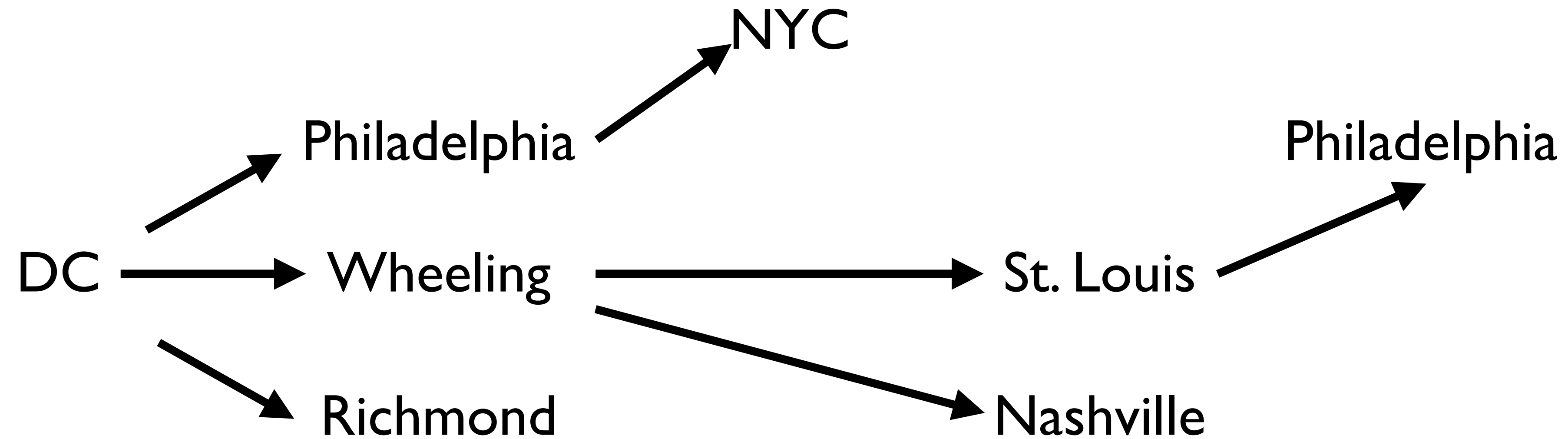
Cascade on a Graph



Reprints by Editors' Affinities



Cascades as Trees



Mon

Tue

Wed

Thu

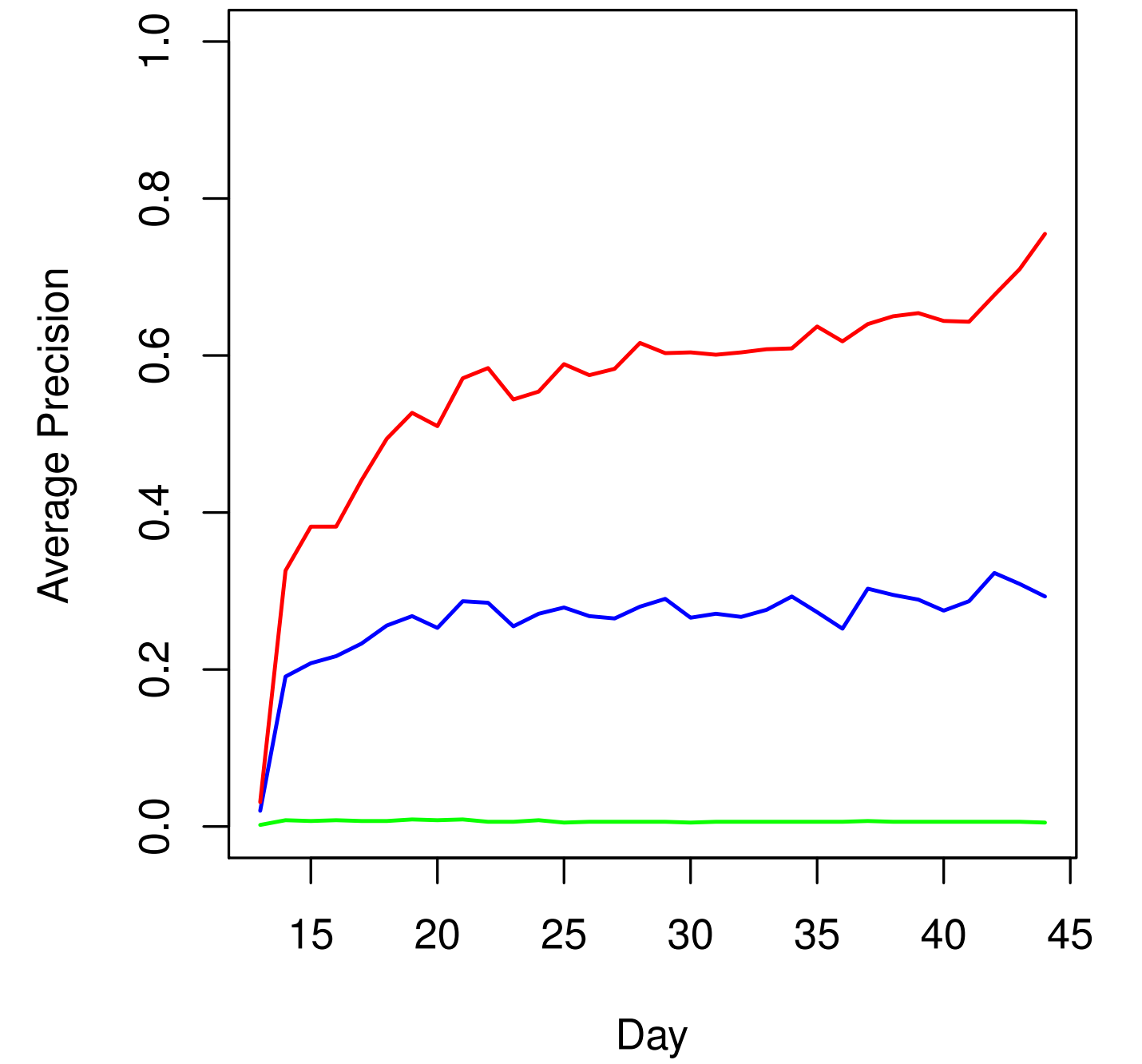
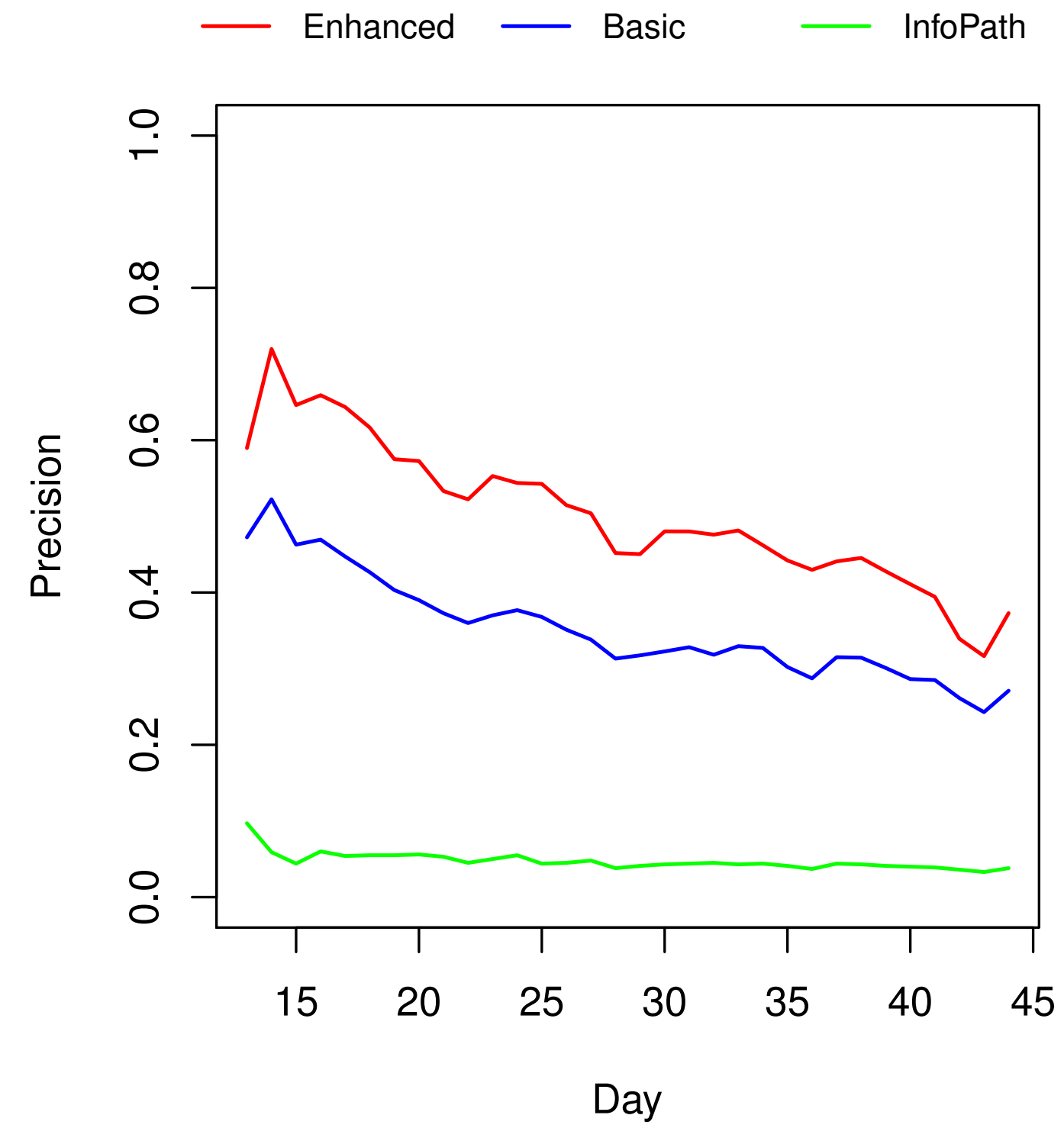
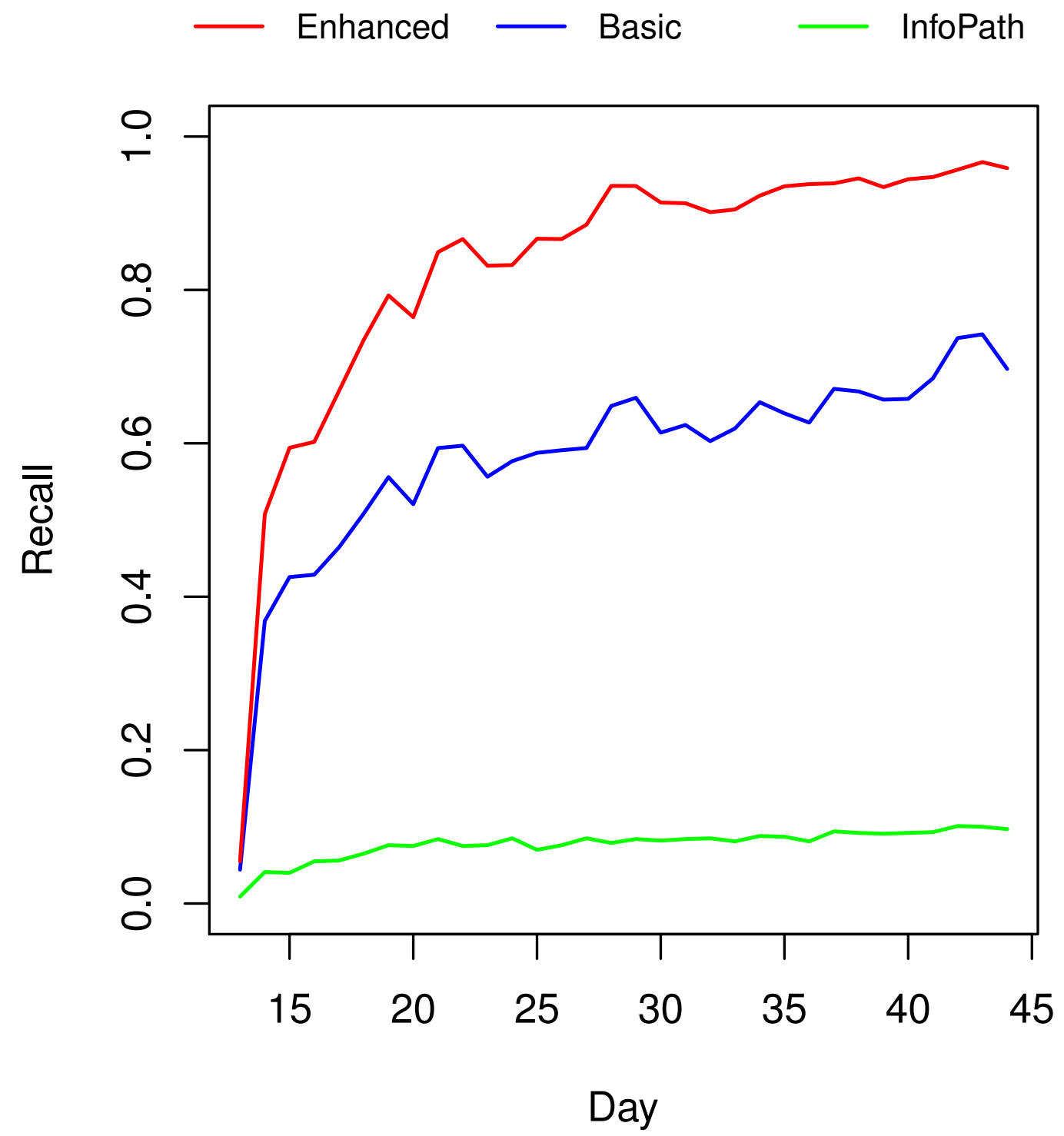
Fri

An exponential number of possible trees! But we can handle that.

Tree Inference

Data	Method	F1
Separate cascades	DST Basic	0.62
	DST Enhanced	0.95
	Attach-first baseline	0.93
Merged cascades	DST Basic	0.04
	DST Enhanced	0.25
	Attach-first baseline	0.04
	Sup. DST Basic	0.16
	Sup. DST Enhanced	0.46

Network Inference

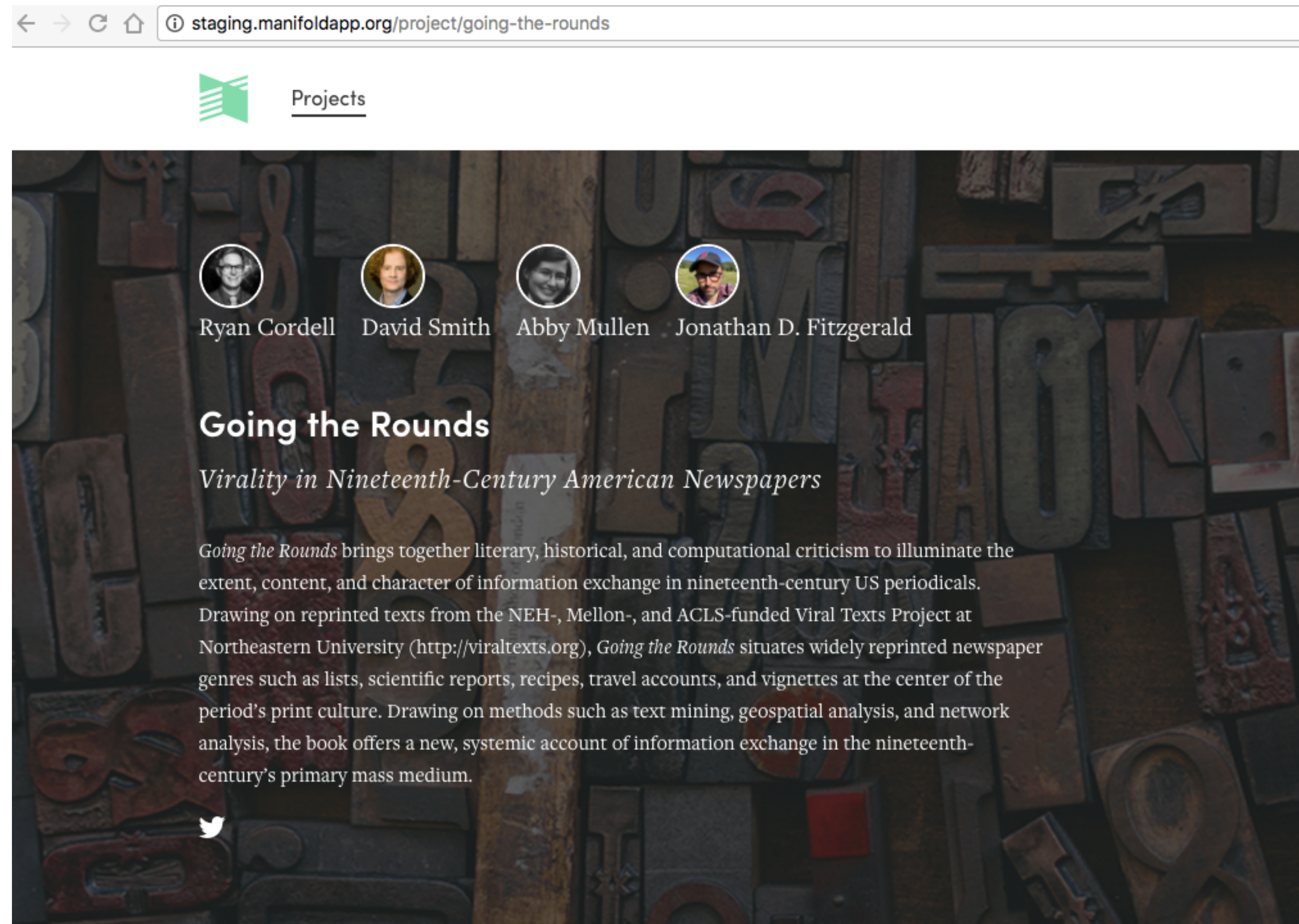


Node Prediction

Method	MAP@10	MAP@50	MAP@100	
Goyal et al. 2010	18.2	19.4	19.6	
Bourigault et al. 2016	18.3	19.2	19.4	
Graph observed in training	Perozzi et al. 2014	13.5	14.6	14.8
	Li et al. 2017	19.6	20.6	20.8
	Wang et al. 2017	29.0	29.9	30.0
GSAN multi-head	29.32	30.2	30.3	


MemeTracker data from Wang et al., 2017





Stay Tuned for the Book



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying `staging.manifoldapp.org/project/going-the-rounds`. Below the browser, there is a green logo consisting of three horizontal bars of varying lengths, followed by the word "Projects" in a sans-serif font. The main content area features a dark background with a collage of various letters and symbols. At the top of this area, four circular profile pictures are arranged horizontally, each with a name underneath: Ryan Cordell, David Smith, Abby Mullen, and Jonathan D. Fitzgerald. Below the photos, the title "Going the Rounds" is displayed in a bold, white, sans-serif font. Underneath the title, the subtitle "Virality in Nineteenth-Century American Newspapers" is written in a smaller, italicized, white font. A paragraph of text follows, describing the book's focus on literary, historical, and computational criticism of nineteenth-century US periodicals. At the bottom left of the text area, there is a small white Twitter bird icon.

← → ↻ 🏠 ⓘ staging.manifoldapp.org/project/going-the-rounds


 Projects

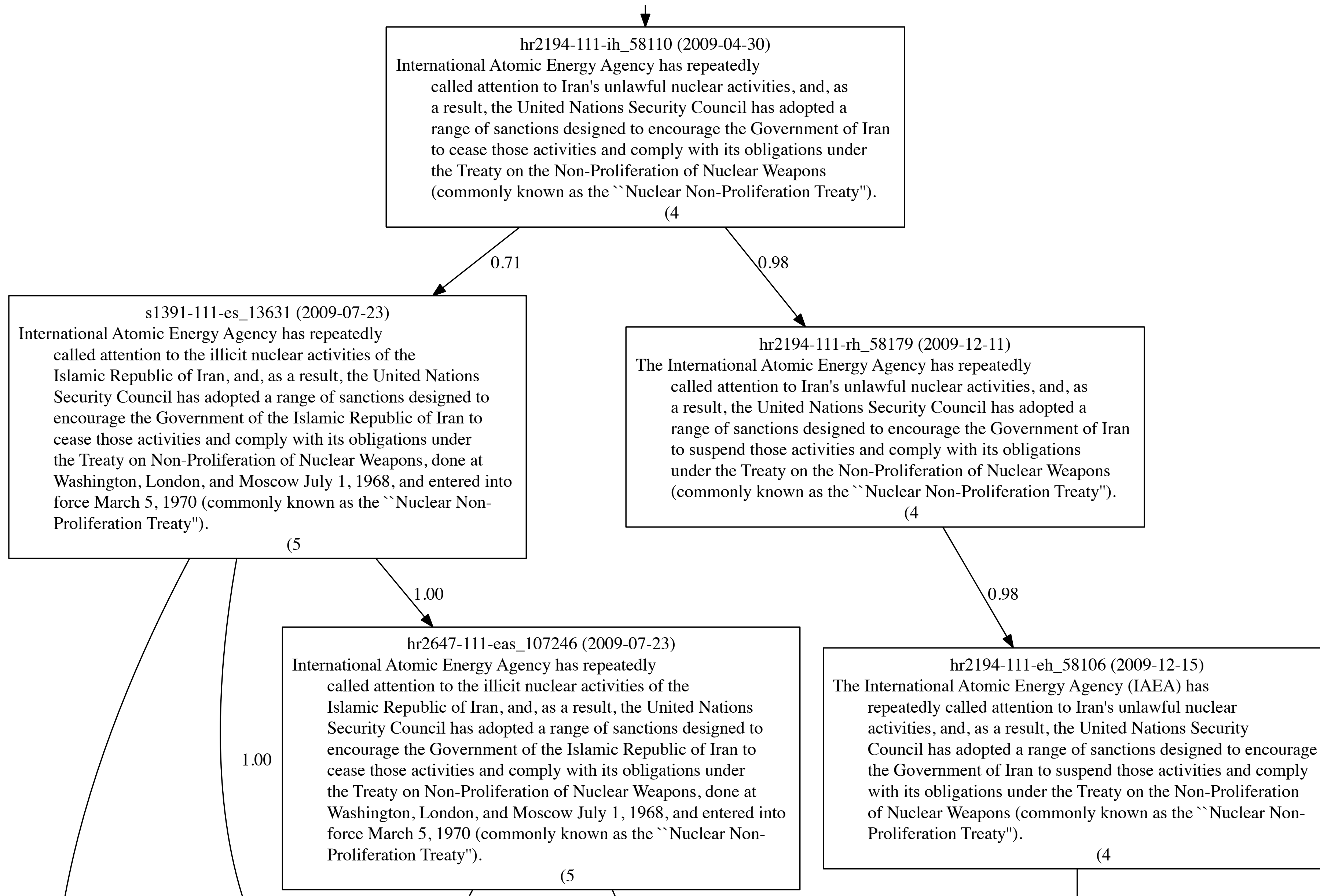
 Ryan Cordell  David Smith  Abby Mullen  Jonathan D. Fitzgerald

Going the Rounds

Virality in Nineteenth-Century American Newspapers

Going the Rounds brings together literary, historical, and computational criticism to illuminate the extent, content, and character of information exchange in nineteenth-century US periodicals. Drawing on reprinted texts from the NEH-, Mellon-, and ACLS-funded Viral Texts Project at Northeastern University (<http://viraltxts.org>), *Going the Rounds* situates widely reprinted newspaper genres such as lists, scientific reports, recipes, travel accounts, and vignettes at the center of the period's print culture. Drawing on methods such as text mining, geospatial analysis, and network analysis, the book offers a new, systemic account of information exchange in the nineteenth-century's primary mass medium.

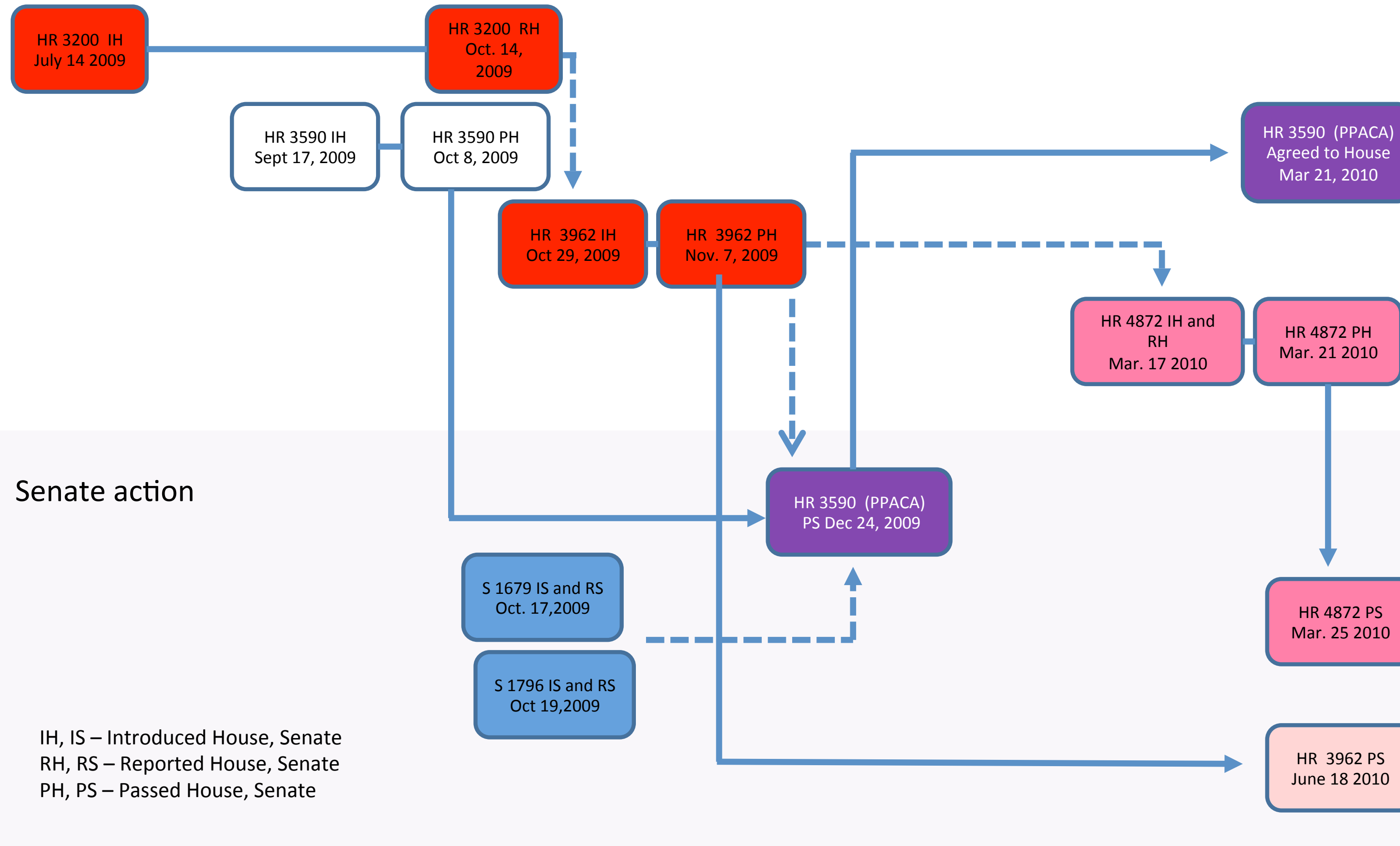




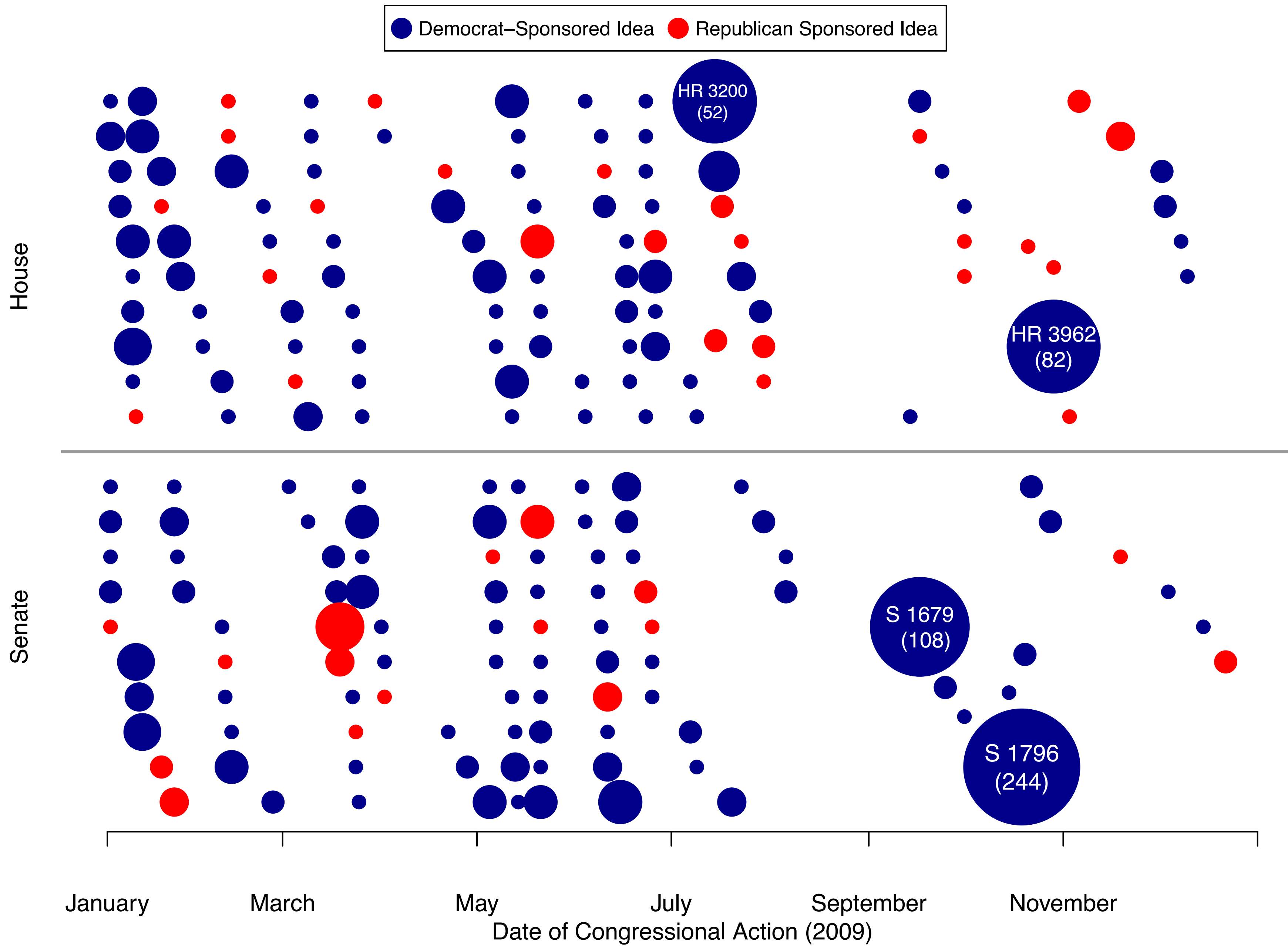
2009

2010

House action



Affordable Care Act (“Obamacare”)



Citation Lineages (*isnads*)

حدثنا أبو داود قال: حدثنا هشام، عن قتادة، عن الحسن عن سمرة، أن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم

Abu Dawud transmitted to us, saying, “Hisham transmitted to us, from Qatada, from al-Hasan, from Samura that the Prophet, may the peace and blessing of God be on him . . .”

3 s. 4 d.

Considering the Magnificence of their Houses, I should be apt to think that both the Materials and Workmanship were cheap.

¹ *M. Lepidus's* House was the first that had a Marble Door-case.

^m Afterwards they had gilded ones, or rather plated with Gold:

ⁿ Then they began to case their Houses with Marble: I think it was *Mamurra*, *Cæsar's* Master-Carpenter in *Gaul*, that built the first of this kind. ^o Afterwards they gilded their very Walls. ^p Within

their

g Μυριάδων ἐπὶ τὰ ἡμίονα. ἡ Μυριάδων πεν-
τήκοντα καὶ διακοσίων. Plutarch. in Mario.
i M. Lepido & Q. Catullo Coff. ut constat in-
ter diligentissimos authores, domus pulchrior non
fuit Romæ quam Lepidi ipsius: at hercule in-
tra annos triginta quinque, eadem centesimum
locum non obtinuit. Plin. lib. 36. cap. 15. k Pub-
lius Clodiusquem Milo occidit, centies & quadra-
gtes octies domo emptâ habitavit. Plin. lib. 36. cap.
15. l Plin. lib. 36. cap. 6. m Hieronymus in E-
pist. ad Marcellam. n Fabianus Papirius apud

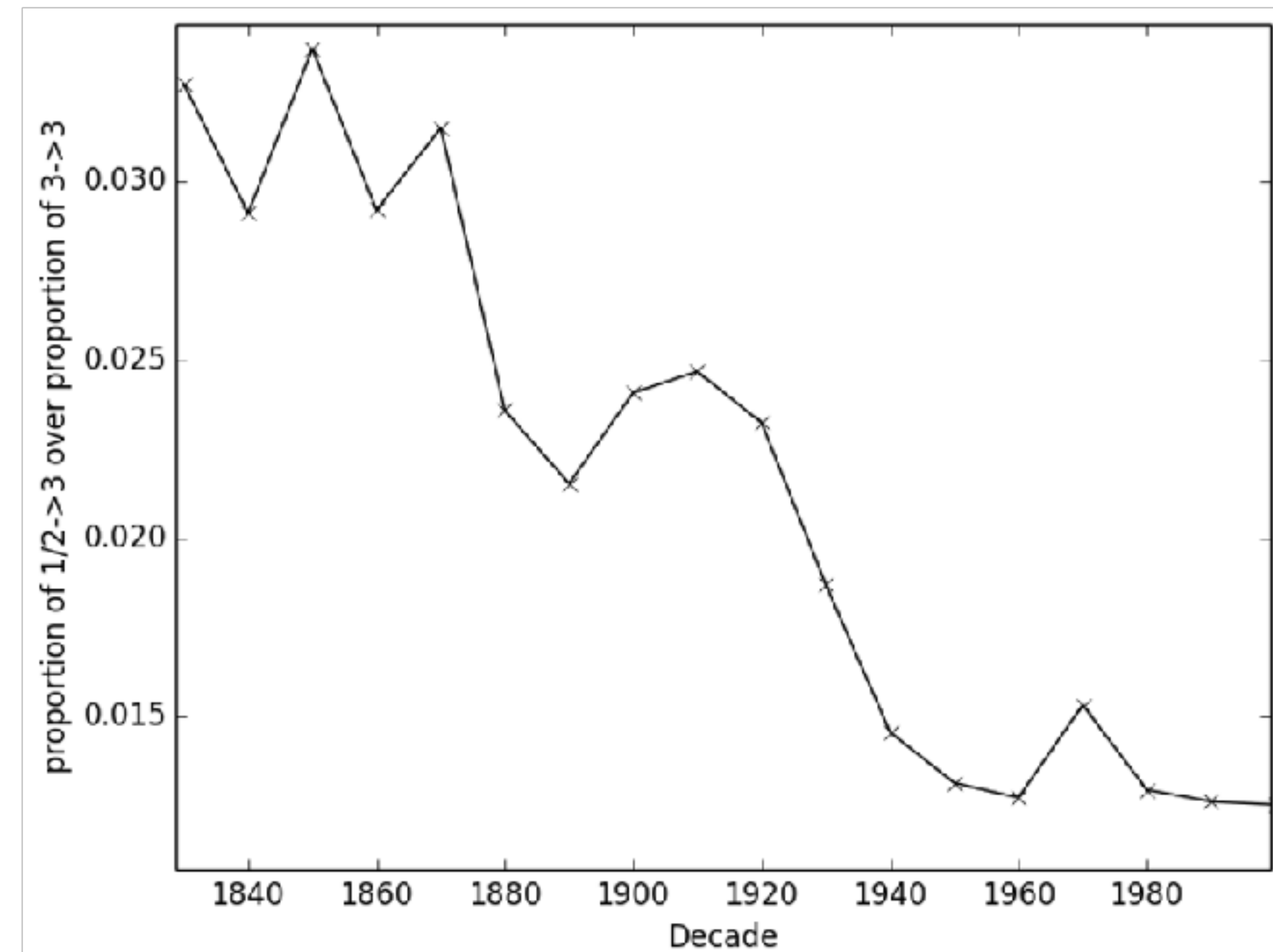
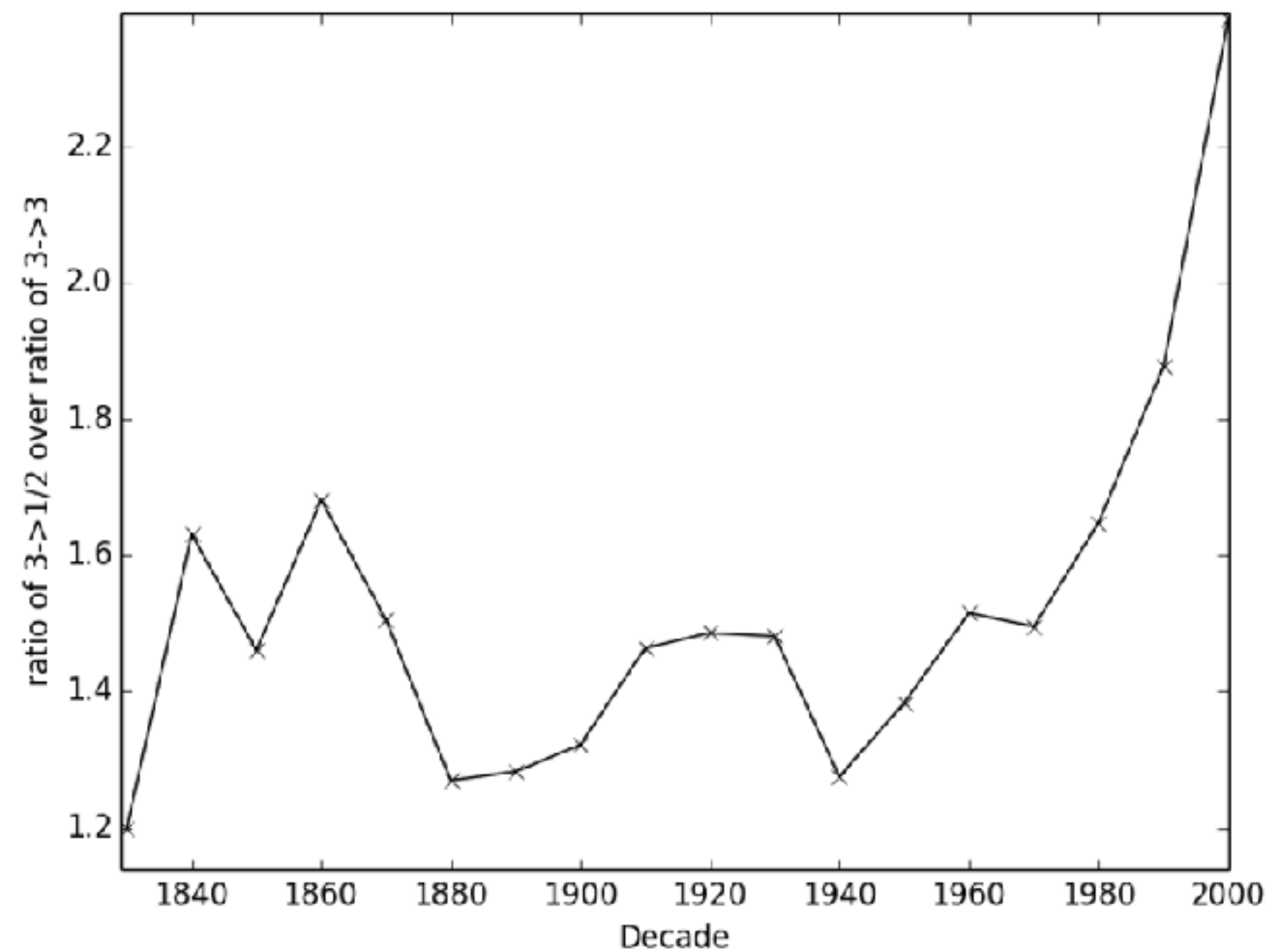
Senecam Rhetorem. Primum Romæ parietes
crusta Marmoris operuisse totius domus suæ in
Cælio Monte Cornelius Nepos tradidit Ma-
murræ Formiis natum, Equitem Romanum,
Præfectum fabrûm C. Cæsarîs in Gallia Plin.
lib. 36. cap. 6. o Plin. lib. 33. cap. 3. Hierony-
mus in Epist. ad Gaudent. Petronius, ædificant
auro. p Parietes Tyriis & Hiacynthinis &
illis regiis velis, quæ vos operose resoluta trans-
figuratis, pro picturâ abutuntur. Tertullian.
De Habitu Mulierum.

Diachronic Syntactic Constraints

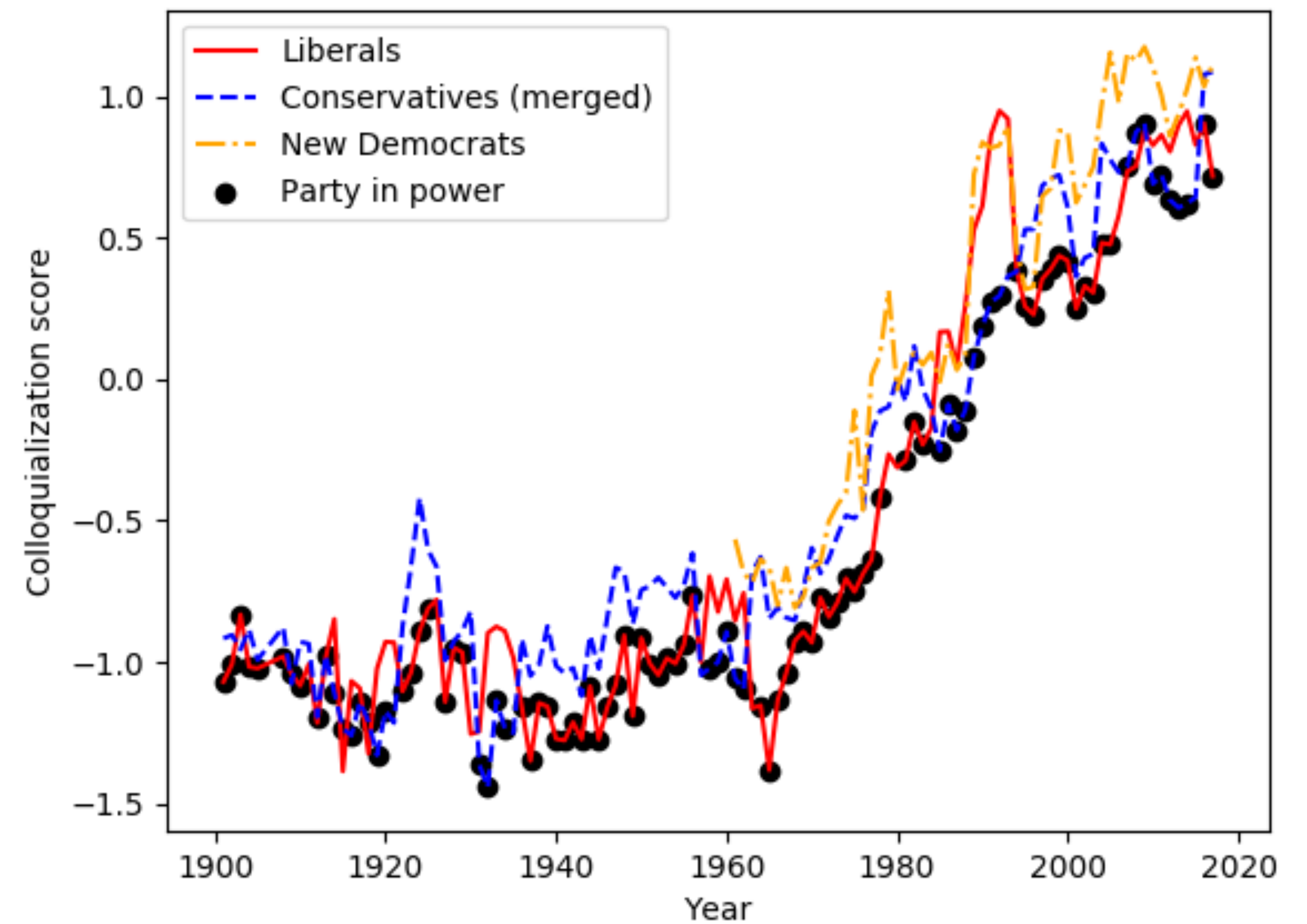
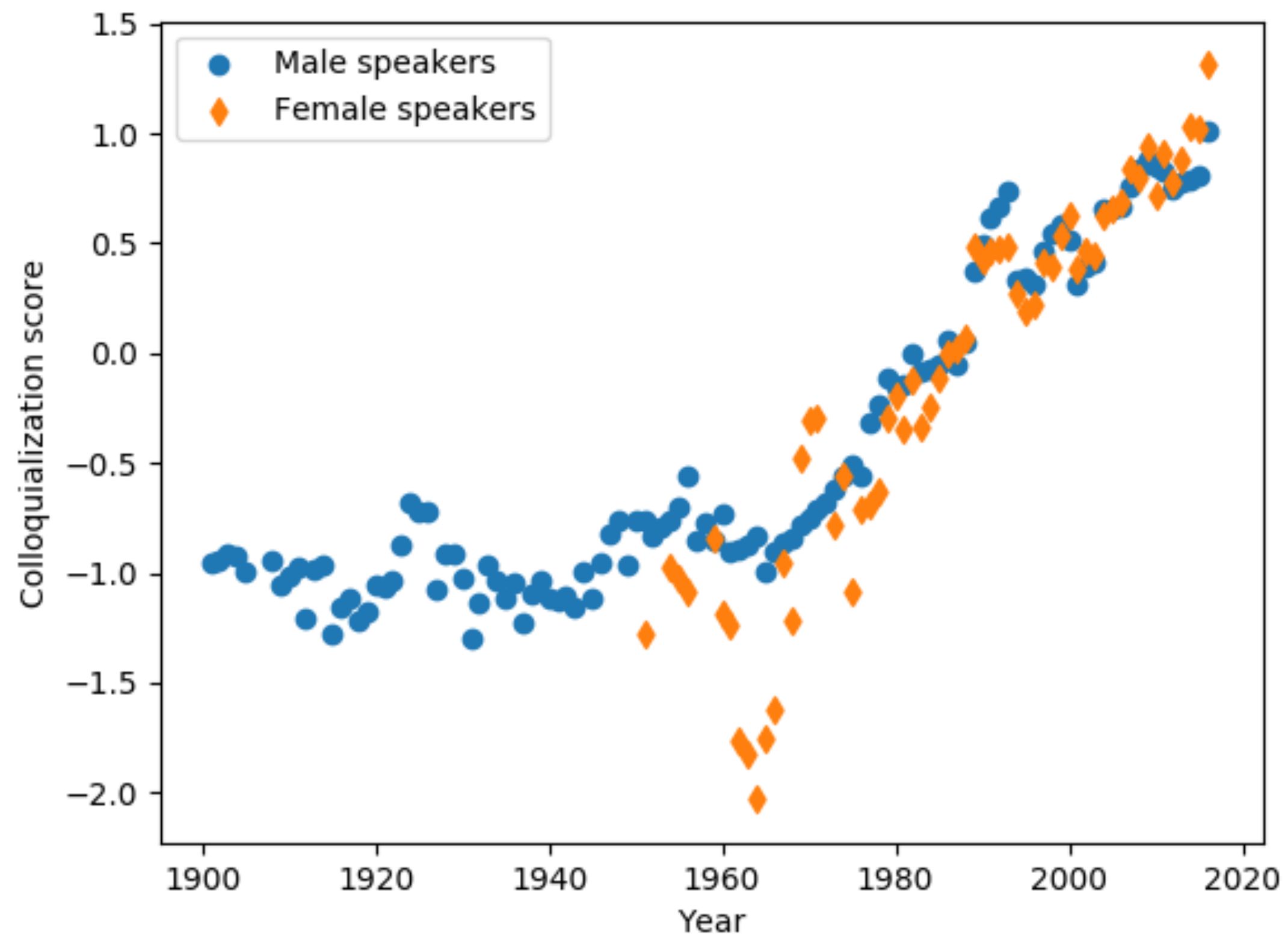
I will always remember my first visit to Boston.

?My first visit to Boston will always be remembered by me.

Their first visit to Boston will always be remembered by the French triplets.



Diachronic Syntactic Constraints



beach

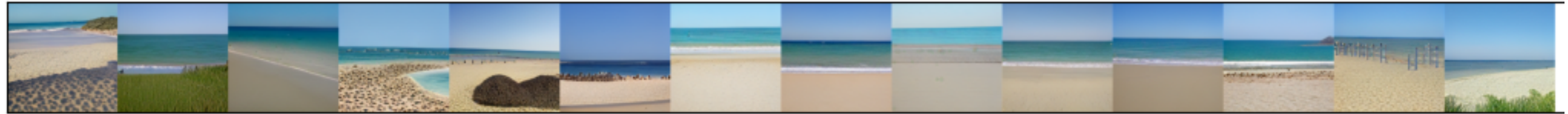


Text-to-image models: DALL•E, Parti, Stable Diffusion, ...



High Imageability Words

beach



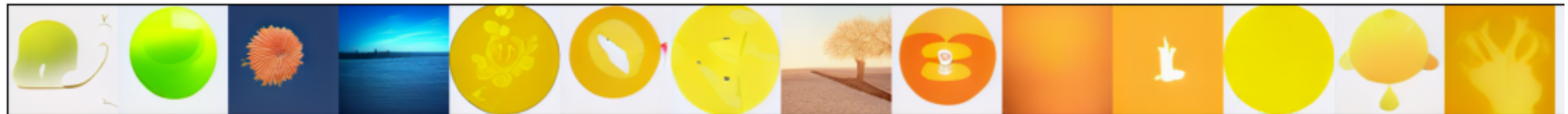
jeep



telephone



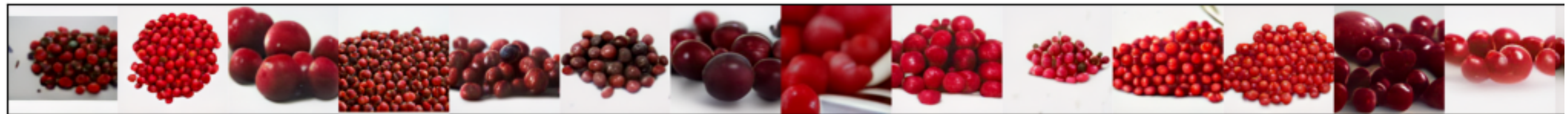
sunshine



skunk

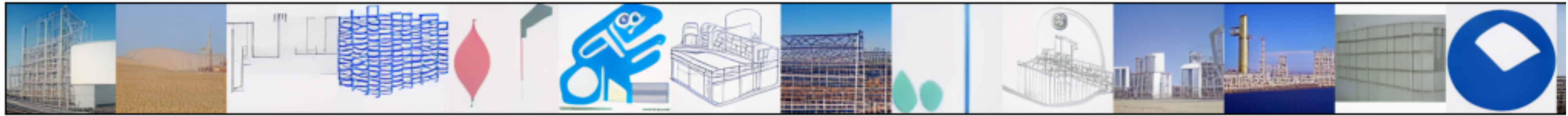


cranberry

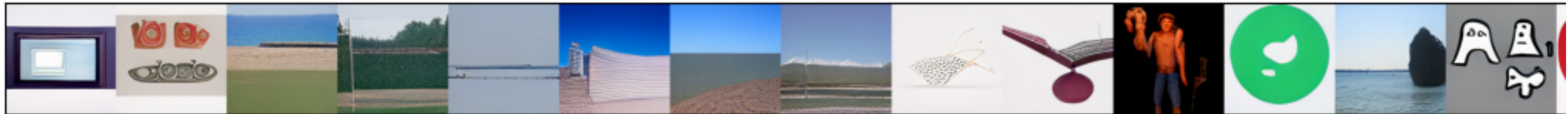


Low Imageability Words

pluripotentiary



tush



gramercy



astrolabe



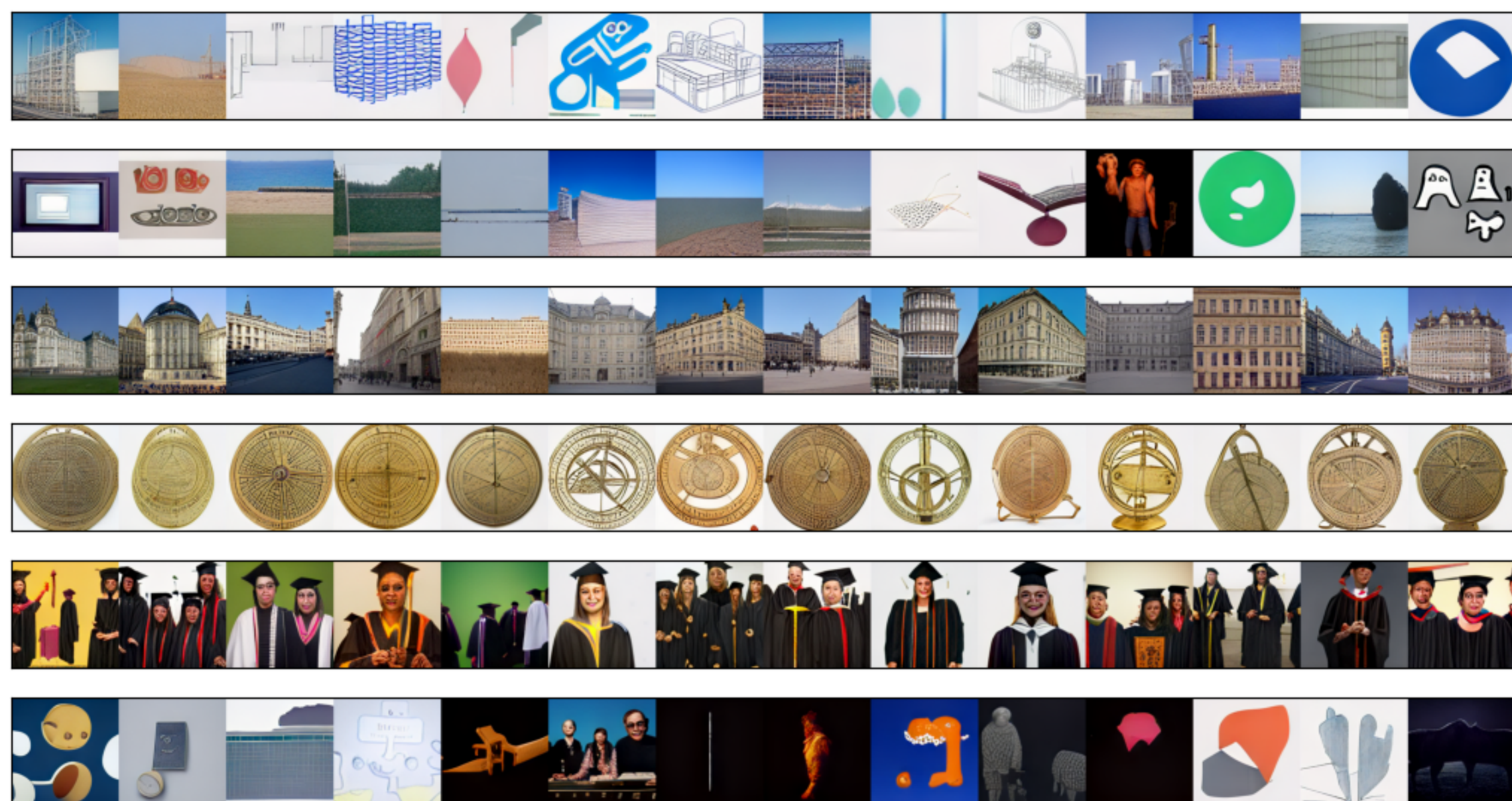
convocation



equanimity



Correlation w/Human Judgements



Metric	Correlation
Frequency	-0.072
Hessel et al.	0.412
Pairwise cosine	0.429
Aggregate CLIP	0.537
<i>Concreteness</i>	<i>0.780</i>

MRC Psycholinguistics Database

Artificial Intelligence as an Archival Science

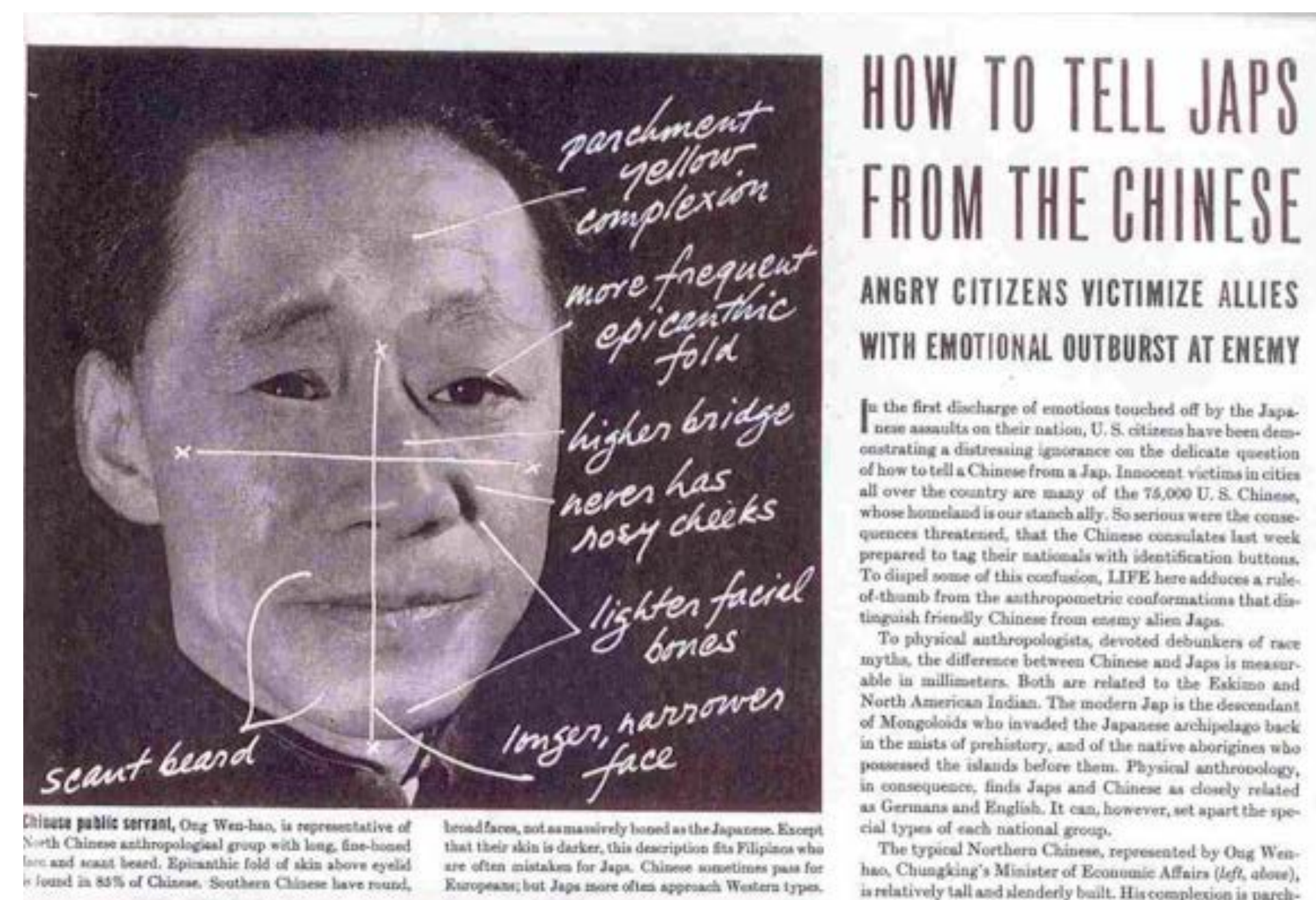
Lessons from Archives: Strategies for Collecting Sociocultural Data in Machine Learning

Eun Seo Jo
Stanford University
eunseo@stanford.edu

Timnit Gebru
Google
tgebru@google.com

ABSTRACT

A growing body of work shows that many problems in fairness, accountability, transparency, and ethics in machine learning systems are rooted in decisions surrounding the data collection and annotation process. In spite of its fundamental nature however, data collection remains an overlooked part of the machine learning (ML) pipeline. In this paper, we argue that a new specialization should be formed within ML that is focused on methodologies for data collection and annotation: efforts that require institutional frameworks and procedures. Specifically for sociocultural data, parallels can be drawn from archives and libraries. Archives are the longest standing communal effort to gather human information and archive scholars have already developed the language and procedures to





Text

Documents

HUNGARIAN - DETECTED

ENGLISH

SPANISH

FRENCH



ENGLISH

SPANISH

ARABIC



Ő szép. Ő okos. Ő olvas. Ő mosogat. Ő épít. Ő varr. Ő tanít. Ő főz. Ő kutat. Ő gyereket nevel. Ő zenél. Ő takarító. Ő politikus. Ő sok pénzt keres. Ő süteményt süt. Ő professzor. Ő asszisztens. Menj a picsába, Google.



She is beautiful. He is clever. He reads. She washes the dishes. He builds. She sews. He teaches. She cooks. He's researching. She is raising a child. He plays music. She's a cleaner. He is a politician. He makes a lot of money. She is baking a cake. He's a professor. She's an assistant. Go to hell, Google.



220 / 5000

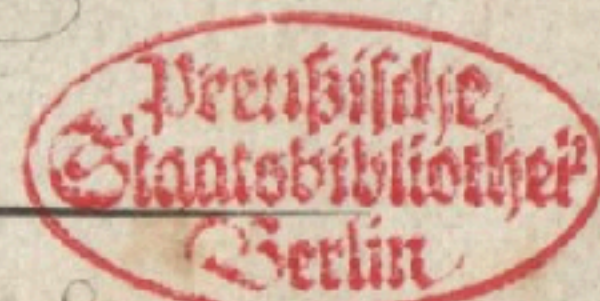




West = oestlicher
WAND.

von

GOETHE.



Stuttgard,
in der Cotta'schen Buchhandlung

1819.

گر آن شیرین پسر خونم بریزد
دلا چون شیر مادر کن حلالش

Hafez *Diwan* 16.8.7

O mein Herz! wenn dein Blut das süße Mädchen vergießet,
Soll es wie Muttermilch dir gedeihen.

Joseph von Hammer (1812)

If that sweet one spill my blood,
O heart it, like mother's milk, lawful hold.

H. Wilberforce Clarke (1891)

sweet boy

گر آن شیرین پسر خونم بریزد
دلا چون شیر مادر کن حلالش

Hafez *Diwan* 16.8.7

O mein Herz! wenn dein Blut das **süße Mädchen** vergießet,
Soll es wie Muttermilch dir gedeihen.

Joseph von Hammer (1812)

If that **sweet one** spill my blood,
O heart it, like mother's milk, lawful hold.

H. Wilberforce Clarke (1891)

Clarivate Acquiring ProQuest for \$5.3B

By [Lindsay McKenzie](#) // May 18, 2021

Research information company Clarivate yesterday [announced plans](#) to acquire information content and technology company ProQuest for \$5.3 billion. The deal is expected to close in the third quarter of this year.

Leaders at the two companies described their businesses as highly complementary during a [call for investors](#). They said the acquisition will enable the organization to serve students, faculty members and staff members with data, resources and software at every stage of the academic research process.

Clarivate was formerly the intellectual property and science division of Thomson Reuters but was spun off into an independent company in 2016. The company is well-known for its annual *Journal Citation Reports*, as well as research discovery and workflow management tools such as Web of Science, EndNote and ScholarOne.



Products & Services ▾

Librarians ▾

Researchers and Faculty ▾

Dissertations ▾



American Periodicals Series

Contact Sales



One IProp at a Time. I WtfC: says the late John Foster, 'is en. pe-; sie have it, bat as co.. lo.ing it; we have she u-e of it, hut a, cots. massing iL Supporte a man in Pcume Aim"rre ander the doom so stay there till his death; and there lo there ber hi, uve a dark of water. to which it is certain none can ever be added. lie knows, .o, that the quantity is wdt very great; he penetrate to ascertain ho. much, but it may be very little. lie has drawn fr.m it, by of . a good while already, and from it every day. Bult hor r sld he feel each time os . *nd each time of thinking of it! Not as if he had a perennial spring to go to; non ' I have a reservoir, I may be at ease' Nol ' I had water yeaterday-I bare water to-day; but my had it, and my having it to-day. is the very ca.se that I shall to4 have it otn -,ne day that iv itig. Atd at the time I am Sn thin fatal !' So of our mortal, life ! And yet, men are very -ed to admit the plain troth, that lire is a thing whith they are in ion other way than as ; and even in [hi. of po..n it every day lev a A r a,.z Ditrus.-- Chitterden, chief magistrate of Vermont, was of humble birth, and rove by the force of talent to his station. Yet while Glovernor of the green-mon..tain still continued u heep the same tavern, upon the steep bill side, that he kept for many years before. One evening, a drove op and accs ted him than: *(Chitteaden, a. chief of Vermon"t I render, yot all due homage; but vs landlord Chittenden, IU thank to out heor.,:

Boston Recorder, 26 November 1846

Recommendations for Cultural Institutions



A Research Agenda for Historical and Multilingual Optical Character Recognition

David A. Smith Ryan Cordell



Recommendations for Cultural Institutions

- *Mellon/NEH report:* Establish “service bureau” for OCR.
- *Library of Congress report:* Libraries should pool resources or contract with non-profit organizations to provide machine-learning support.
- *OCLC report:* Libraries should write specifications for “data-science service plans”.
- *OCR-D project:* Develop digitization workflows for libraries, training for historical typefaces.

AI for the Human Record

- **Archive-scale** transcription for printed, handwritten, spoken documents
- Inferring **relational** structure: quotes, cites, and document genealogies
- Modeling text/image **interactions**: figures, maps, and plans
- Search systems for iterative, **interpretable**, collaborative modeling

nothing but the
 the history of the
 at if ever we did
 rties would be so
 r the defeat of an
 he defeated party
 deserved calamity,
 war in which we
 ever likely to
 continent more
 when it began,
 stance of a purely
 e to have even a
 for the purpose of
 ppression, and not
 retation of some
 st as independent
 n. If it be pos-
 and America, it is
 e of doing so. It
 s what we want.
 length is what we
 between two great
 revent, or greatly
 us, hopeless, and
 ivil war in charac-
 isies of national
 , it would seem
 good opportunity
 e more a cordial
 t least if we may
 the other side of

events, unless the accounts from many quarters as to General Schenck's instructions are utterly belied, the new American Ambassador will bring us quite *reasonable*, though not perhaps wholly admissible demands,—demands which we certainly ought to consider most gravely, and of which we should do well to yield frankly and freely all that we should ourselves feel called upon, in the same circumstances, to press. If we do so, General Schenck's mission may make England safer and stronger than she has ever been since the close of the Civil War in 1865, and will give her a reputation for moderation and candour as well.

ENGLISH PUBLIC OPINION ON THE WAR.

SOME of the philosophers should turn their attention from the subject of spectroscopic investigations and the invention of electrometers, galvanometers, hygrometers, and so forth, to the far more difficult problem of inventing a mode of measuring the intensity and diffusion of political wishes and convictions. No task at present is more difficult for a Statesman than this. There are, indeed, all sorts of shades of difference between the character of really prevalent and preponderant public opinions, of which no man, however acute, ever forms more than a purely conjectural impression, and of which, nevertheless, any respectably-accurate measure would be a matter of the highest political importance. For instance, there is at times a public opinion on one side of a question which is very widely diffused, but of very slight intensity,—which, in fact, amounts to nothing more than a wish in a particular direction without a will, and still more without any intention of submitting to a considerable sacrifice rather than not carry out the will into action. Again, there is such a thing as

Thanks!



Ryan
Cordell



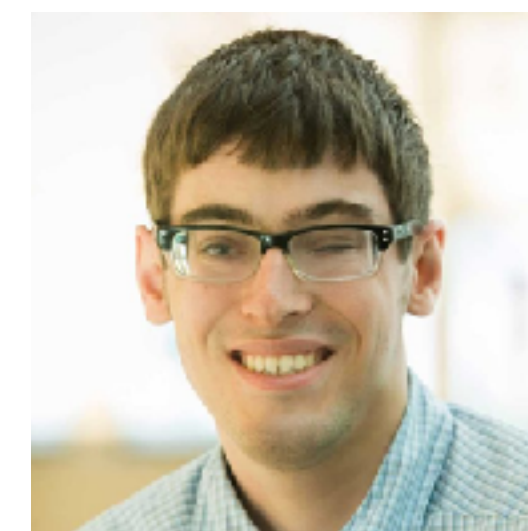
Rui
Dong



Liwen
Hou



Abby
Mullen



Ryan
Muther



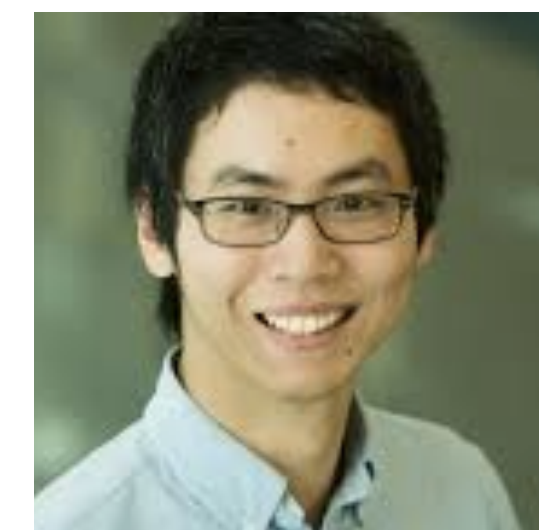
Sarah
Savant



Giulia
Taurino



Alejandro
Toselli



Shaobin
Xu



Si
Wu

And funders at the Mellon, NSF, NEH, NIH, QNL, and ERC.