The open-cbgm Library: Design and Demonstration

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Customizable, Standard-compliant Input

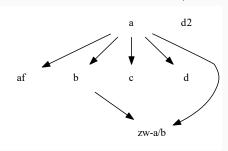
```
app n="B00K0V0U0">
   <rdg n="a" wit="#A">ειπεν</rdg>
   <rdg n="b" wit="#B">ελεγεν</rdg>
           <f name="connectivity">
               <numeric value="5" /:</pre>
       <graph type="directed">
           <node n="a" />
           <node n="b" />
           <arc from="a" to="b" />
       </graph>
```

- Database is populated from a collation file in TEI XML format
- With a SQLite database, the entire process can be done locally

Object	DB Table
Witness	WITNESSES
Variant passage	VARIATION_
	UNITS
Variant reading	READINGS
Local stemma	READING_
	RELATIONS
	Witness Variant passage Variant reading

```
graph type="directed">
   <node n="a" />
   <node n="af" />
   <node n="b" />
   <node n="c" />
   <node n="d" />
   <node n="d2" />
   <node n="zw-a/b" />
   <arc from="a" to="af" />
   <arc from="a" to="b" />
   <arc from="a" to="c" />
   <arc from="a" to="d" />
   <arc from="a" to="zw-a/b"</pre>
   <arc from="b" to="zw-a/b" /</pre>
```

 Local stemmata are fully customizable in the XML input

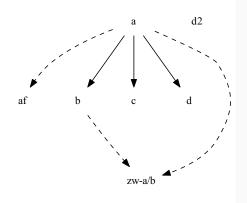


· Reading types can be collapsed

-z defective -z ambiguous

3Jo 1:4/22-26

α: εν αληθεια περιπατουντα αf: εν αληθεια περιπατουντο b: εν τη αληθεια περιπατουντα c: περιπατουντα εν αληθεια ά: τη αληθεια περιπατουντα zw-a/b: εν [13-15]τουντα

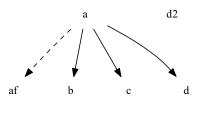


· Reading types can be dropped

-z defective -Z ambiguous

3Jo 1:4/22-26

α: εν αληθεια περιπατουντα αf: εν αληθεια περιπατουντο b: εν τη αληθεια περιπατουντα c: περιπατουντα εν αληθεια d: τη αληθεια περιπατουντα

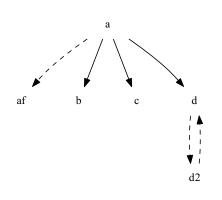


· Split attestations can be merged

-z defective -Z ambiguous --merge-splits

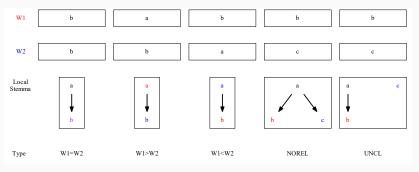
3Jo 1:4/22-26

α: εν αληθεια περιπατουντα αf: εν αληθεια περιπατουντο b: εν τη αληθεια περιπατουντα c: περιπατουντα εν αληθεια d: τη αληθεια περιπατουντα



Genealogical Relationships

 The open-cbgm library encodes genealogical relationships relative to a given witness as bitmaps (one bit per passage)



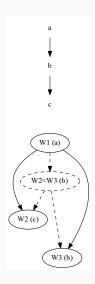
$$\label{eq:agree} \begin{split} \text{agree} &= [1, 0, 0, 0, 0] \\ \text{prior} &= [0, 1, 0, 0, 0] \\ \text{posterior} &= [0, 0, 1, 0, 0] \end{split}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{norel} = [0, 0, 0, 1, 0] \\ & \text{uncl} = [0, 0, 0, 0, 1] \\ & \text{expl} = [1, 0, 1, 0, 0]^{\star} \end{aligned}$$

The compare_witnesses and find_relatives Modules

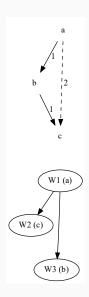
DEMO

Criteria for Explained Readings



- In the local stemma to the left, does a explain c?
- The "classic" rules of the CBGM as implemented by CCeH and Edmondson say no: the explaining reading must agree with or be directly prior to the explained reading
- Intermediary nodes may be needed to connect the global stemma

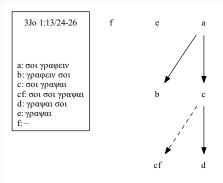
Criteria for Explained Readings



- The open-cbgm implementation relaxes this criterion: any reading with a path in the local stemma to the reading in question explains it
- No intermediary nodes needed (but multiple changes in the same passage may be implied along the edges)

Genealogical Relationship Costs

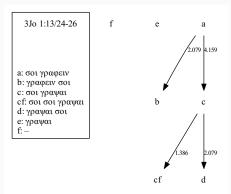
- In "classic" rules, cost = 0 for agreement, 1 for disagreement
- "Agreement": same reading or readings connected only by dashed edges
- Uniform weight for all passages



Genealogical Relationship Costs

```
graph type="directed">
  <node n="a" />
  <node n="b" />
  <node n="c" />
  <node n="cf" />
  <node n="d" />
  <node n="e" />
  <node n="f" />
  <arc from="a" to="b">
      <label>2.079</label>
  <arc from="a" to="c">
      <label>4.159</label>
  <arc from="c" to="cf">
      <label>1.386</label>
  <arc from="c" to="d">
      <label>2.079</label>
```

- In open-cbgm, cost = shortest path length
- Edge weights in label element
- e.g., scribal change log-likelihood $w = -\log p$

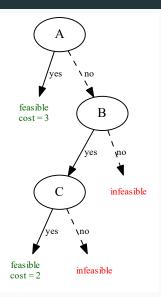


Substemma Optimization

Ancestor	Explained	Cost
А	[1, 1, 1, 1]	3
В	[1, 1, 0, 0]	1
С	[0, 1, 1, 1]	1

- Substemma optimization can be cast as a weighted set cover problem
- Example: witness D, extant in four passages, has three potential ancestors A, B, and C
- The substemma {A} is *feasible*, in that it covers all of D's passages (i.e., explains D's readings at all of them)
- But {B, C} is feasible and optimal in terms of total cost (2 rather than 3)

Substemma Optimization



- For a witness with n potential ancestors, evaluating all of its 2^n possible substemmata by brute force would be prohibitive
- The branch-and-bound heuristic (pictured left) finds all minimum-cost substemmata quickly in practice
- Easily adpated to find all substemmata within a given cost

CBGM Iterative Workflow

DEMO

Conclusion

- The open-cbgm core library is freely available at https://github.com/jjmccollum/open-cbgm, and the standalone command-line utility is available at https://github.com/jjmccollum/open-cbgm-standalone
- A more user-friendly web interface is being co-developed with Tim and Jessie Stoel (Phoenix Seminary)
- Currently being used by David Flood (University of Edinburgh) for his PhD dissertation on GA 0150, 0151, 1506 and 2110

References

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- Edmondson, Andrew Charles. "An Analysis of the Coherence-Based Genealogical Method Using Phylogenetics." PhD diss., University of Birmingham, 2019.
- Gurry, Peter J. A Critical Examination of the Coherence-Based Genealogical Method in New Testament Textual Criticism. NTTSD 55. Leiden: Brill, 2017.
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Perathoner, Marcello. cceh/ntg. https://github.com/cceh/ntg.

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Appendix: Comparison of CBGM Implementations

	INTF/CCeH	Edmondson	open- cbgm
Input format	MySQL DB	Python script	TEI XML
Textual flow ancestry constrained by local stemma edges?	No	Yes	No
Lacunose witnesses allowed in textual flow?	Yes (CCeH)	No	Yes

Appendix: Comparison of CBGM Implementations

	INTF/CCeH	Edmondson	open- cbgm
Explanation only by same or parent reading?	Yes	Yes	No
Supports weighted input?	No	No	Yes
Genealogical cost function	Disagreement	Disagreement	Shortest path length
Intermediary nodes needed?	Yes	Yes	No