

Mining the Stuart State Papers for Places

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University of Aberdeen, 10 November 2021.



Top: Sebastian Ahnert, Ruth Ahnert, Arno Bosse, Howard Hotson

Bottom: Miranda Lewis, Philip Beeley, Esther van Raamsdonk, and Matthew Wilcoxson



The Networking Archives Project

The project (PI Howard Hotson) provides a working model for a meta-archive, by bringing together:

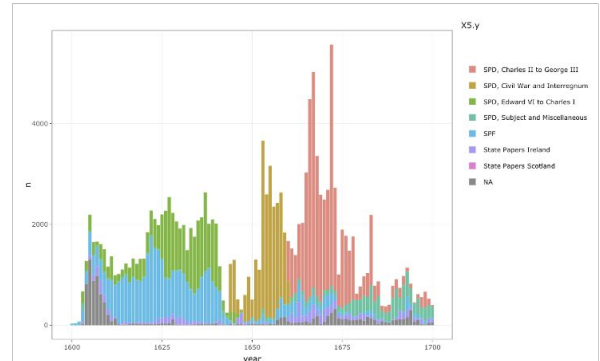
- Existing content from Early Modern Letters Online (EMLO)
- The letters from the Tudor State Papers (supplied by State Papers Online, SPO), already cleaned as part of AHRC-funded project Tudor Networks of Power (PI R. Ahnert)
- A further body of letters from the Stuart State Papers (SPO II and III, 1603-1714), now in the final stages of being cleaned
- Totalling approx. 450,000 letters

Ultimately, this meta-archive is imagined as a central repository for early modern correspondence metadata more generally, which can be added to and analysed using a suite of tools that we have developed for data cleaning, reconciliation, and analysis.

Networking Archives and the State Papers

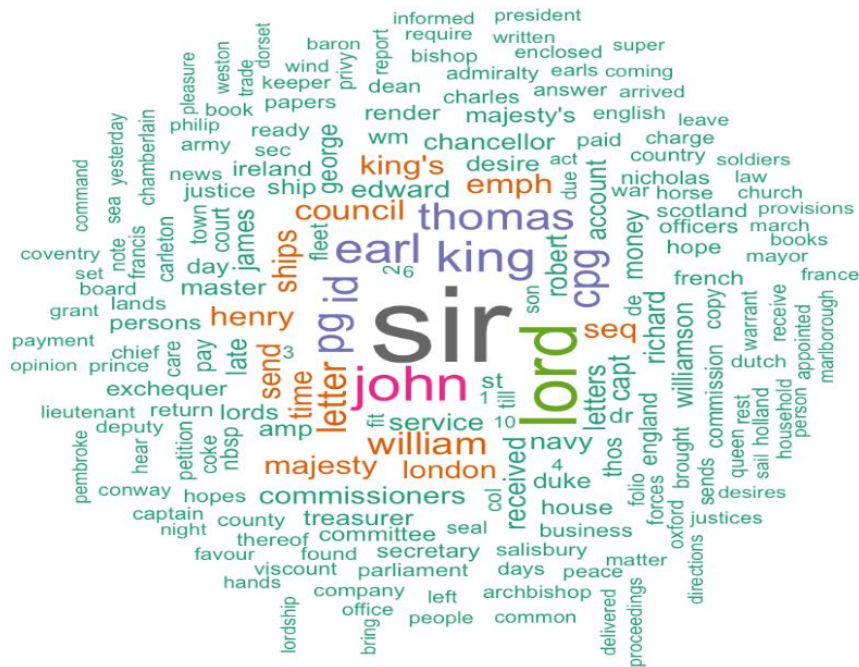
- Networking Archives team has undertaken extensive data cleaning of the State Papers Online, Stuart (1603-1714)
- People reconciliation (removing duplicates and splitting out those with the same name) has reduced 54,000 people labels to approximately 32,000.
- The result is a dataset of c. 160,000 letters. 32,000 people, 2,000 places
- The dataset has been annotated with additional information (Linked Open Data using WikiData/Wikipedia, group membership, e.g Royal Society, gender.
- Also included are abstracts - descriptions of the letters, from the Calendars

The Disambiguation Engine

[illegible]

How can we 'read' the abstracts?

- A large dataset (174,264 documents, 24,331,502 tokens (words))
- Difficult to pinpoint interesting letters, besides the historically obvious ones
- Computer code can help to ‘read’ the abstracts in different ways, for example text mining, network analysis, or Named Entity Recognition



Extracting Geographic Information using Named Entity Recognition

- Using a statistical model, detect different types of 'entities' found in a piece of text.
- For example people, places, organisations..

Silas Taylor to Williamson. The generals are sailing in the Royal James, with the fleet, from the Weelings to the Texel; the Royal Charles is sent back to be repaired. Sir Win. Penn is sailing in the Henrietta towards the buoy of the Nore. Suggests the removal of Capt. Dorrell's company of the Admiral's regiment out of town, or into tents; Harwich is only part of a parish, with a chapel-of-ease, and has already quartered 200 shipwrights, besides calkers, labourers, &c., and many sick and wounded men are come or coming ashore.

Steps

- We used a Python library called SpaCy, but updated it with our own ‘training data’
- To do this we annotated 1,000 State Papers abstracts picked at random, marking the places found, then fed this back to the model.

```
In [15]: df_labels = annotator.annotate(df=df, col_text="abstract")
```

6 examples annotated, 94 examples left

GPE

submit

skip

finish

Text:

<p>Francis Bellott to Williamson. Last Saturday went out hence the two Dutch men-of-war. On Monday came in hither a vessel of and from **New York GPE** , who tells us all things are very quiet in New England, the Indians being wholly discomfited and become more slaves than formerly, King Philip and the Queen taken, his head on the gates of Plymouth and his quarters on the gates of **Boston GPE** , and the Queen burned. The same day came in the <i>Inchiquin</i> belonging to Tangier laden with rice and lemons from **Genoa GPE** , bound for **London GPE** . Other shipping news.</p>

Evaluating the model

- This gave us significantly improved results as measured by the number of places found out of the total it should have (precision), the number of places that were correct out of the total found (recall), and the average between the two (f-score).

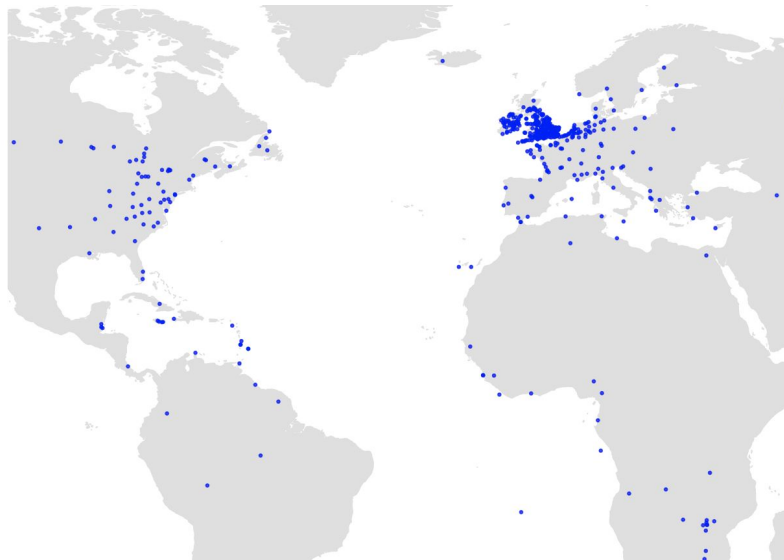
	Before Training	After training
Precision	81.797	86.002
Recall	43.794	94.146
F-Score	57.045	89.890

Geo-resolving

- SpaCy NER can detect geographic entities, but it doesn't link them to coordinates on a map
- A second stage in the process was to build a custom geo-resolver.
- We made a gazetteer from three sources:
 - All the place names found in the State Papers Data (including variants and mistakes)
 - Place names found in the other dataset, EMLO
 - A database of world placenames, 'Geonames', which contains about 27,000,000 places.
- Then an algorithm to find the most likely match:
 - It checked each of the datasets in turn, prioritising them in order
 - If there were multiple matches, it took the match geographically closest

Results

- Haven't run the model over the full dataset yet
- 1660–1680 (inclusive) detects about 195,000 entities (10,000 unique ones).
- It sometimes gets thrown by geographic titles e.g Duke of **York**
- The georesolver prioritises places local to the letter, which is not always the best guess, e.g **Boston** might be more likely to be in the U.S.
- Because the geonames dataset is so large, NER mistakes tend to get resolved to *somewhere*, often incorrectly.

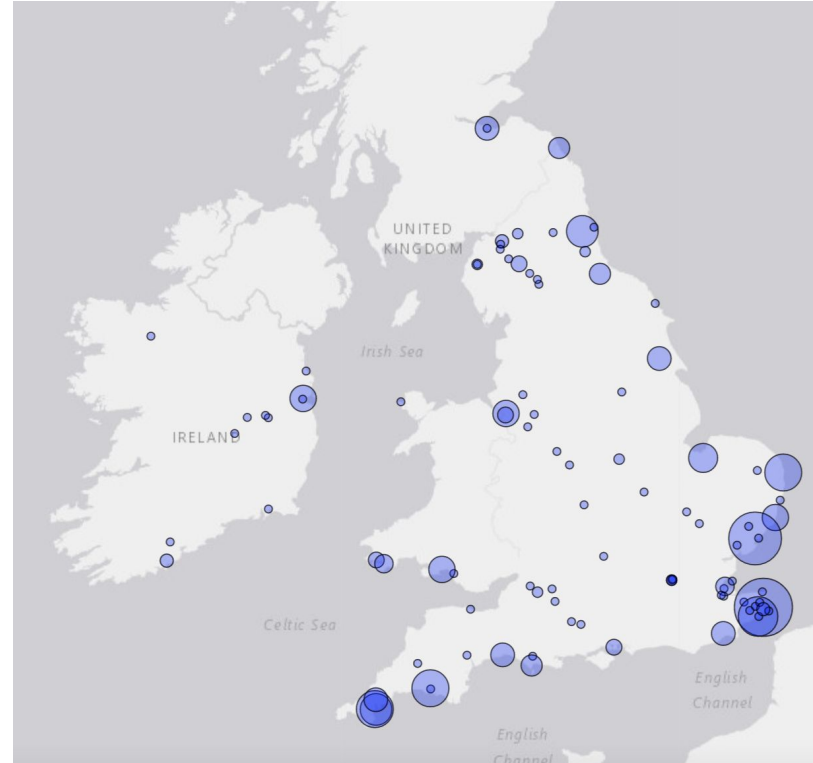


What to do with the data?

- Can be used as a dataset to analyse in its own right:
- Looking for 'bursts' of activity mentioning a certain place or geographic area
- Analyse the change in geographic focus of intelligencing over time
- Another way to navigate the archive:
- We built an application which allows the abstracts to be visualised and browsed based on places mentioned.

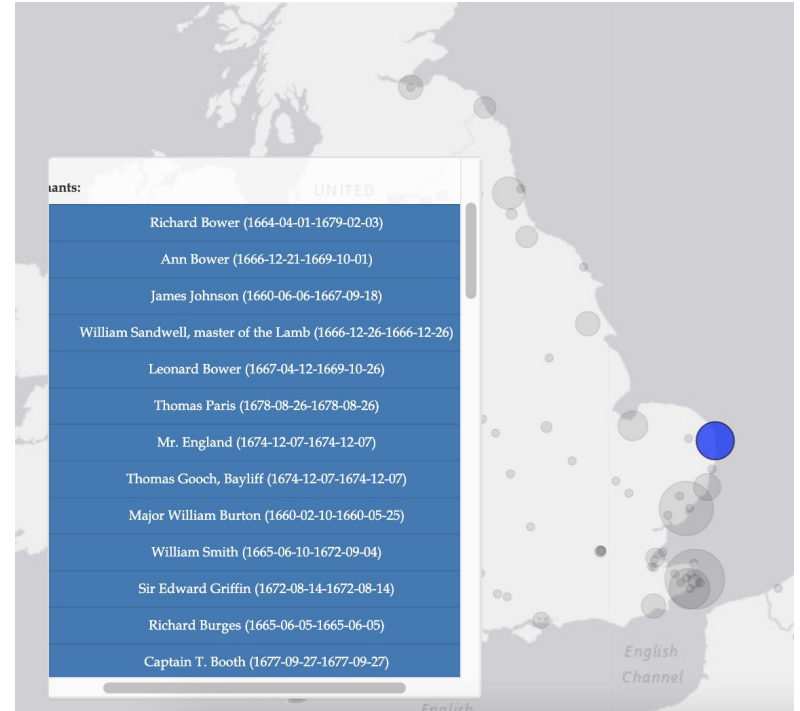
Navigating the archive with an interactive map

Default view is a map of all letters by place of sending



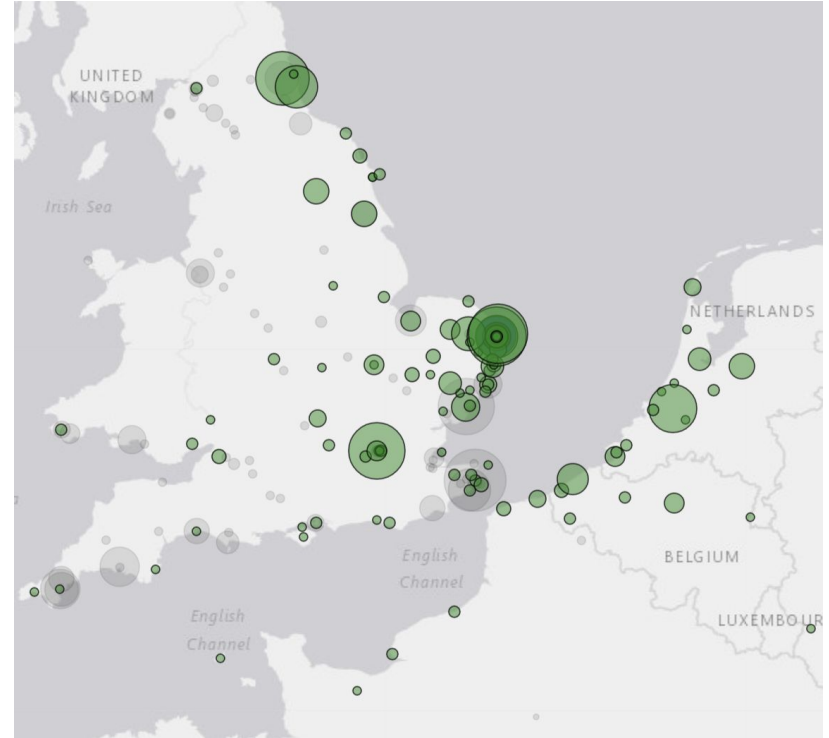
Navigating the archive with an interactive map

Clicking on a point shows all the senders



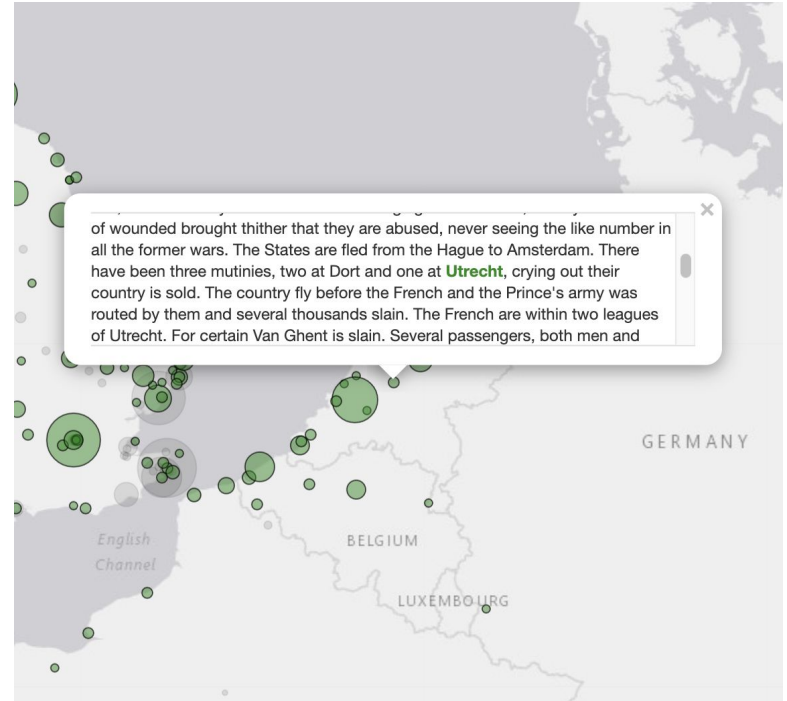
Navigating the archive with an interactive map

Clicking on a sender shows all the places mentioned



Navigating the archive with an interactive map

Clicking on one of these displays all the abstracts where that place is mentioned.



Brief case study: News in the State papers

Letters of news and ‘intelligence’ are one of the most common types of exchange in the SP.

Some are notable but also tens of thousands of quotidian, repeating reports.

NER can help us to also ‘read’ these.

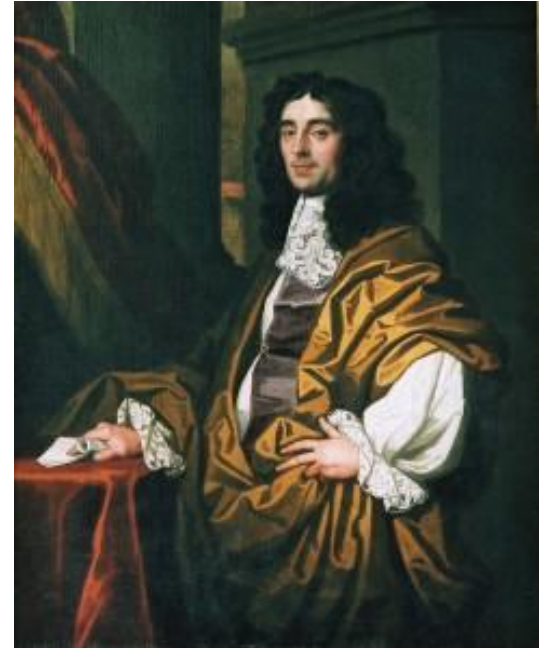
Ri. Watts to Williamson. The Earl of Sandwich has gone for Holland; five of the King's ships from Portsmouth and 17 merchant ships have arrived.

Ri. Watts to [Williamson]. Merchantmen, supposed to be Dutch, are sailing at the back of the Goodwin. The distemper decreases in Deal. Three quarters of those who stayed in the town are dead; it encreases in Sandwich. The Isle of Thanet and city of Canterbury are clear.

Hugh Salesbury to Williamson. The Constant Warwick has sailed for Ireland. All haste is made with the Revenge, Sir. Edw. Spragg being to command her. Sir Philip Honywood has got a surfeit by eating fresh salmon

Joseph Williamson (1633–1701)

- Sent or received almost 20,000 letters, from 2,000 correspondents. Largest number of letters and connections in SPO.
- Under-Secretary of State in 1660s and 70s, and superintendent of the London Gazette
- Williamson was 'de facto head of a government intelligence system'
- Together with James Hickes he ran a newsletter service/news gathering operation



Henry Ball's List of Subscribers

- To find the members of this network, we started with a list of subscribers to Williamson's newsletter drawn up by the clerk Henry Ball, in October 1674
- These were manually matched to individuals in the State Papers data, which meant we could extract their letters and analyse them at scale

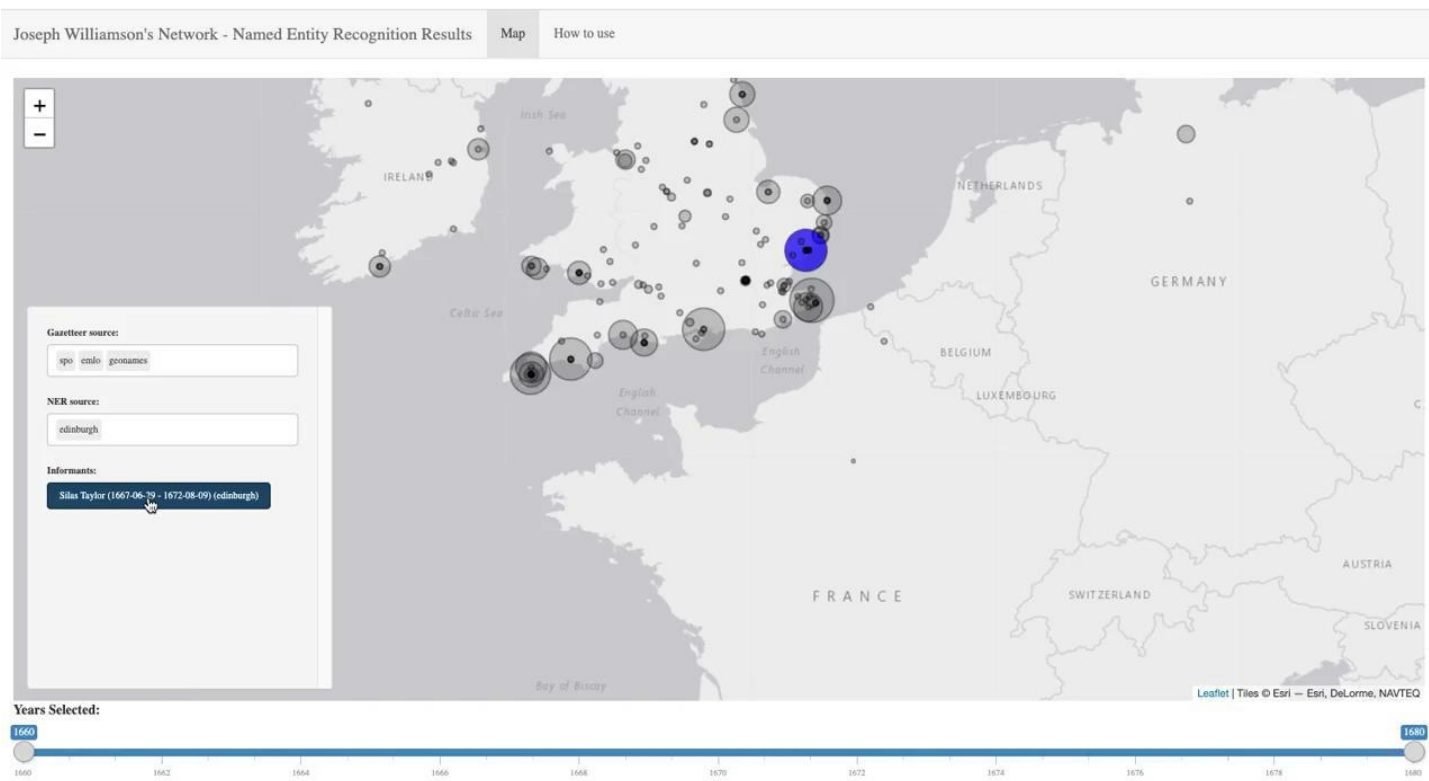
	Jr. Bafre	5-0-0
	Mr. Dickson	5-0-0
	Baron of Kinderton	5-0-0
+	Mr. Cals of Bristol	
	Mr. Chisholm	5-0-0
1	Mr. Crofton	2-0-0
	L. Bulkeley	4-0-0
2	Mayer of Newcastle	5-0-0
+	Mr. Noble son to St. Paul	
	Lady Carr	
1	Mr. Wainwright	5-0-0
	Mr. Hope	2-0-0
	L. Brooke	5-0-0
	Jr. Cho. Peyton	5-0-0
	Major Darrold	
	On Church Dept.	
chky.	Jr. Andrew Hackett	
1	Mr. Glaadon of Hull	
	Mr. Lodge	
	Mr. Watts	
1	Mr. Orchard at Poole	
1	Jr. Gribury	5-0-0



Mapping the Newsletter informants using NER

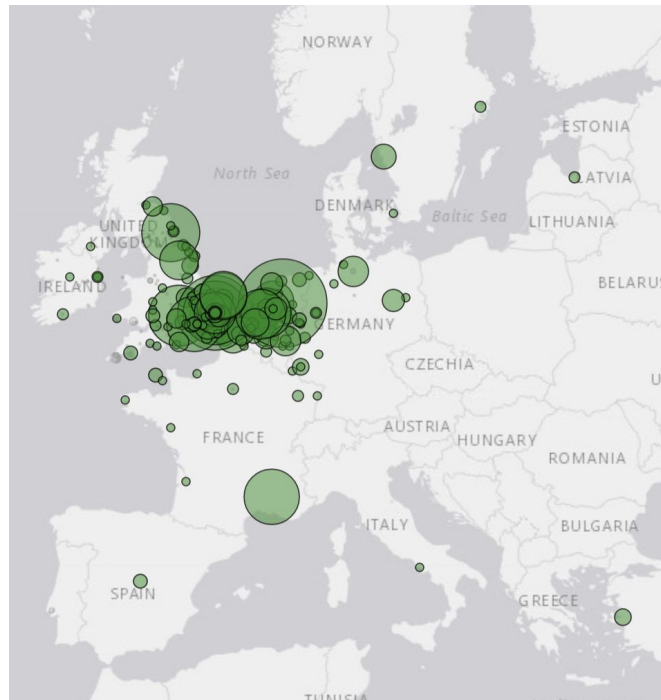
- We set out to understand more about the shape and extent of Williamson's news network using DH techniques:
 - Identifying letters of news
 - 'Reading' the letters using Named Entity Recognition
 - Analysing and mapping the results
- We found many informants had a large, recognizable area of 'specialism', and for the coastal informants who make up the bulk of the letters, this was a wide area determined by the ports from where ships were arriving to that town.
- The tool can help identify individual letters of interest and trace the movement of news

The Tool in Action..



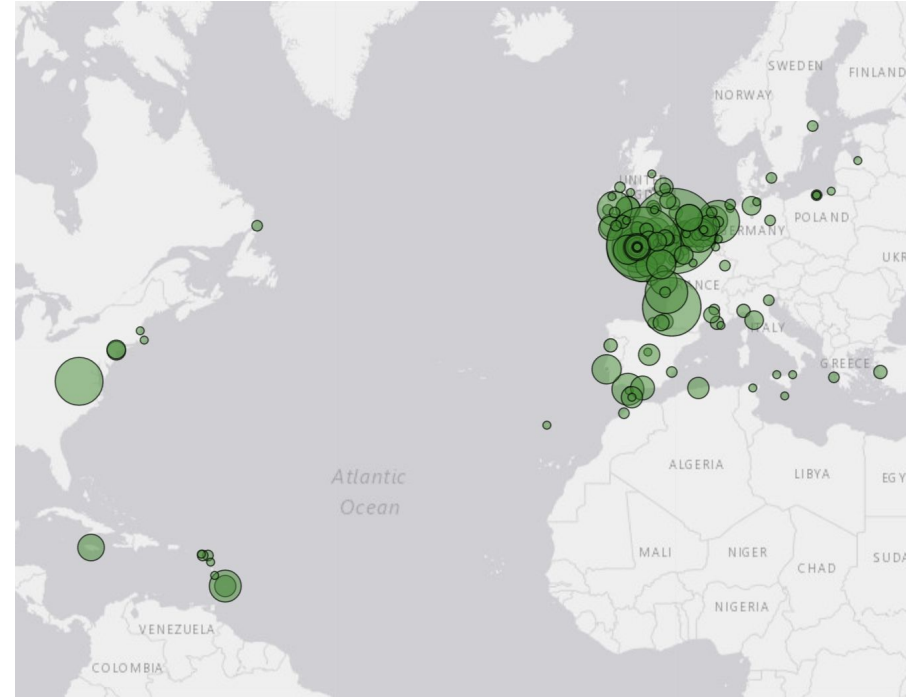
Silas Taylor, Harwich

- One of the largest subsets of letters in the State Papers
- Mostly domestic, south-east coast, plus Low Countries
- Received news from an international network:
 - Silas Taylor to [Williamson], Yesterday I discoursed with a very understanding person from **Hamburg**, who within this fortnight received a letter from a Scotch colonel at **Berlin**, wherein he, taking notice of the reports of succours from the Dukes of Brandenburg and Lünenburg, avers that there is not the least motion of a march towards Holland, nor any forces there beyond what are usually kept up.
- (We can also see errors, such as where the ‘Orange’ in ‘Prince of Orange’ has been mapped to the location in the South of France).



Thomas Holden, Falmouth

- Wider area of news, due to shipping connections to the Atlantic and Mediterranean
- Sends Williamson news from America and the Carribbean:
 - Thomas Holden to Williamson. The 19th came in the William and Mary from **Barbados**, after a passage of eleven weeks, from contrary winds and foul weather. About twenty more sail were almost ready when she came away. The 20th came in the Providence and the 21st the Elias and the Rebecca, all from **Virginia**, laden with tobacco. They all speak of the thriving condition of that place and of the goodness of the year. Wind now S.W.



What does it tell us about Williamson's network?

- This shows the importance of these coastal informants: much news from Europe was coming from coastal towns and being sent to London - challenges the idea of 'centre' and 'periphery'
- Not just reliant on typical historical sources (post office records, accounts and so forth) to understand the geography of the news network but can use the letters of news themselves as a source
- Williamson's foreign intelligence was at least in part supplied by these ordinary, part-time news writers.

What does the NER help us to do?

- Make sense of a group of letters which are often overlooked, ie. the everyday letters of news which make up a large part of the SP archive
- A new way to navigate the State Papers and highlight items of interest - not bound to browsing by date or series numbers, or by specific keyword searches
- 'Reshuffle' the organisational structure of the archive as it stands
- Understand more about the geography of the early modern state and in particular the geographic patterns of intelligencers.

Next steps:

- Improve the NER model with annotations taken from a wider sample of the State Papers, evaluate its use on other letter datasets
- Use more contextual information to geo-resolve NER results
- Carry out some of the analyses mentioned earlier (detecting events through 'bursts' of place mentions)
- Eventually build a model for full-text transcriptions or outputs from Handwritten Text Recognition