

A vertical strip on the right side of the image shows a snippet of a handwritten manuscript in cursive script. The text is partially cut off but includes words like "In the", "of Adm", "the third", "and I", "inst the", "word", "and touch", "said", "to", and "atens co".

MONK IN PRACTICE: *Indexing Heterogenous Handwritten Collections*

AnnaCACERES, AndreasWEBER, LambertSCHOMAKER

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.3860811](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3860811)

JUNE 2020

INTRODUCING THE PRIZE PAPERS

Archives of British maritime juridical body the High Court of the Admiralty 1652-1815. Consist of two parts: interrogations and seized documents. Benefits of interrogations for HRT as follows:



- Highly standardized in content, all interrogations ask a set of roughly 33 questions
- Heterogeneous in script style, both due to use of different notaries and writer fatigue.
- Heterogeneous states of preservation.

INTRODUCING MONK

Handwriting Recognition Technology (HRT) developed at the University of Groningen



- MONK is a human-in-the-loop, continuous, machine learning system.
- Multiple training functions allow alternation between breadth and depth of training.
- Elements of gamification in user interface.
- Subset of 2211 Prize Paper interrogation pages in MONK, total archive is roughly 20,000 pages.

BENEFITS OF INDEXING FOCUS IN HRT

Catalogue description

J240. Captured ship: La Jeanne (master Labrode).

Reference: HCA 32/699/240

Description: J240.
Captured ship: *La Jeanne* (master Labrode).

Date: 1798

Held by: [The National Archives, Kew](#)

Legal status: Public Record(s)

Language: English

Closure status: Open Document, Open Description

- Allows for quick increases in use-ability and search-ability.
- Allows for targeting for words of low frequency, rather than generic but non-descriptive ‘function’ words.
- Effective digital indexing increases access to digital and physical collections.
- Indexing focus is most appropriate work around in light of limitations of current technologies.

PREPARING FOR TRAINING I: SECTIONING BY LEGIBILITY

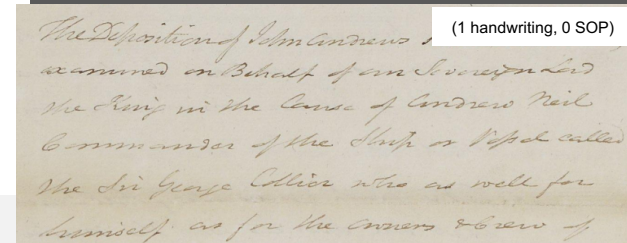
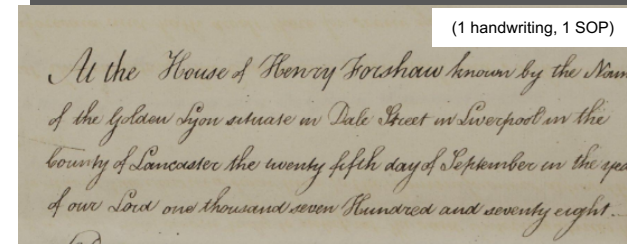
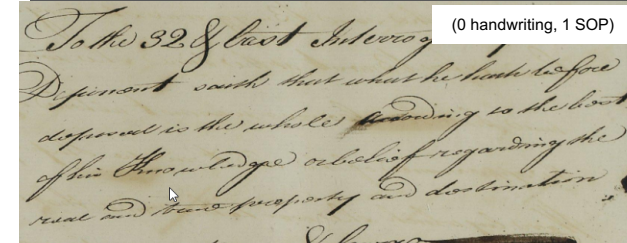
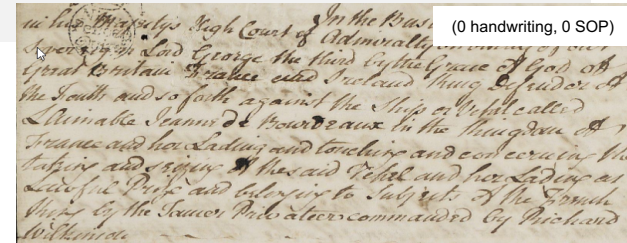
PURPOSE: to assign training samples of varying degrees of legibility, ensuring heterogeneity in training data.

METHODOLOGY: visually checking the scans, along two metrics:

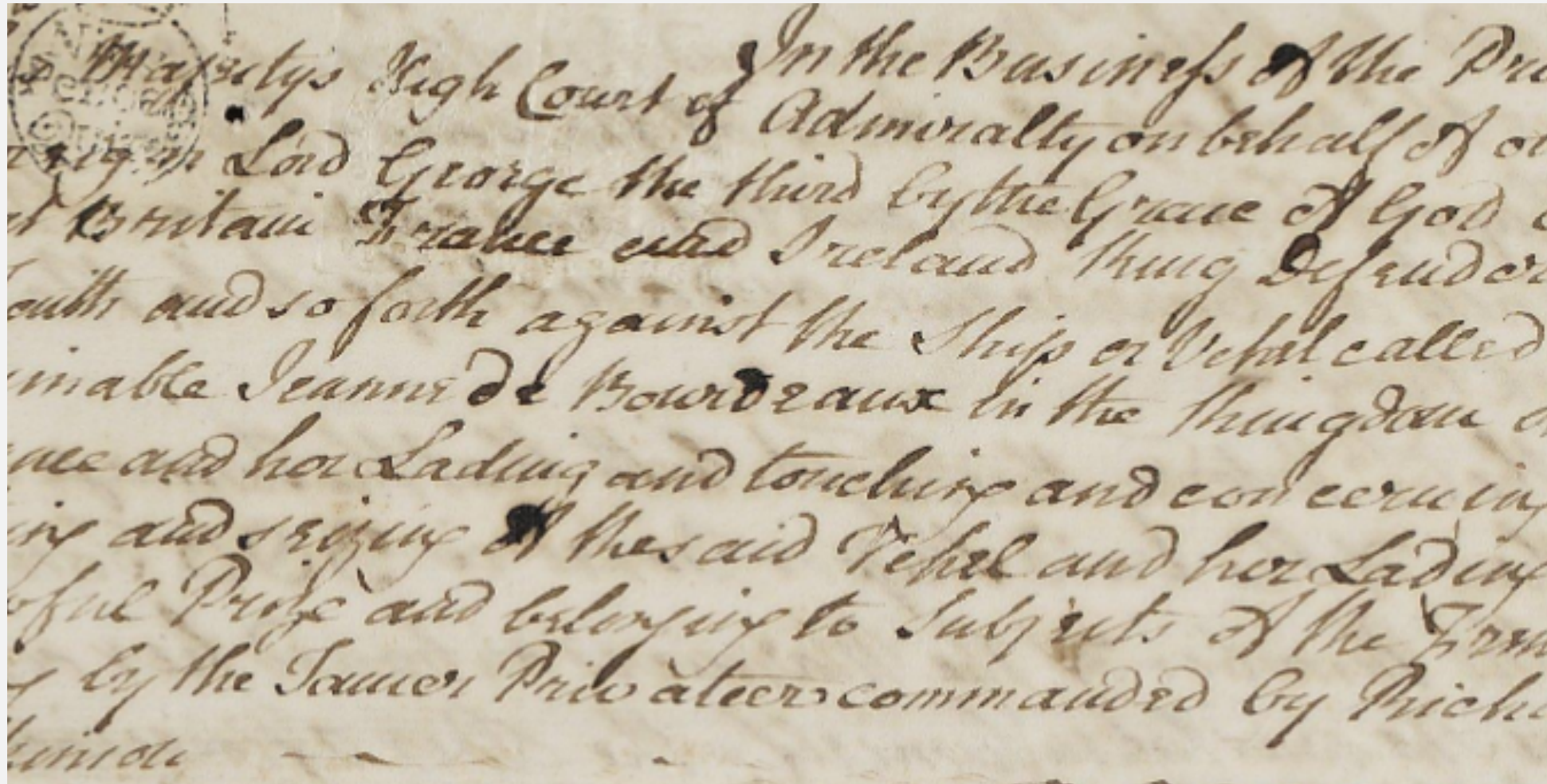
- 1) handwriting legibility
- 2) State of preservation (SOP)/ scan quality

Given binary assignation 1 = Good 0 = Bad. Results in 4 categories

(0, 0) (0,1) (1,0) (1,1)



A. 0 HANDWRITING, 0 SOP



His Majesty's High Court of Admiralty on behalf of our
said Lord George the third by the Grace of God
of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender
of the Faith and so forth against the Ship or Vessel called
the Annable Jeanne de Bourdeaux in the Kingdom of
France and her Lading and touching and concerning
the same and seizing of the said Vessel and her Lading
and of the said Prize and belonging to Subjects of the Kingdom
of Great Britain by the Saver Privateers commanded by Nicholas
Lunard

B. 0 HANDWRITING, 1 SOP

To the 32^d & last Interrogatory this
Deponent saith that what he hath before
deposited is the whole according to the best
of his knowledge or belief regarding the
real and true property and destination

C. 1 HANDWRITING, 1 SOP

At the House of Henry Forshaw known by the Name
of the Golden Lyon situate in Dale Street in Sverpool in the
County of Lancaster the twenty fifth day of September in the year
of our Lord one thousand seven Hundred and seventy eight.

D. 1 HANDWRITING, 0 SOP

The Deposition of John Andrews sworn and
examined on Behalf of our Sovereign Lord
the King in the Cause of Andrew Neil
Commander of the Ship or Vessel called
the Sri George Collier who as well for
himself as for the owners & crew of

PREPARING FOR TRAINING II: EXTRACTING INDEXABLE WORDS

METHODOLOGY:

“Substantive” words correspond with commonly searched terms.

- Cargo,
- Place (geographical locations)
- Person (names, titles)
- Dates/ numbers
- Ship names/ build

List of substantive words extracted from both the metadata of the Prize Papers and from MONK’s Static Index.

Possible to use the Static Index to identify number of ‘hits’ in the system prior to training, allowing for measures of progress.

Number	Word	Hits	Cargo	Place	Person	Date/ numbers	Ship name/build
1	Abbott	1	0	0	1	0	0
2	Actuarium	1	1	0	0	0	0
3	Adams	3	0	0	1	0	0
4	Adelaide	1	0	0	0	0	1
5	Admiral	1	0	0	0	0	1
6	Almonds	1	1	0	0	0	0
7	Alsace	2	0	1	0	0	0
8	America	3	0	1	0	0	0
9	American	9	0	0	1	0	0
10	Americans	3	0	0	1	0	0
11	Amsterdam	1	0	1	0	0	0
12	Andreas	1	0	0	1	0	0
13	April	2	0	0	0	1	0
14	Argentan	2	0	1	0	0	0
15	Arnaud	3	0	0	1	0	0
16	August	1	0	0	0	1	0
17	Babonneau	1	0	0	1	0	0
18	Babuneaux	1	0	0	1	0	0
19	Bale	7	1	0	0	0	0
20	Bales	2	1	0	0	0	0
21	Ballait	2	0	1	0	0	0
22	Balls	4	1	0	0	0	0
23	Barrels	2	1	0	0	0	0
24	Batiste	5	0	0	1	0	0
25	Bayonne	1	0	1	0	0	0
26	Beaubens	1	0	0	1	0	0
27	Belfast	1	0	1	0	0	0
28	Benes	2	0	0	1	0	0
29	Benjamin	2	0	0	1	0	0
30	Bermuda	1	0	1	0	0	0
31	Bills	1	1	0	0	0	0

TRAINING ON THE DAY



- Held at Brill publishers, Leiden, on October 10th, 2019.
- Recruited 14 expert volunteers with background in History or Archival Studies.
- Assigned varied tasks throughout the day seeking to exploit both **breadth** and **depth** training functions
- Each volunteer assigned own list of words and scans to avoid repetition in training data.
- Volunteer preference was for **breadth** over **depth** training functions
 - hunting for new words.
 - these offered more insight into narrative of the sources
 - also greater ‘flow’ in productivity.
- Total training time 5 hours.

sith that when the said Vessel was first pursued and taken they were steering or making their way for Staire de Grace aforesaid in the best manner they could and that at all times when the Wind, and Weather would permit their course was directed to that Port and to none other

30. To the thirtieth Interrogatory this Deponent sith that he verily believes that if the said Vessel shall be restored she will belong to the Person now asserted to be the Owner and to no other and further to this Interrogatory sith not

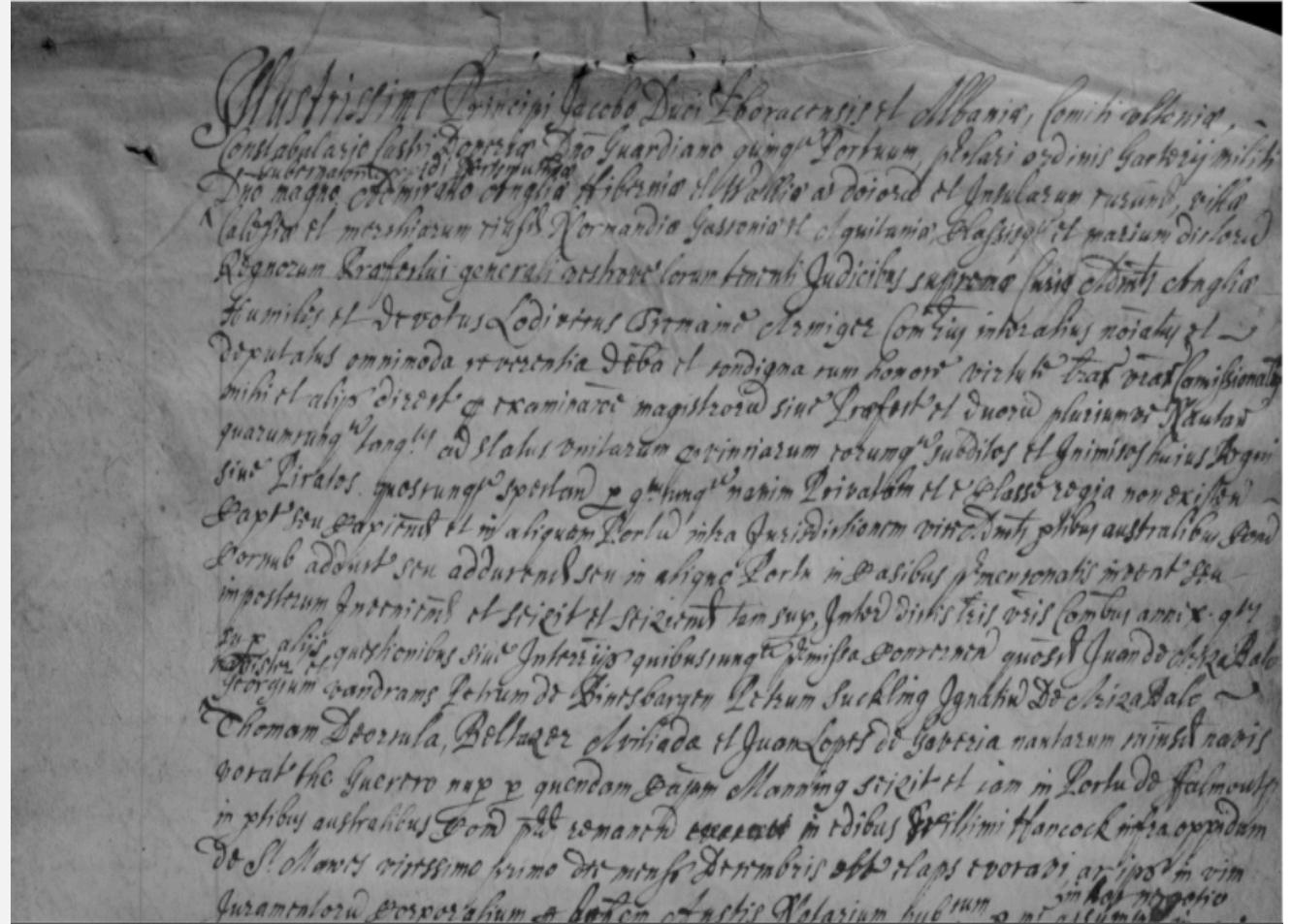
31. To the thirty first Interrogatory this Deponent sith that there were no kinds of Arms or Ammunition

- Along depth axis overall increase in word accuracy of 3.87%
- Corresponds with 761 newly labelled instances
- Main progress along breadth axis:
 - 113 new word classes labelled.
 - Doubling of total transcribed lines from 1143 to 2224.

OUTCOMES

REFLECTIONS

- Volunteer feedback suggests enthusiasm for workshop style crowdsourced events
- Also suggests depth-based training activities likely to cause greater volunteer fatigue and require more breaks and/or gamification.
- Preliminary findings suggestive that:
 - targeted HRT training could aid the rapid expansion of archival indexing.
 - very little input from volunteers needed in terms of hours to achieve results..
- Larger-scale benchmarking study still needed.



CONTACT DETAILS

Anna Caceres,

Leiden University, Postbus 9500, 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands
annamcaceres@googlemail.com

Andreas Weber

University of Twente, BMS-STePS, 7500 AE Enschede, The Netherlands
a.weber@utwente.nl

Lambert Schomaker

University of Groningen, Bernoulli Institute, Nijenborgh 9, 9747 AG Groningen, The Netherlands
l.r.b.schomaker@rug.nl

MONK in Practice: Indexing Heterogeneous Handwritten Collections

Anna Caceres¹, Andreas Weber², Lambert Schomaker³

¹ Leiden University, Postbus 9500, 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands
annamcaceres@googlemail.com

² University of Twente, BMS-STePS, 7500 AE Enschede, The Netherlands
a.weber@utwente.nl

³ University of Groningen, Bernoulli Institute, Nijenborgh 9, 9747 AG Groningen, The Netherlands
l.r.b.schomaker@rug.nl

Abstract: *This short paper describes how MONK, a machine-learning driven handwriting recognition system, can be used to rapidly index a heterogeneous handwritten collection with the help of volunteers. We discuss the setup and results of an event which saw volunteers come together to enrich a subset of the digitized Prize paper collection, a collection of historical handwritten documents of the High Court of Admiralty (1652-1815).*

Keyword: *handwriting recognition, user study, heterogeneous archives, archives, active learning, Prize papers, machine learning*

Over the last decades archives, museums, research institutions and publishers have undertaken major efforts to index their digitized handwritten collections. This paper describes the setup and results of an event which saw 14 expert volunteers come together to enrich a digitized collection of a visually heterogeneous archive – the Prize Papers - (see figure 1) using MONK, a machine-learning driven handwriting recognition system developed at the University of Groningen. MONK does not require prior training. It starts from scratch and actively and continuously learns from the input of users (Schomaker, 2016 and 2019). The event took place in the offices of Brill publishers in Leiden in October 2019 and took less than one working day, with time for instruction.



Figure 1: Snippets from the Prize paper collection in the MONK system to show heterogeneity of script-styles.

An indexing rather than line-by-line transcription focus, meant targeting labels on words known to be of indexable significance, or targeting areas of the document where such words were predicted to appear. Here, the format of the archive itself is of significance. The Prize Papers are the records of the High Court of the Admiralty, a British maritime legal body, and date from 1652 - 1815. (Van Lottum & Zanden, 2014). The archive consists of two parts: standardised interrogations of crew members on one hand, and miscellaneous seized documents from the ships on the other. For our use case we took a sample of 2111 pages from the interrogations, which were valuable because they presented a variety of script styles, paired with a highly standardised content, consistently asking a set of roughly 32 questions.

When identifying target zones for labelling then, we knew for example, that questions 7 and 8 enquire about the name, destination and origin of the ship so index-focused labelling should concentrate on these areas. Indexation is more valuable in the short and medium term, as it immediately increases the searchability, and thus useability, of historical documents (Zant et al., 2009; Colavizza, Ehrmann and Bortoluzzi, 2019). It further provides continuous learning systems with targeted training for word classes which typically appear less frequently, such as place names, people names and objects.

Volunteers were assigned different labelling activities targeting both breadth (number of word classes recognised) and depth (accuracy of recognition) of knowledge in MONK. MONK generates suggestions both for word zones (beginning and ends of words) and word classes (alphabetic content) which users confirm or reject in various formats. Figure 2 shows a single-word hit list for “Brigantine”, one example of machine-generated and human-corrected labelling. Training in different functions allowed both specific words and specific pages to be targeted.

The labelling efforts were primarily successful along the breadth axis with 113 new word classes labelled and a doubling of total transcribed lines - from 1143 to 2224. Along the depth axis there was an overall increase in word accuracy of 3.87% thanks to 761 newly labelled instances. This short paper details how MONK can facilitate the rapid indexation of heterogeneous archival material with a very limited involvement of volunteers. However, in order to make more general statements about the system’s efficiency a much larger benchmarking study would be necessary.



Figure 2: Example of a resulting hit list for word ‘Brigantine’ after labeling, using an LSTM recognizer in Monk (Ameryan & Schomaker, 2019). Green samples were used for training, Samples in light red correspond to the new harvest. A previously misrecognized sample ‘Friancourt’ (dark red) is now correctly recognized as Brigantine.

References:

Ameryan, M. & Schomaker, L. (2019). A limited-size ensemble of homogeneous CNN/LSTMs for high-performance word classification, arXiv:1912.03223

Colavizza, G., Ehrmann, M. and Bortoluzzi, F., "Index-Driven Digitization and Indexation of Historical Archives," *Frontiers in Digital Humanities*, 6:4 (2019). <https://doi.org/10.3389/fdigh.2019.00004>

Lottum J. van & Zanden, J.L., "Labour Productivity and Human Capital in the European Maritime Sector of the Eighteenth Century," *Explorations in Economic History*, vol. 53, pp. 83-100, 2014.

van der Zant, T., Schomaker, L., Zinger, S., & van Schie, H. (2009). Where are the Search Engines for Handwritten Documents? *Interdisciplinary Science Reviews*, 34(2-3), 224-235. <https://doi.org/10.1179/174327909X441126>

Schomaker, L. (2019). Lifelong learning for text retrieval and recognition in historical handwritten document collections, arXiv:1912.05156 [chapter in book]

Schomaker, L. (2016). Design considerations for a large-scale image-based text search engine in historical manuscript collections. *Information Technology*, 58(2), 80-88. <https://doi.org/10.1515/itit-2015-0049>