Optical Character Recognition of 19th Century Classical Commentaries: the Current State of Affairs

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Summary

1. Introduction
2. Datasets
3. Evaluation
4. Discussion

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Introduction

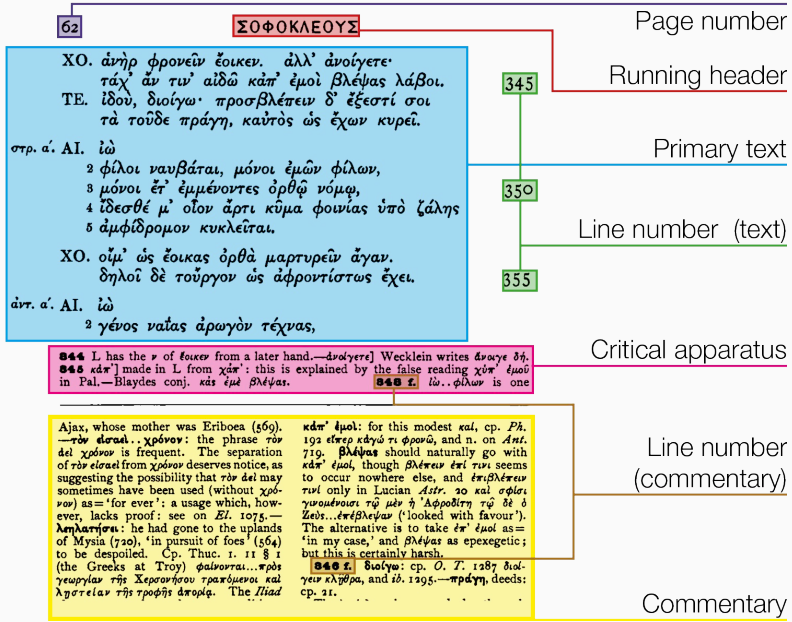
Classical Commentaries

Main forms of Classical scholarship:

- Editions
- Translations
- **Commentaries**

Century-long tradition of writing commentaries

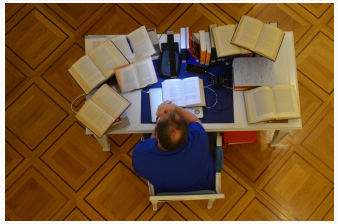
Aims of a commentary: translate, make a text more accessible, contextualize, comment on history of text transmission, etc.

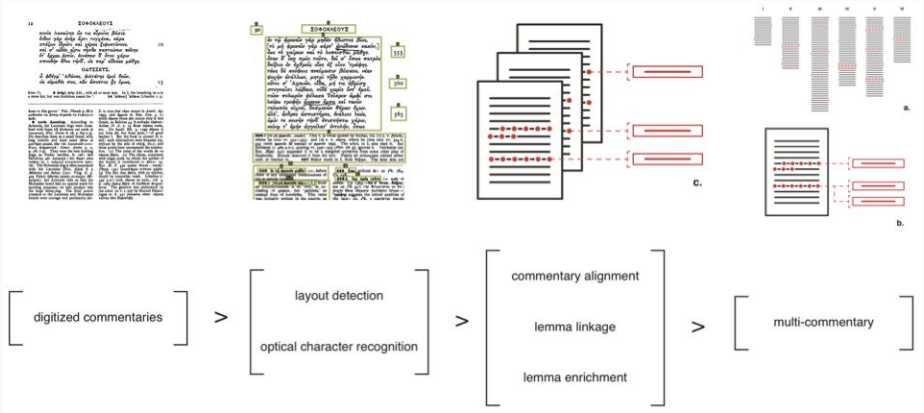


The *Ajax* Multi-Commentary

Project goal: an epistemological study of *Ajax*'s commentaries.

A *digital multi-commentary* will allow to **read**, **compare** and **analyze** the entire commentary tradition of this tragedy.





FNSNF
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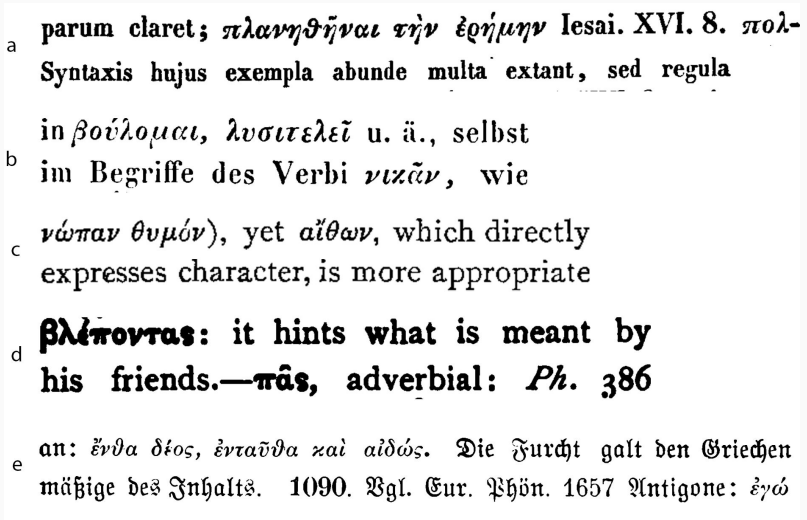
Challenges for OCR

- Quality of digitized images
- Quantity of available training GT data
- Complexity of layouts
- Mix of Latin and polytonic Greek scripts
- Variety of typefaces for Greek


a parum claret; πλανηθῆναι τὴν ἐρήμην Iesai. XVI. 8. πολ-
Syntaxis hujus exempla abunde multa extant, sed regula
b in βούλομαι, λυσιτελεῖ u. ä., selbst
im Begriffe des Verbi νικᾶν, wie
c νώπαν θυμόν), yet αἴθων, which directly
expresses character, is more appropriate
d βλέποντας: it hints what is meant by
his friends.—πᾶς, adverbial: Ph. 386
e an: ἔνθα δέος, ἐνταῦθα καὶ αἰδώς. Die Furcht galt den Griechen
mäßige des Inhalts. 1090. Vgl. Eur. Phön. 1657 Antigone: ἐγώ

Datasets

GT4HistComment

Ground truth data for OCR of historical classical commentaries

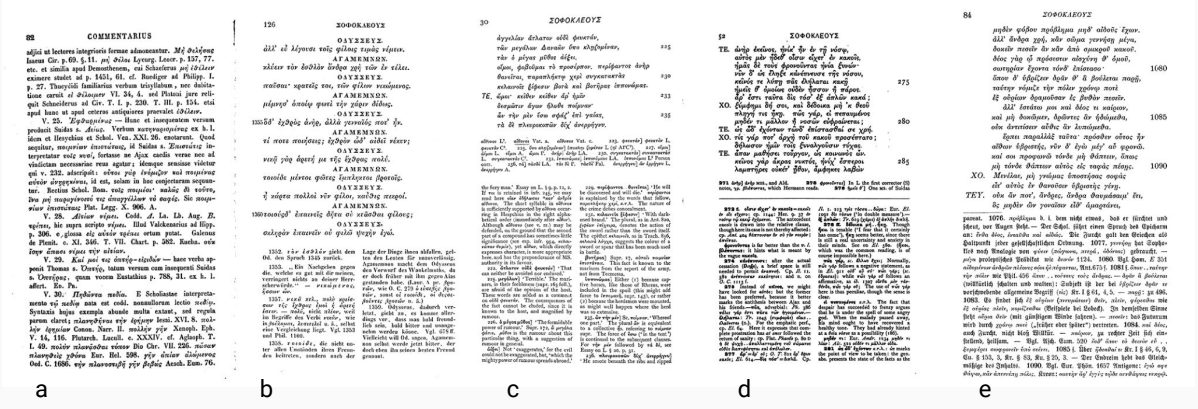
Five 19th century commentaries on Sophocles' *Ajax*

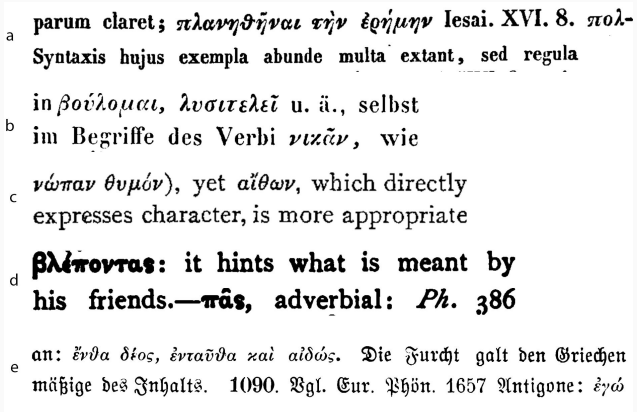
Languages: German, English, Latin

Total of 3,356 lines

GT used for evaluation & retraining

https://github.com/AjaxMultiCommentary/GT-commentaries-OCR





a. Lobeck (1835)

b. Schneidewin (1853)

c. Campbell, (1881)

d. Jebb (1896)

e. Wecklein (1894)

PoGreTra

Polytonic Greek Training Data from Historic Texts

OCR GT data + pre-trained Kraken classifiers

Supported typefaces: Porson and “German-serifs”

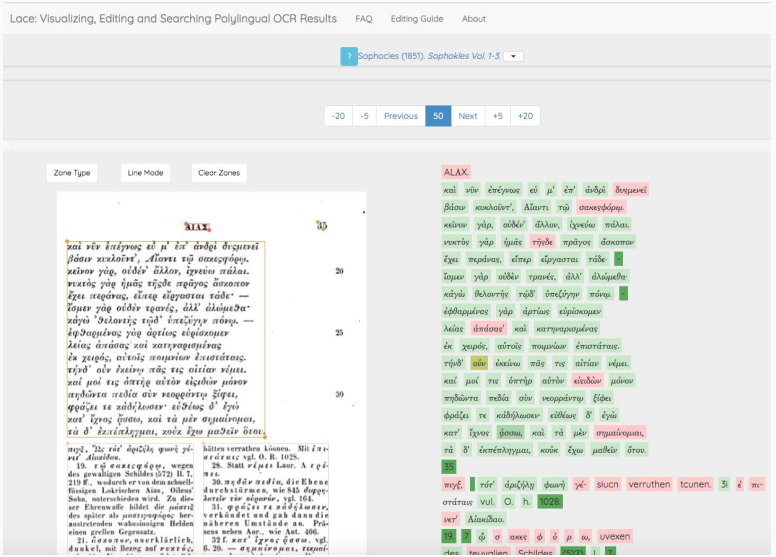
Total of 31,972 lines (6,607 Porson + 25,365 German-serifs), and ~300k tokens

https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4774200

Open Greek & Latin + First Thousand Years of Greek

Ongoing effort to create an open corpus with at least one edition of every Greek work composed between Homer and 250 CE

To date, over 22M words of manually transcribed Classics primary sources were released



https://github.com/brobertson/Lace2

Evaluation

Pipeline 1 : Tesseract/OCR-D

OCR-D. Complete framework for:

- Pre-processing images
- OLR
- OCR
- Export to various formats
- Post-processings

+

Tesseract. Pre-trained models for:

- English, German, French...
- Fraktur
- Latin
- Polytonic Greek
- GT4HistOCR

Multi-models confidence-based voting available

Pipeline 2: Kraken+Ciaconna

Ciaconna:

- **Training**. Relies on **Kraken** to train models on custom data.
- **Data**. Data acquired in the context of Open Greek and Latin (OGL) (PoGreTra)
- **Post-processing.**
  - De-hyphenation
  - Diacritics correction
  - Spell Checking

Evaluation settings

Metrics:

- Normalized Levenshtein distance (NLD) = character accuracy = 1 - Character Error Rate (CER)
- F1-score : bag of words for TP, FP, TN and FN.

Unicode:

- Combined diacritic-main form (“NFC”) : $\tilde{\alpha}$ instead of $\dot{\alpha}$ → 0% NLD
- Decomposed form (“NFD”) : ˜ α instead of ˙ α → 50% NLD

Evaluation tool

- PRImA TextEval-like (Bag of word-based)
- OCLR/evaluation (coordinate-based)

Experiment 1: Base vs re-trained Kraken+Ciaconna.

Table. Base versus re-trained models' results by commentary.

Commentary Additional data (chars)	**Lobeck** +16084	**Schneidewin** +16113	**Jebb** +19141
Metric	NLD	NLD	NLD
Kraken+Ciaconna (base)	0.89	0.83	0.88
Kraken+Ciaconna (retrained)	**0.91**	**0.91**	**0.91**

General results by commentary

Table. Character accuracy by model and by commentary.

Commentary	**Lobeck**	**Schneidewin**	**Campbell**	**Jebb**	**Wecklein**
Calamari GT4Hist	0.63	0.72	0.73	0.69	0.68
Tesseract	0.89	**0.92**	**0.95**	**0.92**	0.95
Kraken+Ciaconna (base)	0.89	0.83	0.93	0.88	**0.95**
Kraken+Ciaconna (retrained)	**0.91**	0.91	-	0.91	-

General results by region type

Table. Weight-averaged (±STD) character accuracy by model and by region type

Region	**Global**	**Greek**	**Commentary**	**Low-Greek**	**App. Crit.**	**Structured**	**Numbers**
Nb. of chars (% Greek)	51186 (29%)	6657 (92%)	23825 (23%)	13322 (2%)	2062 (43%)	3371 (34%)	693 (0%)
Calamari GT4Hist	.70±.04	.16±.05	.73±.04	.95±.04	.54±.12	.66±.01	.77±.26
Tesseract	**.93±.02**	.87±.05	**.92±.02**	**.99±.00**	.88±.01	**.93±.01**	**.87±.13**
Kraken+Ciaconna	.92±.02	**.93±.04**	.89±.05	.96±.01	**.93±.00**	.93±.02	.87±.17

Discussion

One pipeline to rule ‘em all?

Commentary sections with high density of polytonic Greek:

- Tesseract/OCR-D **87%** vs Kraken + Ciaconna **93%**

Commentary sections predominantly in Latin script:

- Tesseract/OCR-D **91.8%** vs Kraken + Ciaconna **91.6%**

Character accuracy on mixed script documents lower than SoTA on single-script docs:

- Tesseract/OCR-D 93%
- Kraken + Ciaconna 92%
- Polytonic Greek (Kiessling 2019) 99.2%
- Latin-script historical documents (Wick et al. 2018) 98-99%

Is the OCR fit for NLP?

Commentary	Lobeck		Schneidewin		Campbell		Jebb		Wecklein	
Metric	F1	NLD	F1	NLD	F1	NLD	F1	NLD	F1	NLD
Calamari GT4Hist	0.52	0.63	0.61	0.72	0.67	0.73	0.63	0.69	0.59	0.68
Tesseract/OCR-D	0.76	0.89	0.82	0.92	0.87	0.95	0.80	0.92	0.82	0.95
Kraken+Ciaconna (retrained)	0.81	0.91	0.82	0.91	0.83	0.93	0.82	0.91	0.83	0.95

- Topic modelling, vector space analysis, collocations, authorial attribution
  - OCRed texts with F-score >= 0.8 (Hill & Hengchen 2019)
- Sentence segmentation, named entity recognition, dependency parsing
  - OCRed texts with NLD > 0.9 (van Strien et al. 2020)

Thanks!

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