

# Computational History

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Principles of Complex Systems, Vols. 1 & 2  
CSYS/MATH 300 and 303, 2021-2022 | @pocsvox

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Vermont Advanced Computing Core | University of Vermont



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History

Statistics of  
Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of  
Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultrafame  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References



1 of 114

PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational  
History

Statistics of  
Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of  
Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultrafame  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References



2 of 114

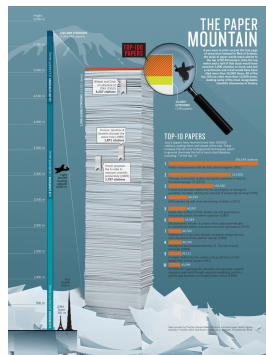
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History

Statistics of  
Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of  
Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultrafame  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References



3 of 114

## Fame by rank



Nature (2014): Most cited  
papers of all time

PoCS  
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Computational  
History

Statistics of  
Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of  
Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultrafame  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References



4 of 114

PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational  
History

Statistics of  
Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of  
Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultrafame  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References



5 of 114

PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational  
History

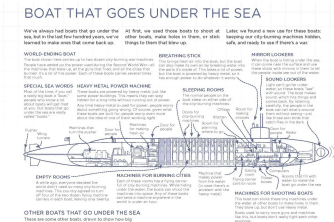
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Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of  
Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultrafame  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References



6 of 114



“Thing Explainer: Complicated Stuff in Simple Words”  
by Randall Munroe (2015).<sup>[14]</sup>



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History

Statistics of  
Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of  
Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultrafame  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References



7 of 114

PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational  
History

Statistics of  
Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of  
Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultrafame  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References



8 of 114

PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational  
History

Statistics of  
Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of  
Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultrafame  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References



9 of 114

## Outline

Statistics of Surprise

Stories

Mechanics of Fame

Superspreading

Lexical Ultrafame

Turbulent times

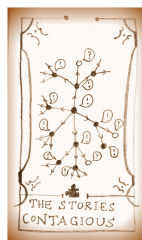
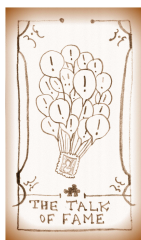
Extras

Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives

Extras

Memory & Turbulence

References



## Word frequency:

Brown Corpus (~ 10<sup>6</sup> words):

rank	word	% q	rank	word	% q
1.	the	6.8872	1945.	apply	0.0055
2.	of	3.5839	1946.	vital	0.0055
3.	and	2.8401	1947.	September	0.0055
4.	to	2.5744	1948.	review	0.0055
5.	a	2.2996	1949.	wage	0.0055
6.	in	2.1010	1950.	motor	0.0055
7.	that	1.0428	1951.	fifteen	0.0055
8.	is	0.9943	1952.	regarded	0.0055
9.	was	0.9661	1953.	draw	0.0055
10.	he	0.9392	1954.	wheel	0.0055
11.	for	0.9340	1955.	organized	0.0055
12.	it	0.8623	1956.	vision	0.0055
13.	with	0.7176	1957.	wild	0.0055
14.	as	0.7137	1958.	Palmer	0.0055
15.	his	0.6886	1959.	intensity	0.0055



2 of 114

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@pocsvox  
Computational  
History

Statistics of  
Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of  
Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultrafame  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References



3 of 114

## Jonathan Harris's Wordcount:

A word frequency distribution explorer:



3 of 114

## The everywhere-ness of algorithms and stories:



“On the Origin of Stories: Evolution, Cognition, and Fiction”  
by Brian Boyd (2010).<sup>[3]</sup>



“The Storytelling Animal: How Stories Make Us Human”  
by Jonathan Gottschall (2013).<sup>[10]</sup>



“The Written World: How Literature Shaped Civilization”  
by Martin Puchner (2017).<sup>[17]</sup>



5 of 114

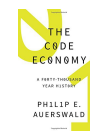
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Computational  
History

Statistics of  
Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of  
Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultrafame  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References

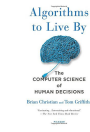


6 of 114

## Algorithms, recipes, stories, ...



“The Code Economy: A Forty-Thousand Year History”  
by Philip E. Auerwald (2017).<sup>[11]</sup>



“Algorithms to Live By”  
by Christian and Griffiths (2016).<sup>[6]</sup>



“Once Upon an Algorithm”  
by Martin Erwig (2017).<sup>[9]</sup>

Also: Numerical Recipes in C<sup>[16]</sup> and How to Bake  $\pi$ <sup>[4]</sup>



8 of 114

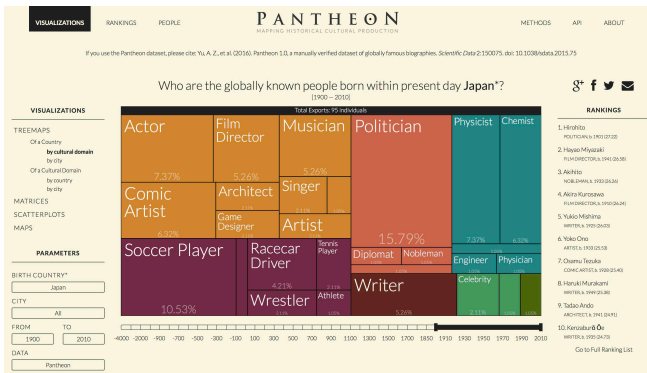
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@pocsvox  
Computational  
History

Statistics of  
Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of  
Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultrafame  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References



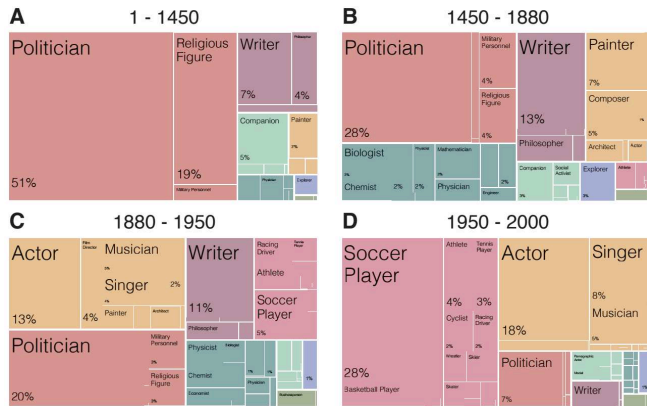
9 of 114

# The famous are storytellers—Japan:



For people born 1950–

[http://pantheon.media.mit.edu/treemap/country\\_exports/P/all/1900/2010/H15/pantheon](http://pantheon.media.mit.edu/treemap/country_exports/P/all/1900/2010/H15/pantheon)



<https://www.media.mit.edu/projects/pantheon-new/overview/>

## Super Survival of the Stories:



The Desirability of Storytellers, The Atlantic, Ed Yong, 2017-12-05.

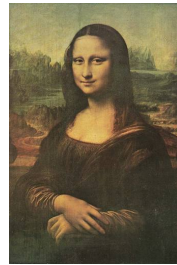
- Study of Agta, Filipino hunter-gatherers.
- Storytelling valued well above all other skills including hunting.
- Stories encode prosocial norms such as cooperation.
- Like the best stories, the best storytellers reproduce more successfully.

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Statistics of Surprise  
 Stories  
 Mechanics of Fame  
 Superspreading  
 Lexical Ultrafame  
 Turbulent times  
 Extras  
 Sociotechnical time series  
 Adjacent Narratives  
 Extras  
 Memory & Turbulence  
 References

[12 of 114](#)

# The most famous painting in the world:



## The dismal predictive powers of editors .....



Twelve ...

## The completely unpredicted fall of Eastern Europe:



Timur Kuran: [12] "Now Out of Never: The Element of Surprise in the East European Revolution of 1989"

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Statistics of Surprise  
 Stories  
 Mechanics of Fame  
 Superspreading  
 Lexical Ultrafame  
 Turbulent times  
 Extras  
 Sociotechnical time series  
 Adjacent Narratives  
 Extras  
 Memory & Turbulence  
 References

[13 of 114](#)

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Statistics of Surprise  
 Stories  
 Mechanics of Fame  
 Superspreading  
 Lexical Ultrafame  
 Turbulent times  
 Extras  
 Sociotechnical time series  
 Adjacent Narratives  
 Extras  
 Memory & Turbulence  
 References

[14 of 114](#)

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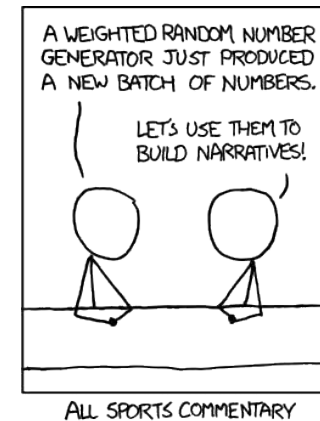
Statistics of Surprise  
 Stories  
 Mechanics of Fame  
 Superspreading  
 Lexical Ultrafame  
 Turbulent times  
 Extras  
 Sociotechnical time series  
 Adjacent Narratives  
 Extras  
 Memory & Turbulence  
 References

[15 of 114](#)

# We understand bushfire stories:

- Sparks start fires.
- System properties control a fire's spread.
- But for three reasons, we make two mistakes about Social Fires ...

## Reason 1—We are Homo Narrativus.



<http://xkcd.com/904/>

## Reason 2—"We are all individuals."

### Archival footage:

Individual narratives are not enough to understand distributed, networked minds.

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Statistics of Surprise  
 Stories  
 Mechanics of Fame  
 Superspreading  
 Lexical Ultrafame  
 Turbulent times  
 Extras  
 Sociotechnical time series  
 Adjacent Narratives  
 Extras  
 Memory & Turbulence  
 References

[16 of 114](#)

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Statistics of Surprise  
 Stories  
 Mechanics of Fame  
 Superspreading  
 Lexical Ultrafame  
 Turbulent times  
 Extras  
 Sociotechnical time series  
 Adjacent Narratives  
 Extras  
 Memory & Turbulence  
 References

[17 of 114](#)

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Statistics of Surprise  
 Stories  
 Mechanics of Fame  
 Superspreading  
 Lexical Ultrafame  
 Turbulent times  
 Extras  
 Sociotechnical time series  
 Adjacent Narratives  
 Extras  
 Memory & Turbulence  
 References

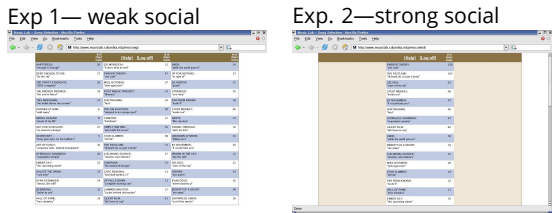
[18 of 114](#)

### Reason 3—We are spectacular imitators.

BBC/David Attenborough.

Mistake 1:  
Success is due to intrinsic properties

See "Becoming Mona Lisa" by David Sassoon



"An experimental study of inequality and unpredictability in an artificial cultural market"  
Salganik, Dodds, and Watts, Science, 311, 854–856, 2006. [18]

PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational  
History

- Statistics of Surprise
- Stories
- Mechanics of Fame
- Superspreading
- Lexical Ultraframe
- Turbulent times
- Extras
- Sociotechnical time series
- Adjacent Narratives
- Extras
- Memory & Turbulence
- References

19 of 114

PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational  
History

- Statistics of Surprise
- Stories
- Mechanics of Fame
- Superspreading
- Lexical Ultraframe
- Turbulent times
- Extras
- Sociotechnical time series
- Adjacent Narratives
- Extras
- Memory & Turbulence
- References

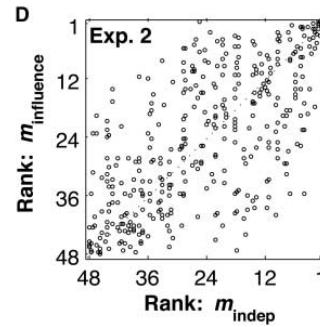
20 of 114

PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational  
History

- Statistics of Surprise
- Stories
- Mechanics of Fame
- Superspreading
- Lexical Ultraframe
- Turbulent times
- Extras
- Sociotechnical time series
- Adjacent Narratives
- Extras
- Memory & Turbulence
- References

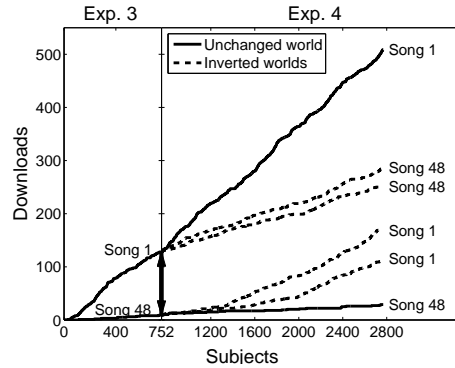
21 of 114

### Resolving the paradox:



Increased social awareness leads to Stronger inequality + Less predictability.

Payola/Deceptive advertising hurts us all:



"Mistake" 2:  
Seeing success is 'due to social' and wanting to say 'all your interactions are belong to us'



21 of 114

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Computational  
History

- Statistics of Surprise
- Stories
- Mechanics of Fame
- Superspreading
- Lexical Ultraframe
- Turbulent times
- Extras
- Sociotechnical time series
- Adjacent Narratives
- Extras
- Memory & Turbulence
- References

22 of 114

PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational  
History

- Statistics of Surprise
- Stories
- Mechanics of Fame
- Superspreading
- Lexical Ultraframe
- Turbulent times
- Extras
- Sociotechnical time series
- Adjacent Narratives
- Extras
- Memory & Turbulence
- References

23 of 114

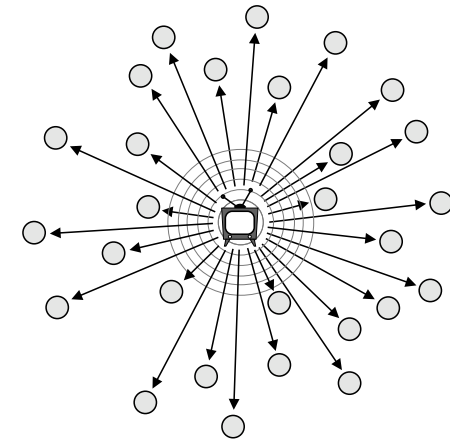
PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational  
History

- Statistics of Surprise
- Stories
- Mechanics of Fame
- Superspreading
- Lexical Ultraframe
- Turbulent times
- Extras
- Sociotechnical time series
- Adjacent Narratives
- Extras
- Memory & Turbulence
- References

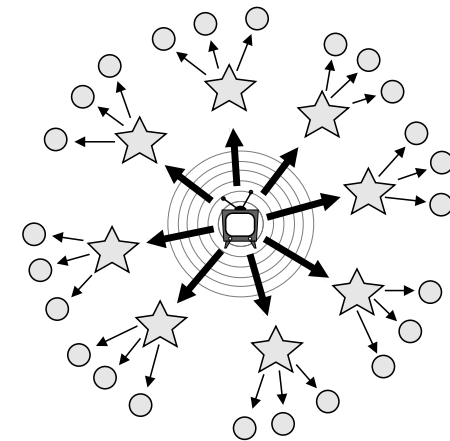
24 of 114

### "This is truly the last time, believe me"

The hypodermic model of influence:



The two step model of influence: [11]



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Computational  
History

- Statistics of Surprise
- Stories
- Mechanics of Fame
- Superspreading
- Lexical Ultraframe
- Turbulent times
- Extras
- Sociotechnical time series
- Adjacent Narratives
- Extras
- Memory & Turbulence
- References

25 of 114

PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational  
History

- Statistics of Surprise
- Stories
- Mechanics of Fame
- Superspreading
- Lexical Ultraframe
- Turbulent times
- Extras
- Sociotechnical time series
- Adjacent Narratives
- Extras
- Memory & Turbulence
- References

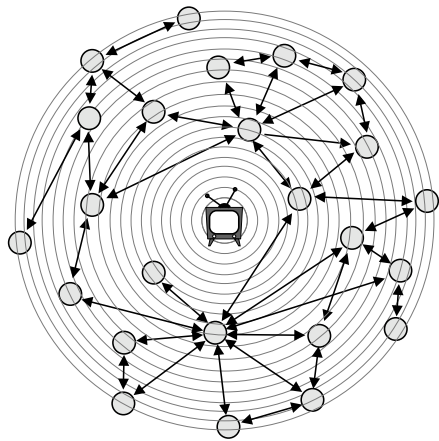
26 of 114

PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational  
History

- Statistics of Surprise
- Stories
- Mechanics of Fame
- Superspreading
- Lexical Ultraframe
- Turbulent times
- Extras
- Sociotechnical time series
- Adjacent Narratives
- Extras
- Memory & Turbulence
- References

27 of 114

## The network model of influence:



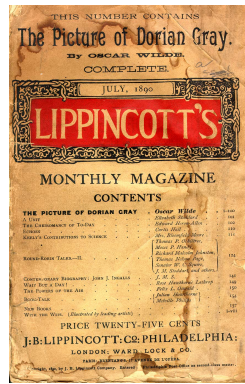
PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational  
History

Statistics of  
Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of  
Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultrafame  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References



28 of 114

## Oscar Wilde, The Picture of Dorian Gray: Raw Fame



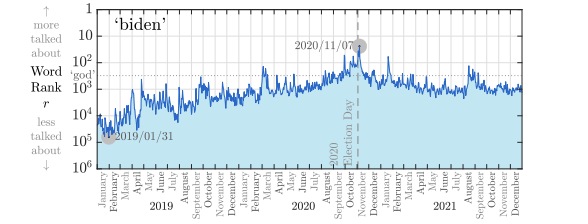
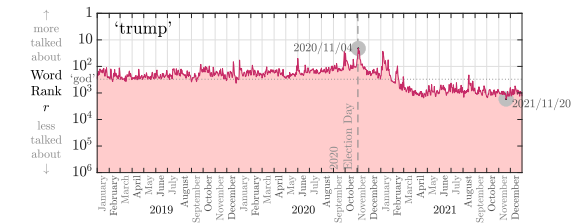
“There is only one  
thing in the world  
worse than being  
talked about,  
and that is  
not being talked  
about.”

PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational  
History

Statistics of  
Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of  
Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultrafame  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References



31 of 114



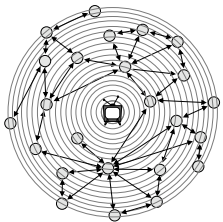
PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational  
History

Statistics of  
Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of  
Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultrafame  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References



34 of 114

## The network model of influence:



How superspreading works:  
Many interconnected, average,  
trusting people  
must benefit from both  
receiving and sharing a message  
far from its source.

PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational  
History

Statistics of  
Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of  
Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultrafame  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References



29 of 114



PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational  
History

Statistics of  
Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of  
Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultrafame  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References



32 of 114

## Ultrafame: Nobody expects the Spanish Inquisition K-pop:



PoCS  
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Computational  
History

Statistics of  
Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of  
Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultrafame  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References



35 of 114

## Etymological clarity:

- Fate**—from the Latin *fatus*: meaning “spoken”.
- Fate is talk that has been done.  
“It is written”, fore-tell, pre-dict.
- “There is no such thing as fate, only the story of fate.”
- Destiny is probabilistic.
- Fame**—from the Latin *fāma*: meaning “to talk.”
- Fame is inherently the social discussion about the thing, not the thing itself.
- Renown**: Repeatedly named, talked about. Old French *renon*, from re- + non (“name”).
- Réclame**: “Clamo”—Proto-Indo-European: “to shout” (again). Connected to “lowing”.

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Computational  
History

Statistics of  
Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of  
Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultrafame  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References



30 of 114

“Fame and Ultrafame: Measuring and comparing daily levels of ‘being talked about’ for United States’ presidents, their rivals, God, countries, and K-pop”  
Dodds et al.,  
Available online at  
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1910.00149>, 2019. [7]

“Computational timeline reconstruction of the stories surrounding Trump: Story turbulence, narrative control, and collective chronopathy”  
Dodds et al.,  
, 2020. [8]

- POTUSometer with the Smorgasdashbord:  
<http://compstorylab.org/potusometer/>
- Stories surrounding Trump:  
<http://compstorylab.org/trumpstoryturbulence/>

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History

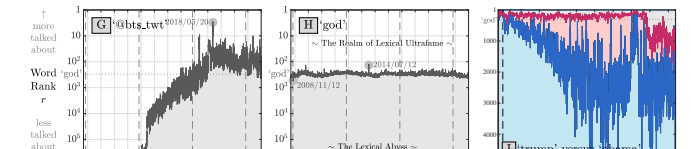
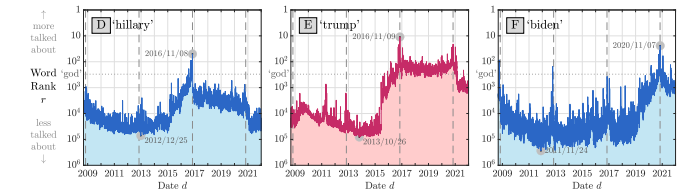
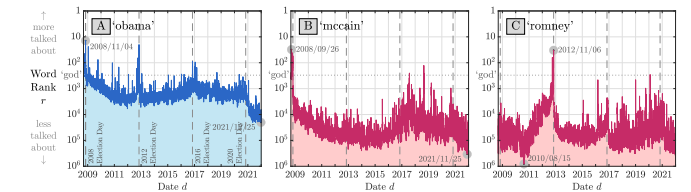
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Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of  
Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultrafame  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References



33 of 114

## Vox (2019-04-17):

BTS, the band that changed K-pop, explained

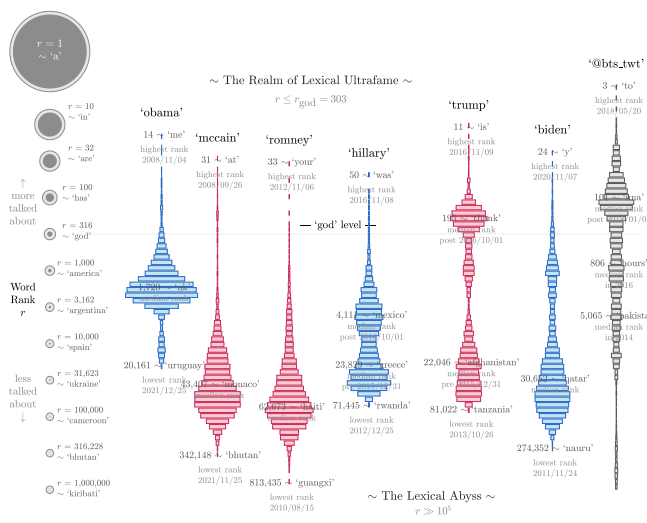


PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational  
History

Statistics of  
Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of  
Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultrafame  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References



35 of 114



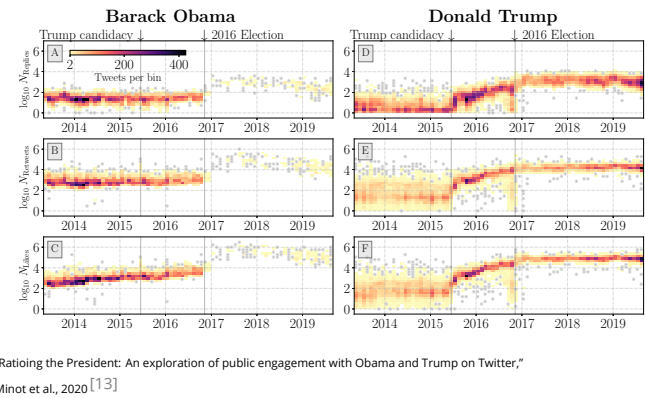
Ultraframe—Percentage of days per year ranked above 'god'

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
'barack'	1.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
'obama'	34.4%	16.9%	0.5%	0.5%	2.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	2.2%	2.2%	0.5%	1.0%	0.3%	1.0%
'@barackobama'	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
'john'	3.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.8%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
'mccain'	39.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
'@senjohnmccain'	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
'mitt'	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
'romney'	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
'@mittromney'	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
'hillary'	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.4%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
'clinton'	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
'@hillaryclinton'	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
'donald'	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.6%	0.6%
'trump'	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	47.8%	98.4%	93.7%	92.3%	100.0%	10.2%	10.2%
'@realDonaldTrump'	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	26.8%	41.4%	62.7%	90.2%	2.2%	2.2%
'joe'	3.5%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.2%	0.6%	0.6%
'biden'	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.8%	16.1%	16.1%
'@joebiden'	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	0.3%	0.3%
'@bts.twt'	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	8.5%	34.7%	100.0%	100.0%	98.3%	93.1%	93.1%

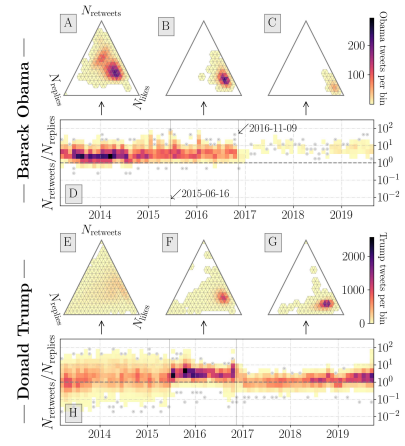
Relative median rates of 'being talked about' in the 8 weeks (56 days) pre-election day:

	2008	2012	2016	2020
'barack'	128	11	11	13
'obama'	1000	32	35	71
'@barackobama'	9	24	10	17
'john'	307	6	7	65
'mccain'	757	1	2	3
'@senjohnmccain'	0	0	1	0
'mitt'	3	50	2	2
'romney'	2	20	3	3
'@mittromney'	0	14	1	1
'hillary'	20	3	357	30
'clinton'	42	8	326	23
'@hillaryclinton'	0	0	30	19
'donald'	7	5	178	35
'trump'	4	3	656	1001
'@realDonaldTrump'	0	4	219	656
'joe'	28	30	287	287
'biden'	37	4	504	504
'@joebiden'	0	1	212	212
'@bts.twt'	0	0	166	1037
'god'	400	484	302	380

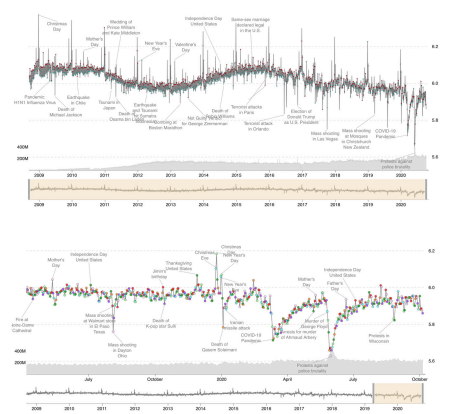
## Ratiometrics:



## Ratiometrics:



## Emotional turbulence:



<http://hedonometer.org/>

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Stories

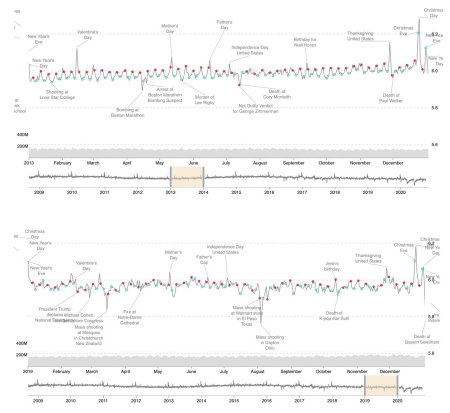
Mechanics of Fame  
Superspreading

Lexical Ultraframe  
Turbulent times

Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References

43 of 114

## Emotional turbulence:



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PoCS  
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Computational History

Statistics of Surprise  
Stories

Mechanics of Fame  
Superspreading

Lexical Ultraframe  
Turbulent times

Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References

44 of 114

PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational History

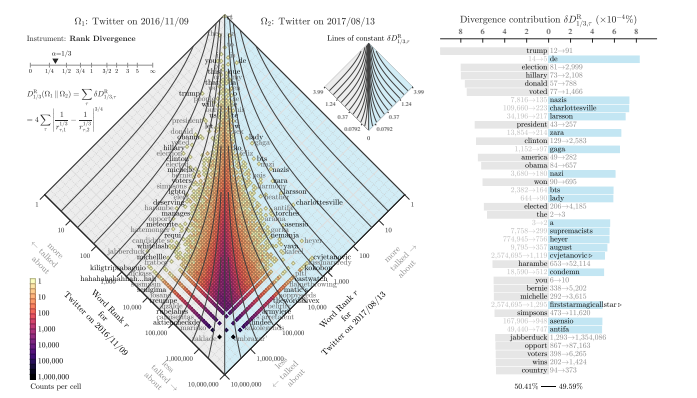
Statistics of Surprise  
Stories

Mechanics of Fame  
Superspreading

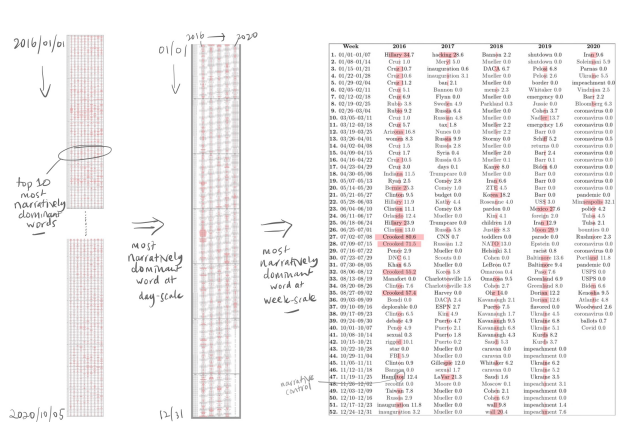
Lexical Ultraframe  
Turbulent times

Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References

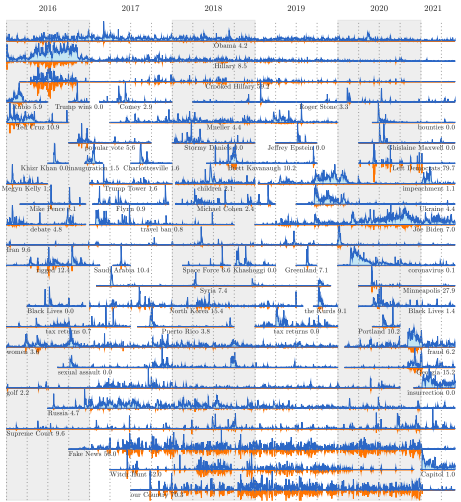
42 of 114



Allotaxonomy—  
the comparison of complex systems:  
<http://compstorylab.org/allotaxonomy/>



<http://compstorylab.org/trumpstoryturbulence/>



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Computational  
History

Statistics of  
Surprise

Stories

Mechanics of  
Fame

Superspreading

Lexical Ultraframe

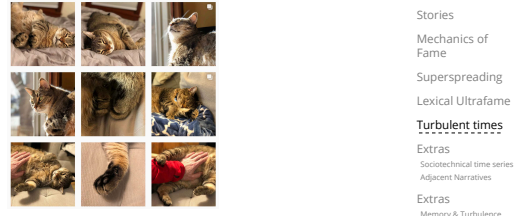
Turbulent times

Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives

Extras  
Memory & Turbulence

References

\*ding!\*



On Instagram at [pratchett\\_the\\_cat](https://www.instagram.com/pratchett_the_cat)

PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational  
History

Statistics of  
Surprise

Stories

Mechanics of  
Fame

Superspreading

Lexical Ultraframe

Turbulent times

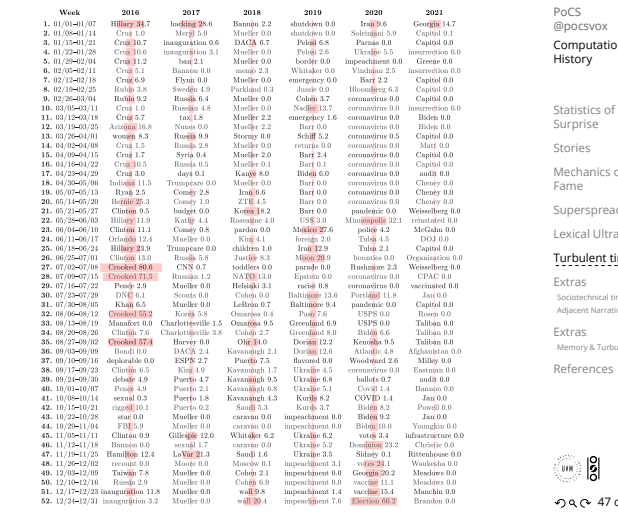
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives

Extras  
Memory & Turbulence

References

49 of 114

52 of 114



PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational  
History

Statistics of  
Surprise

Stories

Mechanics of  
Fame

Superspreading

Lexical Ultraframe

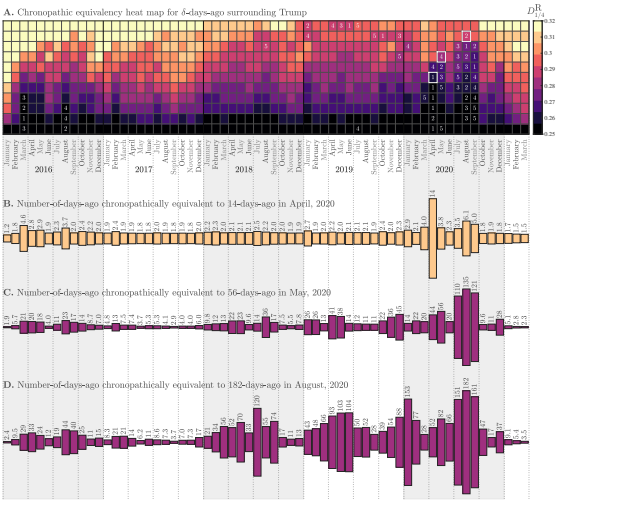
Turbulent times

Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives

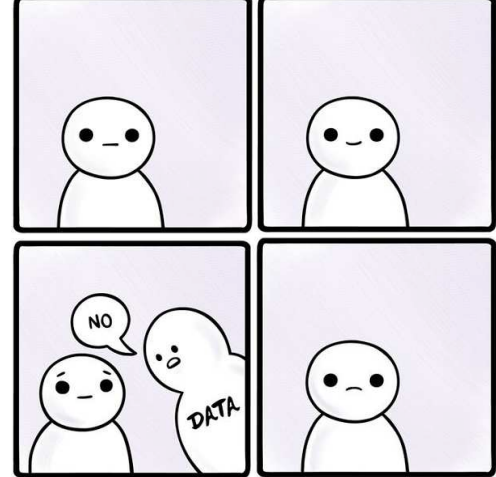
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence

References

47 of 114



### Theories bloom in darkness



PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational  
History

Statistics of  
Surprise

Stories

Mechanics of  
Fame

Superspreading

Lexical Ultraframe

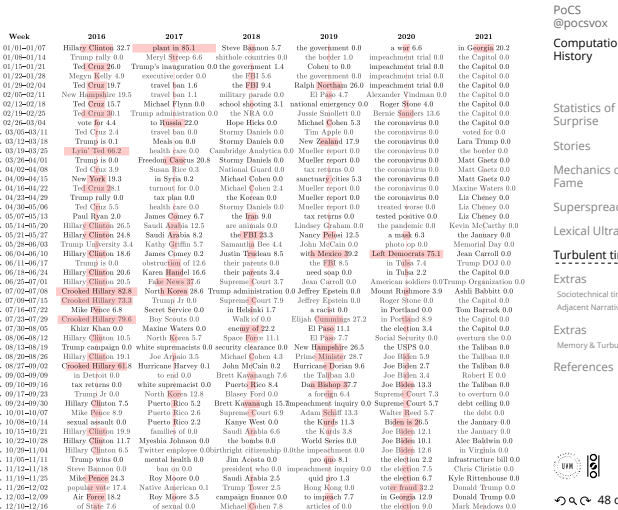
Turbulent times

Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives

Extras  
Memory & Turbulence

References

53 of 114



PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational  
History

Statistics of  
Surprise

Stories

Mechanics of  
Fame

Superspreading

Lexical Ultraframe

Turbulent times

Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives

Extras  
Memory & Turbulence

References

48 of 114

### Understanding the Sociotechnocene—Stories:



- Toward a Science of Stories.
- Claim: **More narratives**—we run on stories.
- “What’s the John Dory?”
- “They’ve lost the plot/thread”
- Narrative hierarchies and scalability of stories.
- Research: Real-time and offline extraction of metaphors, frames, plots, narratives, conspiracy theories, and stories from large-scale text.
- Research: The taxonomy of human stories.
- To be built: Storyscopes—improvable, online, interactive instruments.

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History

Statistics of  
Surprise

Stories

Mechanics of  
Fame

Superspreading

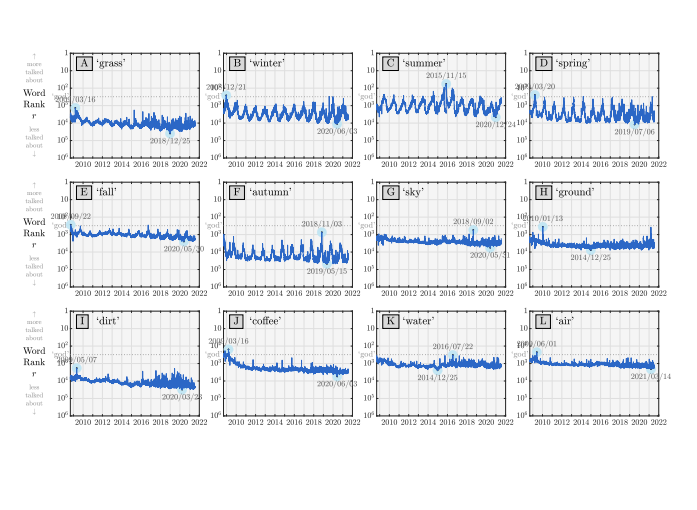
Lexical Ultraframe

Turbulent times

Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives

Extras  
Memory & Turbulence

References



PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational  
History

Statistics of  
Surprise

Stories

Mechanics of  
Fame

Superspreading

Lexical Ultraframe

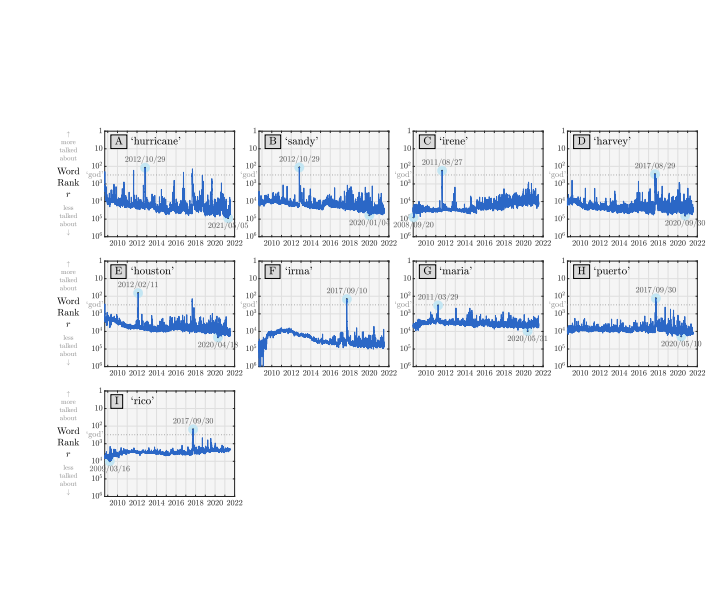
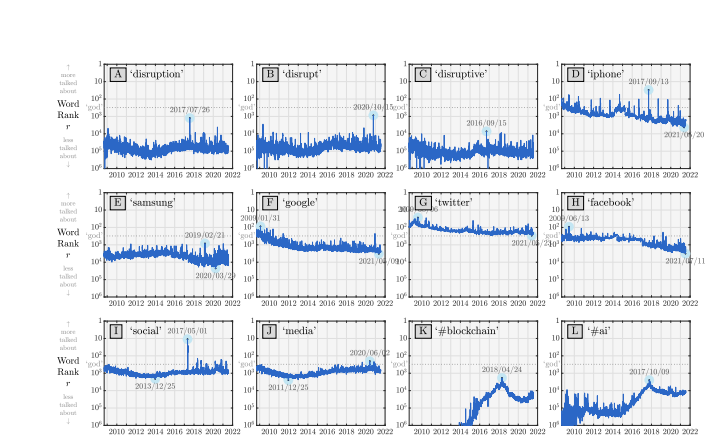
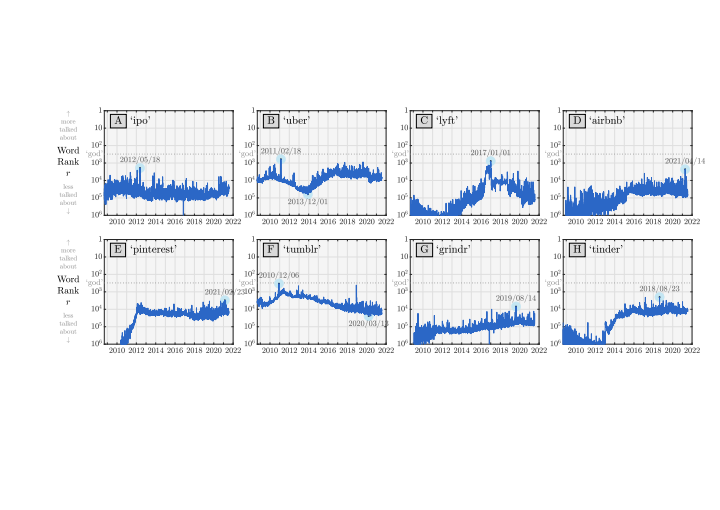
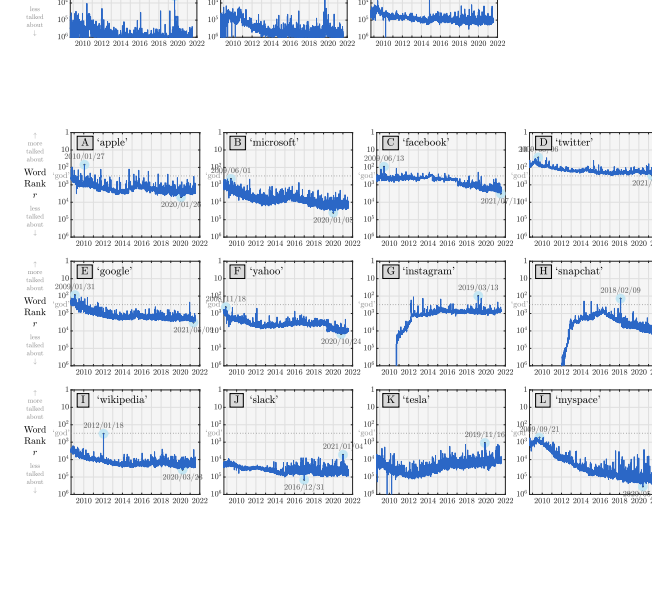
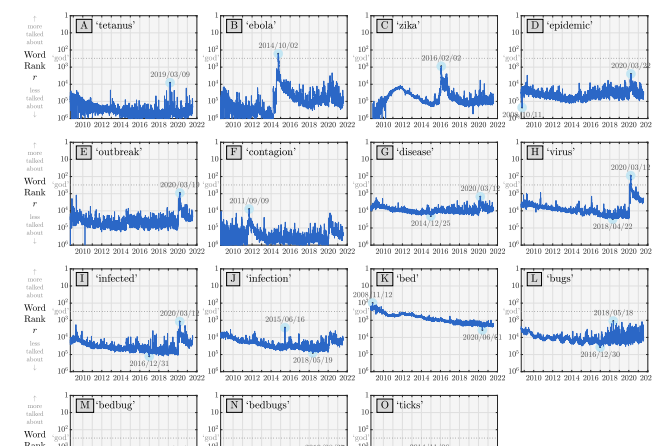
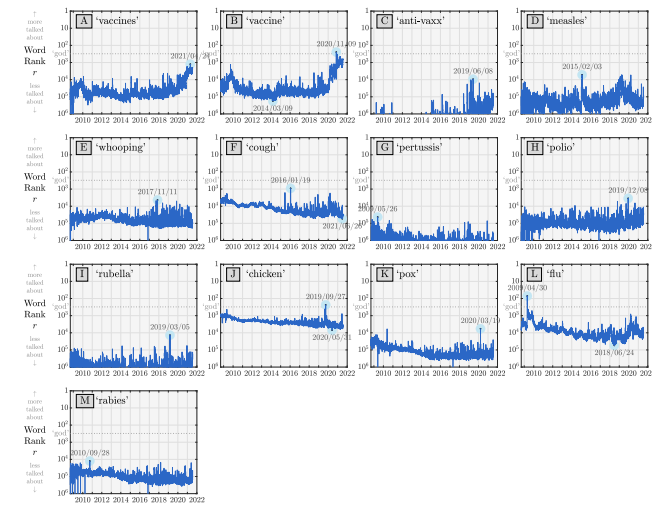
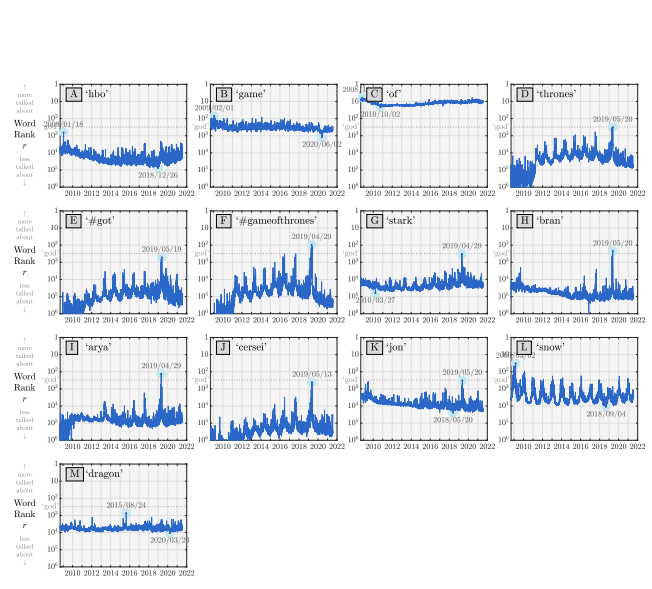
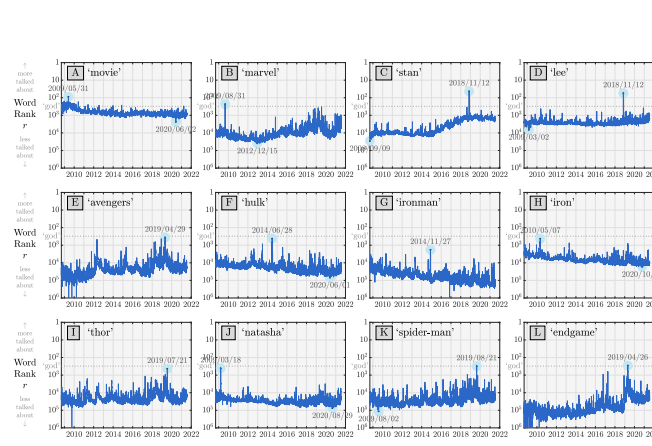
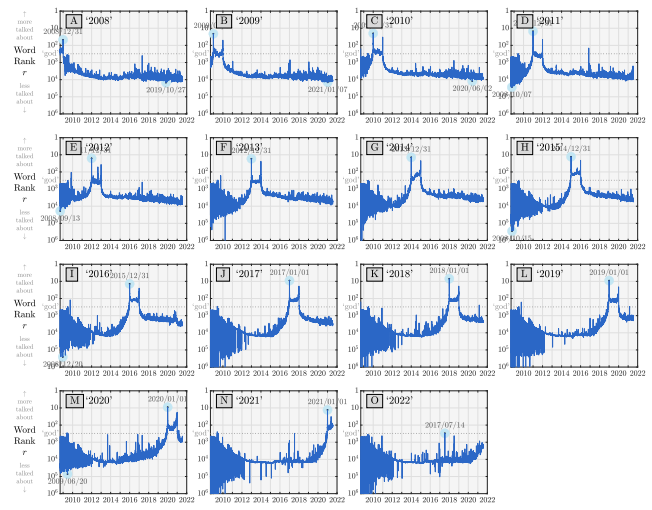
Turbulent times

Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives

Extras  
Memory & Turbulence

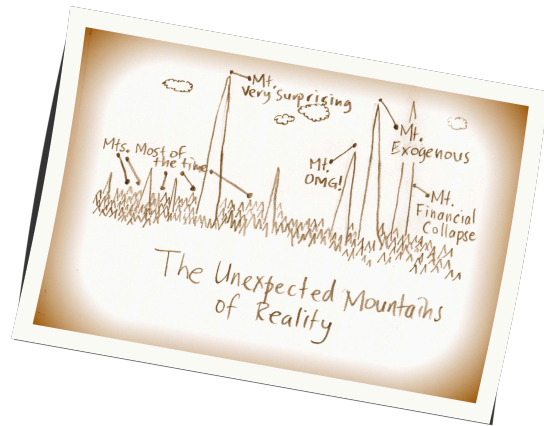
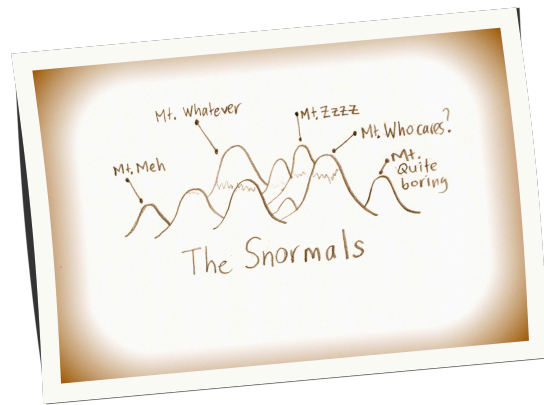
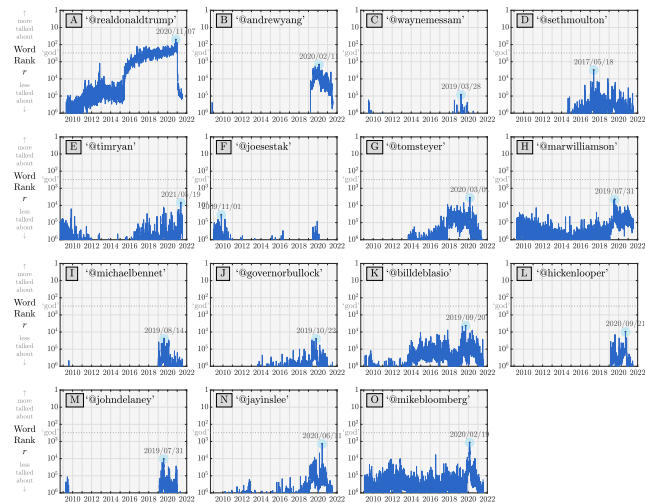
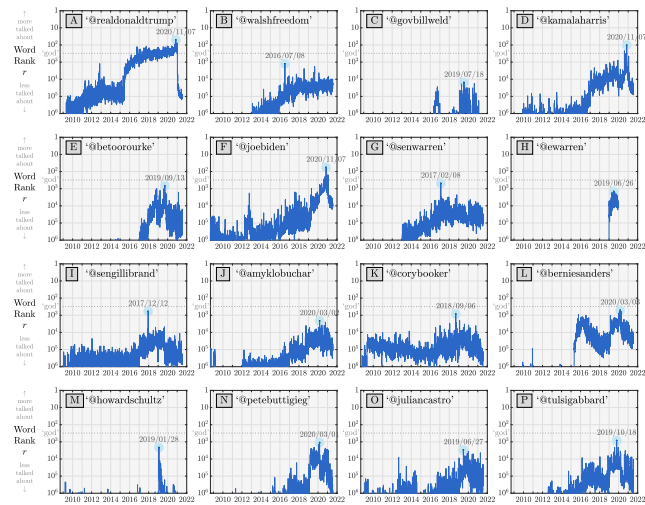
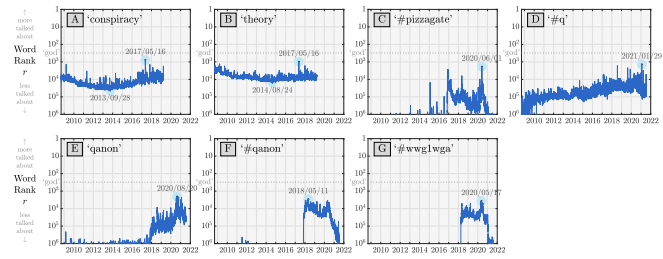
References

51 of 114









PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational  
History

Statistics of  
Surprise

Stories

Mechanics of  
Fame

Superspreading

Lexical Ultraframe

Turbulent times

Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives

Extras  
Memory & Turbulence

References

78 of 114

PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational  
History

Statistics of  
Surprise

Stories

Mechanics of  
Fame

Superspreading

Lexical Ultraframe

Turbulent times

Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives

Extras  
Memory & Turbulence

References

79 of 114

PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational  
History

Statistics of  
Surprise

Stories

Mechanics of  
Fame

Superspreading

Lexical Ultraframe

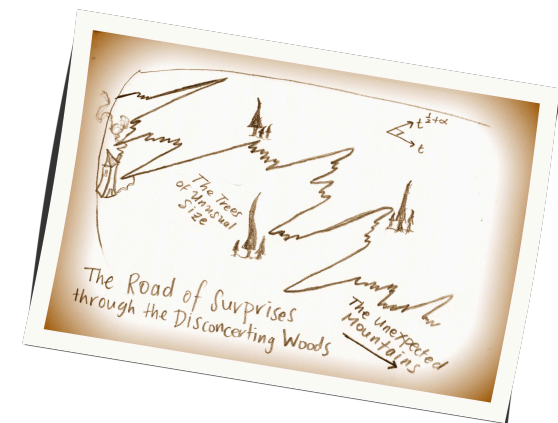
Turbulent times

Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives

Extras  
Memory & Turbulence

References

80 of 114



PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational  
History

Statistics of  
Surprise

Stories

Mechanics of  
Fame

Superspreading

Lexical Ultraframe

Turbulent times

Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives

Extras  
Memory & Turbulence

References

81 of 114

PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational  
History

Statistics of  
Surprise

Stories

Mechanics of  
Fame

Superspreading

Lexical Ultraframe

Turbulent times

Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives

Extras  
Memory & Turbulence

References

82 of 114

PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational  
History

Statistics of  
Surprise

Stories

Mechanics of  
Fame

Superspreading

Lexical Ultraframe

Turbulent times

Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives

Extras  
Memory & Turbulence

References

83 of 114

## The long tail:



Money  
≡  
Belief

## Two questions about wealth distribution in the United States:

1. Estimate the percentage of all wealth owned by individuals when grouped into quintiles.
2. Estimate what you believe each quintile should own, ideally.
3. Extremes: 100, 0, 0, 0, 0 and 20, 20, 20, 20, 20

"Building a better America—One wealth quintile at a time"  
Norton and Ariely, 2011. [15]

## Wealth distribution in the United States: [15]

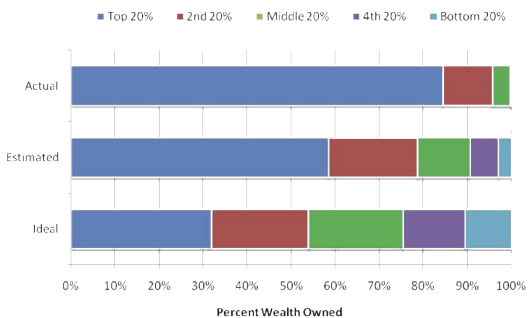


Fig. 2. The actual United States wealth distribution plotted against the estimated and ideal distributions across all respondents. Because of their small percentage share of total wealth, both the "4th 20%" value (0.2%) and the "Bottom 20%" value (0.1%) are not visible in the "Actual" distribution.

"Building a better America—One wealth quintile at a time"  
Norton and Ariely, 2011. [15]

## Wealth distribution in the United States: [15]

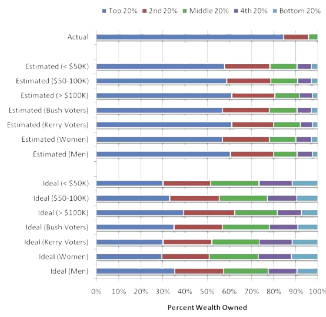


Fig. 3. The actual United States wealth distribution plotted against the estimated and ideal distributions of respondents of different income levels, political affiliations, and genders. Because of their small percentage share of total wealth both the "4th 20%" value (0.2%) and the "Bottom 20%" value (0.1%) are not visible in the "Actual" distribution.

Aside: The 1% framing may be effective but makes no sense.

## My, what big words you have ...



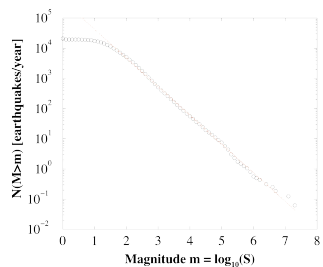
Test capitalizes on word frequency following a heavily skewed frequency distribution with a decaying power-law tail.

This Man Can Pronounce Every Word in the Dictionary (story here)

Best of Dr. Bailly

## The statistics of surprise:

### Gutenberg-Richter law



Log-log plot  
Base 10  
Slope = -1  
 $N(M > m) \propto m^{-1}$

From both the very awkwardly similar Christensen et al. and Bak et al.: "Unified scaling law for earthquakes" [5, 2]

## Adjacent narratives — why mistruths and conspiracy theories exist and flourish:

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Statistics of Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultraframe  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References



84 of 114

PoCS @pocsvox Computational History

Statistics of Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultraframe  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References



85 of 114

PoCS @pocsvox Computational History

Statistics of Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultraframe  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References



86 of 114

PoCS @pocsvox Computational History

Statistics of Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultraframe  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References



89 of 114

PoCS @pocsvox Computational History

Statistics of Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultraframe  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References



90 of 114

PoCS @pocsvox Computational History

Statistics of Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultraframe  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References



91 of 114

## Why adjacent narratives exist and untrue stories flourish:

3/4. The infinitude of adjacent stories means "better" stories exist for those who would disinform

- Adjacent stories may be truth-limited and/or falsehood-bearing.
- There may exist adjacent stories that conform to a world view/ideology.
- Even the seemingly non-adjacent must have some plausibility (Pizzagate).

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Statistics of Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultraframe  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References



92 of 114

PoCS @pocsvox Computational History

Statistics of Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultraframe  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References



93 of 114

PoCS @pocsvox Computational History

Statistics of Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultraframe  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References



94 of 114

## Why adjacent narratives exist and untrue stories flourish:

1/4. A real story is never recorded and retold completely

- Impossible to record every detail.
- Recording entails compression to scale of medium (narrative hierarchy).
- Story logic will be favored, and seemingly irrelevant aspects discarded.



85 of 114

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Statistics of Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultraframe  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References



86 of 114

## Why adjacent narratives exist and untrue stories flourish:

4/4. Character is the short cut to story

- The barely implausible can be believed if the character can make it so.
- A believe-to-be evil character can do anything.
- Iterate between character and story to make the character fixed.



90 of 114

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Statistics of Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultraframe  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References



91 of 114

## Things that spread quickly:



## + News + Conspiracy Theories ...

buzzfeed.com

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Statistics of Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultraframe  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References



94 of 114

# The boiled-down essence of stories:

## The three fundamental events of (non-clone) life:

- ☿ Hatchings, Matchings, and Dispatchings.
- ☿ Stories encode survival algorithms.
- ☿ Survival algorithms are for both individuals and groups.
- ☿ Stories are dynamic paths of the true, the possible, the unlikely.
- ☿ The unifying theme of existence is existence.

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Statistics of  
Surprise

Stories

Mechanics of  
Fame

Superspreading

Lexical Ultrafame

Turbulent times

Extras

Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives

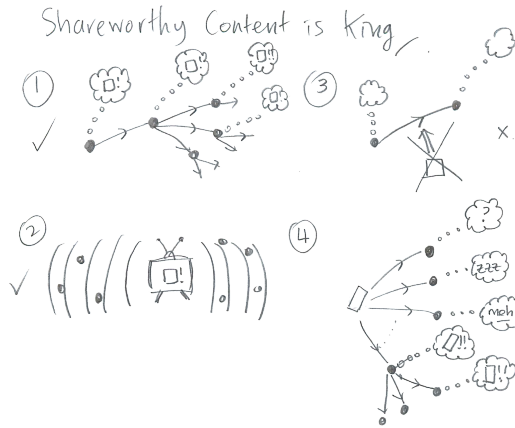
Extras

Memory & Turbulence

References

📊 95 of 114

## Deep fame:



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History

Statistics of  
Surprise

Stories

Mechanics of  
Fame

Superspreading

Lexical Ultrafame

Turbulent times

Extras

Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives

Extras

Memory & Turbulence

References

📊 96 of 114

## Shareworthy Content is "King":

1. Build entities/messages/stories that have intrinsic and social value out in the **Social Wild**.
2. Advertise but lay off the social interactions.
3. Just keep trying and be trustworthy.
4. Of course it can all go wrong and be used for any purpose: good, stupid, bad, evil, ...
5. Essential implication: Billions of people can be harmoniously wrong.
6. Beware the evil, payola version.
7. Challenge: What's the societal vaccine for conspiracy theories?

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Statistics of  
Surprise

Stories

Mechanics of  
Fame

Superspreading

Lexical Ultrafame

Turbulent times

Extras

Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives

Extras

Memory & Turbulence

References

📊 97 of 114

# Fame: Zipfian rank-frequency plots

## George Kingsley Zipf:

- ☿ Noted various rank distributions have power-law tails, often with exponent near -1 (word frequency, city sizes, species numbers, ...)
- ☿ Zipf's 1949 Magnum Opus:



"Human Behaviour and the Principle of Least-Effort" by G. K. Zipf (1949). [20]

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Computational  
History

Statistics of  
Surprise

Stories

Mechanics of  
Fame

Superspreading

Lexical Ultrafame

Turbulent times

Extras

Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives

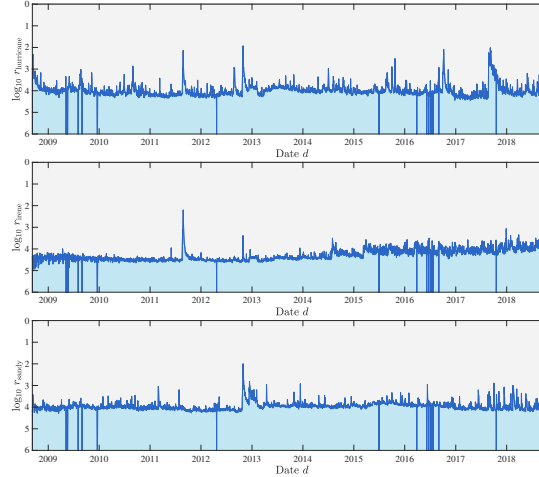
Extras

Memory & Turbulence

References

📊 98 of 114

## Awareness and Memory: Hurricanes



PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational  
History

Statistics of  
Surprise

Stories

Mechanics of  
Fame

Superspreading

Lexical Ultrafame

Turbulent times

Extras

Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives

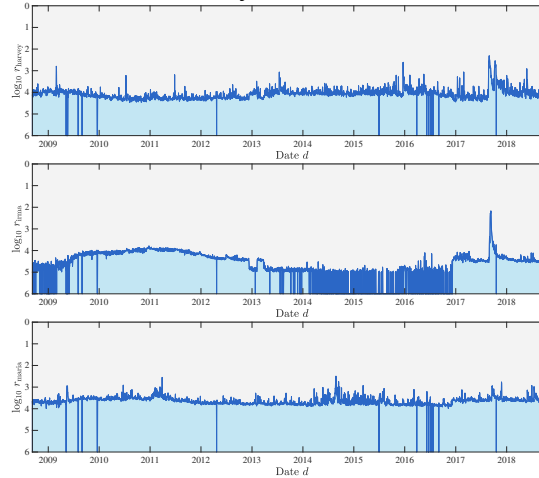
Extras

Memory & Turbulence

References

📊 100 of 114

## Awareness and Memory: Hurricanes



PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational  
History

Statistics of  
Surprise

Stories

Mechanics of  
Fame

Superspreading

Lexical Ultrafame

Turbulent times

Extras

Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives

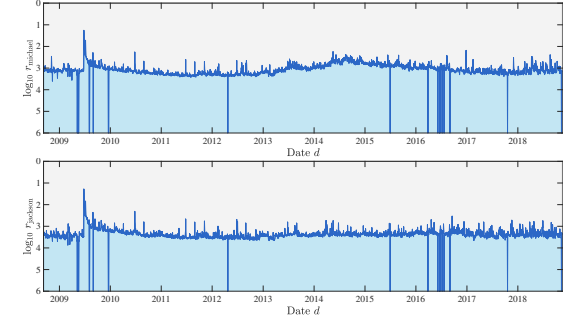
Extras

Memory & Turbulence

References

📊 101 of 114

## Michael Jackson



PoCS  
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Computational  
History

Statistics of  
Surprise

Stories

Mechanics of  
Fame

Superspreading

Lexical Ultrafame

Turbulent times

Extras

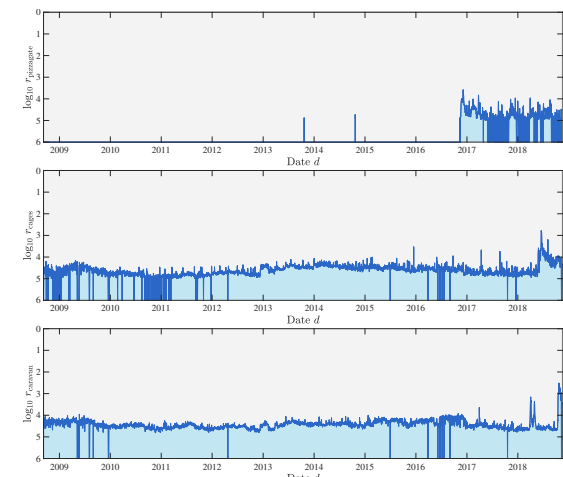
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives

Extras

Memory & Turbulence

References

📊 102 of 114



PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational  
History

Statistics of  
Surprise

Stories

Mechanics of  
Fame

Superspreading

Lexical Ultrafame

Turbulent times

Extras

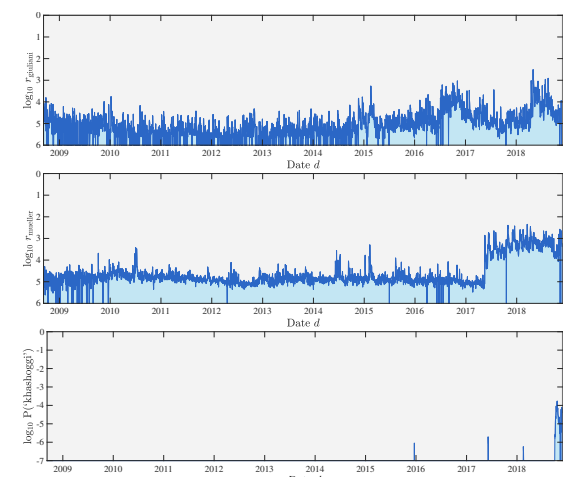
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives

Extras

Memory & Turbulence

References

📊 103 of 114



PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational  
History

Statistics of  
Surprise

Stories

Mechanics of  
Fame

Superspreading

Lexical Ultrafame

Turbulent times

Extras

Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives

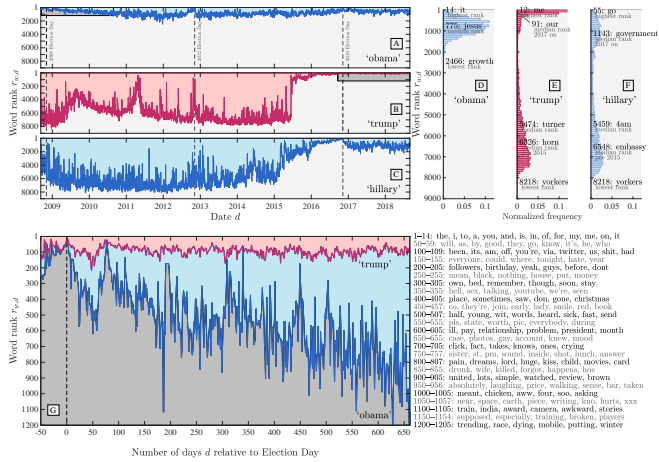
Extras

Memory & Turbulence

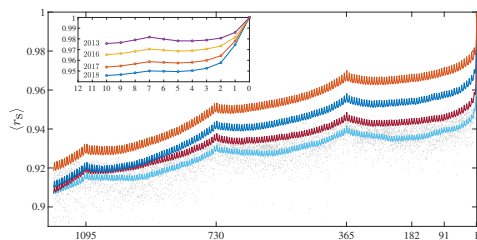
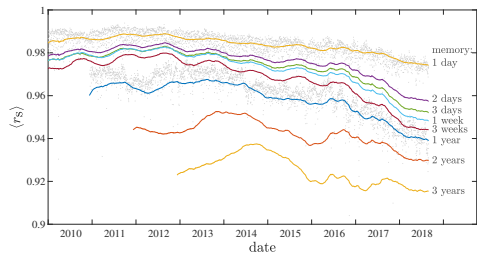
References

📊 104 of 114

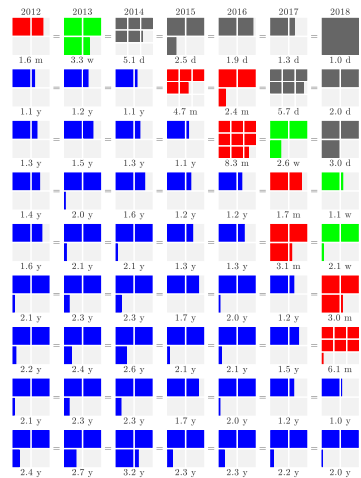
Lexical fame of POTUSes and possible POTUSes:



Story turbulence:



Story turbulence:



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Statistics of Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultrafame  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References  
106 of 114

PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational History  
Statistics of Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultrafame  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References  
107 of 114

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PoCS  
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Computational History  
Statistics of Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultrafame  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References  
108 of 114  
  
PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational History  
Statistics of Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultrafame  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References  
109 of 114  
  
PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational History  
Statistics of Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultrafame  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References  
110 of 114

PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational History  
Statistics of Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultrafame  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References  
111 of 114  
  
PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational History  
Statistics of Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultrafame  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References  
112 of 114  
  
PoCS  
@pocsvox  
Computational History  
Statistics of Surprise  
Stories  
Mechanics of Fame  
Superspreading  
Lexical Ultrafame  
Turbulent times  
Extras  
Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives  
Extras  
Memory & Turbulence  
References  
113 of 114

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History**

Statistics of  
Surprise

Stories

Mechanics of  
Fame

Superspreading

Lexical Ultrafame

Turbulent times

Extras

Sociotechnical time series  
Adjacent Narratives

Extras

Memory & Turbulence

**References**



114 of 114