People and Places Exercise
With thanks (and apologies!) to Dr Stephen Spencer

In this exercise, we'll be working with an example document produced by one of last year's students. Most of the formatting has been stripped out.

People

1. In the header, at `TEI  > teiHeader > profileDesc > particDesc`, add a `<listPerson></listPerson>` element.

2. Add in a `<person>` element for Bohemond of Taranto after the opening `<listPerson>,` following this pattern:

```
<person xml:id="[ID]">
  <persName>[NAME]</persName>
  <birth>[BIRTH]</birth>
  <death>[DEATH]</death>
  <socecStatus>[STATUS]</socecStatus>
  <note type="Biographical">[NOTE]</note>
</person>
```

3. In the text, find the first occurrence of Bohemond ('Boimundo', a few lines before line 90)
4. Select the text and press Ctrl+e (or Cmd+e)
5. Type `persName`   and hit OK.
6. You should now see something like this: `<persName>Boimundo</persName>`
7. Inside the opening persName tag, before the closing angle bracket, add in a ref, attribute, with the ID Bohemond, as follows:
   `ref="#Bohemond"`

Run your file through the processor at https://chrissparks.org.uk/tei/places/ 'Bohemond', should now be a clickable element.

Repeat steps 2-7 with a few of the other names below.

Name	Appears in the text as	id	Birth Date	Death Date	Status	Note
Bohemond of Taranto	Boimundo Boimundi	Bohemond	1058	1111	Count of Taranto	Bohemond of Taranto was the eldest son of Robert Guiscard and leader of the southern Italian Norman contingent on the First Crusade. Having participated in his father's invasion of the Byzantine Empire in 1081-85, Bohemond took the cross at the age of forty while besieging Amalfi, southern Italy, in September 1096.
'Bruno of Lucca'	Brunus	Bruno	-	-	-	If we accept the letter as genuine, little is known of 'Bruno of Lucca', other than that which can be gleaned from the correspondence itself. He arrived at Antioch by sea in early March 1098 and participated in the construction of a fortress, known as 'the Blessed Mary', at the city's western gate. He appears to have witnessed Antioch's capture on 3 June, the blockade of the city by Kerbogha of Mosul's forces, and finally the crusaders' victory over Kerbogha's army on 28 June in a confrontation known as the battle of Antioch.
Robert Cuthrose	Roberto Curtose	RobertC	1050	1134	Duke of Normandy	Robert Curthose was the duke of Normandy, eldest son of William the Conqueror and brother to William Rufus, king of England. In most other accounts, he was attributed with a minor role in the siege of Antioch. Robert of Flanders was his cousin, and Stephen of Blois was his brother-in-law.
Robert II of Flanders	Rotberto Flandrensi comiti	RobertII	1065	1111	Count of Flanders	Robert II of Flanders had familial ties to Norman England through his aunt, Matilda, the wife of William the Conqueror. He was the cousin of Robert Curthose and his sister was the wife of Robert Borsa, Bohemond of Taranto's half-brother.

Stephen of Blois	Stephanus	Stephen	1045-1048	1102	count of Blois and Chartres	The eldest son of Count Thibaut of Champagne and a leading figure among the northern French crusaders, Stephen of Blois was married to William the Conqueror's daughter, Adela. In early 1098 he seems to have been temporarily appointed overall commander-in-chief of the Latin army. Following his desertion from the expedition, he participated in the 1101 expedition to the Holy Land, where he met his demise in 1102.
Adhemar	quidam pauperrimus et omnium fere abiectissimus Prouincialis genere Precedit episcopus de Podio sanctae Mariae	Adhemar	1 August 1098	-	Bishop of Le Puy; papal legate	Probably the son of a Valentinois count, Adhémar occupied the bishopric of Le Puy between 1080-1087 and may have undertaken a pilgrimage to Jerusalem before 1087. As the papal legate on the First Crusade, Adhémar was considered responsible for the spiritual welfare of crusade participants, until his death at Antioch on 1 August 1098.

Places

1. In the header, at TEI > teiHeader > profileDesc > settingDesc add a `<listPlace></listPlace>`
2. Add a <place> element for Antioch after the opening <listPlace>, following this pattern:

```
<place xml:id="[ID]">
   <placeName>[NAME]</placeName>
    <location>
    <geo>[LATITUDE] [LONGITUDE]</geo>
    <note>[NOTE]</note>
```

```
        </location>
    </place>
```

3. In the text, find the first occurrence of Antioch ('Antiocham')
4. Select the word, and press Ctrl+e (or Cmd+e)
5. Type `placeName` and hit OK
6. You should now see something like this `<placeName>Antiocham</placeName>`
7. Add in a `ref` attribute within the opening `placeName` (before the closing `>`)
8. Run your file through the processor at https://chrissparks.org.uk/tei/places/ . Antioch should now appear on the map!

Continue with some of the other places below.

Name	Id	Latitude	Longitude	Note
Antioch	Antioch	36.200150	36.176189	The Lucca letter focuses on events which took place during the siege of Antioch. The city was besieged by the First Crusaders between 22 October 1097 and 3 June 1098. Soon after the city's capture, the crusaders were besieged within Antioch by a Muslim army under the command of Kerbogha, the atabeg of Mosul. On 28 June, the Latins sortied out of the city and defeated Kerbogha's army in a confrontation known as the battle of Antioch. In the aftermath of the First Crusade's success, Bohemond of Taranto founded the Latin principality of Antioch. As Antioch lay at the meeting point between Asia Minor and Syria, this polity controlled most communication between the two regions and was thus of great strategic significance. It endured in various forms until Antioch's eventual loss to the Mamluks in 1268.
Lucca	Lucca	43.837621	10.495061	-
Nicaea	Nicea	40.429000	29.719500	Nicaea was the capital city of the Seljuk Turks, a nomadic people whose movements west prompted the Byzantine Emperor, Alexios I Komnenos, to turn to Latin Europe for support in the lead up to the First Crusade. Nicaea's Muslim

				garrison surrendered to Byzantine representatives in the crusader army on 19 June 1097.
Constantinople	Const	41.008583	28.980175	Constantinople was the capital of the eastern half of the Roman empire, most commonly known as the Byzantine empire. For many medieval commentators it was known as 'the Queen of Cities'. Other sources recorded that, having abandoned his comrades at Antioch, Stephen of Blois came across the Byzantine emperor at Philomelium and dissuaded him from aiding the crusaders besieged within Antioch.
Bari	Bari	41.117143	16.871871	-
Le Puy	Le-Puy	45.045606	3.884769	-
Jerusalem	Jerusalem	31.778481	35.229600	As Christendom's holiest city, and for many the epicentre of the world, the liberation of Jerusalem was the primary objective of the First Crusade. The city fell to the crusaders on 15 July 1099, after which the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem was established. Some scholars have interpreted the letter's ambiguous closing sentence as evidence that Pope Urban II had intended to personally travel to Jerusalem.
Flander	Flanders	51.095024	4.447781	Owing to its borders with French, German and Anglo-Norman rulers, Flanders was a wealthy site of political importance. The counts of Flanders would have a long tradition of crusade participation.