

# Transcribing a historical source

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## 1 Reminder: Handy oXygen tricks

Enclose the selection with a tag:

- highlight the characters which you want to tag
- type CTRL+E to display the menu of available tags
- type 'pe' (for <persName>) or 'pl' (for <placeName>) and then press RETURN

Split the long chunk of text into a sequence of elements of the same kind:

- highlight the long chunk and wrap it with your desired element (say <p>)
- move the cursor to a place within that chunk that is the start of next element of the same kind
- type ALT+SHIFT+D to split elements (it inserts closing and starting tags at the cursor position)
- repeat as many times as needed

If you ever forget the key combination to perform the trick try the right-click and see what's in the Refactoring section

It can help a lot to format and indent your work automatically via CTRL+SHIFT+P or clicking the Format and indent icon when you have a happy green square.

## 2 The Dantiscus Project

In this and subsequent exercises, we will use the TEI to mark up historical source documents: the letters from the correspondence of the 16th century poet and diplomat Ioannes Dantiscus with the royal house of Poland - King of Poland etc Sigismund I Jagiellon and his wife Bona Sforza. Ca 500 letters between this three important people still exists along more than 5000 other pieces of correspondence with numerous members of European royal houses and other members of Respublica Litteraria of the time. The correspondence is a long-term project of the Laboratory for Editing Sources of the University of Warsaw, by whose kind permission we are using them in this tutorial.

On the the course website there are digital images of a couple of Dantiscus letters. You may like to look at them quickly to see the kind of material you will be working on. (The University of Warsaw also makes the whole set available from its web site <http://dantiscus.al.uw.edu.pl>)

In this first session, the aim is to make a transcription which covers:

- the written text and its organization
- some editorially significant aspects such as deletions or additions
- detailed indexing of proper names of persons and places
- expansion of abbreviations
- provision of explanatory notes etc.

We will begin with the letter of Bona Sforza to Ioannes DANTISCUS sent from Cracow 1524-04-29, which you'll find in the files BCz\_1601p538.jpg(address) and BCz\_1601p537.jpg.

### 3 Structural tagging of a letter

- Open oXygen and make a new XML document. In the Choose the document type dialogue find All[TEI P5] to associate TEI schema with your file.
- Leave the header alone for the moment. Inside the `<body>`, add first a `<pb>` element, to indicate that a new page starts here. Supply the page number (BCz, 1601, p. 538) as the value of the `@n` attribute, and the name of the image file corresponding with this page (BCz\_1601p538.jpg) as the value of the `@facs` attribute .
- Next, add a `<div>` element to the body of the `<text>` element. Give it a `@type` attribute with the value `address`
- Add a `<p>` element to the `<div>` after the `<head>` to contain the text of the address.
- Add another `<pb>` and `<div>` with a `<p>` inside to hold the text of the letter itself and link the pb element with the other file BCz\_1601p537.jpg

To save you having to type too much, we've thoughtfully prepared a plain text transcription of this page in the file IDL5823.txt. You can cut and paste from this file, or insert the whole of it directly into your encoded version using the File -> Insert File command on the Document menu. **NOTE: THIS IS ON THE \*DOCUMENT\* MENU.**

Whichever method you adopt, you'll need to be careful about the ampersands in the text. An XML document cannot contain an ampersand directly: it has to be represented indirectly by means of the short cut `&amp;`; . But you probably knew that already.

### 4 Editorial markup

Here are some interventions you may wish to mark in the text:

- This text is full of abbreviations: The first line contains 8 words in total and 7 of those used abbreviation in some way. In the plain text transcription we provided you with expanded version of all the words where ( ) mark the expanded text. You should replace them with the appropriate TEI element: `<expan>` and `<ex>` to mark whole expanded words and letters that weren't present in the source, respectively
- There is one place on line 7 where the word `operante` was changed into `operaturum` after the mark standing for word pro was already written. What's going on is the letter `n` that was represented by a mark above the `a` stays behind even though it's not longer needed, and letters `ur` are squeezed in on the letter `e` and in small space before `pro`. That's one hypothesis. The other would be saying it's quite `<unclear>` what's going on in that crowded space. You could tag the substitution with `<subst>` `<add>` and `<del>` elements while the superfluous `n` requires a `<choice>` with `<sic>` and `<corr>`, and the hard to read fragments could be marked with `<unclear>`

### 5 Editorial markup

And yet some more interventions you may wish to mark in the text:

- There is a big, roughly round hole in the document that affects the beginnings of 4 lines of the text. Similarly in the address there are words missing. In these places the text needs to be supplied in transcription (signalled with [] brackets in the textual transcription). You should replace that with `<supplied>` and `<gap>` elements.
- From the middle of line 9 starts the dating sequence: you can mark that with `<date>` element. You may wish to provide a normalised date such as `1524-04-29` as the value of the `@when` attribute of the `<date>`. What are the benefits of doing that?

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## 6 Hands

You can probably note the difference in the handwriting between the message of the letter and the signature. It looks like the letter was penned by a secretary and the queen only signed it afterwards.

If you think it's worth preserving this kind of information you need to use `<handShift>` element to mark the change of hands. It's an empty element, a bit similar to `<pb>` &co that marks the point where the change happened - note that it does not wrap the passages by the same hand

```
<handShift hand="#H1"/>
```

To be able to refer to a hand by its id like this we need to add respective `<handNote>`s to a `profileDesc` section of the `teiHeader`

```
<profileDesc>
  <handNotes>
    <handNote xml:id="BS1">hand of Bona Sforza</handNote>
    <handNote xml:id="H1">H1 Unidentified secretary of the Bona Sforza</handNote>
  </handNotes>
</profileDesc>
```

## 7 Semantic markup

This document has names! If you still have the time you can go through it carefully marking up the names of people with `<persName>` and the names of places with `<placeName>`. You can do this quite quickly if you remember the oXygen trick of enclosing the selection with a tag with CTRL+E combination

We will go through more interesting things to do with people and places tomorrow

Don't forget to save the file you have created! You might continue to work on it in the next couple of exercises.

## 8 Self-assessment

Check if you understand some of the core principles of this exercise by answering the following questions:

- If you want to indicate that an abbreviation and expansion (or correction and error) are linked, what element do you wrap them in?
- If you want to indicate that an addition and deletion are one editorial act, what do you surround them with?
- How do you show that an addition is subsequently deleted?

## 9 Places

In this exercise, we will use the files we created during previous exercises (letters from Dantiscus' correspondence).

In this session, the aim is to encode:

- people, institutions
- and places mentioned in the text
- and the metadata about these entities

## 10 Marking Names

Now that we have the files, note there are people and places in them, so we should mark their names. Go through the document and any time you come across the name of a person, place, or organisation mark them up using `<persName>`, `<placeName>`, and `<orgName>` respectively.

You can do this quite quickly if you remember the oXygen trick of enclosing the selection with a tag with CTRL+E combination

## 11 Referencing strings

You might notice that there are mentions of named entities that not necessarily use names. Formulaic expressions like `secretario nostro` or `caesaream maiestatem` but also `she`, `my love` are good examples. In such cases you should use the `<rs>` element that otherwise behaves just like `<persName>` or `<placeName>`.

## 12 Identifying

Next you need to disambiguate the names and referring strings. `Secretario nostro` for example is the same person as `Ioannes Dantiscus`. To do this, and for other reasons, you need to allocate unique codes to each unique person or place you identify. In a real life project, you would probably use special software for this purpose, but for the moment proceed as follows:

- Create metadata entry for each person or place in the `teiHeader` (how to on the next slide)
- Use the `@xml:id` of this entry as a value of `@ref` attribute on each `<persName>` and `<placeName>`. This value should be a pointer, starting with a `#` and followed by any code you cared to make up when creating the entry. You could use sequential numbering, (`pers01`, `pers02`, `place01`, `place02` etc), or you could follow our suggestion of using two initial letters taken from the name in question, followed by two digits.
- For example, if we give the queen ‘Bona’ the code `BS01` and we give the city of ‘Cracovia’ the code `CR01`

then wherever they appear in the text we need to use

```
<persName ref="#BS01">Bona regina</persName> or  
<rs ref="#BS01">nostra regina</rs>
```

## 13 Adding Metadata for Places

In our `<teiHeader>` we’re able to store metadata about the people, places, and organisations mentioned in the text. The location for storing these is inside the `<profileDesc>` element we added to the header. For places we add a `<settingDesc>` and for people and organisations we add a `<particDesc>`.

1. After the closing `<langUsage>` inside `<profileDesc>` add a `<settingDesc>` element and inside that a `<listPlace>`. (Technically the `<listPlace>` is unnecessary, but I think it is a good habit as it allows you to group related places.)
2. Inside the `<listPlace>` add a `<place>` element with an `@xml:id` attribute of ‘CR01’. This is an arbitrary ID number based on the first four letters and two incremental digits – obviously if we were dealing with even more places we’d come up with something more robust.
3. Inside this first place add a `<placeName>` (Cracovia), a `<region>` (Lesser Poland) and a `<note>` (‘Cracovia’ was a capital city of the Kingdom of Poland in Jagiellonian times.)

- 4. Add another place next to the first one in a similar manner
- 5. Your `<settingDesc>` might now look something like:

```

<settingDesc>
  <listPlace>
    <place xml:id="CR01">
      <placeName>Cracow</placeName>
      <placeName>Cracovia</placeName>
      <region>Lesser Poland</region>
      <note>'Cracovia' was a capital city of the Kingdom of Poland in Jagiellonian
        times. Situated on the Vistula River the city dates back to 7th
        century.</note>
    </place>
    <place xml:id="HE01">
      <placeName>Heilsberg</placeName>
      <placeName>Lidzbark Warminski</placeName>
      <region>Warmia</region>
      <note>Town of Old Prussian origins, formerly the capital of Warmia and its
        largest city.</note>
    </place>
  </listPlace>
</settingDesc>

```

## 14 Adding Metadata for People

- 1. After the closing `<settingDesc>` inside `<profileDesc>` add a `<particDesc>` element and inside that a `<listPerson>`.
- 2. Let's start with one of the people mentioned that we know most about, Ioannes Dantiscus. Add a `<person>` element with an `@xml:id` of 'ID01'. Inside this we can add all sorts of information about the person. Let's start with a `persName`, with a `@xml:lang` attribute of 'la', containing 'Ioannes Dantiscus'. The reason we're saying that this is Latin version of the name is he was known under many variants of his name, depending on the country: Johannes Flaschbinder (or von Höfen) to German speakers and Jan Dantyszek to Poles.
- 3. Next to this `persName(s)` we could add a `birth` element with a `date` element containing '1 November 1485' and a `@when` attribute. Inside this `birth` we can also provide a `placeName` of 'Danzig'. Yes, we could (and should) add this place to our `<listPlace>` in `<teiHeader>` more if we wanted.
- 4. Let's note our protagonist's occupation and other information we might fish from available resources.
- 5. If you're really diligent your first person might now look something like:

```

<person xml:id="ID1485">
  <persName>Ioannes Dantiscus</persName>
  <persName>Johannes von Höfen</persName>
  <persName>Jan Dantyszek</persName>
  <persName>Johannes Flachs binder</persName>
  <persName>Ioannes de Curiis</persName>
  <birth notBefore="1485-01-01"
    notAfter="1485-12-31">1485</birth>
  <death when="1548-10-27">†1548-10-27</death>
  <occupation>diplomat, neo-Latin poet and traveller</occupation>

```

```

<occupation notBefore="1504-01-01"
notAfter="1504-12-31">1504 royal
scribe</occupation>
<occupation notBefore="1507-01-01"
notAfter="1507-12-31">1507 referendary for
Prussian affairs at the court of Sigismund Jagiellon; </occupation>
<occupation from="1508" to="1513">1508-1513 royal envoy to Prussian towns and to
the Prussian assemblies;</occupation>
<occupation from="1515">1515 secretary of the Polish legation at the imperial
court; </occupation>
<occupation from="1516" to="1532">in 1516-1532 envoy in the service of the king of
Poland Sigismund Jagiellon and emperors Maximilian and Charles V of Habsburg;
</occupation>
<event when="1529">Kulm canon; </event>
<occupation from="1530" to="1537">1530-1537 bishop of Kulm; </occupation>
<occupation from="1537" to="1548">1537-1548 bishop of Ermland</occupation>
</person>

```

Add entries for other people

If we won't bother to look up much information about the other people they will go a lot quicker!

## 15 Adding metadata for Organisations

Should you encounter any groups of people or institutions to mark up as `<orgName>`s the place to define them is after the closing `<listPerson>` within `<listOrg>` element with an `<org>` with an `@xml:id` Sample listOrg element might look something like:

```

<listOrg>
  <org xml:id="star01">
    <orgName>Star Chamber</orgName>
    <note>The Star Chamber (Latin: Camera stellata) was an English court of law
      that sat at the royal Palace of Westminster from the late 15th century until
      1641. </note>
  </org>
</listOrg>

```

## 16 Linking Names and Metadata

Having marked all these names, and created metadata about them, it seems a shame not to link the names to this metadata. So let's do that!

- 1. Go to the first persName you marked – probably that of Ioannes Dantiscus shown above. Move the cursor into tag name just before the closing ” and press space. oXygen should prompt you with a list of attributes allowed at this point. Add the `@ref` attribute and when you do you should get a drop down list of all the `@xml:id` values in which the value `'#ID01'` should appear. Select it!
- 2. Continue on and for each `<persName>`, `<placeName>`, and `<orgName>` (for which there is a `<person>`, `<place>` or `<org>` element) go through and add a `@ref` attribute pointing to the correct `@xml:id` or add the necessary entries to `<listPerson>`, `<listPlace>` or `<listOrg>` first.
- 3. The value of `@ref` is a URI, which includes URLs, and in this case a 'fragmentary URL'. It starts with a `'#'` to let us know that the place it is pointing to is in the same document. You could also have stored the listPerson in a separate document, in which case we would put something like `'people.xml#ID01'`, or stored this online somewhere

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'<http://www.example.com/people.xml#ID01>'. This makes more sense if you are encoding many documents which might involve the same people, places, or organisations. While it is best if this points to a TEI person element, it can in fact point to anything which documents the name, such as a wikipedia article. (One reason it is better for this to point to a person element is that inside that you could indeed point to more than one external source of information, and change this is one place when the resources change.)

- 4. The benefit of an encoder doing all this work is that for each instance of a name someone processing the text could find a standardised form of it, and other metadata, when generating other outputs. (e.g. for help in searching, linking, or displaying this information)
- 5. One of the things we've not done is mark all the names mentioned in the metadata itself and have them point to their person records. While this would be a good idea if we were generating sophisticated output from this metadata, we probably don't need to do that for this exercise.

## 17 Another person example

'Bona' refers to Bona Sforza, the queen of Poland and duchess of Lithuania and Bari, wife of the king Sigismund I Jagiellon (you can read about her on wikipedia at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bona\\_Sforza](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bona_Sforza)) who exchanged almost 300 letters with Dantiscus.

```
<listPerson>
  <person xml:id="BS01">
    <persName>Bona Sforza</persName>
  </person>
  <person xml:id="ID01">
    <persName>Ioannes Dantiscus</persName>
  </person>
</listPerson>
```

Try to create at least minimal `<person>` and `<place>` elements for each of the different people and places whose names you have tagged. Of course, it's up to you how much time you spend researching these named entities and transferring the information you find into TEI form! Use elements such as `<birth>`, `<death>`, `<occupation>`, `<event>` to record for example these facts about Bona Sforza, which we have copied from Wikipedia:

Bona Sforza (2 February 1494<sup>[1]</sup> or 2 February 1493<sup>[2]</sup> – 19 November 1557) was a member of the powerful Milanese House of Sforza. In 1518, she became the second wife of Sigismund I the Old, the King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania, and became the Queen of Poland and Grand Duchess of Lithuania.

She was the third child of Gian Galeazzo Sforza and his wife Isabella of Naples.<sup>[3]</sup> Her older brother was Francesco Sforza and her sisters were Ippolita Maria and Bianca Maria. All of Bona's siblings died young.

When her mother Isabella of Naples died in 1524, Bona succeeded to the titles Duchess of Bari and Princess of Rossano. She also became the holder of the Brienne claim to the title of King of Jerusalem.

## 18 Self-Assessment

Check if you understand some of the core principles of this exercise by answering the following questions:

## 19 SAVE OFTEN!

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- Which elements are used to mark personal, place, and organizational names?
- How do you store metadata in the header about the entities these names refer to?
- What values does the @ref attribute allow? How can this be used to point to external files or URLs?
- How do you mark up strings of text which reference named entities, but aren't names themselves?

### **19 Save often!**

Don't forget to save the file you have created! You might continue to work on it in the next couple of exercises.