Additional Resources

Spatial Humanities: Techniques, Theories, and Discussion – Pre-Digital Spatialization: Some Influential Works – Examples of Textual/Spatial Integration Projects – French Language Writing in Italy – Resources – Editions

Spatial Humanities: Techniques, Theories, and Discussion


Guldi, Jo. “What is the Spatial Turn?,” Spatial Humanities: A Project for the Institute for Enabling Geospatial Scholarship.


Pre-Digital Spatialization: Some Influential Works


Examples of Textual/Spatial Integration Projects

*French of Italy TimeMap*, Fordham Center for Medieval Studies.


*The Oxford Outremer Map*, Fordham Center for Medieval Studies.

*Literary Atlas of Europe*. Institute of Cartography and Geoinformation (ETH Zürich).

*Mapping the Lakes: A Literary GIS*, Lancaster University.


*Visualizing Medieval Places: Exploring Space-Time in Medieval Literary Texts*.

French Language Writing in Italy

*The French of Italy*, Fordham Center for Medieval Studies

*Francigena: Rivista sul franco-italiano e sulle scritture francesi nel Medioevo d’Italia*.

*Medieval Francophone Literary Culture Outside of France*, King’s College, London (KCL), University College London (UCL), and the University of Cambridge.


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Resources

Geonames. Unxos GmbH.

Pleiades. The STOAA Consortium.

GeoHumanities Special Interest Group. Association of Digital Humanities Organizations.

Editions


**Exploring Place in the French of Italy**

- **Getting Oriented**
- **All Maps**
  - Aliscans
  - Aquilon de Bavière
  - Chanson du Roi de Sicile
  - Continuazione dell'Entr'©e d'Espagne
  - Entr®e d'Espagne
  - Les Estoires de Venise
  - Franco-Italian La Chanson de Roland
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  - Ghatrif
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  - Composite Map
- **Micro Essays**
- **Where is this Place?**
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- **Download Our Data**
- **Technical Essay**
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- **Contact Us**

Proudly powered by [Omeka](http://omeka.org).
Aliscans

Show unmappable and not found place names

Date of Composition: 1225-1275

Place of Composition: Venice, Italy [?]

Author: Anonymous

Genre: Chanson de geste

MS: Venice, Biblioteca Nazionale Marciano Francese VIII (= 252)


Read more on French of Italy

Related essays on EPFOI:

- Human and Natural Components of Place
- Literary Representations of Demography
Markers outlined in white have a lower certainty, while those outlined in black have a higher certainty. To learn more, visit Download Our Data.

Use the "visible layers" icon to toggle weighted maps (sized by number of occurrences) and unweighted maps (default view - same size marker for each place name).

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  - La Pharsale
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Aquilon de Bavière

Date of Composition: 1379-1407

Place of Composition: Rome, Italy [?]

Author: Raffaele da Verona

Genre: Chanson de geste

MS: Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France, nouvelles acquisitions françaises, 22389, 2 f.


Read more on French of Italy

Related essays on EPFOI:

- Imagined Saracen Spaces

Place Name Data Sheet for Aquilon de Bavière.xlsx

Note about maps
Markers outlined in white have a lower certainty, while those outlined in black have a higher certainty. To learn more, visit Download Our Data.

Use the "visible layers" icon to toggle weighted maps (sized by number of occurrences) and unweighted maps (default view - same size marker for each place name).

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Franco-Italian La Chanson de Roland

Show unmappable and not found place names

Date of Composition: 1350

Place of Composition: Venice, Italy

Author: Anonymous

Genre: Chanson de geste

MSS:

- Châteauroux, Bibliothèque Municipale, cote 1
- Venice Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana fr. Z IV (225)
- Venice Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana fr. Z VII (251)


Roland on French of Italy

Related essays on EPFOI:

- Imagined Saracen Spaces
Note about maps

- Markers outlined in white have a lower certainty, while those outlined in black have a higher certainty. To learn more, visit Download Our Data.
- Use the "visible layers" icon to toggle weighted maps (sized by number of occurrences) and unweighted maps (default view - same size marker for each place name).

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Chanson du Roi de Sicile

Show unmappable and not found place names

Date of Composition: 1282

Places of Composition:
Arras, France
Sicily, Italy

Author: Adam de la Halle

Genre: Chanson de geste

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Proudly powered by Omeka.
Exploring Place in the French of Italy

Fordham University's Center for Medieval Studies

Codebook

Updated: 2/3/2016

EPFOI is located at: https://medievalomeka.ace.fordham.edu/exhibits/show/exploring-place.

If you see any problems, big or small, or have any suggestions for how to improve the site, please contact Dr. Laura Morreale, Assistant Director for the Center for Medieval Studies, at medievals@fordham.edu.

"Exploring Place in the French of Italy" (EPFOI) is a digital humanities project by Fordham University's Center for Medieval Studies that was started in the summer of 2015. Using the methodology described by Dr. David Wrisley in his "Visualizing Medieval Places", the goal of the project is to map all of the place names mentioned in a selection of medieval French-language works created or copied on the Italian peninsula from roughly 1250 to 1500 and featured on Fordham's French of Italy website.

The EPFOI website contains these maps of all the identifiable place names for sixteen individual French language texts written in Italy, as well as a composite map that plots all of the place-names mentioned in our chosen corpus (the simple map view plots all of these points only once). Users may also see how frequently particular sites are mentioned, both for individual works and for the corpus as a whole (the weighted map view provides this data). The essays that accompany this collection of maps are intended to explain the value of a geographic approach, offer a perspective on how the geographic information fits in with ideas about the French of Italy corpus, and provide examples of some of the ways in which this data might be used. The micro-essays page highlights questions that came to us as we created the maps, and invites users to think through these visualizations in similarly innovative ways. To this end, the accumulated data underlying these maps can be examined, downloaded, and re-purposed by our site users.

The initial launch of EPFOI will happen in October 2015. Any relaunch will be updated in this codebook as they are planned.

Stage One: Data Collection
The first stage in EPFOI involves collecting data and preparing it for visualization. The information collected, as well as how the information is collected, is described in "Datasheet Breakdown", below. Once the information is gathered, it is saved on an Excel spreadsheet and the "Coordinates" column is divided for entry into CartoDB (see "CartoDB Preparation" below for more on this step).

Datasheet Breakdown

The datasheets for EPFOI are stored in the "spatial data sheets" folder under the "FOI Spatial Data Integration Project" folder in Google Sheets. This folder will be shared with you once you have been assigned to start working on the EPFOI project.

The datasheet breakdown down below describes the categories that are placed in the first column of each datasheet. You should freeze the first row of each datasheet for easier readability for data collection. To do this, highlight the first row, then select "View", then "Freeze", then "1 row".

Note that all sections of the datasheets marked in red have been redacted from the public datasheets.

**Creator**

This is the person who is creating the entry. They are responsible for: Identifier, Date of Composition, Place Name, Variants, Location, Category, Coordinates, Data Source, and Uncertainty. These are signified in the private EPFOI data sheets by the initials of the contributor.

**Identifier**

Edition from which data is extracted, using identification system from [DEAF (Dictionnaire Étymologique de l'Ancien Français)](https://www.deaf.fr).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identifier</th>
<th>Edition</th>
<th>Primary Texts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MoamT</td>
<td><em>Moamin et Ghatrif, Traité de fauconnerie et des chiens de chasse</em>. Edited by Tjerneld, Håkan. Stockholm: Editions C. E.</td>
<td>Ghatrif, Moamin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Date of Comp**

Date the original text was composed, taken from ARLIMA

**Place Name**

Primary name for each place in the text. This is most often the place name that is the first spelling variation described in the index entry.

(Some exceptions do apply, such as in Gui de Nanteuil, in which the data collectors cross-referenced index entries that were primarily for another manuscript (Montpellier) and used the applicable spelling from the Florence and Venice manuscripts.)

**Variants**

Other names and spellings that are attributed to the same place. These are typically found in index entries alongside the "Place Name" (see above).

**Notes**
This is a space for any notes that need to be recorded about a row of data. These were added by anyone involved in creating and verifying the sheets. We have redacted the notes on the public data sheets for EPFOI because of their informal nature and lack of relevant information.

**Occurrences**

Number of times this place name is identified in the text. This is found using AntConc (described above) on the OCR version of the text (created in ABBYYFineReader, described above)

**Location**

The modern location of a place name. This is based off of the traditional modern American English spelling of a location, most easily taken from [Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/).

**Category**

The geopolitical or geographic description of location. The category of each place name has been chosen in the most neutral way possible, using paradigm established by Dr. David Wrisley’s [Visualizing Medieval Places](https://www.visualizingmedievalplaces.org/). It is up to each scholar to determine how to best use the "category" data in their own research.

**Categories used in EPFOI Place Name Data Sheets**

- ancient city
- ancient country
- ancient island
- ancient province
- ancient region
- ancient settlement
- castle
- country
- forest
- fortress
- island
- kingdom
- landmark
- mountain
- pass
- port
- province
- region
- river
- sea
- settlement

**Coordinates**

(Latitude, longitude) for each location, as determined by data source (see below)

**Data Source**

URL to the source identifying coordinates. Our most frequently used data source gazetteers were:

- [GeoNames](https://www.geonames.org/)
- GeoHack (hosted by [Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/))

**Uncertainty**

Uncertainty uses numbers (1-4) to describe why we are uncertain about the location of a place name. Most entries will not require any information here. See table below for description of each "Uncertainty" number.
Uncertain that this is indeed the place. This happens most often when a place name could indicate multiple modern locations and we have chosen one location over another.

Location is a nearby place. This is used when a place name does not have accurate identifiable coordinates for a modern location, but locations known to be nearby are identifiable. Oftentimes these are the cities within which a place is located or a geographical or geopolitical feature named in the text as being close to the place.

Unmappable. This is a place that cannot be expressed geographically, whether it is mythological, extra-terrestrial, conceptual, or otherwise impossible to visualize on a map. Examples of this include: Paradiz (Paradise); Amazoine (Land of the Amazons); Painime (Land of Pagans); Febus (The Sun).

More research needed. This will most often not have coordinates associated with it, as it needs to be further explored before we can justifiably identify its modern location and corresponding coordinates. Although this place has not been identified, it is not yet considered unmappable.

**Verified by**

This is the person who is verifying the data in the entry. The verifier checks the Data Source and determines if the Coordinates match the information from the Source. If not, the verifier takes action to fix the data. If it is a simple mistake, such as the "1" is missing from "12.3456", this can be altered by the verifier without further verification. If the data is remarkably different, the verifier investigates and determines the correct Coordinates and Data Source, leaving the entry to be verified by another contributor. The verifier is additionally responsible for entering the number of Occurrences, as determined by AntConc (see above). "Verified by" is signified in the private EPFOI data sheets by the initials of the contributor.

**CartoDB Preparation**

After the data has been collected into the datasheet, you must prepare the sheet for its connection to CartoDB

(see "Stage 2: Visualization" below to see how to actually connect datasheet)

1. Download the document as a Microsoft Excel (.xlsx) file
2. Once in Excel, separate the "Coordinates" column using the "Text to Columns" function in Excel. Depending on your version of Excel, "Text to Columns" will be on the Excel toolbar or under "Data" on your computer's toolbar.
3. Feel free to change the names for "Coordinates" and your new column to identify latitude and longitude.
4. Save your datasheet.

**Creating the Composite Datasheet**

In addition to our individual datasheets, EPFOI uses a composite datasheet to create our "Composite Map". This composite datasheet is a compilation of the information from individual datasheets. The steps to create this datasheet is as follows:

1. Create a new datasheet with the metadata categories listed under "Stage One: Data Collection - Datasheet Breakdown" (see above)
2. In a different window, open the datasheet for the first text in the corpus.
3. Starting with the first row of data (typically row "2" on the datasheet), highlight all of the relevant data on the first datasheet. This can be done by selecting the first box on the left (typically 2A), then holding the "shift" button and selecting the box on the bottom right of the datasheet. Note that this will most often not be visible on the initial screen, but must be scrolled to further down the sheet.
4. Copy this data and paste it in the new datasheet you just created.
5. Repeat steps 2-4 for the datasheets for all other texts, pasting the new data underneath of the previous data.
6. Add a new data column entitled "Works"
7. Once all of the data is pasted into the sheet, sort the "Location" column A to Z. This will group the real locations together in alphabetical order.
8. Condense the entries for each location so that there is only one row for each location. To do this:
9. Type all variations of the place name to the "Variants" column, separating each variation with a comma (,). This may involve making the "Place Name" in one datasheet become a variant in the composite, which is okay
   Add all the number of occurrences for each location and type the sum under "Occurrences"
   List all the works that include each location in alphabetical order under "Works", separating each work with a comma (,)
   NOTES:
   ■ If the coordinates are different for the same location on different datasheets, use either the most common set of coordinates for the location or the coordinates that seem most accurate based on the GeoNames' or GeoHack's datasource.
   ■ Because of the nature of the "Uncertainty" category, not all datasheets will have the same uncertainty for a given location. Because of this, it is not of the utmost importance to maintain the uncertainty of a given location on the composite datasheet. This only applies to the composite datasheet.
   ■ If a location includes a place name that has an uncertainty of "2", include the other place names in the "Variants" column as: [Also: PLACE_NAME (VARIANT_OF_PLACE_NAME); NEXT_PLACE_NAME (VARIANT_OF_PLACE_NAME)]

10. Prepare the composite datasheet for CartoDB by using the directions above (Stage One: Data Collection - CartoDB Preparation)

NOTE: Be sure that the metadata columns match up with each datasheet as you paste them. These datasheets should be consistent, but it is possible that additional columns may be used or that the columns were put in a different order.

Stage Two: Visualization

EPFOI uses visualizations created in CartoDB to map where places are located, as well as to conceptualize the number of occurrences of an individual location in the text at hand in relation to the other locations on the map (see Weighted map).

Part 1: Accessing CartoDB

To log in to CartoDB, go to https://cartodb.com/ and choose "Login" in the upper, right hand corner of the page. If you are new to CartoDB and would like to create an account, choose "Sign Up" and follow the steps provided by CartoDB.

CartoDB is known for staying very up-to-date, therefore the interface of its homepage once you log in may occasionally change. As of 10/6/2015, you can access "MAPS" and "DATASETS" from this homepage in the upper, right hand corner. These two pages are the most important access points when creating visualizations in CartoDB.

- Maps: allows you to access sortable thumbnails of all the visualizations previously created in CartoDB. It also has a link to create a new map using datasets already in your account or datasets you would like to connect to your account in CartoDB.
- Datasets: allows you to access a sortable list of all the datasets in your CartoDB account. You can change their privacy setting (NOTE: only public datasets are available on free accounts), "like" any of your individual datasets, add tags to your datasheets, and see how many rows your datasheet has, how much storage space it takes, and when it was created. There is a link in the upper, right hand corner that allows you to add datasheets to your CartoDB account. It is from this page that we add the datasheets for EPFOI to our CartoDB account.

Part 2: Creating a Basic Visualization

- Step 1: Adding a Datasheet
  1. Go to the "Datasets" page (see "Datasheets" under "Accessing CartoDB" for more information)
  2. Click the green "New Dataset" button on the upper right hand corner
  3. Drag and drop the file for the datasheet on to the page OR click "BROWSE" and select the file.
  4. Click "CONNECT DATASET" in the lower right hand corner
**Step 2: Georeferencing a Datasheet**
1. After the dataset is connected, you will be taken to the datasheet that is now stored within CartoDB.
2. To georeference the datasheet, click the orange "GEO" button next to "the_geom" in the second column of the sheet.
3. Select your longitude column from the pull-down menu on the right. The longitude is located in the column created during the "CartoDB Preparation" in Stage One (typically on the right).
4. Select your latitude column from the pull-down menu on the right. The latitude should be located in the original "Coordinates" column (typically on the left).
5. Click "CONTINUE" in the bottom right hand corner.
6. The coordinates should now appear under the "the_geom" column. If there are errors, CartoDB will guide you through correcting these errors. Often these are caused by errant spaces or characters in what should be a numerical column, but CartoDB can clarify the issue.

**Step 3: "Map View" to a Publishable Map**
1. At the top of the datasheet page are two viewing options: "DATA VIEW" and "MAP VIEW". To visualize the datasheet, select "MAP VIEW".
2. "MAP VIEW" will take you to basic visualization of the data in map form, with a gray background and orange markers to identify simple points (points with no numerical value that indicate the locations in the datasheet).
3. From this screen, you will need to create a map that is adjustable and publishable. The quickest way to do that for EPFOI is to add a layer to the map. Click the "+" button on the right hand side. CartoDB will prompt you by asking if you would like to create a map, to which you must answer yes.
4. Change the name of the map to reflect the title of the work by double-clicking "Untitled Map" in the upper left hand corner and entering a new name.

**Part 3: Adjusting Map for EPFOI**

**Step 1: Background and Functions of the Map**
1. Using the "Change basemap" button on the bottom left hand corner, change the basemap to "Watercolor" (located at the end of the "Stamen" row in the pop-up window).
2. Click the "Options" button next to the "Change basemap" button to open up the basic functions and accessories to the map. Adjust the following:
   - Turn/Keep on:
     - Zoom controls
     - Scroll wheel zoom
     - Layer selector
     - Fullscreen
   - Turn off:
     - Search box
     - Share options
     - Legends
3. **NOTE:** To toggle these function, click the "slider" next to the function. There is no need to physically slide this image, clicking will achieve goal. The function is turned on when the slider is blue and the circle is to the right. The function is off when the slider is gray and the circle is to the left.

**Step 2: Adjusting Layer 1 (Simple)**
1. Select the first layer by clicking the "1" on the right side of the screen. This will open up the layer module.
2. Change the name of the layer by double clicking on the file name at the top of the layer module next to the "1". In EPFOI, we have called layer "1" "Simple".
3. Under "Wizards" (paintbrush icon) make sure "SIMPLE" option is highlighted.
4. Also under "Wizards," change the color of the Marker Fill according to the color associated with the individual text.
   - Click the colored box with the small arrow in the center. A small window will pop up.
   - In the pop-up window, highlight the 6 digits (hexadecimal code) next to the "#" symbol in the box in the bottom right hand corner.
   - Paste the hexadecimal code for the color of the map according to the color code below, and press enter. (See Appendix to Stage Two - Table of Colors).
   - The pop-up window will disappear, but the markers should now be the color associated with the text according to our color code.
5. Under "Infowindow" (speech bubble icon) there are two visualization options.

6.  
   - Under "Click," select the icon "</>" enter the HTML code found in the Appendix to Stage Two under "HTML for Info Window"
   - Under "Hover," select "place name" and uncheck "title?"
   - Double check that the code is working by hovering over a marker and clicking it. If the pop-up windows are not working properly, double check that the HTML code matches that in the Appendix to Stage Two.

7. Under "CartoCSS" (rectangle icon with "CSS")

8.  
   - Change "marker-line-color" to #000000 (black)
   - Paste CSS code found in Appendix to Stage Two under "CSS for CartoCSS" below the CSS code, underneath the closing curly bracket
   - Double check that the CSS is working by selecting "Apply style" and noting whether the majority of markers now have black borders, while those with uncertainty (namely 1s and 2s) have a white border.

   **Step 3: Adjusting Layer 2 (Weighted)**
   
   1. Select the second layer by clicking the "2" on the right side of the screen.
   
   2. Change the name of the layer by double clicking on the file name at the top of the layer module next to the "2". In EPFOI, we have called layer "2" "Weighted"
   
   3. Under "Wizards" (paintbrush icon) make sure "BUBBLE" option is highlighted. "BUBBLES" is the fifth option under this map layer wizard.
   
   4. Also under "Wizards," select "occurrences" in the drop-down menu next to "Column". This will change the size each marker by the number of times it occurs in the text.
   
   5. Also under "Wizards," change the color of the Marker Fill according to the color associated with the individual text.
      
      - Click the colored rectangle with the small arrow in the center located next to "Bubble fill". A small window will pop up.
      - In the pop-up window, highlight the 6 digits (hexadecimal code) next to the "#" symbol in the box in the bottom right hand corner.
      - Paste the hexidecimal code for the color of the map according to the color code below, and press enter. (See Appendix to Stage Two - Table of Colors).
      - The pop-up window will disappear, but the markers should now be the color associated with the text according to our color code.

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   - Double check that the code is working by hovering over a marker and clicking it. If the pop-up windows are not working properly, double check that the HTML code matches that in the Appendix to Stage Two.

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9.  
   - Change "marker-line-color" to #000000 (black)
   - Paste CSS code found in Appendix to Stage Two under "CSS for CartoCSS" below the CSS code, underneath the closing curly bracket
   - Double check that the CSS is working by selecting "Apply style" and noting whether the majority of markers now have black borders, while those with uncertainty (namely 1s and 2s) have a white border.

**Part 4: Unmappable and Not Found Place Names**

Each text has two maps associated with it on EPFOI. The first is the map that reveals all mappable place names, created using the steps above. The second identifies unmappable and not found place names in the text, listed in the datasheet with an "Uncertainty" of 3 or 4. The instructions to create the second map are as follows:

1. Begin the map with unmappable and not found place names by creating a new map from the text's datasheet.
   - Go to "MAPS" from the homepage.
   - Select "NEW MAP" in the upper right hand corner of the Maps page.
   - Select the datasheet you would like to use, then click "CREATE MAP" in bottom right hand corner.
2. Follow the instructions in "Part 3: Adjusting Map for EPFOI" to adjust the functions and background for this map according to EPFOI standards.

3. Create separate text boxes for the unmappable and not found place names.
   - Click "Add Element" in upper left hand corner (desktop icon).
   - Select "Add text item" from pull-down menu.
   - Highlight the text in the newly created box by double-clicking it. Label the text box according to whether it will contain unmappable or not found place names. Depending on the number of place names to be listed, either paste the list of place names underneath of the label or create a separate text box underneath.
   - **NOTE**: it is difficult, if not impossible, to create columns within an individual text box. If there are too many items to be displayed in one column, create separate text boxes for each column and adjust the label accordingly.
   - Adjust the font-size, text color, font-type, box color, and box opacity by double-clicking the text box again and using the toolbar that has opened up at the top of the map. The items to be adjusted should be found in order, left-to-right, in this toolbar, other than an alignment setting between the font-type and box color. Font-size and box opacity can be adjusted by selecting the numbers and typing in new, or by using the arrows to the right. All other options are accessed clicking the item and selecting from a pull-down menu or pop-up window.
     - font-size: "10"
     - text color: Highlight 6 digits after "#" symbol in bottom right hand corner. Paste the hexadecimal code according to the "Table of Colors for EPFOI" under "Appendix to Stage Two"
     - font-type: "Vollkorn"
     - box color: Highlight 6 digits after "#" symbol in bottom right hand corner. If the text color is lighter, keep the box color #000 (black). If the text is darker, make the box #FFF (white).
     - box opacity: "0.6"
   - Move boxes into separate upper corners.

4. **Check the page** after the map is posted on the website (see below). This is necessary because the text boxes can be tricky on CartoDB. If the text boxes overlap or do not go to the correct corner, keep adjusting the boxes and refreshing the EPFOI page until the boxes best align.

**Please Note:**

All changes made on CartoDB are immediately effective on the iframe. Therefore, if you zoom in on the map in your account, the map on the website will now be zoomed in as well, and vice versa. Similarly, if you move the focal point of the map in your account, the focal point be changedon the website. Therefore, exercise caution when adjusting maps within CartoDb.

**Appendix to Stage Two**

**HTML for Info Window**

```
<div class="cartodb-popup v2">
  <a href="#close" class="cartodb-popup-close-button close">x</a>
  <div class="cartodb-popup-content-wrapper">
    <div class="cartodb-popup-content">
      <h2>{{place_name}}</h2>
      <h3>{{variants}}</h3>
      <h5>Location</h5>
      <p>{{location}}</p>
      <h5>Occurrences</h5>
      <p>{{occurrences}}</p>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
```
Table of Colors for EPFOI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work</th>
<th>Hexidecimal Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aliscans</td>
<td>fd0505</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Li Livres de Tresor</td>
<td>d505fd</td>
<td>magenta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquilon de Bavière</td>
<td>0586fd</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entrée en Espagne</td>
<td>0e05fd</td>
<td>deep blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estoires de Venise</td>
<td>33cc00</td>
<td>lime green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gui de Nanteuil (Venice/Full)</td>
<td>9705fd</td>
<td>purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gui de Nanteuil (Florence)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franco-Italian Chanson du Roland</td>
<td>a56605</td>
<td>brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moamin</td>
<td>40d006</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghattrif</td>
<td>77565A</td>
<td>dark rose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geste Francor</td>
<td>6505fd</td>
<td>bluish purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman d'Hector et d'Hercule</td>
<td>5e5e5d</td>
<td>dark charcoal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chanson du Roi de Sicile</td>
<td>fd5d05</td>
<td>red-orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharsale</td>
<td>01b468</td>
<td>blue-green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuazione dell'Entreîle d'Espagne</td>
<td>fda805</td>
<td>orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passion</td>
<td>fd05cd</td>
<td>pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legende de L'Antéchrist</td>
<td>64700</td>
<td>dark yellow-green</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CSS for CartoCSS

```
#sheet [uncertainty=1] {
    marker-line-color: #FFFFFF;
    marker-line-opacity:1;
}

#sheet [uncertainty=2] {
    marker-line-color: #FFFFFF;
    marker-line-opacity:1;
}
```

Stage Three: Website

The EPFOI website was built using Omeka, an open source web-publishing platform for digital collections, hosted by the Roy Rosenzweig Center for History and New Media at George Mason University.

Building a Basic Omeka Website

Websites for the Center for Medieval Studies' digital projects on Omeka are created using what are called "exhibits." Exhibits are housed under the Center's overarching website, https://medievalomeka.ace.fordham.edu/.

To create a basic exhibit on Omeka:

1. Select the "Exhibits" link in the left-hand navigation.
2. Click "Add an Exhibit" at the top of the Exhibits page.
3. Fill out the information about your new exhibit, including:
   - **Title**
     - The title of the exhibit, typically the digital project's name
     - Can include any characters, including ASCII, spaces, and numbers
     - The title will appear at the top of the summary page
   - **Slug**
     - The website's identification within the URL (website address) that is easily readable by humans
     - Slugs have no spaces or special characters
     - The slug to the exhibit will appear in the URL of every individual page in the exhibit as a parent page
     - Omeka automatically generates a slug based on the title if no slug is entered, but you can change the slug as you see fit
     - **NOTE:** any time you change the slug, you are changing the URL to the exhibit/page. Therefore, any links with the old URL will immediately be broken and will need fixed
   - **Credits**
     - Any credits you would like to give in reference to your exhibit.
   - **Description**
     - This is the body of the summary page. The summary page is automatically marked as the homepage to the exhibit, but you can uncheck this option at the bottom of the Omeka editor
     - You can only use a textbox on this page (unlike the other pages in the exhibit, discussed below). This textbox can be edited using a user-friendly interface with a toolbar similar to most word processors or by using HTML
   - **Tags**
     - Enter any tags you would like to associate your exhibit with
     - **NOTE:** A tag is an index term assigned to a piece of information
   - **Theme**

Choose a theme from the dropdown menu
- "Current Public Theme" is automatically chosen by Omeka when creating an exhibit. This current public theme is the theme that is currently being used for the parent website
- EPFOI's theme is "Sante Fe," which is different from the theme of the rest of the FOO/FOI Digital Project sites, "Seasons"

How to install a theme:
1. Download the theme's .ZIP file from Omeka's theme options (searchable on Omeka's website)
2. Log in to the web hosting control panel, cPanel.
3. From the cPanel homepage, select "File Manager" icon under the subheading "Files" (third subheading)
4. A pop-up window entitled "Directory Selection" will appear. The French of Outremer site will automatically be chosen from the drop-down menu, so just press "Go"
5. In the new window, click the folder icons to the left of:
   - omeka
   - themes
6. Select "Upload" from the tool bar (folder icon with green arrow pointing down)
7. In the new window, click the "Choose File" button and select the .ZIP file downloaded from Omeka. When the file is chosen, it will automatically try to upload. If it is successful, a green success bar will appear at the bottom. If it fails, the bar will be red and will ask you to upload it again.
8. Click "Back to /home/frenchof/public_html/omeka/themes" to return to cPanel
9. Highlight the newly uploaded .ZIP file (which has a box icon next to it) by clicking in its row and select "Extract" from the toolbar (box icon with green arrow pointing out of it)
10. After the .ZIP file is extracted, it should appear in another row with the title of the theme and a blue folder icon to the left. If this row has not appeared, refresh the page once or twice until it appears
11. Once the new folder has appeared, the new theme should be available in the Omeka theme options for the FOO/FOI Digital Projects account
12. If the new theme hasn't appeared, refreshing the Omeka page and the cPanel page typically helps. If not, search the Omeka forums for troubleshooting options.
   - Select the green "Save Changes" button in the upper right hand corner of the page
   - You can add pages to the exhibit using the green "Add Page" button at the bottom of the exhibit page

To add pages to the exhibit:
1. Click the "Add Page" button at the bottom of the exhibit summary page
2. Fill out:
   - Page Title
     - Title of the individual page
     - Will appear at the top of page
   - Page Slug
     - Similar to the exhibit slug created on the summary page, it serves as the page's identification within the URL (website address) that is easily readable by humans
     - Slugs have no spaces or special characters
     - Omeka automatically generates a slug based on the title if no slug is entered, but you can change the slug as you see fit
   - NOTE:
3. Content
   - Select the best layout for your new page
   - Block Types
     - "Text" is generally the most convenient for the Center's digital projects, as it is the most customizable. The text block has an HTML editor as well as a word processing editor, allowing for users with a range of coding experience customize the page.
     - "File with Text" inserts a file from the "Items" in Omeka (see Appendix to Stage Three for more information on Items) on to one side of the block, while placing text (with the same editing options as "Text" above) on the other. "File with Text" blocks are divided half way vertically, with the file and text on whichever side you choose.
"Gallery" inserts multiple files into the block, creating a gallery of thumbnails of each item.
- Click green "Add new content block" button below the new block
- Add content

4. Save your changes by either choosing the "Save Changes" button or "Save and Add Another Page" button, depending on whether you would like to add another page to the exhibit.

**EPFOI on Omeka**

EPFOI has two exhibits on Omeka:

**EPFOI Main Exhibit**

**NOTE:** All HTML included in this codebook was updated (10/27/15), unless otherwise indicated.

**Home**

This is the summary page for the EPFOI exhibit on Omeka. It includes a brief description of the project as well as a summary of the contents of the website. It also includes the background image of the EPFOI brand, the Italian portolan map that fades into a version of EFPOI's composite map.

**NOTE:** the EPFOI brand, including its background image, was created using Adobe Photoshop. To learn more about Adobe Photoshop, visit one of the many tutorials on Photoshop that are searchable by Google.

The HTML for the "Home" page is as follows:

```html
<p>Welcome to "Exploring Place in the French of Italy," a project of Fordham's Center for Medieval Studies. The goal of the site is to map all of the place names mentioned in a selection of medieval French-language works created or copied on the Italian peninsula from roughly 1250 to 1500 and featured on Fordham's French of Italy website. Mapping place names provides a view of these texts that varies from more traditional approaches, which often focus on close reading or the examination of one particular textual tradition over time. Exploring these texts from a more distant vantage point is a valuable exercise for both literary and historical interpretation -- that is French instead of Latin or a local Italian dialect -- invites these sorts of textual and contextual explanations. For readers interested in the Middle Ages more broadly, these maps provide a way of understanding the places medieval Italians described and imagined when they chose to write in French.

This site contains maps of all the identifiable place names for sixteen individual French language texts written in Italy, as well as a composite map that plots all of the place-names mentioned in our chosen corpus (the simple map view plots all of these points only once). Users may also see how frequently particular sites are mentioned, both for individual works and for the corpus as a whole (the weighted map view provides this data). The essays that accompany this collection of maps are intended to explain the value of a geographic approach, offer a perspective on how the geographic information fits in with ideas about the French of Italy corpus, and provide examples of some of the ways in which this data might be used. The block inserts multiple files into the block, creating a gallery of thumbnails of each item.
```
micro-essays page<a href="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/exhibits/show/exploring-place/micro-essays" target="_blank">micro-essays page</a>&nbsp;highlights questions that came to us as we created the maps, and invites users to think through these visualizations in similarly innovative ways.&nbsp;&lt;span&gt;To this end, the accumulated data underlying these maps can be examined, downloaded, and re-purposed by our site users.&nbsp;&lt;/span&gt;&lt;/p&gt;&lt;p&gt;This project grows out of a collaboration with another digital project,<em>Visualizing Medieval Places</em>, initiated by Dr. David Joseph Wrisley, a 2014-2015 Medieval Fellow at Fordham's Center for Medieval Studies. More on the collaborative nature of this project can be found on the contributors page<a href="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/exhibits/show/exploring-place/contributors" target="_blank">contributors page</a>. Visitors interested in creating similar projects will be interested in the technical essay<a href="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/exhibits/show/exploring-place/technical-essay" target="_blank">technical essay</a>, which outlines our process in building the exhibit and collectively curating our data. &nbsp;&lt;/p&gt;&lt;/div&gt;

**All Maps**

The "All Maps" page serves two functions. First is to display a gallery of maps for each individual text. These include a screenshot of each map and the title of the text below, each linked to the profile page to the text (described below). The second is to serve as the parent page to the profile page of each individual map and the composite map. The profile pages included in this section of this exhibit do not name the unmappable and not found places on the map itself (see "Maps with Unmappable and Not Found Places' Exhibit" below).

The HTML for the "All Maps" page is as follows:

```
<table style="width: 100%;">
  <tbody>
    <tr style="text-align: center;">
      <td><a href="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/exhibits/show/exploring-place/all-maps/aquilon-de-bavi--re"><img src="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/files/original/ce2ed4bfb8164b40a3600e977ae4b759.png" alt="" /></a><br /><a href="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/exhibits/show/exploring-place/all-maps/aquilon-de-bavi--re">Aquilon de Bavi&lt;grave;re</a></td>
    </tr>
    <tr style="text-align: center;">
      <td><a href="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/exhibits/show/exploring-place/all-maps/continuazione-dell--entr--e-d--e"><img src="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/files/original/ed0b8a6cc77fed97a834e29617866e10.png" alt="" /></a><br /><a href="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/exhibits/show/exploring-place/all-maps/continuazione-dell--entr--e-d--e">Continuazione dell&amp;rsquo;Entr&amp;eacute;e d&amp;rsquo;Espagne</a></td>
      <td></td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>
```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Image Link</th>
<th>Exhibit Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Entrée d’Espagne</td>
<td><img src="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/files/original/64de41a0d7e9b72fe14ee64e6e618c50.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/exhibits/show/exploring-place/all-maps/entr-e-en-espagne" alt="Exhibit" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Les Estoires de Venise</td>
<td><img src="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/files/original/8fe47844090dca468943320367854fa3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/exhibits/show/exploring-place/all-maps/les-estoires-de-venise" alt="Exhibit" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Geste Francor</td>
<td><img src="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/files/original/f09fd5965f3def529b84c60aaea7c88dc.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/exhibits/show/exploring-place/all-maps/geste-francor" alt="Exhibit" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ghatrif</td>
<td><img src="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/files/original/824b4b0447b8d4ac91c8a6dbdf46d683.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/exhibits/show/exploring-place/all-maps/ghatrif" alt="Exhibit" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Gui de Nanteuil</td>
<td><img src="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/files/original/d2429d85a76dad576e03aeb473000d34.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/exhibits/show/exploring-place/all-maps/gui-de-nanteuil" alt="Exhibit" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>La Legende de l’Antéchrist</td>
<td><img src="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/files/original/bc2c9f4a06751f151e5e7890ab97e919.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/exhibits/show/exploring-place/all-maps/la-legende-de-l-ant-christ" alt="Exhibit" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Li Livres dou Tresor</td>
<td><img src="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/files/original/d803a117b94245cfae2ed5f24675c2af.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/exhibits/show/exploring-place/all-maps/li-livres-dou-tresor" alt="Exhibit" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Moamin</td>
<td><img src="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/files/original/1cb514c33eb9949796638ba6def2a718.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/exhibits/show/exploring-place/all-maps/moamin" alt="Exhibit" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>La Passion du Christ</td>
<td><img src="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/files/original/3bd2ae63f87525abe370f1c2b5722959.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/exhibits/show/exploring-place/all-maps/la-passion-du-christ" alt="Exhibit" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Pharsale</td>
<td><img src="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/files/original/c7f85b2456d7457cdffca808a38c78a.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/exhibits/show/exploring-place/all-maps/pharsale" alt="Exhibit" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Profile Pages

The profile page for each text is housed as a child page under "All Maps." This means that the navigation to the profile pages goes through "All Maps" rather than just the main exhibit page. The profile pages therefore appear in the lefthand navigation once the "All Maps" page has been accessed.

Each profile page is divided into three blocks. The first block of the profile page is a Text box that includes the iframe of the individual map to the right, and a list of attributes about the text to the left. The following are included in the attributes:

- A link to the unmappable and not found place names profile of the same text (NOTE: the link on each profile says "Show unmappable and not found place names")
- Date of Composition
- Place of Composition
- Author
- Genre
- Manuscripts (entitled "MS" or "MSS", depending on whether there is more than one manuscript for this text)
- Edition
- A link to the text's French of Italy page (with the link "Read more on French of Italy")
- Related essays on EPFOI, followed by a bulleted list of the titles of related micro essays
  - NOTE: The links included on this bulleted list of related essays contain anchors to the specific essay on the "Micro Essays" page. The HTML template for this link is: <a href="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/exhibits/show/exploring-place/micro-essays#ANCHOR_TITLE"> - with "ANCHOR_TITLE" being the same name given to the essay on the "Micro Essays" page. (See: Appendix to Stage Three - Creating an Anchor)

NOTE: The content of the profile page may vary depending on the available information concerning each text

The HTML template for the first block of the "Profile Pages" page is as follows:

```
<p><iframe style="float: right;" src="[IFRAME]" frameborder="0" width="75%" height="500"></iframe></p>
<p><a href="[Link to "Unmappable and Not Found" exhibit profile page]">Show unmappable and not found place names</a></p>
<p><strong>Date of Composition:</strong> [DATE]</p>
<p><strong>Place of Composition:</strong> [PLACE]</p>
<p><strong>Author:</strong> [AUTHOR]</p>
<p><strong>Genre:</strong> [GENRE]</p>
<p><strong>MS(S):</strong> [MSS]</p>
<p><strong>Edition:</strong> [EDITION]</p>
<p><a href="[FOI LINK]">Read more on French of Italy</a></p>
```
The second block of the profile page is a File with Text box. Here, you will add the file for the public data sheet for the individual text. To do this, select the "Add Item" button, then choose the correct file for the text from the window that pops up. Click the "select item" button that appears, then the green "Apply" button in the bottom right hand corner of the following page.

NOTE: do not worry about the "text" part of the block 2.

The third block of the profile page includes notes about maps, specifically describing the markers and layers of the map.

The HTML template for the third block of the "Profile Pages" page is as follows:

```html
<p style="text-align: left;">
<em><span style="text-decoration: underline;">Note about maps</span></em>
</p>
<ul>
<li style="text-align: left;"><em>Markers outlined in white have a lower certainty, while those outlined in black have a higher certainty.</em>&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&n
</li>
<li style="text-align: left;"><em>Use the "visible layers" icon to toggle weighted maps (sized by number of occurrences) and unweighted maps (default view - same size marker for each place name).</em></li>
</ul>

Teaching with the Maps

We encourage teachers at all levels to have their students engage with the EPFOI project. Because this project may initially appear puzzling as a teaching tool without guidance on how it works and how it may be used, the "Teaching with the Maps" page provides examples of questions and projects that teachers may use pedagogically.

NOTE: "Teaching with the Maps" is still under construction as of 10/27/15. Therefore, no HTML is being included in this section of the codebook at this time.

Micro Essays

The "Micro Essays" page includes blurbs that explore questions contributors asked during the course of the project. These brief essays are meant to encourage users to think about our visualizations in similarly innovative ways.

The HTML for the top of the "Micro Essays" page is as follows:

```html
<p><a name="ANCHOR_TITLE"/></a></p>
<p style="color: #556b2f;">
<strong>The following are a series of brief sketches, intended to point out interesting features on the maps or in the data for some of the texts, and to offer ideas for more detailed inquiry.</strong></p>
<br />
<h4 style="line-height: 1.38; margin-top: 0pt; margin-bottom: 0pt;" dir="ltr">&nbsp;</h4>

The HTML template for individual entries on the "Micro Essays" page is as follows:

```html
<h4 style="line-height: 1.38; margin-top: 0pt; margin-bottom: 0pt;" dir="ltr">&nbsp;</h4>
```
Where is this Place?

"Where is this Place?" contains a table of unmappable and not found place names, as well as links and anchors to navigate the page (See: Appendix to Stage Three - Creating an Anchor). This page provides a view of the unmappable and not found places that is more easily read than the visualizations with the unmappable and not found place names superimposed in a textbox on the map. It also invites scholars visiting the website to contribute to the project by identifying a place we could not.

The HTML for the "Where is this Place?" page is as follows:

```html
<h3>Below is a list of place names we have not found or have considered unmappable. If you have identified a place, <a href="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/contact">let us know!</a></h3>
<p><a href="#aliscans">Aliscans</a> - <a href="#aquilon">Aquilon de Bavière</a> - <a href="#sicile">Chanson du Roi de Sicile</a> - <a href="#roland">La Chanson du Roland</a> - <a href="#continuazione">Continuazione dell'Entrée d'Espagne</a> - <a href="#entree">Entrée d'Espagne</a> - <a href="#estoires">Les Estoires de Venise</a> - <a href="#geste">Geste Francor</a> - <a href="#ghatrif">Ghatrif</a> - <a href="#gui">Gui de Nanteuil</a> - <a href="#antechrist">La Legende de L'Antechrist</a> - <a href="#tresor">Li Livres dou Tresor</a> - <a href="#moamin">Moamin</a> - <a href="#passion">La Passion du Christ</a> - <a href="#pharsale">Pharsale</a> - <a href="#hector">Le Roman d'Hector et Hercule</a></p>
<table style="width: 100%;">
  <tbody>
    <tr><th colspan="2"><a name="aliscans"></a>Aliscans</th><th colspan="2"><a name="aquilon"></a>Aquilon de Bavière</th><th colspan="2"><a name="roland"></a>La Chanson de Roland</th></tr>
    <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Not Found</td><td style="text-align: center;">Unmappable</td><td style="text-align: center;">Not Found</td><td style="text-align: center;">Unmappable</td><td style="text-align: center;">Not Found</td><td style="text-align: center;">Unmappable</td></tr>
    <tr valign="top"><td><ul>
      <li>Andinars, Andelard, Andeins</li>
      <li>Gambe, Gambe</li>
      <li>Gaury, Gaury</li>
      <li>Golaine</li>
      <li>Golkum, Golkum</li>
      <li>Gore & Ccedil;e</li>
      <li>Gorgotagne, Gorgo</li>
      <li>Gorant, Gorant</li>
      <li>Gories</li>
      <li>Larise</li>
      <li>Maegilse</li>
      <li>Mastic</li>
      <li>Maufonde</li>
      <li>Mont Espir</li>
      <li>Mont Mel</li>
      <li>Montagu</li>
    </ul></td>
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</table>
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<li>Montir</li>
<li>Morentin</li>
<li>Odiern, Od&iuml;erne</li>
<li>Orgenie, Orchanie</li>
<li>Orqase</li>
<li>Petelee</li>
<li>Pie</li>
<li>Pine</li>
<li>Port Aylie</li>
<li>Port Peylar&amp;ccedil;</li>
<li>Rames</li>
<li>Saint Saine em Brie</li>
<li>Salorie</li>
<li>Straenor</li>
<li>Terme, Termes</li>
<li>Urgalie</li>
<li>Val Tenebre</li>
<li>Val Termie</li>
<li>Valfondee</li>
<li>Vausegree</li>
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<li>Arase</li>
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<li>Bocellan, Bucelle</li>
<li>Calbor</li>
<li>Campagne Blance, Campagne Blanze</li>
<li>Carsidonie</li>
<li>Castel Biond</li>
<li>Castel Brun</li>
<li>Cellee Montagne</li>
<li>Cransellin, Crasel</li>
<li>Diane</li>
<li>Dunons, Dunonum</li>
<li>Elavegrit</li>
<li>Granpois</li>
<li>Ixole Grand</li>
<li>Lione</li>
<li>Maregnins</li>
<li>Mongrane</li>
<li>Monlion, Montlion, Monlions, Montlions</li>
<li>Mont Alt</li>
<li>Montalpin</li>
<li>Noble</li>
<li>Novelle, Novele</li>
<li>Plan de San Michel, Plan de Santo Michel</li>
<li>Porte Alpine</li>
<li>Porte Lucine</li>
<li>Porte Orientale</li>
<li>Rasse</li>
<li>Roche Brune</li>
<li>Ruelle</li>
<li>Ruine</li>
Sancte Marie de la Misericordie
Salvaze Pais
Salvis
Sanguine
Sant Joans, Sanctum Johanem
Saraz
Sas Blans
Tera, Terre Nove, Tere Nove
Trainim
Val Perse
Val Sarze
Val Tenebros, Val Tenebroxe
Albespine
Anglant, Anglante
Ansunam, Ansune
Aramatie
Astrolich
Calizine
Carpe
Cormaucis
Isle Pardue
Ixole Cellee
Mazone, Mazoine, Mazonie, Mazones
Montagne
Paganie
Pal&amp;eacute;s Vermoil, Pall&amp;eacute;s Vermoil
Terre Desserte
Valinferne
Val Noire
Argoio
Astant
Baldixe
Balogera
Blandie
Blandone
Breon
Cecilie
&amp;Ccedil;ironde
Durestant
Essco&amp;ccedil;a
Florentera
Galiverne
Gargille
Garmaise
Gaschogna
Joie Marinose
Letri&amp;ccedil;e
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<th>Rochefi&lt;grave&gt;re</th>
<th>Rocheflor</th>
<th>San Gorje, Saint Georges</th>
<th>Saint Mart, Sain Mart</th>
<th>Sandoigne</th>
<th>Sarie</th>
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- Ro<ccedil>e Ague
- Rochefi<grave>re
- Rocheflor
- San Gorje, Saint Georges
- Saint Mart, Sain Mart
- Sandoigne
- Sarie
- Talenbor
- Vaubouton, Valbeton
- Valestraine, Valestran<ccedil>e
- Veneor
Anglant, Anglent, Angler, Englant
Baraton
Carchus
le Val de Chaisin
Clarelle
Femenie
Guiber, Gibers
Guion, Gihon
Landereue
Lice Mont
Melliart
Noble
Orient, Orient, Or&iuml;ent, Orent
Or&iuml;aus
Pin&ccedil;onie
Port Velart
Rochenture
Sadremaine, Sandremonie
Sidonie
Tortis
Valglorie
Pontin
Carantan
Galiple
Painime
Ponent
Porte Ferie
Saint Albert, Marcamo
Sainte Terre
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<li>Paradis</li>
<li>Roche Aiguere</li>
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<li>la place de Agripe</li>
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<li>Babyloine, Babilonie, Babyloine</li>
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<li>Direu</li>
<li>Dotaim</li>
<li>Ebruic</li>
<li>Elados</li>
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<li>Esclavonie</li>
<li>Galga</li>
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<li>Mont Catoten</li>
<li>Niles</li>
<li>Occeane</li>
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<li>Mouse</li>
<li>Panfilie, Chaiffas</li>
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    <ul>
      <li>Oriant, Orient</li>
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<tr colSpan="6"><a href="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/exhibits/show/exploring-place/where-is-this-place-">Back to the top</a></tr>
</table>
Contributors

The "Contributors" page lists all the people who helped develop and research EPFOI. This includes:

- Heather Hill, Visualization and Data Collection Lead, and Contributing Author
- Tobias Hrynick, Data Analyst and Contributing Author
- Hana Kurihara and Rachael Zeltzer, Researchers
- Laura Morreale, Project Manager
- Alexander Profaci, Researcher
- David Wrisley

NOTE: EPFOI is currently waiting for David Wrisley's biography for this page (10/27/15).

The HTML for the "Contributors" page is as follows:

<h2>Heather Hill, <em>Visualization and Data Collection Lead, and Contributing Author</em></h2>
<p>Heather Hill identified place names using the indices of selected works in the French of Italy corpus, and used the collected geospatial data to plot these places using visualizations on CartoDB. She also used the Omeka platform to develop the <em>Exploring Place in the French of Italy</em> website and contributed the "Specificity of Feature Type" essay to the site. Heather is currently pursuing an M.A. in Medieval Studies at Fordham University.</p>

<h2>Tobias Hrynick, <em>Data Analyst and Contributing Author</em></h2>
<p>Tobias Hrynick contributed to the production and editing of geo-data and the analysis of that data, and contributed material for the micro-essays page. Tobias has an M.A. in Medieval Studies and is currently pursuing a PhD in History at Fordham University.&nbsp;</p>

<h2>Hana Kurihara and Rachael Zeltzer, Researchers</h2>
<p>Hana Kurihara and Rachel Zeltzer compiled and edited geo-data, and assisted Visualization and Data Collection Lead Heather Hill in its digital publication. Hana is currently pursuing a B.A. at Fordham University, while Rachael is pursuing a B.A. at Bennington College.</p>

<h2>Laura Morreale, Project Manager</h2>
<p>Laura Morreale and Dr. David Wrisley conceived of an exhibit featuring place names in the French of Italy repertoire as an extension of research questions first raised in Dr. Wrisley's literary mapping project, and in conjunction with Fordham's Website. Dr. Morreale helped define project goals and served as supervising scholar for questions concerning the French of Italy corpus. She collaborated with the technical, research, and design teams active in the effort, and supervised the development of the full-length and micro-essays included on the site. Dr. Morreale is the Associate Director of Fordham's Center for Medieval
Studies and Editor of Fordham’s French of Italy Project.<span><h2>Alexander Profaci, Researcher</h2>Alexander Profaci compiled and edited geo-data, and assisted Visualization and Data Collection Lead Heather Hill in its digital publication. Alexander is currently pursuing a M.A. in Medieval Studies at Fordham University.</span><h2>David Wrisley</h2><p>&nbsp;</p>Additional Resources

"Additional Resources" is essentially a bibliography that cites the works and projects that contributed to or relate to EPFOI. Topics in "Additional Resources" include:

- Spatial Humanities: Techniques, Theories, and Discussion
- Pre-Digital Spatialization: Some Influential Works
- Examples of Textual/Spatial Integration Projects
- French Language Writing in Italy
- Resources
- Editions

The HTML for the "Additional Resources" page is as follows:

```html
<p><a name="top"></a></p>
<p><a href="#spathum">Spatial Humanities: Techniques, Theories, and Discussion</a>&nbsp;&ndash;&nbsp;<a href="#predig">Pre-Digital Spatialization: Some Influential Works</a>&nbsp;&ndash;&nbsp;<a href="#examples">Examples of Textual/Spatial Integration Projects</a>&nbsp;&ndash;&nbsp;<a href="#foiwriting">French Language Writing in Italy</a>&nbsp;&ndash;&nbsp;<a href="editions">Editions</a></p>
<hr />
<p><a style="background-color: #ffffff;" name="spathum"></a></p>
<h3 style="text-align: left;">Spatial Humanities: Techniques, Theories, and Discussion</h3>
```
Pre-Digital Spatialization: Some Influential Works


Examples of Textual/Spatial Integration Projects

French of Italy TimeMap. Fordham Center for Medieval Studies.

Gregory, Ian, Alistair Baron, David Cooper, Andrew Hardie, Patricia Murrieta-Floreset, Paul Rayson. “Keys for Architectural History Research in the Digital Era.”


The French of Italy, Fordham Center for Medieval Studies.

Francigena: Rivista sul franco-italiano e sulle scritture francesi nel Medioevo e dell’Italia della Repubblica di Venezia

Medieval Francophone Literary Culture Outside of France, King’s College, London (KCL), University College London (UCL), and the University of Cambridge.


Geonames

Unxos GmbH.
Editions


&lt;em&gt;Entr&eacute;e d&rsquo;Espagne.&lt;/em&gt; Edited by Antoine Thomas. Paris: Firmin Didot, 1913.


La versione franco-italiana della &ldquo;Bataille d&rsquo;Aliscans&rdquo;. Testo con introduzione, note e glossario. Edited by G&uuml;nter Holtus. T&uuml;bingen: Niemeyer, 1985.


French of Italy

Download Our Data

The "Download Our Data" page contains links to all of our public data sheets for each individual text and for the composite map. This page is divided into two blocks, with the first simply being a Text box with the HTML: Use the links below to download the data sheet for each text.

The second block is a File with Text box. The files are listed in alphabetical order to the left of the text on the public page (or on the top in the editor). These files are entered by selecting the "Add Item" button. Then choose the correct file for the text from the window that pops up. Click the "select item" button that appears, then the green "Apply" button in the bottom right hand corner of the following page.
The second block includes a table to help interpret the datasheets in the text box. The HTML for this is as follows:

```html
<table style="width: 50%; float: right;">
<tbody>
<tr><th>Understanding the Data Sheets</th></tr>
<tr><td>
<ul>
<li><strong>Identifier:</strong> Edition from which data is extracted, using identification system from <a href="http://www.deaf-page.de/fr/bibl_neu.php">DEAF (Dictionnaire Étymologique de l'Ancien França"
de l'Ancien Fran&ccedil;ais)</a></li>
<li><strong>Date of Comp:</strong> Date the original text was composed, taken from <a href="http://www.arlima.net/">ARLIMA</a></li>
<li><strong>Place Name</strong>: Primary name for each place in the text</li>
<li><strong>Variants:</strong> Other names given to a place</li>
<li><strong>Occurences:</strong> Number of times this place name is identified in the text</li>
<li><strong>Location:</strong> Modern location of place</li>
<li><strong>Category:</strong> The geopolitical or geographic description of location</li>
<li><strong>Coordinates:</strong> Coordinates for each location</li>
<li><strong>Data Source:</strong> URL to the source identifying coordinates</li>
<li><strong>Uncertainty:</strong> Type of uncertainty (if any) about a given location</li>
</ul>
</td>
</tr>
<tr><td>
<p><strong>Understanding Uncertainty Codes:</strong></p>
1 = Place may be at another location<br />2 = Place is near the indicated location<br />3 = Unmappable; place can most likely never be located<br />4 = Not found, but more research may reveal a location; see: <a href="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/exhibits/show/exploring-place/where-is-this-place-">Where is this Place?</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Technical Essay**

The "Technical Essay" describes how the contributors developed and created EPFOI, both as a project and as a website.

**Contact Us**

The contact us page provides a link to the contact form for the Center for Medieval Studies's Omeka account. This contact form is a plugin from Omeka that can only appear once on the Center's account.

The HTML for the "Contact Us" page is as follows:

```html
<p style="text-align: center;">To offer feedback or suggestions about our project, go to<a title="Contact Form" href="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/contact">our contact form</a>.</p>
```

**Codebook**

The "Codebook" page of EPFOI displays the public version of this codebook.

"Maps with Unmappable and Not Found Places" Exhibit
"Maps with Unmappable and Not Found Places" was created as an exterior exhibit to the original EPFOI exhibit in order to keep the navigation on the original EPFOI website clean. This exhibit is not intended to stand alone as a website. Ideally, users will click the "Hide unmappable and not found place names" link to return to the original site, but they may be misguided by the navigation on this exhibit. Therefore, the home page serves as a redirection back to the original EPFOI home page, with the idea being that if one clicks the home page expecting to return to the original EPFOI home page, they can be easily directed back to where they want to go.

The HTML for the "Home" page is as follows:

```html
<p><img style="width: 25%; height: 10px;" src="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/files/original/13f9d91553f97c89998e504ea43e23e.jpg" alt="" /></p>
<h1 style="text-align: center;"><strong><a href="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/exhibits/show/exploring-place">Return to EPFOI Home</a></strong></h1>
<p></p>
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<br/>"Maps with Unmappable and Not Found Places" exhibit are similar to the profile pages in the original EPFOI exhibit. In the first block, they include the same profile information and display a visualization using an iframe on the right. These profile pages, however, also include a link to the contact form for users who have identified a place name that the contributors have not (see the "Contact" page description from the original EPFOI exhibit for more information on the contact form). Also, instead of providing a link to show unmappable and not found place names, they have links to their hidden unmappable and not found place name counterparts in the original EPFOI exhibit.

- A link to hide the unmappable and not found place names profile of the same text (**NOTE**: the link on each profile says "Hide unmappable and not found place names")
- Text and a link to the Center for Medieval Studies's contact form (with the text "Have you identified a place that we haven't? Let us know!" with "Let us know!" linked to the form).
- Date of Composition
- Place of Composition
- Author
- Genre
- Manuscripts (entitled "MS" or "MSS", depending on whether there is more than one manuscript for this text)
- Edition
- A link to the text's French of Italy page (with the link "Read more on French of Italy")
- Related essays on EPFOI, followed by a bulleted list of the titles of related micro essays
  - **NOTE**: The links included on this bulleted list of related essays contain anchors to the specific essay on the "Micro Essays" page. The HTML template for this link is: `<a href="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/exhibits/show/exploring-place/micro-essays#ANCHOR_TITLE"> - with "ANCHOR_TITLE" being the same name given to the essay on the "Micro Essays" page. (See: Appendix to Stage Three - Creating an Anchor)"
NOTE: The content of the profile page may vary depending on the available information concerning each text.

The HTML for the first block of the "Profile Pages" page in this exhibit is as follows:

<p><a href="[Link to original EPFOI profile]">Hide unmappable and not found place names</a></p>

<h6>Have you identified a place that we haven't? <a href="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/contact">Let us know!</a></h6>

<p><iframe style="float: right;" src="[IFRAME]" frameborder="0" width="75%" height="500"></iframe></p>

<p><strong>Date of Composition:</strong> [DATE]</p>

<p><strong>Place of Composition:</strong> [PLACE]</p>

<p><strong>Author:</strong> [AUTHOR]</p>

<p><strong>Genre:</strong> [GENRE]</p>

<p><strong>MS(S):</strong> [MSS]</p>

<p><strong>Edition:</strong> [EDITION]</p>

<p><a href="[FOI LINK]">Read more on French of Italy</a></p>

NOTE: The exception to these profile pages on the "Maps with Unmappable and Not Found Places" exhibit is the profile page of the composite map. Because this visualization (displayed using an iframe in the HTML) had so many unmappable and not found place names, it seemed more appropriate to not include any profile information on this page. Below this visualization is a link to a full comparative list of the unmappable and not found places, found in the original EPFOI exhibit's "What is this Place?" page. (HTML for link: <p style="text-align: center;"><a href="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/exhibits/show/exploring-place/all-maps/composite-map">Click Here for a Full Comparative List</a></p>)

Appendix to Stage Three

"Items" in Omeka

NOTE: EPFOI uses Items to create image URLs and downloadable datasheets.

Adding an Item

1. Select "Items" from the left hand navigation
2. Click the "Add an Item" button
3. Fill out the metadata according to Dublin Core under 'Dublin Core'
   - NOTE: EPFOI fills out only the "Title" field for each Item
4. Go to "Item Type Metadata" and select the Item Type
   - "Still Image" - image
   - "Dataset" - datasheet
5. Go to "Files" to add Item file
   - Choose a file from your computer by clicking "Choose File", selecting the file, and clicking "open"
6. If applicable, add the Item to the appropriate Collection by selecting the correct group from the drop-down menu at the bottom of the "Add an Item" pages

To retrieve the image URL

1. Select "Items" from the left hand navigation
2. Click the title of the Item you would like to use
3. To get a small thumbnail of the image, click the thumbnail of the image on the Item's profile page, then right click the thumbnail and select "copy the image URL".
4. To get the full image, click the small thumbnail as in the previous step, then click the larger thumbnail on the following page. Right click the image and select "copy the image URL"
Creating an Anchor

Anchors on a webpage allow users to directly open the page at a specific point. These anchors are useful because they not only prevent the user from having to scroll through a page to find the correct spot, but they also allow the creator of the page to direct users’ attentions to specific, meaningful points on the page.

To create an anchor on a page use the HTML code: <a name="[ANCHOR_NAME]">\</a>

- "ANCHOR_NAME" is the name that you would like to attribute to this particular anchor. This name should be unique to any other anchor on this page.

To link to an anchor

- on the same page, use the HTML code: <a href="#YourAnchor">blabla</a>
- on a different page, use the HTML code: <a href="[PAGE_URL]#[ANCHOR_NAME]">[TEXT]</a>
  
  For example: <a href="http://frenchofoutremer.com/omeka/exhibits/show/exploring-place/micro-essays#pilgrimage">Pilgrimage Sites in the Entrée d'Espagne</a>

  NOTE: "PAGE_URL" is the url for the page on which the anchor itself is located, NOT the url for the page where the new link is being placed.

Tips for EPFOI

- When a location is so far from the center of the map that including it distorts the desired visualization (such as the Arctic Sea), create a text box in the direction of that location that says "NB: [place name]", adding the place name in the appropriate place. By doing this, the main pattern of the visualization can remain while alerting the user that such a point exists. See "Stage Two - Part 4 - Item 3" for instructions on creating a text box.
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Exploring Place in the French of Italy
Contact Us

To offer feedback or suggestions about our project, go to our contact form.
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Continuazione dell'Entré d'Espagne

Date of Composition: 1300-1399

Place of Composition: Mantua, Italy [?]

Author: Niccolo da Verona

Genre: Romance Epic


Markers outlined in white have a lower certainty, while those outlined in black have a higher certainty. To learn more, visit Download Our Data.
Exploring Place in the French of Italy

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  - Continuazione dell'Entr`e d'Espagne
  - Entr`e d'Espagne
  - Les Estoires de Venise
  - Franco-Italian La Chanson de Roland
  - Geste Francor
  - Ghatrif
  - Gui de Nanteuil
  - La Legende de L'Ant`christ
  - Li Livres dou Tresor
  - Moamin
  - La Passion du Christ
  - La Pharsale
  - Le Roman d'Hector et Hercule
  - Composite Map

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- Additional Resources
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  - Codebook
- Contact Us

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Contributors

Heather V. Hill, *Visualization and Data Collection Lead, and Contributing Author*

Heather Hill identified place names using the indices of selected works in the French of Italy corpus, and used the collected geospatial data to plot these places using visualizations on CartoDB. She also used the Omeka platform to develop the *Exploring Place in the French of Italy* website and wrote the "Getting Oriented" essay. Heather is currently pursuing an M.A. in Medieval Studies at Fordham University.

Tobias Hrynick, *Data Analyst and Contributing Author*

Tobias Hrynick contributed to the production and editing of geo-data and the analysis of that data, and contributed material for the micro-essays page. Tobias has an M.A. in Medieval Studies and is currently pursuing a PhD in History at Fordham University.

Hana Kurihara and Rachael Zeltzer, *Researchers*

Hana Kurihara and Rachel Zeltzer compiled and edited geo-data, and assisted Visualization and Data Collection Lead Heather Hill in its digital publication. Hana is currently pursuing a B.A. at Fordham University, while Rachael is pursuing a B.A. at Bennington College.

Laura Morreale, *Project Manager*

Laura Morreale and Dr. David Wrisley conceived of an exhibit featuring place names in the French of Italy repertoire as an extension of research questions first raised in Dr. Wrisley's literary mapping project, *Visualizing Medieval Places*, and in conjunction with Fordham's *French of Italy* website. Dr. Morreale helped define project goals and served as supervising scholar for questions concerning the French of Italy corpus. She collaborated with the technical, research, and design teams active in the effort, and supervised the development of the full-length and micro-essays included on the site. Dr. Morreale is the Associate Director of Fordham's Center for Medieval Studies and Editor of Fordham's French of Italy Project.
Alexander Profaci, Researcher

Alexander Profaci compiled and edited geo-data, and assisted Visualization and Data Collection Lead Heather Hill in its digital publication. Alexander is currently pursuing a M.A. in Medieval Studies at Fordham University.

David Wrisley, Senior Scholar

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  - La Legende de L'Antâ©christ
  - Li Livres dou Tresor
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Download Our Data

Use the links below to download the data sheet for each text

Place Name Data Sheet for Aliscans.xlsx
Place Name Data Sheet for Aquilon de Baviere.xlsx
Place Name Data Sheet for Chanson de Roland.xlsx
Place Name Data Sheet for Chanson du Roi Sicile.xlsx
Place Name Data Sheet for Continuazione dell'Entree D'Espagne.xlsx
Place Name Data Sheet for Entree en Espagne.xlsx
Place Name Data Sheet for Estoires de Venise.xlsx
Place Name Data Sheet for Geste Francor.xlsx
Place Name Data Sheet for Ghatrif.xlsx
Place Name Data Sheet for Gui de Nanteuil.xlsx
Place Name Data Sheet for Legende de l'AntA@christ.xlsx

Understanding the Data Sheets

- **Identifier**: Edition from which data is extracted, using identification system from DEAF (Dictionnaire Étymologique de l'Ancien Français)
- **Date of Comp**: Date the original text was composed, taken from ARLIMA
- **Place Name**: Primary name for each place in the text
- **Variants**: Other names given to a place
- **Occurences**: Number of times this place name is identified in the text
- **Location**: Modern location of place
- **Category**: The geopolitical or geographic description of location
- **Coordinates**: Coordinates for each location
- **Data Source**: URL to the source identifying coordinates
- **Uncertainty**: Type of uncertainty (if any) about a given location

Understanding Uncertainty Codes:

1 = Place may be at another location
2 = Place is near the indicated location
3 = Unmappable; place can most likely never be located
4 = Not found, but more research may reveal a location; see: Where is this Place?
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  - Ghatrif
  - Gui de Nanteuil
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Entrée d'Espagne

Date of Composition: 1330

Place of Composition:
Italy

Author: Anonymous

Genre: Romance Epic

MS: Venice Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana, Fr. XXI (=252).


Related essays on EPFOI:

- Literary Representations of Demography
- Pilgrimage Sites in Entrée d'Espagne

Place Name Data Sheet for Entree en Espagne.xlsx
Note about maps
• Markers outlined in white have a lower certainty, while those outlined in black have a higher certainty. To learn more, visit Download Our Data.
• Use the "visible layers" icon to toggle weighted maps (sized by number of occurrences) and unweighted maps (default view - same size marker for each place name).

← Continuazione dell'Entrée d'Espagne
All Maps
Les Estoires de Venise →
Entrée d'Espagne

Exploring Place in the French of Italy

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  ○ Les Estoires de Venise
  ○ Franco-Italian La Chanson de Roland
  ○ Geste Francor
  ○ Ghatrif
  ○ Gui de Nanteuil
  ○ La Legende de L'Antéchrist
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Geste Francor

Date of Composition: 1300-1350

Place of Composition: Venice, Italy [?]

Author: Anonymous

Genre: Chanson de geste

MS(S): Venice, Biblioteca Nazionale Marciano Francese Z. 13 (= 256).


Read more on French of Italy

Related essays on EPFOI:

- Literary Representations of Demography

Place Name Data Sheet for Geste Francor.xlsx

Note about maps
Markers outlined in white have a lower certainty, while those outlined in black have a higher certainty. To learn more, visit Download Our Data.

Use the "visible layers" icon to toggle weighted maps (sized by number of occurrences) and unweighted maps (default view - same size marker for each place name).

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Getting Oriented

When new users open the maps from “Exploring Place in the French of Italy” (EPFOI), they often ask the same question: what do the dots represent? Most simply, the dots mark locations we have identified for places named in texts selected from a collection of French-language works written in Italy from the years 1250-1500, also known as the French of Italy corpus.

The maps that first appear on the screen feature separate points (the dots), with one point per place name. A place name, however, might also appear more than once, indicating the relative significance of that place in a particular text. The number of times a place name appears in a text is also known as the number of occurrences. To see how many times a place is mentioned within a text, users may toggle from the “simple map” view (one point per locale) to a “weighted” map view (found under the “Visible layers” option bar) which makes the points larger or smaller depending the number of occurrences. We have also customized the dots on both the simple and the weighted maps so that those with black borders indicate a high level of certainty concerning the placement of this point, and those with white borders signal a lower level of certainty concerning the location of the place mentioned in the text.[1]

Users also ask how we collected the information that now appears on the map. The answer stems from two different stages of the project: the data collection phase and the plotting, or “visualization,” phase. Data collection for this project involved four different steps: First, we looked through the printed index of the editions of each of the texts we
used, to see which place names were mentioned and to find variations in the spelling of each place (spelling variations happen frequently in medieval texts). Second, we identified the location of each place and the corresponding latitudes and longitudes using two different websites, Geonames.org and Wikipedia’s Geohack. Third, we scanned the edition from which we got our place names and converted the printed version of the text from a pdf file to a plain text file, which allowed us to search through the text electronically. Finally, we uploaded our converted plain text file into AntConc, a program that searches through texts (also called text-mining) to determine the number of occurrences of each location.\[2\]

After the data collection phase, we created maps of that data, or visualizations, using the mapping platform CartoDB. These visualizations serve as the starting point for new considerations of how these places were understood in French-language writings from medieval Italy. Although the place-name index of a printed edition may invite readers to think about places as they read and programs like AntConc allow us to scan electronic versions of an edition for trends within a certain text or group of texts, map visualizations, like the ones presented here, allow us to see patterns geographically rather than textually. Even though the maps do not provide meaning for these patterns, a visualization prompts the user to consider why clusters or patterns appear in one place or another and what they might indicate for the text.

Users may also like to know more about the French of Italy and what qualifies as its corpus. In the mid-thirteenth century, authors from regions that traditionally used Italian dialects for their every-day communications began to compose texts in French, and French-language texts that were composed outside of the peninsula were also copied and circulated throughout Italy. Many different kinds of French-language texts were created and copied in Italy, from prose and verse romances to business contracts to merchant maps. The entire extant French of Italy corpus consists of roughly 200 works, from which we have selected a random sample of sixteen texts as a starting point.

The last and perhaps most important question concerning the EPFOI is the following: what can the dots do and why should I care? At the very least, the dots as they appear on the screen invite users into the conversation on literary geography. Literary geography engages users in questions about location, landscape, and other ideas of space in literature, and allows for more creative thinking of human geography (that is, human activity and its interactions with the physical environment) through literature.

EPFOI uses the dots to express literary geography in a way that allows users to interact with the data. These maps do not consider medieval spatial conception or explore medieval map-making, but rather provide a modern framework for understanding places in medieval literature. These places range in scale from landmarks to continents, vary in authenticity from the physically visible to the abstract, and span from ancient times to the author’s own time-period. As such, these visualizations simply ask open-ended questions about place in the French of Italy corpus, revealing patterns in place that beg to be manipulated by the user and considered with other literary data.

As with any scholarly endeavor, there are limitations to EPFOI. Names of places, for example, are often indistinguishable from names of people, making it difficult to identify whether the occurrence of a name is geographic or human. This confusion allows us to question the significance a geographic place might have when it also recalls a person or literary character. In a more technical example, the spelling variations that appear frequently in the French of Italy corpus make it difficult to regulate an electronic search, though this difficulty opens up a new ways of thinking about a text and how these differences in spelling might reflect the perception of place in literature. In short, one lesson of these limitations is to be cautious when interpreting a map visualization and consider some of the larger implications of place names. These place names should not be taken entirely out of context but instead as part of both a visual and textual pattern that contribute to their significance in the text and in the French of Italy as a whole.

- Heather V. Hill
[1] For more information on uncertainty, see “Understanding Uncertainty Codes” on our Download Our Data page.

[2] For more information on the technical aspects of our project, please visit our Technical Essay.

Getting Oriented

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  - Ghatrif
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Ghatrif

Show unmappable and not found place names

Date of Composition: 1249-1272

Author: Anonymous

Genre: Treatise


Related essays on EPFOI:

- [Human and Natural Components of Place](#)
- [To be French, or to be Italian? Geographic Orientations of the French of Italy](#)
- [Trade Routes](#)

Place Name Data Sheet for Ghatrif.xlsx

Note about maps

- **Markers outlined in white have a lower certainty, while those outlined in black have a higher certainty. To learn more, visit Download Our Data.**
• Use the "visible layers" icon to toggle weighted maps (sized by number of occurrences) and unweighted maps (default view - same size marker for each place name).

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  - Geste Francor
  - Ghatrif
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  - La Legende de L'Antichrist
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Gui de Nanteuil

**Show unmappable and not found place names**

**Date of Composition:** 1175-1225

**Places of Composition:**
- Florence, Italy
- Venice, Italy

**Author:** Anonymous

**Genre:** Chanson de geste

**MSS:**
- Florence, Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale II.IV.588
- Venice, Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana Fr. X


Read more on French of Italy

Related essays on EPFOI:

- [Literary Representations of Demography](#)
- To be French, or to be Italian? Geographic Orientations of the French of Italy
- Imagined Saracen Spaces

Place Name Data Sheet for Gui de Nanteuil.xlsx

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← Ghatrif

All Maps

Gui de Nanteuil

→ La Legende de L'Antéchrist

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Exploring Place in the French of Italy

Welcome to “Exploring Place in the French of Italy,” a project of Fordham's Center for Medieval Studies. The goal of the site is to map all of the place names mentioned in a selection of medieval French-language works created or copied on the Italian peninsula from roughly 1250 to 1500 and featured on Fordham's French of Italy website.

Mapping place names provides a view of these texts that varies from more traditional approaches, which often focus on close reading or the examination of one particular textual tradition over time. Exploring these texts from a more distant vantage point is a valuable exercise for both literary and historical interpretation – the maps you see displayed here suggest patterns which call out for explanation, either through a study of the texts themselves or the context of their production. This approach is especially appropriate for the French of Italy corpus, where the choice of a non-native language -- that is French instead of Latin or a local Italian dialect -- invites these sorts of textual and contextual explanations. For readers interested in the Middle Ages more broadly, these maps provide a way of understanding the places medieval Italians described and imagined when they chose to write in French.

This site contains maps of all the identifiable place names for sixteen individual French language texts written in Italy, as well as a composite map that plots all of the place-names mentioned in our chosen corpus (the simple map view plots all of these points only once). Users may also see how frequently particular sites are mentioned, both for individual works and for the corpus as a whole (the weighted map view provides this data). The essays that accompany this collection of maps explain the value of a geographic approach and detail the technical process of developing the project. The micro-essays page highlights questions that came to us as we created the maps, and invites users to think through these visualizations in similarly innovative ways. To this end, the accumulated data underlying these maps can be examined, downloaded, and re-purposed by our site users.

This project grows out of a collaboration with another digital project, Visualizing Medieval Places, initiated by Dr. David Joseph Wrisley, a 2014-2015 Medieval Fellow at Fordham's Center for Medieval Studies. More on the collaborative nature of this project can be found on the contributors page. Visitors interested...
in creating similar projects will be interested in the technical essay, which outlines our process in building the exhibit and collectively curating our data.

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La Legende de L'Antéchrist

Date of Composition: 1251

Place of Composition: Verona, Italy

Author: Anonymous

Genre: Poem

MS: Paris, Bibliotheque de l'Aresenal 3645


Read more on French of Italy

Place Name Data Sheet for Legende de l'Antéchrist.xlsx

Note about maps

- Markers outlined in white have a lower certainty, while those outlined in black have a higher certainty. To learn more, visit Download Our Data.
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La Passion du Christ

Show unmappable and not found place names

Date of Composition: 1300-1399

Place of Composition: Italy

Author: Niccolo da Verona

Genre: Romance Epic

MS: Venice, Marciana, STR. APP. 39


Read more on French of Italy

Place Name Data Sheet for La Passion du Christ.xlsx

Note about maps

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Use the "visible layers" icon to toggle weighted maps (sized by number of occurrences) and unweighted maps (default view - same size marker for each place name).

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  - La Legende de L'Antichrist
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Le Roman d'Hector et Hercule

Show unmappable and not found place names

Date of Composition: 1300-1324

Places of Composition:
Venice, Italy
Florence, Italy

Author: Anonymous

Genre: Epic

MSS:
- Florence, Biblioteca Riccardiana 2433
- Oxford, Bodlían Canon Misc.450
- Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, Fr. 821
- Vatican City, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Vat. Lat. 14740 (fragment)
- Venice, Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana, Fr. XVIII


Read more on French of Italy

Related essays on EPFOI:
To be French, or to be Italian? Geographic Orientations of the French of Italy

Place Name Data Sheet for Le Roman d'Hector et d'Hercule.xlsx

Note about maps

- Markers outlined in white have a lower certainty, while those outlined in black have a higher certainty. To learn more, visit Download Our Data.
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← La Pharsale All Maps Composite Map →
Le Roman d'Hector et Hercule

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Les Estoires de Venise

Show unmappable and not found place names

Date of Composition: 1267-1275

Place of Composition:
Venice, Italy

Author: Martin da Canal

Genre: Venetian History

MS: Florence, Biblioteca Ronciana, MS 1919


Read more on French of Italy

Related essays on EPFOI:

- Literary Representations of Demography
- To be French, or to be Italian? Geographic Orientations of the French of Italy
- Trade Routes

Place Name Data Sheet for Estoires de Venise.xlsx
Note about maps

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Micro Essays

The following are a series of brief sketches, intended to point out interesting features on the maps or in the data for some of the texts, and to offer ideas for more detailed inquiry.

**Imagined Saracen Spaces**

The most unusual topographic feature of the “The Song of Roland,” is the very large number of imaginary, unmappable places mentioned in the text. These unmappable places are largely inhabited by Saracens, and reinforce the rhetorical mirroring of the empires of Charlemagne and Marsilla throughout the poem, by constructing a relatively detailed, though largely fictional, Islamic world. The *Aquilon de Baviere*, in which the hero is initially raised among Muslims, shows a similar effort to expand the Islamic world and a relatively thorough treatment of Asia, Africa, and especially Spain. The island of Majorca in *Gui de Nanteuil* and other related works is, as the kingdom of Agolant, a recurring villain of the Chanson de Geste genre, given a relatively thorough (though likely entirely fictional) description. In each case, fictional particulars are used to fill out real regions, as part of a process of creative extrapolation that blurred real and imagined geographies.

*Tobias Hrynick*

See: *Aquilon de Bavière*, *Franco-Italian La Chanson de Roland*, *Gui de Nanteuil*

*Image from BnF Français 343 anc. 6964*

**Pilgrimage Sites in the Entrée d'Espagne**

The *Entrée d'Espagne* shows a striking orientation towards pilgrimage sites. At first glance, the most striking feature of this map is the line of places across the northern Iberian peninsula, corresponding to the pilgrimage route of the Camino de Santiago, with a second arc of toponyms following the Ebro river valley (also part of the Route del Ebro of the Camino). Only slightly less remarkable is the cluster of
places located in the Holy land. Added to these is another grouping in north-west Andalusia, which at the time of the text's composition had recently been re-taken by Christian forces (perhaps an attempt to fuse the legendary Carolingian conquests with the historical Reconquista). Together, these sites show a concern with and equation of peaceful pilgrimage, and the armed "pilgrimage," of crusading.

Tobias Hrynick

See: Entrée d'Espagne

Image from "St. James the Greater," by Carlo Crivelli

Trade Routes

Several interesting patterns can be detected in the place-names references by the *Estoires de Venise*. Three basic clusters can be discerned: one (unsurprisingly) around Venice itself, extending south-east to encompass much of the Adriatic coast; a second in the Aegean (the site of a number of engagements with the Genoans in the War of St. Sabas), and a third around the Holy Land. Taken broadly, this map speaks to both the extent and the limitations of the Venetian trade network – important hubs of the eastern spice trade which Venice exploited, like the Levant and Byzantium, are visible, but also visible is the lack of penetration inland, or strong understanding of the ultimate sources of these goods. Notably, the strong coastal orientation throughout the eastern Mediterranean is not replicated in the west – though the west is less referenced overall, the penetration is deeper, and is oriented not along the coast, but along an axis running roughly between Provençe and the northern coast of France (see Place Names and Population Density, above). The pattern suggests that Venetian understanding of their market greatly outstripped their knowlege of their suppliers.

It is also interesting to compare the patterns of the *Estoires de Venise* with those of the *Moamin* and *Ghatrif*. The coastal orientation is entirely absent here -- extreme prestige goods like falcons were less impacted by the difficulties of overland transport even than the high-value low-bulk goods from the eastern trade.

Tobias Hrynick

See: Les Estoires de Venise, Ghatrif, Moamin

Image from Image from BnF Francais 343 anc. 6964

To be French, or to be Italian? Geographic Orientations of the French of Italy

A fundamental question implicit in this project is why Italian writers chose to compose, copy, or translate works in French. One possible explanation is itself geographic -- a notion that texts about France should be in French. While a Franco-centric orientation holds true for texts concerning the Matter of France (matiere de France) epic cycle, the focus on French sites is absent from several of the maps in our collection. Most startling is the *Moamin and Ghatrif*, where place-names in France are entirely absent. The *Pharsale* and
Hector et Hercule, as well as the Estoires de Venise, though they mention a few places in France, are also clearly oriented elsewhere.

It is necessary, therefore, to consider non-geographical explanations for the use of French in these cases. One possibility is that the language conveyed a degree of prestige -- the translation of the Moamin and the Ghatrif for Frederick II into French might make sense in this context. It is also possible French was a useful stand-in for Latin as an international language for matters as aggressively secular as hunting and hawking, which nevertheless were of interest to a large and multi-lingual audience. This might also help to explain the inclusion of the Matter of Rome texts in the French of Italy corpus, which would have had a similar broad, secular audience. In the case of the Estoires de Venise, this international value of the language seems to have been calculated to be effective both as a way of discussing the Holy Land and reaching out to the growing Angevin power in Italy: the geographic foci of this text may in fact provide a reason for the choice of language, even though France itself is little referenced.

By contrast, texts from the Matter of France maintain strong geographic concentrations in that region, and do not show an obvious attempt to re-orient geographically for an Italian audience. The Venetian Gui de Nanteuil is a particularly interesting example, since it not only maintains the French concentration, but even maintains a French orientation for the Italian sites -- they are all located on the west coast, away from Venice's own sphere of interest.

Tobias Hrynick

See: Les Estoires de Venise, Ghatrif, Gui de Nanteuil, Moamin, Le Roman d'Hector et Hercule, Pharsale

Image from BnF Francais 343 anc. 6964

Literary Representations of Demography

A notable feature on many of the text maps is a dense arc of place-name references stretching roughly from Ravenna to Boulogne-sur-Mer: the arc into Italy proper might be regarded as an extension of this same central axis of settlement. This clustering is probably tied not to a particular bias of the authors of the French of Italy, but to broader demographic trends: it was along this axis that much of the urban development of later medieval Europe also occurred.

Tobias Hrynick

See: Composite, Aliscans, Entrée d'Espagne, Les Estoires de Venise, Geste Francor, Gui de Nanteuil

Image from BnF Francais 343 anc. 6964

Human and Natural Components of Place

Mapping place-names invariably does two things -- it describes a physical landscape, and a human one. Though both elements are invariably present, one may be much more prominent than another in a
particular case. For instance, “the river Styx,” is much more prominent as a human notion which does not map to a particular geographic site, but was nevertheless imagined as a river, so that issues of landscape were still at play. By contrast, a real river like the Rhône primarily embodies a natural feature of the physical landscape -- the Rhône does not denote a group of people, or a geopolitical entity, as so many of our placenames do. Nevertheless, the appearance of the Rhône in our sources inevitably introduces a human observer and commentator.

Differences between cultural and natural features are not highlighted in our maps, but some interesting features can be perceived from a study of the data. The most intensely culturalized sites are villes -- particularly notable is the frequency with which these sites appear in the texts as eponyms of individuals. This remains true even for descriptions of the Islamic world, when the villes were at times invented. Larger regions (corresponding more closely to modern countries) appear much less in the corpus overall, and show some surprising orientations towards the natural world; they appear quite frequently as the places of origins for animals -- especially hawks and horses. Insofar as French of Italy texts are concerned, one might conclude that people come from villes, while animals come from countries. An interesting project which might be undertaken in the future would be to compare this trend in Italian texts to French texts from less urbanized areas such as France or England to test whether the same distinction holds.

Tobias Hrynick

See: Aliscans, Ghatrif, Moamin

Image from British Library Harley 7026

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Moamin

Show unmappable and not found place names

Date of Composition: 1249-1272

Author: Anonymous

Genre: Treatise


Related essays on EPFOI:

- Human and Natural Components of Place
- To be French, or to be Italian? Geographic Orientations of the French of Italy
- Trade Routes

Place Name Data Sheet for Moamin.xlsx

Note about maps

- Markers outlined in white have a lower certainty, while those outlined in black have a higher certainty. To learn more, visit Download Our Data.
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La Pharsale

Date of Composition: 1341-1343

Place of Composition: Ferrara, Italy

Author: Niccolo da Verona

Genre: Romance Epic

MS: Geneva, Bibliothèque publique et universitaire, français, 81, f. 55-72


Read more on French of Italy

Related essays on EPFOI:

- To be French, or to be Italian? Geographic Orientations of the French of Italy

Place Name Data Sheet for La Pharsale.xlsx

Note about maps
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Use the "visible layers" icon to toggle weighted maps (sized by number of occurrences) and unweighted maps (default view - same size marker for each place name).

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Technical Essay

Fordham's Center for Medieval Studies developed “Exploring Place in the French of Italy” in three stages: Data Collection, Map Visualization, and Website Creation. This page details each step and describes the programs and platforms we used to create EPFOI.

Stage 1: Data Collection

The first stage of EPFOI, Data Collection, was completed in four steps. First, we examined the printed index of each selected text to compile a list of place names mentioned in the edition. We did this manually to ensure that we had properly identified a place name, rather than a person's name or another non-place name. In some instances, the edition had no index but the text itself was so short (such as Chanson du Roi de Sicile), we simply skimmed the text for place names and included them in our data.

Second, we used digital gazetteers, or geographical directories, to identify modern locations that might correspond to each of the place names found in the index. Our preferred gazetteers were Geonames.org and Geohack, which is the gazetteer developed by Wikipedia. After locating the corresponding name and place, we copied the latitude and longitude assigned to each locale and inserted the coordinates into our datasheets.

Third, we scanned our texts electronically and uploaded the images into ABBYY FineReader, a type of optical character recognition (OCR) software. ABBYY FineReader allowed us to convert the scanned images, of each text into a different text format, called a plain text file.

Finally, we used the freeware program AntConc to determine the number of occurrences of each location in the plain text file. AntConc searches plain text for instances of a string of characters (i.e. the place name) and creates a concordance to aid textual analysis. We then added the number of occurrences to our datasheets.

Stage 2: Map Visualizations

After we collected the data and inserted into our datasheets, we used the mapping platform CartoDB to present our information geographically. CartoDB is a web mapping tool built on open-source software that is offered as a “freemium” service, meaning it is free for accounts up to a certain size. CartoDB users can upload datasheets or connect them to their account and manipulate the code to display the perfect map. Once a visualization (map) is created, it can be published via the url or embedded into a
website via an iframe, available through the “Publish” button in the upper right hand corner. We have chosen the embedding option, placing the iframe for each visualization in the HTML code for the corresponding profile page on Omeka.

**Stage 3: Website Creation**

EPFOI is built on Omeka, a free open-source platform initially created to curate online exhibits. We created each page of EPFOI in the “Exhibits” plugin, using HTML to format each page. Some pages, such as the profile pages and the “Download Our Data” page, include downloadable datasheets that can be shared via the “Items” plugin Omeka. Items are cataloged by the Dublin Core Metadata standards and allow for documents, images, and other media to be displayed on Omeka websites.

For an in depth step-by-step guide to the technical work of EPFOI, please visit our codebook.

[1] Geohack is accessible through the Wikipedia entries for different locations by clicking on the coordinates in the upper left corner of a place’s page.

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Li Livres dou Tresor

Date of Composition: 1260-1266

Place of Composition: Florence, Italy

Author: Brunetto Latini

Genre: Encyclopedia

MSS:
MSS copied in Italy:
- Paris, bnf, fr. 569
- Paris, bnf, fr. 1113
- Paris, bnf, Maz 3871
- Paris, bnf, fr. 1114
- Paris, bnf, fr. 2024
- Paris, bnf, fr. 726
- Paris, bnf, fr. 1110

MS which may have been copied in Italy:
- Bergamo, Biblioteca Civica, Cassaforte 2.5
- Ferrara, Biblioteca Comunale Ariostea, II.280
- Lyon, Bibliothèque municipal, 781
- Lyon, Bibliothèque municipal, 948
- Naples, Biblioteca Nazionale, I.G.017
- Oxford, Bodlian Library, Douce 319
- Rome, ms. reg. lat. 1320
Verona, Biblioteca Capitolare, DVIII


Read more on French of Italy

Place Name Data Sheet for Li Livres dou Tresor.xlsx

Note about maps

- Markers outlined in white have a lower certainty, while those outlined in black have a higher certainty. To learn more, visit Download Our Data.
- Use the "visible layers" icon to toggle weighted maps (sized by number of occurrences) and unweighted maps (default view - same size marker for each place name).

← La Legende de L'Antéchrist

All Maps

Li Livres dou Tresor

Moamin →

Exploring Place in the French of Italy

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Micro Essays
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- Contributors
- Additional Resources
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- Technical Essay
  - Codebook
- Contact Us

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Below is a list of place names we have not found or have considered unmappable. If you have identified a place, let us know!

Where is this Place?

| Mont Mel | Montagu | Montir | Morentin | Odierne, Odiern | Orgenie, Orcanie | Orqase | Peteleee | Pie | Pine | Port Aylie | Port Peylarç | Rames | Saint Saine em Brie | Salorie | Straenor | Termes, Termes | Urgalie | Val Tenebre | Val Termie | Valfondee | Vausegree |

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<th>Continuazione dell'Entree D'Espagne</th>
<th>Entrée d'Espagne</th>
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<td>Orchanie, Orquenie</td>
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<td>Anglant, Anglent, Angle</td>
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N/A  
N/A  
N/A  

- Baramatie, Arimatea  
- Alarmes  
- Arais  
- Mont Crassus  
- Doable  
- Erable  
- Gaduel  
- detrers de Galace  
- Heumus  
- Inde  
- deter de Montir  
- Mouse  
- Panfilie, Chaiffas  
- Pelouse  
- Sansogne  
- Sidogne  
- Teolofe  
- Zastelle  

- Orient  

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**Le Roman d'Hector et d'Hercule**

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<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Portviel
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Aliscans

Date of Composition: 1225-1275

Place of Composition: Venice, Italy [?]

Author: Anonymous

Genre: Chanson de geste

MS: Venice, Biblioteca Nazionale Marciano Francese VIII (= 252)


Read more on French of Italy

Markers outlined in white have a lower certainty, while those outlined in black have a higher certainty. To learn more, visit Download Our Data.
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← Composite Map with Unmappable and Not Found
Maps with Unmappable and Not Found Places

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Aquilon de Bavière

Date of Composition: 1379-1407

Place of Composition: Rome, Italy [?]

Author: Raffaele da Verona

Genre: Chanson de geste

MS: Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France, nouvelles acquisitions françaises, 22389, 2 f.


Read more on French of Italy

Place Name Data Sheet for Aquilon de Baviere.xlsx

Note about maps
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Franco-Italian Chanson de Roland

Date of Composition: 1350

Place of Composition: Venice, Italy[?]

Author: Anonymous

Genre: Chanson de geste

MSS:
- Châteauroux, Bibliothèque Municipale, cote 1
- Venice Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana fr. Z IV (225)
- Venice Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana fr. Z VII (251)


Roland on French of Italy

Place Name Data Sheet for Chanson de Roland.xlsx
Note about maps

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← Les Estoires de Venise  Franco-Italian Chanson de Roland  → Geste Francor

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Chanson du Roi Sicile

Date of Composition: 1282

Places of Composition:
Arras, France
Sicily, Italy

Author: Adam de la Halle

Genre: Chanson de geste


Place Name Data Sheet for Chanson du Roi Sicile.xlsx

Note about maps

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Composite Map with Unmappable and Not Found

Click Here for a Full Comparative List
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Continuazione dell'Entrée d'Espagne

Date of Composition: 1300-1399

Place of Composition: Mantua, Italy [?]

Author: Niccolo da Verona

Genre: Romance Epic

Use the "visible layers" icon to toggle weighted maps (sized by number of occurrences) and unweighted maps (default view - same size marker for each place name).

Maps with Unmappable and Not Found Places

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Entrée d'Espagne

Date of Composition: 1330

Place of Composition: Italy

Author: Anonymous

Genre: Romance Epic

MS: Venice Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana, Fr. XXI (=252).


Read more on French of Italy

Place Name Data Sheet for Entree en Espagne.xlsx

Note about maps

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Continuazione dell'Entrée d'Espagne

Maps with Unmappable and Not Found Places

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Proudly powered by Omeka.
Geste Francor

Date of Composition: 1300-1350

Place of Composition: Venice, Italy [?]

Author: Anonymous

Genre: Chanson de geste

MS(S): Venice, Biblioteca Nazionale Marciano Francesce Z. 13 (= 256).


Read more on French of Italy

Place Name Data Sheet for Geste Francor.xlsx

Note about maps
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Ghatrif

Have you identified a place that we haven’t? Let us know!

Date of Composition: 1249-1272

Author: Anonymous

Genre: Treatise


Place Name Data Sheet for Ghatrif.xlsx

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Gui de Nanteuil

Date of Composition: 1175-1225

Places of Composition:
Florence, Italy
Venice, Italy

Author: Anonymous

Genre: Chanson de geste

MSS:
- Florence, Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale II.IV.588
- Venice, Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana Fr. X


Read more on French of Italy
Note about maps

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La Legende de L'AntÃ©christ

Have you identified a place that we haven't? Let us know!

Date of Composition: 1251

Place of Composition:
Verona, Italy

Author: Anonymous

Genre: Poem

MS: Paris, Bibliotheque de l'Aresenal 3645


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Note about maps

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La Passion du Christ

Date of Composition: 1300-1399

Place of Composition: Italy

Author: Niccolo da Verona

Genre: Romance Epic

MS: Venice, Marciana, STR. APP. 39


Read more on French of Italy

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Le Roman d'Hector et Hercule

Date of Composition: 1300-1324

Places of Composition:
Venice, Italy
Florence, Italy

Author: Anonymous

Genre: Epic

MSS:
- Florence, Biblioteca Riccardiana 2433
- Oxford, Bodlidian Canon Misc.450
- Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, Fr. 821
- Vatican City, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Vat. Lat, 14740 (fragment)
- Venice, Bibliotheca Nazionale Marciana, Fr. XVIII

Note about maps

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Les Estoires de Venise

Date of Composition: 1267-1275

Place of Composition: Venice, Italy

Author: Martin da Canal

Genre: Venetian History

MS: Florence, Biblioteca Ronciana, MS 1919


Read more on French of Italy

Place Name Data Sheet for Estoires de Venise.xlsx

Note about maps

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Moamin

Have you identified a place that we haven’t? Let us know!

Date of Composition: 1249-1272

Author: Anonymous

Genre: Treatise


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Moamin

Maps with Unmappable and Not Found Places

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Pharsale

Have you identified a place that we haven’t? Let us know!

Date of Composition: 1341-1343

Place of Composition:
Ferrara, Italy

Author: Niccolo da Verona

Genre: Romance Epic

MS: Geneva, Bibliothèque publique et universitaire, français, 81, f. 55-72


Read more on French of Italy

Place Name Data Sheet for La Pharsale.xlsx

Note about maps

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Li Livres dou Tresor

Date of Composition: 1260-1266

Place of Composition: Florence, Italy

Author: Brunetto Latini

Genre: Encyclopedia

MSS:

MSS copied in Italy:

- Paris, bnf, fr. 569
- Paris, bnf, fr. 1113
- Paris, bnf, Maz 3871
- Paris, bnf, fr. 1114
- Paris, bnf, fr. 2024
- Paris, bnf, fr. 726
- Paris, bnf, fr. 1110

MS which may have been copied in Italy:

- Bergamo, Biblioteca Civica, Cassaforte 2.5
- Ferrara, Biblioteca Comunale Ariostea, II.280
- Lyon, Bibliothèque municipal, 781
- Lyon, Bibliothèque municipal, 948
- Naples, Biblioteca Nazionale, I.G.017

Read more on French of Italy

Place Name Data Sheet for *Li Livres dou Tresor*.xlsx

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← La Legende de L'Antéchrist Li Livres dou Tresor Moamin →

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