

Baroque AI: Publication Prototype

Class participants

2023-04-27

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Chapter 1

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Date: 28.04.2023

DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.7873444

Repository URL: <https://github.com/Ahmad19111/catalogue-003>

1.1 Based on Baroque AI: Publication Prototype

1.2 Part of the series: Baroque TOC

Programme instructions

2023-03-17

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Book cover: Reworking of Baroque pearl with enamelled gold mounts set with rubies. Creative Commons CC0 1.0 Universal Public Domain Dedication. This file was donated to Wikimedia Commons as part of a project by the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

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Chapter 2

Colophon

Fork title: Ahmad19111/catalogue-003

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PUBLISHING FROM COLLECTIONS USES OF COMPUTATIONAL PUBLISHING AND LINKEDOPEN DATA

Open Science Lab - TIB Hannover

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Chapter 3

Aleppo

Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aleppo>

3.0.1 City

Aleppo is a city in Syria, which serves as the capital of the Aleppo Governorate, the most populous governorate of Syria. With an estimated population of 2,098,000 residents as of 2021, it is Syria's second-largest city and also one of the largest cities in the Levant region.

Aleppo is one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world; it may have been inhabited since the sixth millennium BC. Excavations at Tell as-Sawda and Tell al-Ansari, just south of the old city of Aleppo, show that the area was occupied by Amorites by the latter part of the third millennium BC. That is also the time at which Aleppo is first mentioned in cuneiform tablets unearthed in Ebla and Mesopotamia, which speak of it as part of the Amorite state of Yamhad, and note its commercial and military importance. Such a long history is attributed to its strategic location as a trading center between the Mediterranean Sea and Mesopotamia.

For centuries, Aleppo was the largest city in the Syrian region, and the Ottoman Empire's third-largest after Constantinople (now Istanbul) and Cairo. The city's significance in history has been its location at one end of the Silk Road, which passed through Central Asia and Mesopotamia. When the Suez Canal was inaugurated in 1869, much trade was diverted to sea and Aleppo began its slow decline. At the fall of the Ottoman Empire after World War I, Aleppo lost its northern hinterland to modern Turkey, as well as the important Baghdad Railway connecting it to Mosul. In the 1940s it lost its main access to the sea, by Antakya and İskenderun, also to Turkey. The growth in importance of Damascus in the past few decades further exacerbated the situation. This decline may have helped to preserve the old city of Aleppo, its medieval architecture and

traditional heritage. It won the title of the Islamic Capital of Culture 2006, and has had a wave of successful restorations of its historic landmarks. The Battle of Aleppo (2012–2016) occurred in the city during the Syrian Civil War, and many parts of the city had suffered massive destruction. Affected parts of the city are currently undergoing reconstruction. An estimated 31,000 people were killed in Aleppo during the conflict.

3.1 History

Aleppo has scarcely been touched by archaeologists, since the modern city occupies its ancient site. The earliest occupation of the site was around 5000 BC, as shown by excavations in Tallet Alsauda.

Aleppo appears in historical records as an important city much earlier than Damascus. The first record of Aleppo comes from the third millennium BC, in the Ebla tablets when Aleppo was referred to as Ha-lam (). Some historians, such as Wayne Horowitz, identify Aleppo with the capital of an independent kingdom closely related to Ebla, known as Armi, although this identification is contested. The main temple of the storm god Hadad was located on the citadel hill in the center of the city, when the city was known as the city of Hadad.

Chapter 4

Activity: Paintings catalogue in Jupyter Notebook

Objective: Make a selection of nine paintings for the exhibition catalogue to be selected from Wikidata and rendered multi-format in Quarto.

The below Python code uses SPARQLWrapper to retrieve data from Wikidata based on a SPARQL query.

Wikidata link: <http://www.wikidata.org/entity/Q27978030>

Title: Q27978030

Creator: <http://www.wikidata.org/.well-known/genid/e1a1d42edd6898f08870940f93af92bb>

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Wikidata link: <http://www.wikidata.org/entity/Q27978034>

Title: Q27978034

Creator: <http://www.wikidata.org/.well-known/genid/c11b26a08ab822f4ac67111d6a1c347d>



Wikidata link: <http://www.wikidata.org/entity/Q27978038>

Title: Q27978038

Creator: Q651795

10CHAPTER 4. ACTIVITY: PAINTINGS CATALOGUE IN JUPYTER NOTEBOOK



Wikidata link: <http://www.wikidata.org/entity/Q27978039>

Title: Q27978039

Creator: <http://www.wikidata.org/.well-known/genid/978a9fa5439228d315e593fef98918f4>



Wikidata link: <http://www.wikidata.org/entity/Q27978043>

Title: Q27978043

Creator: Q2632216

12CHAPTER 4. ACTIVITY: PAINTINGS CATALOGUE IN JUPYTER NOTEBOOK



Wikidata link: <http://www.wikidata.org/entity/Q27978048>

Title: Q27978048

Creator: Q934540



Wikidata link: <http://www.wikidata.org/entity/Q27978051>

Title: Q27978051

Creator: <http://www.wikidata.org/.well-known/genid/ca000ef5d74f8c9aafa72037332af757>

14CHAPTER 4. ACTIVITY: PAINTINGS CATALOGUE IN JUPYTER NOTEBOOK



Wikidata link: <http://www.wikidata.org/entity/Q27978051>

Title: Q27978051

Creator: <http://www.wikidata.org/.well-known/genid/ca000ef5d74f8c9aafa72037332af757>



Wikidata link: <http://www.wikidata.org/entity/Q27978054>

16CHAPTER 4. ACTIVITY: PAINTINGS CATALOGUE IN JUPYTER NOTEBOOK

Title: Q27978054

Creator: Q974195



Wikidata link: <http://www.wikidata.org/entity/Q27978054>

Title: Q27978054

Creator: Q974195

18CHAPTER 4. ACTIVITY: PAINTINGS CATALOGUE IN JUPYTER NOTEBOOK



Wikidata link: <http://www.wikidata.org/entity/Q27978055>

Title: Q27978055

Creator: Q974195



Wikidata link: <http://www.wikidata.org/entity/Q27978056>

20CHAPTER 4. ACTIVITY: PAINTINGS CATALOGUE IN JUPYTER NOTEBOOK

Title: Q27978056

Creator: Q700524



Wikidata link: <http://www.wikidata.org/entity/Q27978058>

Title: Q27978058

Creator: <http://www.wikidata.org/.well-known/genid/609c2e55a3e1deab200782a4d5806d4b>



Wikidata link: <http://www.wikidata.org/entity/Q27978061>

Title: Q27978061

Creator: Q2256804

22CHAPTER 4. ACTIVITY: PAINTINGS CATALOGUE IN JUPYTER NOTEBOOK



Wikidata link: <http://www.wikidata.org/entity/Q27978062>

Title: Q27978062

Creator: Q2632216



Chapter 5

Activity: Embedded video in Jupyter Notebook

Objective: Running and editing Jupyter Notebooks in MyBinder and retrieving video and 3D models as embeds.

5.1 Video embedding

The below Python code experiments with retrieving video data via iframe embedding.

```
<IPython.core.display.HTML object>
```

5.2 3D model embedding

The below Python code experiments with retrieving 3D data via iframe embedding.

```
<IPython.core.display.HTML object>
```

```
<IPython.core.display.HTML object>
```

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Chapter 6

Custom Collection - SW

Custom Collection by Simon Worthington (April 23): Paintings by Lucas Cranach the Elder <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q191748>.

The collection Notebook only contains the SPARQL query and needs additional Python adding to parse the metadata output.



Madonna under the Fir Tree



Saint Eustace



Judith with two female companions



Maria Hilf



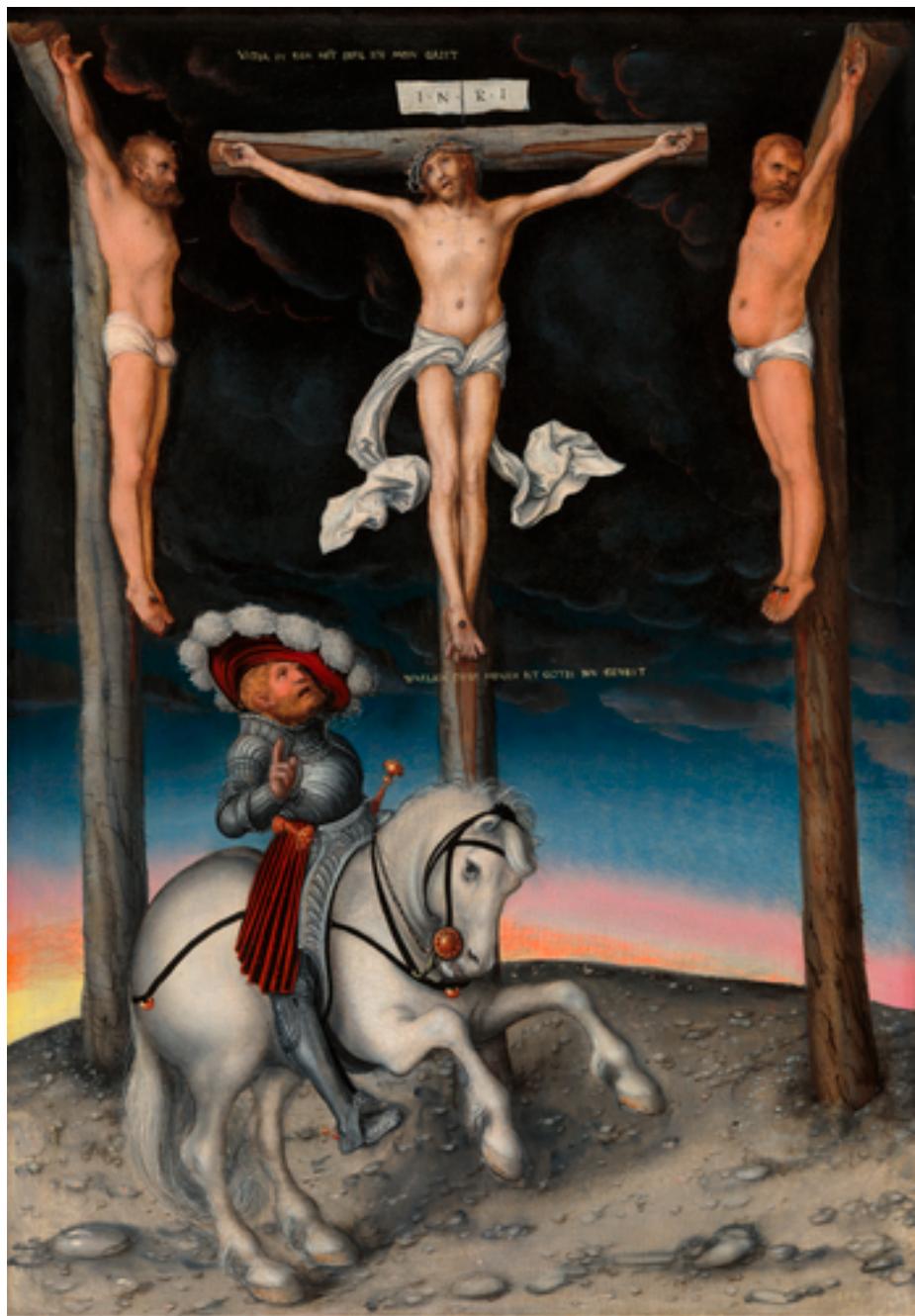
Cupid Complaining to Venus



The Three Graces

The Crucifixion with the Converted Centurion

c:\Users\simon\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python39\lib\site-packages\PIL\Image.py:3074: DecompileWarning: warnings.warn(





Madonna with Child with Young John the Baptist



Female Portrait



Melancholy



Melancholy

Cardinal Albrecht of Brandenburg in front of the Crucified Christ





A Faun and His Family with a Slain Lion



Rest on the Flight to Egypt



The Crucifixion



Adam and Eve



Christ blessing the children.



Portrait of a girl with forget-me-nots



Herkules and Omphale



Madonna and Child



Virgin and Child with Saint Catherine of Alexandria

The Mystic Marriage of Saint Catherine of Alexandria with Saints Dorothy, Mar-



garet and Barbara