



Frederick II: architectural heritage of Sicily and Apulia

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Project overview

The aim of this project is to investigate the Italian architectural heritage. The focus is on the figure of Frederick II, King of Sicily from 1198, King of Germany from 1212, King of Italy and Holy Roman Emperor from 1220 and King of Jerusalem from 1225. Frederick II built castles through the Holy Roman Empire, including Italy.

The main goal is to create new RDF triples regarding the ArCo Ontology to enrich the ArCo Knowledge Graph.

Possible improvements have been proposed with regard

to:

- o Depiction
- o Layout
- o Construction elements
- o Commissioner
- o Event or situation in time



Methodology

01

**Exploration of the ArCo ontologies
and knowledge graph through the
ArCo SPARQL Query Editor**

02

Usage of SPARQL query language

03

**Usage of LLMs to retrieve pieces
of information to enrich the KG
and prompting techniques to
generate the best responses**

04

**Usage of GITHUB to publish a
website**



Identifying the topic

To start exploring ArCo, a SPARQL query is used to verify whether Frederick II exists in the ontology.

```
PREFIX arco: <https://w3id.org/arco/ontology/arco/>
PREFIX rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>
ASK
WHERE{
  ?person rdfs:label "Federico II di Svevia".
}
```

<https://w3id.org/arco/resource/Agent/46dcc52443cd7818dc4c2adc90dee902>

The screenshot shows a web page with the following details:

rdfs:label	Federico II di Svevia
I0:name	Federico II di Svevia
rdf:type	I0:Agent

Since the existence of Frederick is ascertained, a second query is built to identify the resource.

```
PREFIX arco: <https://w3id.org/arco/ontology/arco/>
PREFIX rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>
SELECT ?s
WHERE {
  ?s rdfs:label "Federico II di Svevia".
}
```





The Agent “Federico II di Svevia” is not associated with any depiction. Therefore, a SPARQL query is used to research visual documentation about the Emperor.

PREFIX arco: <<https://w3id.org/arco/ontology/arco/>>

PREFIX a-cd:

<<https://w3id.org/arco/ontology/context-description/>>

PREFIX agent: <<https://w3id.org/arco/resource/Agent/>>

PREFIX rdfs:

<<http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>>

SELECT DISTINCT ?cp

WHERE {

?cp a arco:HistoricOrArtisticProperty ;

rdfs:label ?l .

FILTER(REGEX(?l, "Ritratto di Federico II di Svevia","i"))

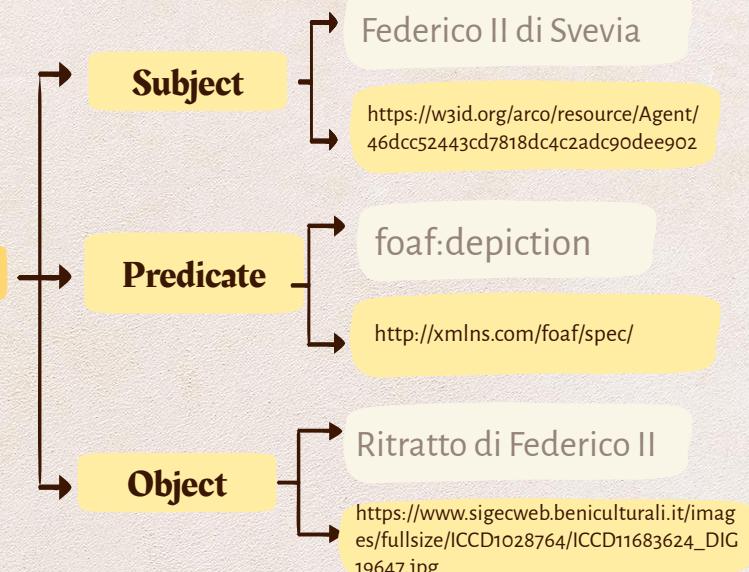
}

IRI:

<https://w3id.org/arco/resource/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/0100035876>



1st Triple



Ritratto di Federico II di Svevia (dipinto, opera isolata) - ambito olandese (seconda metà sec. XVII)

Architectural assets

A query is constructed to identify the different architectural assets existing in ArCo.

```
SELECT DISTINCT ?type  
WHERE {  
?cp a  
arco:ArchitecturalOrLandscapeHeritage ;  
dc:type ?type .  
}
```

SPARQL | HTML5 table

"torre-difensiva"

"porta-urbana"

"**castello**"

"cappella-privata"

"chiesa-conventuale"

Emperor Frederick II left evidence of himself mainly in the castles. The "castello" asset is found among the entities existing in th KG, and therefore chosen as element of interest.

Architectural assets

The following query is useful to determine all the different kinds of castles.

```
SELECT DISTINCT ?type
WHERE {
  ?cp a arco:ArchitecturalOrLandscapeHeritage ;
    dc:type ?type .
  FILTER(CONTAINS(LCASE(?type), "castello"))
}
```

SPARQL | HTML5 table

"castello-feudale, medievale"

"**castello-svevo**"

"castello, rocca"

Since it is the most widespread architectural style in the Frederician era, the Swabian castle, "castello-svevo", represents the core topic of the research.

Through the next query, only two Swabian castles appear in the ArCo ontology.

PREFIX arco:

<<https://w3id.org/arco/ontology/arco/>>

PREFIX dc: <<http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/>>

PREFIX rdfs:

<<http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>>

SELECT ?type (COUNT(?cp) AS ?count)

WHERE {

?cp a arco:ArchitecturalOrLandscapeHeritage ;

dc:type ?type .

FILTER(CONTAINS(LCASE(?type), "castello"))

}

GROUP BY ?type

ORDER BY DESC(?count)

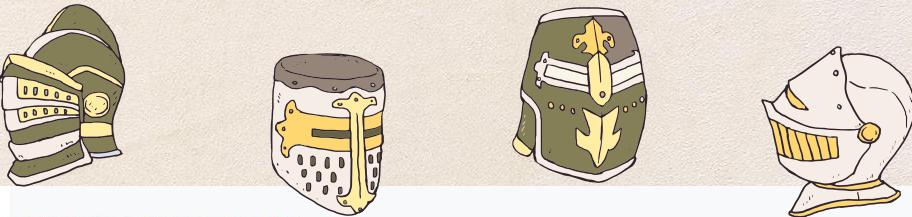


SPARQL | HTML5 table

"castello-svevo"

2

Surprisingly, the results of the next query reveal that the two Swabian castles in Italy are grouped by two region IDs, "16" and "19", respectively Apulia and Sicily.



SPARQL | HTML5 table

numeroCastelli	regionId	regionCount
1	"19"	1
1	"16"	1

```
SELECT (COUNT(?cp) AS ?numeroCastelli)
?regionId (COUNT(?regionId) AS
?regionCount)
WHERE
{
?cp a
arco:ArchitecturalOrLandscapeHeritage ;
dc:type ?o ;
arco:regionIdentifier ?regionId .
FILTER(str(?o) = "castello-svevo")
}
GROUP BY ?regionId
```



The subsequent query is useful to retrieve the cultural properties' IRI's.

PREFIX arco: <<https://w3id.org/arco/ontology/arco/>>
PREFIX rdfs: <<http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>>
PREFIX dc: <<http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/>>

```
SELECT DISTINCT ?cp ?label ?regionId
WHERE {
  {
    ?cp a arco:ArchitecturalOrLandscapeHeritage ;
        dc:type ?type ;
        rdfs:label ?label ;
        arco:regionIdentifier ?regionId .
    FILTER(str(?type) = 'castello-svevo' && str(?regionId) = '16')
  }
  UNION
  {
    ?cp a arco:ArchitecturalOrLandscapeHeritage ;
        dc:type ?type ;
        rdfs:label ?label ;
        arco:regionIdentifier ?regionId .
    FILTER(str(?type) = 'castello-svevo' && str(?regionId) = '19')
  }
}
ORDER BY ?regionId
```

SPARQL | HTML5 table

cp	label	regionId
https://w3id.org/arco/resource/ArchitecturalOrLandscapeHeritage/1600007230	"CASTEL DEL MONTE (castello, svevo) - Andria (BT) "@en	"16"
https://w3id.org/arco/resource/ArchitecturalOrLandscapeHeritage/1600007230	"CASTEL DEL MONTE (castello, svevo) - Andria (BT) "@it	"16"
https://w3id.org/arco/resource/ArchitecturalOrLandscapeHeritage/1900261125-0	"Castello Svevo (castello, svevo) - Augusta (SR) "@en	"19"
https://w3id.org/arco/resource/ArchitecturalOrLandscapeHeritage/1900261125-0	"Castello Svevo (castello, svevo) - Augusta (SR) "@it	"19"

<https://w3id.org/arco/resource/ArchitecturalOrLandscapeHeritage/1600007230>

IRI Castel del Monte



<https://w3id.org/arco/resource/ArchitecturalOrLandscapeHeritage/1900261125-0>

IRI Castello di Augusta



The LLM Chat GPT is exploited to research for all the Swabian castles built in Southern Italy, more specifically in Sicily and Apulia, beating heart of Frederick's reign.

Zero-shot prompting

ChatGPT ▾

Can you make a list of all the Swabian Castles in Sicily and Apulia?



Certainly! Here's a list of notable Swabian (Hohenstaufen) castles in Sicily and Apulia. These castles were built or significantly enhanced during the rule of the Hohenstaufen dynasty in the 12th and 13th centuries, especially under Emperor Frederick II.

The results show numerous others than listed in the ArCo ontology. Consequently, attempts will be made to establish whether these castles exist in the ontology, or if they are listed under a different dc:type.



Sicily

1. **Castello Ursino (Catania)** - Built in the 13th century by Frederick II, serving as a royal castle.
2. **Castello Maniace (Syracuse)** - Commissioned by Frederick II in the mid-13th century, located on Ortigia island.
3. **Castello di Milazzo (Milazzo)** - Originally Norman, expanded during the Swabian period.
4. **Castello di Montalbano Elicona (Montalbano Elicona)** - Further developed under Frederick II.
5. **Castello di Enna (Enna)** - Known as the Lombardy Castle, fortified during the Hohenstaufen rule.
6. **Castello di Adrano (Adrano)** - An earlier Norman structure expanded during the Swabian period.
7. **Castello di Augusta (Augusta)** - Built by Frederick II, this castle played a strategic role in controlling the eastern coast of Sicily.



Apulia

1. **Castel del Monte (Andria)** - A masterpiece of medieval military architecture, commissioned by Frederick II in the 1240s.
2. **Castello Svevo di Bari (Bari)** - Rebuilt by Frederick II in 1233 on the ruins of a Norman castle.
3. **Castello di Trani (Trani)** - Built by Frederick II in 1233, a classic example of a Swabian fortress.
4. **Castello di Lucera (Lucera)** - Developed into a significant fortification by Frederick II.
5. **Castello di Brindisi (Brindisi)** - Known as the Swabian Castle, rebuilt under Frederick II.
6. **Castello di Taranto (Taranto)** - Reconstructed under Swabian rule in the early 13th century.
7. **Castello di Gioia del Colle (Gioia del Colle)** - Restored and expanded by Frederick II.



Queries that don't show results

Through the following queries and similar ones, it is attempted to retrieve resources of specific castles, before suggested by ChatGPT

```
PREFIX arco: <https://w3id.org/arlo/ontology/arlo/>
PREFIX rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>
SELECT DISTINCT ?cp ?label
WHERE {
    ?cp a arco:ArchitecturalOrLandscapeHeritage ;
        rdfs:label ?label .
    FILTER(REGEX(?label, "Castello Ursino", "i"))
}
```

```
PREFIX arco: <https://w3id.org/arlo/ontology/arlo/>
PREFIX rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>
SELECT DISTINCT ?cp ?label
WHERE {
    ?cp a arco:ArchitecturalOrLandscapeHeritage ;
        rdfs:label ?label .
    FILTER(REGEX(?label, "Castello di Brindisi", "i"))
}
```



Few-shot prompting

ChatGPT is used to find other names the castles can be listed under

ChatGPT ▾

Q: Quali altri nomi ha il castello di Milazzo?
A: Il castello di Milazzo è conosciuto anche come Cittadella fortificata di Milazzo.
Q: Quali altri nomi ha il castello di Taranto?
A: Il castello di Taranto è conosciuto anche come Castel Sant'Angelo.
Q: Quali altri nomi ha il castello di Adrano?
A: Il castello di Adrano è conosciuto anche come Castello Spinola-Caracciolo.
Q: Quali altri nomi ha il castello di Brindisi?



Il castello di Brindisi è conosciuto anche come Castello Svevo o **Castello di Terra**

By modifying the FILTER(REGEX) of the previous query, it is aimed to retrieve the Brindisi Castle, also known as "Castello di Terra"

```
PREFIX arco: <https://w3id.org/arco/ontology/arco/>
PREFIX rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>
SELECT DISTINCT ?cp ?label
WHERE {
  ?cp a arco:ArchitecturalOrLandscapeHeritage ;
    rdfs:label ?label .
  FILTER(REGEX(?label, "Castello di Terra", "i"))
}
```



<https://w3id.org/arco/resource/ArchitecturalOrLandscapeHeritage/1600314494>

SPARQL | HTML5 table

cp	label
https://w3id.org/arco/resource/ArchitecturalOrLandscapeHeritage/0900061566	"Castello di Terrarossa (castello, feudale) - Licciana Nardi (MS) (XV)"@en
https://w3id.org/arco/resource/ArchitecturalOrLandscapeHeritage/0900061566	"Castello di Terrarossa (castello, feudale) - Licciana Nardi (MS) (XV)"@it
https://w3id.org/arco/resource/ArchitecturalOrLandscapeHeritage/1600314494	"Castello Svevo o Castello di Terra o Castello Grande (castello) - Brindisi (BR) (XIII)"@en
https://w3id.org/arco/resource/ArchitecturalOrLandscapeHeritage/1600314494	"Castello Svevo o Castello di Terra o Castello Grande (castello) - Brindisi (BR) (XIII)"@it

Possible improvements

Research for the castles Frederick II built in Italy

Identify the resources of all the Swabian castles (not described as "castello-svevo") in the ArCo ontology

Look for the nature or genre of the resource

Modify the dc:type into "castello-svevo"

Example from Castello di Brindisi

Castello Svevo o Castello di Terra o Castello Grande (castello) - Brindisi (BR) (XIII)
https://w3id.org/arco/resource/ArchitecturalOrLandscapeHeritage/1600314494

rdfs:comment castello, Castello Svevo o Castello di Terra o Castello Grande

dc:type

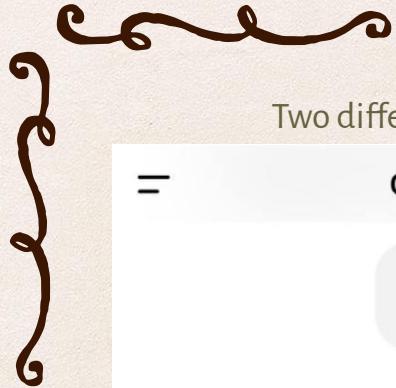
castello

IMPROVEMENT

dc:type

castello-svevo





The Brindisi Castle is not associated with the Layout class.

Two different LLMs (Gemini and ChatGPT) are used to inquire what plan the castle presents.



= ChatGPT >

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t

Di che forma è la pianta del Castello Svevo di Brindisi?

La pianta del Castello Svevo di Brindisi è di forma rettangolare. Questo castello, costruito durante il periodo svevo sotto l'imperatore Federico II, presenta una struttura fortificata con torri angolari quadrate. La sua configurazione rettangolare è tipica dell'architettura militare sveva, progettata per difesa e controllo strategico del territorio circostante.

Gemini ▾

G Che forma ha la pianta del castello svevo di Brindisi?

Mostra bozze ▾

La pianta del castello svevo di Brindisi ha una forma **trapezoidale**, con un cortile interno quadrangolare circondato da mura alte e torri. ▾

- Il nucleo originario, risalente all'epoca sveva, presenta un mastio d'ingresso e sei torri: due circolari, tre quadrate e una pentagonale.

Castello Svevo di Brindisi pianta

The comparison between the two shows different responses:

- ChatGPT submits a partially incorrect piece of information;
- Gemini provides a faithful answer, supported by the attached planimetry,

This query is used to retrieve the “trapezoidale” asset in the Layout class of the construction-description ontology.

PREFIX arco:

<<https://w3id.org/arco/ontology/construction-description/>>

PREFIX rdf: <<http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>>

```
SELECT ?layout  
WHERE {  
?layout rdf:type arco:Layout .  
FILTER(CONTAINS(STR(?layout), "trapezoidale"))  
}
```



asimmetrico trapezoidale

<https://w3id.org/arco/resource/Layout/0500140090-asimmetrico-trapezoidale>

<<https://w3id.org/arco/ontology/construction-description/Layout>>

2nd and 3rd Triple

Castello di Brindisi

<https://w3id.org/arco/resource/ArchitecturalOrLandscapeHeritage/1600314494>

a-cd: hasLayout

<https://w3id.org/arco/ontology/construction-description/hasLayout>

Asimmetrico
Trapezoidale

<https://w3id.org/arco/resource/Layout/0500140076-asimmetrico-trapezoidale>

S

Asimmetrico
Trapezoidale

<https://w3id.org/arco/resource/Layout/0500140076-asimmetrico-trapezoidale>

P

a-cd:isLayoutOf

<https://w3id.org/arco/ontology/construction-description/isLayoutOf>

O

Castello di Brindisi

<https://w3id.org/arco/resource/ArchitecturalOrLandscapeHeritage/1600314494>





The focus is now on the Augusta Castle: The LLama LLM is employed in order to point out the main construction elements of the Augusta Swabian Castle. Response shows the “Tower” as first listed element, therefore a query to establish whether the “torre” asset exists in the Construction Element Class is created.

PREFIX arco:

<<https://w3id.org/arco/ontology/construction-description>>

PREFIX rdf: <<http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>>

PREFIX rdfs: <<http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>>

SELECT ?asset ?label

WHERE {

?asset rdf:type arco:ConstructionElement .

?asset rdfs:label ?label .

FILTER(CONTAINS(LCASE(?label), "torre"))

}

https://w3id.org/arco/resource/Veneto/ConstructionElement/CRV-PG_oooooo6-torre - IRI Torre



What construction elements has the Augusta castle?



1. Walls and towers: The castle has a complex system of walls and towers that provide a strong defense against invaders. The walls are made of limestone and brick, and the towers are constructed with a combination of stone and brick.

Triples



4th

S

Castello di Augusta

<https://w3id.org/arco/resource/ArchitecturalOrLandscapeHeritage/1900261125-0>

P

a-con:hasConstructio
nElement

<<https://w3id.org/arco/ontology/construction-description/hasConstructionElement>>

O

Torre

https://w3id.org/arco/resource/Veneto/ConstructionElement/CRV-PG_oooooo6-torre

5th

Torre

https://w3id.org/arco/resource/Veneto/ConstructionElement/CRV-PG_oooooo6-torre

a-con:isConstruction
ElementOf

<https://w3id.org/arco/ontology/construction-description/isConstructionElementOf>

Castello di Augusta

<https://w3id.org/arco/resource/ArchitecturalOrLandscapeHeritage/1900261125-0>



ChatGPT is put to use in order to retrieve the common commissioner of the three main castles this project focuses on: Castel del Monte, Castello di Brindisi and Castello di Augusta.

ChatGPT



Question: Which commissioner do these three castles have in common?
Context: Select the better answer.
Options:
A) Guglielmo Gonzaga of Mantua
B) Frederick II of Swabia
C) Ferdinand II of Aragon
D) Elisabeth I

The castles depicted in the images are:
1. Castel del Monte (First image): Built by Frederick II of Swabia.
2. Castello di Brindisi (Second image): Built by Frederick II of Swabia.
3. Castello di Augusta (Third image): Built by Frederick II of Swabia.

Given this information, the commissioner these three castles have in common is:
B) Frederick II of Swabia

Scrivi un messaggio a ChatGPT

The three Swabian castles, in the ArCo KG, are not associated with the figure of Frederick II. A research in the context-description ontology points out two object properties, useful to connect Architectural Heritage and Agent.

Object Properties

[hasCommittent](https://w3id.org/arco/ontology/context-description/hasCommittent) [isCommittentIn](https://w3id.org/arco/ontology/context-description/isCommittentIn)

has acquisition has acquisition type has activity operator has activity responsible has activity sponsor has age has age of death interpretation has age type has agent with responsibility has alternative dating type has anomaly has anomaly type has archaeological property survey type has archaeometric diagnostic survey type has archival record set has archive has associated object has attached documentation has attributed author has author has authority file cataloguing agency has authorship attribution has bibliography has bibliography type has biological taxon has category has change of availability has change of availability type has circumstance has circumstance type has coin issuance has coin member has collection has collector has commission has commitent has comparison bibliographic entry has construction company has context bibliographic source has copyright has copyright holder has creation location has cultural geographic area has cultural property estimate has cultural property stage has cultural scope has dating has derivated work type is bibliography of is bibliography of is bibliography type of is biological taxon of is change of availability of is change of availability type of is circumstance of is circumstance type of is coin issuance of is coin member of is collection in is collector of is commission of is committent in is comparative bibliographic source of is construction company of is context bibliographic source of is copyright holder in is copyright of is creation location of is cultural geographic area of is cultural property estimate of is cultural property stage in is cultural scope of is dating event of is dating of is derivated work type of is designation in time of is detection method of is documentation of is documentation type of is domicile of is edition of is editor of is element involved in is entity involved in is estimate of is export import certification of is export import certification type of is export office of is finding context of is finding context type of is finding location of is format of is fruition of is functional purpose of is genus in is interpretation criterion of is intervention eligible by is intervention eligible by is intervention on is intervention role in is intervention type of is inventory identifier responsible of is inventory of is inventory situation of is involved in is issuer in is issuing agency of is issuing state in

IRIs

<https://w3id.org/arco/ontology/context-description/hasCommittent>

<https://w3id.org/arco/ontology/context-description/isCommittentIn>

6th and 7th triple

S



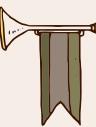
Federico II di Svevia

<https://w3id.org/arco/resource/Agent/46dcc52443cd7818dc4c2adc9odee902>

O

Two new sets of triples are constructed to connect the Commissioner and the Castles.

P



a-cd:isCommittentIn

<https://w3id.org/arco/ontology/context-description/isCommittentIn>

O



Castel del Monte

V <https://w3id.org/arco/resource/ArchitecturalOrLandscapeHeritage/1600007230>

Castello di Brindisi

V <https://w3id.org/arco/resource/ArchitecturalOrLandscapeHeritage/1600314494>

Castello di Augusta

<https://w3id.org/arco/resource/ArchitecturalOrLandscapeHeritage/1900261125-0>

S

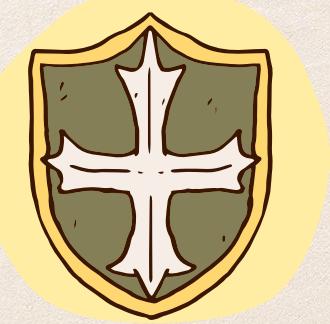


P



Cultural Events

In order to investigate the possible cultural events present in the ArCo KG, a query is developed to look for the assets of the class EventOrSituationInTime

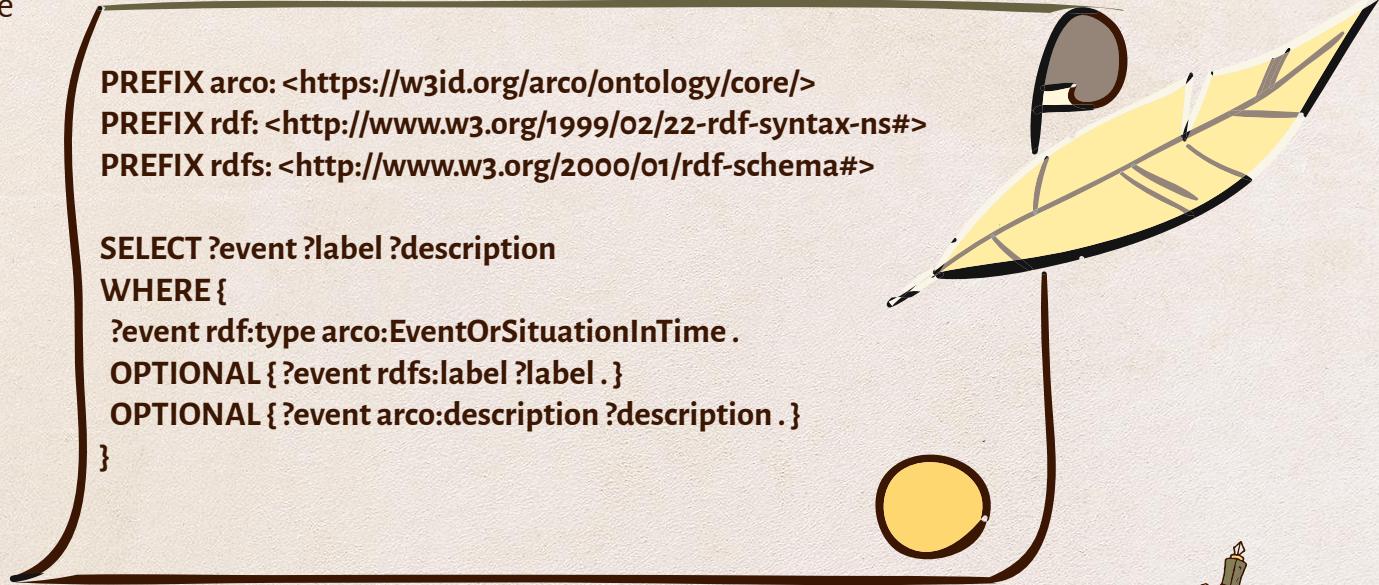


```
PREFIX arco: <https://w3id.org/arlo/ontology/core/>
PREFIX rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>
PREFIX rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>
```

```
SELECT ?event ?label ?description
WHERE {
  ?event rdf:type arco:EventOrSituationInTime .
  OPTIONAL { ?event rdfs:label ?label . }
  OPTIONAL { ?event arco:description ?description . }
}
```

SPARQL | HTML5 table

event	label
https://w3id.org/arlo/resource/Event/eve-s56-rsef18a	"Cena medievale "
https://w3id.org/arlo/resource/Event/eve-s56-rsef18b	"Visita del castello "



Three different LLMs are asked the same question:

 Is a visit to the castle one of the possible events of a castle? Yes or no?

 Yes.

 ChatGPT 

Is a visit to the castle one of the possible events of a castle? Yes or no?

 Yes.

 Gemini ▾

Is a visit to the castle one of the possible events of a castle? Yes or no?

 no

 why not?

 You're right, there's a flaw in the previous answer.

A visit to the castle is definitely a possible event that can happen at a castle. Throughout history, castles have served many purposes, and tourism and public access are common functions for many castles today.

The confusion might lie in the difference between an event inherent to the castle itself (like raining on the roof) and an event involving the castle but caused by external factors (like a visitor walking through the gates).

Three different LLMs are asked the same question, this time regarding the activities that specifically concern Castel del Monte:



Quali sono le attività previste a Castel Del Monte?



Castel del Monte! È un luogo storico e culturale straordinario in Puglia, Italia. Ecco alcune delle attività previste che potresti fare durante la tua visita:

1. **Visita guidata**: esplora l'interno del castello con una guida esperta che ti racconterà la storia e i segreti dell'edificio.



Quali sono le attività previste a Castel Del Monte?

Castel del Monte è una delle principali attrazioni turistiche della Puglia, noto per la sua architettura unica e la sua storia affascinante. Ecco alcune delle attività che puoi fare durante una visita a Castel del Monte:

1. Visita Guidata del Castello:

- Esplora l'interno del castello con una guida esperta che può raccontarti la storia e i segreti di questa costruzione ottagonale del XIII secolo, costruita per volere di Federico II di Svevia.

2. Tour Autoguidato:

- Se preferisci esplorare a tuo ritmo, puoi optare per un tour autoguidato utilizzando brochure informative o audioguide disponibili all'ingresso.

A

Quali sono le attività previste a Castel Del Monte?

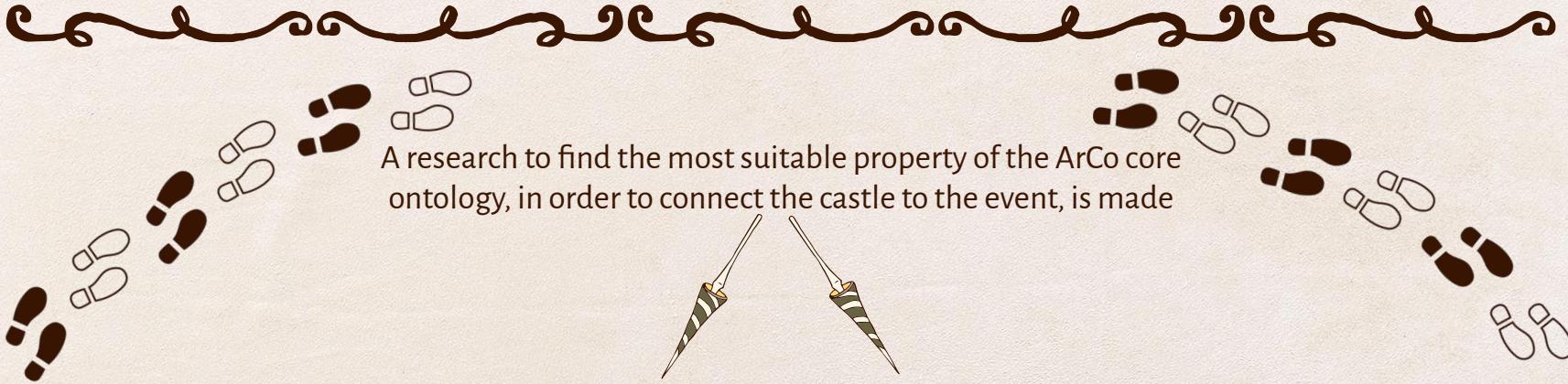
Mostra bozze ▾

Castel del Monte, con la sua maestosa architettura e la sua storia affascinante, offre un'esperienza unica ai visitatori. Sebbene non siano previste attività specifiche all'interno del castello (come spettacoli o laboratori), la visita rappresenta di per sé un'esperienza coinvolgente.

Cosa puoi fare a Castel del Monte:

- **Visita guidata**: Numerose guide turistiche esperte offrono visite guidate che svelano i misteri e le curiosità legate alla costruzione e all'utilizzo del castello. Potrai scoprire aneddoti sulla vita di Federico II, ammirare i dettagli architettonici e comprendere il significato simbolico di questa straordinaria opera.
- **Esplorazione autonoma**: Se preferisci un'esperienza più personale, puoi visitare il castello in autonomia. Un depliant informativo ti accompagnerà alla scoperta delle sale, delle torri e del cortile interno.

The three different LLMs' responses are analogous, especially considering the listing order: all of them list the “tour of the castle” in first position.



involves^{op}

IRI: <https://w3id.org/arco/ontology/core/involves>

Current version:

stable

is defined by

<https://w3id.org/arco/ontology/core>

This property represents the link to a situation or event

is involved in^{op}

IRI: <https://w3id.org/arco/ontology/core/isInvolvedIn>

Current version:

stable

is defined by

<https://w3id.org/arco/ontology/core>

The inverse object property of involves.

Combining the obtained pieces of information, two new triples are constructed in order to associate Castel Del Monte with its main activity and vice versa.

8th and 9th triple



SUBJECT

Castel del Monte

<https://w3id.org/arco/resource/ArchitecturalOrLandscapeHeritage/1600007230>

PREDICATE

arco-core:Involves

<https://w3id.org/arco/ontology/core/involves>

OBJECT

Visita del Castello

<https://w3id.org/arco/resource/Event/eve-s56-rse-f18b>

Visita del Castello

<https://w3id.org/arco/resource/Event/eve-s56-rse-f18b>

arco-core:isInvolvedIn

<https://w3id.org/arco/ontology/core/isInvolvedIn>

Castel del Monte

<https://w3id.org/arco/resource/ArchitecturalOrLandscapeHeritage/1600007230>



Conclusion

The proposed improvements address crucial aspects such as depiction, layout, construction elements, the role of the commissioner, and related historical events. Currently, the knowledge graph exhibits numerous gaps in linking Frederick II with his architectural commissions. These enhancements will not only enrich the quality and depth of the available information but also contribute to a better understanding of the scope of Frederick II's works and his historical impact.

This project aims not only to improve the existing knowledge graph but also to lay a solid foundation for future research and studies on Italy's architectural heritage and the figure of Frederick II.



In conclusion, the investigation into Italy's architectural heritage, with a particular focus on Frederick II, has underscored the necessity for substantial enrichment of the ArCo Knowledge Graph.

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<https://giorgiaaq.github.io>

