

# Wikidata 101

Why Wikidata matters and what it can do for you

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“People must know the past to understand  
the present and to face the future.”

Nellie McClung

# Mary Wollstonecraft



From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Mary Wollstonecraft** (27 April 1759 – 10 September 1797) was an English writer, philosopher, and advocate of [women's rights](#). During her brief career, she wrote novels, treatises, a [travel narrative](#), a history of the [French Revolution](#), a [conduct book](#), and a children's book. Wollstonecraft is best known for *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* (1792), in which she argues that women are not naturally inferior to men, but appear to be only because they lack education. She suggests that both men and women should be treated as rational beings and imagines a [social order](#) founded on reason.

Until the late 20th century, Wollstonecraft's life, which encompassed several unconventional personal relationships, received more attention than her writing. After two ill-fated affairs, with [Henry Fuseli](#) and [Gilbert Imlay](#) (by whom she had a daughter, [Fanny Imlay](#)), Wollstonecraft married the philosopher [William Godwin](#), one of the forefathers of the anarchist movement. Wollstonecraft died at the age of 38, eleven days after giving birth to her second daughter, leaving behind several unfinished manuscripts. This daughter, Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, became an accomplished writer herself, as [Mary Shelley](#), whose best known work was *Frankenstein*.

After Wollstonecraft's death, her widower published a *Memoir* (1798) of her life, revealing her unorthodox lifestyle, which inadvertently destroyed her reputation for almost a century. However, with the emergence of the [feminist movement](#) at the turn of the twentieth century, Wollstonecraft's advocacy of women's equality and critiques of conventional femininity became increasingly important. Today Wollstonecraft is regarded as one of the founding [feminist philosophers](#), and feminists often cite both her life and work as important influences.

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- Biography
  - Early life
  - "The first of a new genus"
  - France and Gilbert Imlay
  - England and William Godwin
  - Death and Godwin's *Memoirs*
- Legacy
- Major works

**Mary Wollstonecraft**



Mary Wollstonecraft by John Opie (c. 1797)

<b>Born</b>	27 April 1759 <a href="#">Spitalfields, London, England</a>
<b>Died</b>	10 September 1797 (aged 38) <a href="#">Somers Town, London, England</a>
<b>Notable work</b>	<i>A Vindication of the Rights of Woman</i>
<b>Spouse</b>	<a href="#">William Godwin</a>
<b>Partner</b>	<a href="#">Gilbert Imlay</a>
<b>Children</b>	<a href="#">Frances "Fanny" Imlay</a> <a href="#">Mary Shelley</a>

# Mary Wollstonecraft

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Mary Wollstonecraft (1759-1797), was the author of [A Vindication of the Rights of Woman](#) and mother of [Mary Shelly](#). Her husband [William Godwin](#) was one of the most prominent [atheists](#) of his day.

# Mary Wollstonecraft

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

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**Mary Wollstonecraft** ([April 27, 1759](#) - [September 10, 1797](#)) was the author of *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* and mother of [Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley](#). Her husband [William Godwin](#) was one of the most prominent [atheists](#) of his day and a forefather of the [anarchist](#) movement.

Her father - a quick-tempered and unsettled man, capable of beating wife, child, or dog - was the son of a manufacturer who made money in [Spitalfields](#), when Spitalfields was prosperous. Her mother was a rigorous [Irishwoman](#).

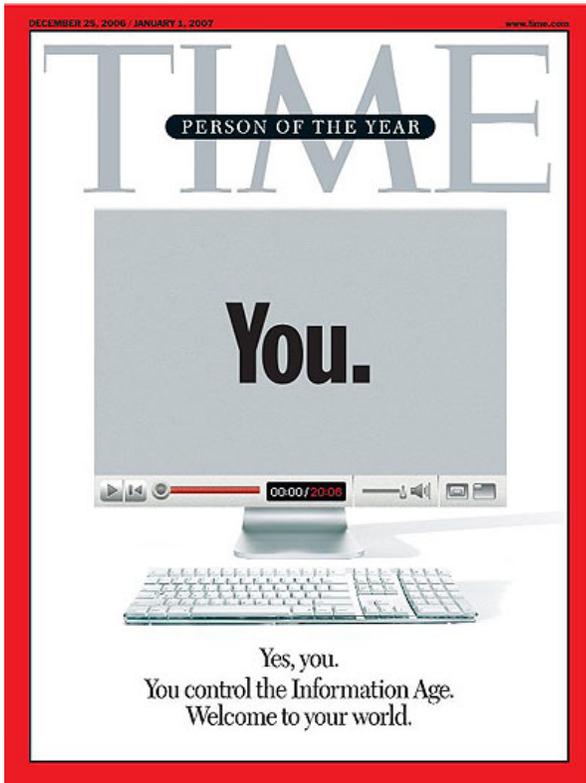
In [1778](#), when she was nineteen, Mary Wollstonecraft left home to take a situation as companion with a rich tradesman's widow in [Bath](#). After two years she returned home to nurse her sick mother, who died after long suffering, wholly dependent on her daughter Mary's constant care. The mother's last words were often quoted by Mary Wollstonecraft in her own last years of distress: "A little patience, and all will be over."

After her mother's death, Mary left home again, to live with her friend, [Fanny Blood](#), an artist, in [Walham Green](#). In [1782](#) she went to nurse a married sister through a dangerous illness. The father's need of support next pressed upon her. He had spent not only his own money, but also the little that had been specially reserved for his children.

In [1783](#) Mary Wollstonecraft (aged twenty-four) with two of her sisters, joined Fanny Blood in setting up a day school at [Islington](#), which was removed in a few months to [Newington Green](#). Early in 1785 Fanny Blood, far gone in consumption, sailed for [Lisbon](#) to marry an Irish surgeon who was settled there. After her marriage it was evident that she had but a few months to live; Mary Wollstonecraft, deaf to all opposing counsel, then left her school, and, with help of money from a friendly woman, she went out to nurse her, and was by her when she died. Mary Wollstonecraft remembered her loss ten years afterwards in these *Letters from Sweden and Norway*, when she wrote: "The grave has closed over a dear friend, the friend of my youth; still she is present with me, and I hear her soft voice warbling as I stray over the heath."

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## ByTowne Cinema

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Coordinates: 45°43′07″N 75°48′17″W﻿ / ﻿45.7186111°N 75.8047222°W﻿ / 45.7186111; -75.8047222

This is an *old revision* of this page, as edited by **Fabrice Salk** (*contrib*) at 02:30, 29 March 2014 (-/revisions). The present article (DR) is a *permanent link* to this revision, which may differ significantly from the current revision.  
 DR -> [Previous revision](#) Latest revision (DR) -> [Newer revision](#) -> [DR](#)

The **ByTowne Cinema** is a one-screen repertory movie theatre located in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. Opened in 1947, the cinema is one of Ottawa's oldest movie theatres and the city's main venue for independent and foreign films. The 670-seat cinema is located on Rideau Street at Nelson, several blocks east of the Rideau Centre.

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**History**

The one-screen cinema was built by Hyman Berlin and opened on February 10, 1947 as the **Nelson Cinema**. The theatre sat 980 spectators in a main level and an upper loge and was air conditioned. Admission was 25 cents for general seating and 35 cents for the upper loge. Soon after, it was leased to the Famous Players chain of cinemas and for decades was one of the city's leading cinemas. The theatre was renovated in the 1960s, reducing seating to 790, and adding 70 mm projection facilities.

In 1988 Famous Players closed the cinema when the chain moved to multiplexes. The Berlin family sold the cinema to the operators of the independent Towne Cinema on Beedwood Avenue, in the New Edinburgh district of Ottawa. The Towne cinema subsequently closed and was renovated into retail space. The Nelson was renamed the ByTowne, in honour of Bytown, Ottawa's original name until January 1, 1856, and began showing alternative and repertory films.

The cinema was renovated again in 2000, salvaging relatively new seats from the recently closed Capitol Square multiplex of downtown Ottawa, reducing the seating to 670. In the fall of 2012, the cinema installed a Christie digital projector, although its two 35mm projectors remain operational. As well, in May 2013, the ByTowne renovated its auditorium, replacing its seats on ground level,<sup>[c]</sup> bringing the total number to 660.

**See also**

- List of Ottawa-Gatineau cinemas

**External links**

- Official site<sup>[d]</sup>

**References**

<sup>[c]</sup> "New getting new seats"<sup>[d]</sup>. *ByTowne Cinema*. Retrieved 19 January 2014. |title= missing |url= in Authors list (help)

This article about a **theatre building** in Canada is a stub. You can help Wikipedia by expanding it.

Categories: Cinemas and movie theatres in Ontario Theatres in Ottawa Repertory cinemas Theatre (structure) stubs Canadian building and structure stubs

## ByTowne Cinema

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Coordinates: 45°43′07″N 75°48′17″W﻿ / ﻿45.7186111°N 75.8047222°W﻿ / 45.7186111; -75.8047222

The **ByTowne Cinema** is a one-screen repertory movie theatre located in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. Opened in 1947, the cinema is one of Ottawa's oldest movie theatres and the city's main venue for independent and foreign films.<sup>[c]</sup> The 660-seat cinema is located on Rideau Street at Nelson, several blocks east of the Rideau Centre.

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- Theatrical Repertory Cinema
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**History** [edit]

The one-screen cinema was built by Hyman Berlin throughout the fall and winter of 1946; it opened on February 10, 1947 as the **Nelson Theatre**.<sup>[d]</sup>

**ByTowne's Origin** [edit]

The ByTowne Cinema was not always called so such and was not always located on Rideau St.

**1968-1988: The Towne Cinema** [edit]

Located on 5 Beedwood Avenue, in the New Edinburgh district of Ottawa, the theatre was built in 1947 under the name the **Linden Theatre**.

In 1968, the theatre was renamed to the **Towne Cinema** and was operated by German Cadoux. Since 1973, it was best known as one of Ottawa's first repertory cinemas, showing cult and classic productions, foreign and independent film. At the time, this unique and distinct format was new to Ottawa cinema. The Towne also became "Ottawa's alternative movie house".<sup>[e]</sup>

After many successful years of operation, the Towne Cinema closed in June 1988 and was renovated into retail space.<sup>[f]</sup>

**1947-1988: The Nelson Theatre** [edit]

Opened in 1947 on Rideau St., the Nelson was one of the city's leading cinemas for decades. Admission was 25 cents for general seating and 35 cents for the upper loge. Two years, Berlin leased the Nelson to the Famous Players chain of cinemas.<sup>[g]</sup>

During the time of Famous Players' lease, they advertised the available air conditioning with a huge banner that was suspended from the marquee.<sup>[h]</sup>

In 1966, Famous Players was no longer interested in running a single-screen cinema. Subsequently, the cinema was periodically closed when the chain moved to multiplexes. The

**ByTowne Cinema**

**Former names**  
Nelson Theatre

**Location**  
325 Nelson Street  
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada  
K1N 6Y4

**Coordinates**  
45°43′07″N 75°48′17″W﻿ / ﻿45.7186111°N 75.8047222°W﻿ / 45.7186111; -75.8047222

**Operator**  
Cinema

**Capacity**  
660

**Construction**  
Repertory

**Year**  
1947

**Reopened**  
10 February 1947

**Renovated**  
1968, 1988, 2000, 2011, 2013

**Architect**  
Harold Kaplan and Anwarun Sarrafian

**Website**  
[www.bytowne.ca](http://www.bytowne.ca)



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ET ARCHIVES  
NATIONALES  
DU QUÉBEC



- COMMONS: PROJET POIRIER**
- WIKISOURCE:PROJET DE TRANSCRIPTION**
- WIKISOURCE:LIVRES DE RECETTES**
- WIKIPÉDIA: MARDI C'EST WIKI**
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## Domaine public PROJET POIRIER

L'équipe de BANQ Vieux-Montréal téléverse une partie du fonds d'archives du photographe Conrad Poirier dans Wikimedia Commons.

Une première au Canada, cette collaboration GLAM rendra accessibles plus de 1 000 photographies numérisées par BANQ.

Participez au Projet Poirier

## Ateliers Wikipédia MARDI C'EST WIKI À LA GRANDE BIBLIOTHÈQUE

Des Wikipédiens d'expérience sont sur place le premier mardi de chaque mois afin d'assister les participants à l'édition de l'encyclopédie Wikipédia.

## Actualités

Samedi c'est Wiki à BANQ !  
 Atelier de formation à Wikipédia le samedi 26 septembre de 13 h à 16 h dans le cadre de la Semaine québécoise de l'informatique libre (SQL) 2015.

Livres de recettes canadiennes  
 La Collection nationale de BANQ téléverse trois livres de recettes du 19e et du 20e siècle en vue de leur transcription.

Projet Wikisource  
 BANQ a téléversé deux nouveaux documents en vue de leur transcription.

Projet Poirier  
 À l'été 2014, l'équipe de BANQ Vieux-Montréal a entrepris de téléverser dans le répertoire de médias libres Wikimedia Commons, plusieurs centaines d'images de Montréal et de ses environs.

*Mardi, c'est Wiki!* à BANQ  
 Depuis février 2014, BANQ et Wikimedia organisent des ateliers gratuits afin de former les gens s'intéressant au processus d'édition de l'encyclopédie en ligne Wikipédia. Le premier mardi de chaque mois, des Wikipédiens d'expérience sont sur place pour guider les participants.

## Wikisource Transcription collaborative

BANQ offre deux documents d'intérêt historique pour un projet de transcription. En savoir plus.

## WIKISOURCE TRANSCRIPTION LIVRES DE RECETTES CANADIENNES

Recettes du 19<sup>e</sup> et 20<sup>e</sup> siècle sont rendus disponibles par la Collection nationale. Aidez à leur transcription.

Bienvenue sur la page GLAM de Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec (BANQ). Cette page rassemble les différents projets Wiki auxquels prend part l'institution.

Depuis janvier 2014, BANQ, Wikimédia Canada et divers partenaires collaborent afin d'offrir aux usagers de BANQ plusieurs activités en lien avec les projets Wikimédia.

Ces projets visent à mettre en valeur les fonds et les collections de BANQ, à rendre disponibles aux wikimédiens les ressources numérisées de l'institution et à contribuer à l'enrichissement des articles de Wikipédia (et ses projets frères) concernant le Québec, le Canada français et, plus largement, l'Amérique française.



## Liens rapides

- Mardi, c'est Wiki! à la Grande Bibliothèque
- Projet Poirier
- Portail Nouvelle-France de Wikisource
- Les archives à BANQ

“People must know the past to understand  
the present and to face the future.”

Nellie McClung





# Michael Lynch (professor)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Michael Lynch** (1944 – July 9, 1991) was an American-born **Canadian** professor, journalist, and activist,<sup>[1]</sup> most noted as a pioneer of **gay studies** in Canadian academia and as an important builder of many significant **LGBT rights** and **HIV/AIDS** organizations in **Toronto**.<sup>[1]</sup>

Born and raised in **Harnett County, North Carolina**,<sup>[2]</sup> he studied at **Goddard College** and the **University of Iowa**.<sup>[1]</sup> He wrote his doctoral dissertation on the poetry of **Wallace Stevens**.<sup>[1]</sup> He moved to Toronto in 1971 with his then-wife Gail Jones,<sup>[1]</sup> and from 1971 to 1990 he taught in the Department of English at the **University of Toronto** at both the main and **Erindale College** campuses.<sup>[3]</sup>

After coming out as a **gay** man in 1973,<sup>[1]</sup> Lynch was a writer and a contributing editor for ***The Body Politic***.<sup>[4]</sup> In 1974, he taught the first gay studies course offered at a Canadian university, through the University of Toronto's School of Continuing Education.<sup>[3]</sup> He was a founding member of the Toronto chapter of **Gay Alliance Toward Equality** and the **Gay Academic Union**.<sup>[5]</sup> In 1980, he convened the first academic conference on the topic of **Walt Whitman**'s 1880 visit to **London, Ontario**.<sup>[2]</sup> He helped found the Toronto Centre for Lesbian and Gay Studies,<sup>[3]</sup> which continues to offer an annual academic grant in his name.

Lynch was a committed AIDS activist from the dawn of the AIDS crisis in 1981 until his death in 1991,<sup>[6]</sup> including as a founding member of AIDS Action Now!,<sup>[7]</sup> the AIDS Committee of Toronto<sup>[7]</sup> and the AIDS Memorial in Toronto's Barbara Hall Park.<sup>[8]</sup>

In 1989 he published the poetry collection *These Waves of Dying Friends*.<sup>[9]</sup>

At the time of his death, he had an unfinished gay studies manuscript, *The Age of Adhesiveness: From Friendship to Homosexuality*, in development.<sup>[1]</sup> The book was an expansion of an earlier academic paper, for which he won Crompton-Noll Award from the Lesbian and Gay Caucus of the **Modern Languages Association** in 1981.<sup>[1]</sup> He also served as the editor of the Lesbian and Gay Caucus's *Gay Studies Newsletter*.<sup>[1]</sup>

## Honours and awards   [edit]

In honour of his role as a significant contributor to LGBT culture and history in Canada, a portrait of Lynch by **Gerald Hannon** is held by the **Canadian Lesbian and Gay Archives'** National Portrait Collection.<sup>[6]</sup>

A biography of Lynch, *AIDS Activist: Michael Lynch and the Politics of Community*, was published by Ann Silversides in 2003.<sup>[10]</sup>

## References   [edit]

- ↑ ***a b c d e f g h i*** Robert Aldrich and Garry Wotherspoon, *Who's Who in Contemporary Gay and Lesbian History*, vol. 2: *From World War II to the Present Day*. Routledge, 2005. ISBN 9781134583133.
- ↑ ***a b*** "Inventory of the Michael Lynch Papers (Fonds)" ↗. Canadian Lesbian and Gay Archives, November 14, 1996.
- ↑ ***a b c*** "Out & Proud" ↗. *U of T Magazine*, Summer 2009.
- ↑ "It Seems All Right to Him to Care for His Son, but Society Doesn't Agree, Homosexual Says". *The Globe and Mail*, March 30, 1978.
- ↑ McLeod, Donald (1996). *Lesbian and Gay Liberation in Canada: A Selected Annotated Chronology, 1964–1975*. Toronto: ECW Press/Homewood Books. pp. 7, 119. ISBN 1550222732.
- ↑ ***a b*** "Canadian Lesbian and Gay Archives, National Portrait Collection" ↗. *CLGA*. 2002. Retrieved 2017-04-03.
- ↑ ***a b*** "Gay Activist Michael Lynch Helped Found AIDS Groups". *Toronto Star*, July 11, 1991.
- ↑ "It's for One Person to Have a Cry, or a Thousand People to Hold a Demonstration.". *The Globe and Mail*, January 5, 1991.
- ↑ Judith Lawrence Pastore, *Confronting AIDS Through Literature: The Responsibilities of Representation*. University of Illinois Press, 1993. ISBN 9780252062940.
- ↑ "AIDS Activist: Michael Lynch and the Politics of Community, by Ann Silversides" ↗. *Quill & Quire*, August 2003.

**Categories:** 1944 births | 1991 deaths | 20th-century Canadian poets | 20th-century Canadian male writers | AIDS-related deaths in Canada | American emigrants to Canada | Canadian male poets | Canadian non-fiction writers | Gay writers | Goddard College alumni | LGBT journalists from Canada | LGBT people from North Carolina | LGBT poets | LGBT rights activists from Canada | LGBT studies academics | LGBT writers from Canada | People from Harnett County, North Carolina | Writers from North Carolina | Writers from Toronto | University of Iowa alumni | University of Toronto faculty

# Michael Lynch (Q29561424)

Canadian LGBT activist

[edit](#)

[In more languages](#) Configure

Language	Label	Description	Also known as
English	Michael Lynch	Canadian LGBT activist	
French	No label defined	No description defined	
Italian	No label defined	No description defined	
German	No label defined	No description defined	

[All entered languages](#)

## Statements

<b>instance of</b>	<span>human</span> <a href="#">edit</a>
	<a href="#">- 0 references</a>
	<a href="#">+ add reference</a>
	<a href="#">+ add value</a>

<b>sex or gender</b>	<span>male</span> <a href="#">edit</a>
	<a href="#">- 0 references</a>
	<a href="#">+ add reference</a>
	<a href="#">+ add value</a>

<b>given name</b>	<span>Michael</span> <a href="#">edit</a>
	<a href="#">- 0 references</a>
	<a href="#">+ add reference</a>
	<a href="#">+ add value</a>

<b>family name</b>	<span>Lynch</span> <a href="#">edit</a>
	<a href="#">- 0 references</a>
	<a href="#">+ add reference</a>
	<a href="#">+ add value</a>

<b>date of birth</b>	<span>1944</span> <a href="#">edit</a>
	<a href="#">› 1 reference</a>
	<a href="#">+ add value</a>

<b>date of death</b>	<span>1991</span> <a href="#">edit</a>
	<a href="#">› 1 reference</a>
	<a href="#">+ add value</a>

<b>cause of death</b>	<span>AIDS death</span> <a href="#">edit</a>
	<a href="#">› 1 reference</a>
	<a href="#">+ add value</a>

<b>Wikipedia</b> (1 entry) <a href="#">edit</a>
<span>en</span> <span>Michael Lynch (professor)</span>

<b>Wikibooks</b> (0 entries) <a href="#">edit</a>
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<b>Wikinews</b> (0 entries) <a href="#">edit</a>
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<b>Wikiquote</b> (0 entries) <a href="#">edit</a>
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<b>Wikisource</b> (0 entries) <a href="#">edit</a>
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<b>Wikiversity</b> (0 entries) <a href="#">edit</a>
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<b>Wiktionary</b> (0 entries) <a href="#">edit</a>
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<b>Other sites</b> (0 entries) <a href="#">edit</a>
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# Querying Wikidata

- Wikidata offers an interface where we can write queries:  
<https://query.wikidata.org/>
- This language is called SPARQL – it's designed to query RDF the format of the semantic web. SPARQL might look familiar to those of you who have worked with SQL databases.
- The RDF format is specifically designed to make assertions about the relationships between things . There are lots of applications that use it, Wikidata's query portal is a particularly a place to get started learning to write SPARQL queries, they have great tutorials, and lots of online documentation about the relationships that they've captured.

# Query Builder

Wikidata Query Examples Help Tools English

**Query Helper**

**Filter**

- place of birth: London Borough of Hackney
- instance of: human

**Show**

- occupation
- date of birth
- date of death
- image

Limit

```
1 SELECT ?person ?personLabel ?occupation ?occupationLabel ?dob ?dod ?image WHERE {
2 { ?person wdt:P19 wd:Q205679. #Born in Hackney
3 ?person wdt:P31 wd:Q5. #Is a person
4 ?person wdt:P106 ?occupation.} #Has an occupation
5 OPTIONAL { ?person wdt:P569 ?dob .
6 ?person wdt:P570 ?dod .
7 ?person wdt:P18 ?image .
8 }
9 FILTER (?dob > "1755-01-01T00:00:00Z"^^xsd:dateTime) #Born after 1755
10 FILTER (?dob < "1855-01-01T00:00:00Z"^^xsd:dateTime) #Born before 1855
11 SERVICE wikibase:label { bd:serviceParam wikibase:language "[AUTO_LANGUAGE],en". }
12 }ORDER BY ?dob
13
14
```

26 results in 481 ms Code Download Link

person	personLabel	occupation	occupationLabel	dob	dod	image
<a href="#">Q101638</a>	Mary Wollstonecraft	<a href="#">Q36180</a>	writer	27 April 1759	10 September 1797	<a href="#">commons:Mary Wollstonecraft by John Opie (c. 1797).jpg</a>
<a href="#">Q101638</a>	Mary Wollstonecraft	<a href="#">Q201788</a>	historian	27 April 1759	10 September 1797	<a href="#">commons:Mary Wollstonecraft by John Opie (c. 1797).jpg</a>
<a href="#">Q101638</a>	Mary Wollstonecraft	<a href="#">Q333634</a>	translator	27 April 1759	10 September 1797	<a href="#">commons:Mary Wollstonecraft by John Opie (c. 1797).jpg</a>
<a href="#">Q101638</a>	Mary Wollstonecraft	<a href="#">Q4964182</a>	philosopher	27 April 1759	10 September 1797	<a href="#">commons:Mary Wollstonecraft by John Opie (c. 1797).jpg</a>
<a href="#">Q101638</a>	Mary Wollstonecraft	<a href="#">Q6625963</a>	novelist	27 April 1759	10 September 1797	<a href="#">commons:Mary Wollstonecraft by John Opie (c. 1797).jpg</a>
<a href="#">Q101638</a>	Mary Wollstonecraft	<a href="#">Q11774202</a>	essayist	27 April 1759	10 September 1797	<a href="#">commons:Mary Wollstonecraft by John Opie (c. 1797).jpg</a>
<a href="#">Q101638</a>	Mary Wollstonecraft	<a href="#">Q34074720</a>	feminist	27 April 1759	10 September 1797	<a href="#">commons:Mary Wollstonecraft by John Opie (c. 1797).jpg</a>
<a href="#">Q453382</a>	John Adams	<a href="#">Q45199</a>	sailor	4 December 1767	5 March 1829	<a href="#">commons:John Adams (mutineer).jpg</a>
<a href="#">Q453382</a>	John Adams	<a href="#">Q15962734</a>	mutineer	4 December 1767	5 March 1829	<a href="#">commons:John Adams (mutineer).jpg</a>
<a href="#">Q3101732</a>	George Loddiges	<a href="#">Q1225716</a>	ornithologist	12 March 1786	5 June 1846	<a href="#">commons:George Loddiges.jpg</a>
<a href="#">Q3101732</a>	George Loddiges	<a href="#">Q2374149</a>	botanist	12 March 1786	5 June 1846	<a href="#">commons:George Loddiges.jpg</a>
<a href="#">Q7344773</a>	Robert Gill	<a href="#">Q33231</a>	photographer	26 September 1804	10 April 1875	<a href="#">commons:Robert Gill.jpg</a>

# SPARQL Vocabulary

**SELECT** clauses/statements are made up of **?variables**  
(we decide on the **?variable names** ourselves)

```
1 SELECT ?person ?personLabel ?dob ?dod
2
3 WHERE {
4   ?person wdt:P19 wd:Q205679. #Born in Hackney
5   ?person wdt:P31 wd:Q5. #Is a person
6
7   OPTIONAL { ?person wdt:P569 ?dob .
8               ?person wdt:P570 ?dod .}
9
10  FILTER (?dob > "1755-01-01T00:00:00Z"^^xsd:dateTime) #Born after 1755
11  FILTER (?dob < "1855-01-01T00:00:00Z"^^xsd:dateTime) #Born before 1855
12  SERVICE wikibase:label { bd:serviceParam wikibase:language "[AUTO_LANGUAGE],en". }
13 }
14
15 ORDER BY ?dob|
16
```

keyword

WHERE clauses use *triple patterns* to put parameters on the **?variables**

Clause/statement (starts with a **keyword** and may have {nested subclauses})

# SPARQL Vocabulary

**SELECT** clauses/statements are made up of **?variables** (we decide on the **?variable names** ourselves)

```
1 SELECT ?person ?personLabel ?dob ?dod
2
3 WHERE {
4   ?person wdt:P19 wd:Q205679. #Born in Hackney
5   ?person wdt:P31 wd:Q5. #Is a person
6
7   OPTIONAL { ?person wdt:P569 ?dob .
8               ?person wdt:P570 ?dod . }
9
10  FILTER (?dob > "1755-01-01T00:00:00Z"^^xsd:dateTime) #Born after 1755
11  FILTER (?dob < "1855-01-01T00:00:00Z"^^xsd:dateTime) #Born before 1855
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```

**WHERE** clauses use *triple patterns* to put parameters on the **?variables**

The **prefix**: is preset by wikidata and tells the computers which part of wikidata to search  
<https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/SPARQL/Prefixes>

The **:suffix** points to a specific concept in wikidata (ie **Q5** is the code for **human**). We can look the codes up through [wikidata.org](http://wikidata.org)

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# SPARQL Vocabulary

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This **SERVICE** clause lets us access English labels, via **?variableNameLabel**

Clause/statement (starts with a **keyword** and may have {**nested subclauses**})

keyword

# Hands-On!

Let's try it out. Head to <https://query.wikidata.org> and write out this clause long hand:

```
SELECT ?item ?itemLabel
```

```
WHERE { ?item wdt:P31 wd:Q144.
```

```
SERVICE wikibase:label { bd:serviceParam wikibase:language  
"[AUTO_LANGUAGE],en". }  
}
```

(or leave out the SERVICE clause for now)

Lets head to <http://bit.ly/wikidataex> and try executing (and writing) some more sophisticated queries.

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# Keep in touch!

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