

Object in Focus Online

**Creating Online Exhibitions for
the Object in Focus website**

by

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This manual is intended to guide International Training Programme staff members and fellows through the creation of new online exhibitions for the *Object in focus* website.

We recommend the use of Visual Studio Code as it supports all types of files that the website utilizes and has syntax highlighting which makes development easy to understand.

Creating a new exhibition

Navigate to the ‘content’ directory inside the project’s file. Go to the respective summer programme’s year directory that you wish to create an exhibition for. Create said directory if it does not yet exist. The end of the file path should look similar to the following:

content > 2019

Inside the year’s directory create a new directory for the exhibition to be added. The name should follow the exhibition’s title but with no upper case letters and with hyphens instead of spaces. For example, for an exhibition titled *Life After Death* the corresponding directory name would be `life-after-death`.

Inside the newly created directory, paste a copy of a `content.md` template file (which can be found inside the ‘template’ folder under the general directory for the project) as well as all images that will be utilized for the exhibition.



content



people



poster

Open the template file on the suggested editor and fill out the title and subtitle (they can be written normally here). As for the poster, precede the file’s name with `./` and end with the file type (such as `.jpg` or `.png`). Then proceed to fill out the information for the fellow(s) who developed the exhibition. As of deployment, the profile images for the fellows are placeholders under `/content/profile-placeholders`. To access them from the exhibition directory follow the following syntax: `../../profile-placeholders/[name of file]`. Finally, fill out any related projects to be displayed at the bottom of the exhibition. Follow this format: `[year directory]/[exhibition directory]`. For example, `2019/life-after-death`.

```

---
title: Journey of Body & Soul
subtitle: Ideals and Realities in Burmese Silver
poster: ./jbsposter.png
follows:
  - name: Yue Qiao
    institution: Tianjin Museum
    title: Curator
    country: China
    profile: ../../profile-placeholders/bl.png
  - name: Yasser Abdelrady Mohamed Mohamed
    institution: Nubia Museum, Aswan
    title: Conservator
    country: Egypt
    profile: ../../profile-placeholders/pr.png
related:
  - 2019/life-after-death
  - 2019/eternal-provisions
---

```

Components

There are several components one can use to populate the site. Create components by typing `<component name>` and finish with `</component name>`.

<Object> components: Used to display an image next to text. May also contain the object ID from the British Museum's online collection when defined. For example:

```
<Object collectionId="Y_EA32610">
```

To obtain the object ID navigate to the object's page in the British Museum's collection. The URL should have the following format:

```
https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/[ID]
```



The object component must have an image first and then the text description.

```
<Object collectionId="Y_EA32610">
```

```

```

```
# Soul House
```

```
Middle Kingdom ( ca. 2055 to 1650 BC),  
Egypt
```

```
Soul Houses are pottery models of houses often showing food offerings. They  
were placed in ancient Egyptian tombs to supply provisions and housing for  
the soul of the deceased in the afterlife. Food offerings, such as bread,  
fruits, vegetables and meat are represented in the courtyard of this model.  
These objects are a good source of information about the diet of ancient  
Egyptian people and their beliefs about life and death.
```

```
</Object>
```



Soul House

Middle Kingdom (ca. 2055 to 1650 BC), Egypt Soul Houses are pottery models of houses often showing food offerings. They were placed in ancient Egyptian tombs to supply provisions and housing for the soul of the deceased in the afterlife. Food offerings, such as bread, fruits, vegetables and meat are represented in the courtyard of this model. These objects are a good source of information about the diet of ancient Egyptian people and their beliefs about life and death.

[EA32610, purchased from James Burton](#)

<Images> components: Holds from 1 to 4 images that are horizontally aligned. Must also contain object IDs from the British Museum's online collection when defined. IDs correspond element-wise with the images placed inside the component and must match the number of images. For example:

```
<Images collectionId1="Y_EA46607" collectionId2="Y_EA32613"  
collectionId3="Y_EA22782">
```

If an image is not from an item in the collection, one can put a blank as the default ID, or skip the property.

```
<Images collectionId1="Y_EA46607" collectionId2="Y_EA32613"
collectionId3="Y_EA22782">
```

```

```

```

```

```

```

```
</Images>
```



i



i



i

<Fellow> components: Must also contain the name of the fellow when defined. For example:

```
<Fellow name="Catalina">
```

It is important that the name matches the first name of the fellow as defined at the start of the file. (If by some chance the fellows have the same first name, the full name works also) This component displays the fellow's information, profile picture, and their biography.

```

<Fellow name="Catalina">

Catalina has BAs in Anthropology and History from Los Andes University, and an MA in Cultural Heritage Studies from University College London. She is in charge of the section of Intangible Heritage at the Cultural Heritage Institute of Bogota and her responsibilities include devising and leading strategies for safeguarding intangible heritage in the city of Bogota. These include structuring and implementing projects and programmes and advising on heritage listing procedures. Her day-to-day responsibilities also include recruiting and leading a team of four professionals, managing the section's budget and liaising with other areas and institutions. Previous to this experience, she has been engaged in curating archaeological collections and weaving them with local perspectives in Colombian museums.

Catalina is currently involved in projects and programmes aiming to safeguard urban intangible heritage through community involvement and empowerment. She recently curated an exhibition about family photo albums, aimed at creating a dialogue between private and collective memories and connecting audiences through such dialogue. Her work experience has been dedicated to exploring heritage and museums' possibilities for generating social value and cultural sustainability today.

# At the British Museum

During her time on the International Training Programme in 2019, Catalina was based in the Department of Africa, Oceania and the Americas, and spent her partner placement at [National Museums Northern Ireland](https://www.nmni.com/Home.aspx).

Catalina worked with Alsu Akhmetzyanova (Uzbekistan) on her Object in focus project. Their exhibition proposal was titled Eternal Provision for the Soul: celebrating life in ancient Egypt.

Catalina's place on the International Training Programme was generously supported by the Santo Domingo Family.

</Fellow>

```



Catalina Cavelier Adarve

Cultural Heritage Institute of Bogota
Head of Intangible Heritage Section
Colombia

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Content outside of components

One can also include text and images outside of components. These will be organized vertically and center aligned.

In Ancient Egypt, the dead had the possibility of returning to the world of the living. Their soul had two main parts: the Ka resided in the tomb of the deceased surviving on the spiritual essence of the daily food offerings while the Ba would leave the body and travel from the underworld with the sun god Re to visit the earth during the day and return back to the tomb at night. During the Middle Kingdom (ca 2055-1650 BC), ceramic offering plates with food offerings evolved into houses, commonly known as Soul Houses. These were left outside some tombs so the deceased would find a place to rest and eat during the visit.

The dead could then feast on fresh figs and dates, baked bread, pieces of fine meat, vegetables and refreshing water or barley beer. Even though family and priests would regularly bring food offerings to the tombs, Soul Houses were conceived as an emergency supply. By leaving these objects, the living were making sure their relatives could sustain their souls throughout eternity.

Funerary offerings such as Soul Houses account for the importance of death for ancient Egyptians, but they also reveal their fondness of life. As part of their spiritual journey, the dead could come back from the afterlife to enjoy the simple pleasures of life.

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Syntax and additional elements

- **Hyperlinks:**

```
[British Museum](https://www.britishmuseum.org/)
```

The text inside the brackets will be displayed on screen while the link inside the parenthesis is where the user will be redirected to if the hyperlink is clicked.

- **<Link> components:**

Have a similar function to hyperlinks but used for internal links. Follows the format:

```
<Link to="Relative URL">Text to be displayed</Link>
```

The URL defined when opening a <Link> component should be relative to the current URL. For example: If the current URL is `http://localhost:8000/` and one wants to navigate to the 2019 exhibitions (`http://localhost:8000/2019/`), then the relative URL would be `/2019/`.

```
<Link to="/2019/">2019 Summer Programme</Link>
```

- **File locations:**

`./` means that the file is in the same directory as the file currently being worked on.

```
./Capture.PNG
```

`../` means going back to the parent directory of the current folder. This can be repeated multiple times to go back several directories, and access other files from them.

```
../../profile-placeholders/gr.png
```

For example, in this case the user would first go from the exhibition directory to the year's directory (2019). From there, they would go back to the 'content' directory. Once there, they can access the 'profile-placeholders' folder and get the `gr.png` inside of it.

- **Images:**

Follow the format `!...`, where a text-based description for screen readers goes in the square brackets and the image file goes between the parenthesis.

```
![Image of a keychain](./image.jpg)
```

- **Headers:**

Preceded by a numeral sign, #, and a space. The more numeral signs there are (up to 3), the smaller the header will be.

```
# At the British Museum
```

At the British Museum

```
### At the British Museum
```

At the British Museum