

National Museum of American History



Wikipedia Editing Workshop

January 28, 2020

Slides courtesy of Wikimedia DC
wikimediadc.org



Greetings from Wikimedia DC!

Wikimedia DC is the regional outreach organization for Wikipedia and the other projects of the Wikimedia Foundation. Our mission is to promote participation in Wikimedia projects in Washington, DC, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware and throughout the United States.

This presentation was created by Wikimedia DC for the purpose of training new Wikipedia editors. It may be downloaded using Wikimedia Commons.

[More about the Wikimedia Affiliates Model](#)

Agenda

- Housekeeping
- What is Wikipedia?
- Why edit?
- Wiki projects
- Wikipedia's gender gap
- Basics and policies
- Article anatomy
- Adding/Editing Content
- Other ways to edit
- Uploading images



Create A Username/Sign-in : en.wikipedia.org

Not logged in [Talk](#) [Contributions](#) [Create account](#) [Log in](#)

Search Wikipedia

Special page

Create account

Username [\(help me choose\)](#)

Password

Confirm password

Email address (optional)

[How do we collect data for detecting bots?](#)

To protect the wiki against automated account

Wikipedia is made by people like you.



851,394,955
edits



5,702,628
articles



121,967
recent contributors

Navigate to the wiki event page

1. Go to en.wikipedia.org
2. Enter the following shortcut into the search bar (top right).

WP:WMDC-NMAH20

3. Bookmark this page. We will use it throughout the day.

Wiki Event Page

[Shortcut](#)

[Wikipedia:WMDC-NMAH20](#)

@WikimediaDC

National Museum of American History Staff Wikipedia Editing Workshop

Did you know that Wikipedia is an openly editable resource, meaning that anyone can improve the quality and accuracy of Wikipedia entries? Join us for a Wikipedia editing workshop and learn how to edit and contribute to Wikipedia with hands-on training provided by representatives from Wikimedia DC. The training will include tips for sharing NMAH resources and tracking Wikipedia page views on topics of interest.

No Wikipedia editing experience necessary.

Laptops are required. Please bring your own. Lunch will be provided.

This event is open to NMAH staff only.

When

Tuesday, January 28 Time: 10am - 2pm



Contents [\[hide\]](#)

- 1 [Please sign in](#)
- 2 [Presentation](#)

Wiki Event Page: Sign-in

1. Scroll down to the Sign-in section

2. Click the blue 'Sign-in' button

Please sign in [\[edit source \]](#)

This is for use on the day of the event.

- 1) Select 'Sign in'
- 2) Scroll down on the page that follows and click 'Save changes'.

Your username will automatically be added to the list of attendees.

Sign in

Wiki Event Page: Sign-in

1. Scroll down to the Sign-in section

2. Click the blue 'Sign-in' button

Please sign in [\[edit source \]](#)

This is for use on the day of the event.

- 1) Select 'Sign in'
- 2) Scroll down on the page that follows and click 'Save changes'.

Your username will automatically be added to the list of attendees.

Sign in

Wiki Event Page: Sign-in

3. Scroll down on
the following page.
Do not type anything.

4. Click the
'Publish' button

The screenshot shows the bottom portion of a Wikipedia article's edit page. At the top, there is a button labeled "Publish changes" with a downward arrow icon on either side. Below this is a warning: "Content that violates any copyrights will be deleted. Encyclopedic content must be verifiable. Work submitted to Wikipedia can be edited, used, and redistributed—by anyone—subject to certain terms and conditions." Underneath is a rich text editor toolbar with options for Bold, Italic, Undo, Redo, and various text formatting tools. Below the editor is a "Sign your posts on talk" section with a checked "Watch this page" option and a paragraph of legal terms. At the bottom, there are four buttons: "Publish changes" (highlighted in blue), "Show preview", "Show changes", and "Cancel".



Wikipedia

What exactly is it, anyway???

What is Wikipedia?

Wikipedia is a multilingual, web-based, free encyclopedia based on a model of openly editable content. It is the largest and most popular general reference work on the Internet. [Wikipedia] is supported by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization which operates on money it receives from donors.

From Wikipedia (en)

Wikipedia: the 21st-century encyclopedia



“Imagine a world in which every single person on the planet is given free access to the sum of all human knowledge. That's what we're doing.”

-Jimmy Wales, co-founder, Wikipedia

About us

Free as in beer, Free as in freedom ... gratis et libre

Created and edited by volunteers

Overseen by nonprofit Wikimedia Foundation

All edits and versions recorded forever (revision history)

5+ million articles, 270+ languages



Free...

All content freely licensed without restrictions

Creative Commons Attribution Sharealike or
Public Domain

Written content or image/video/audio uploads

Wikimedia Commons - multimedia repository
commons.wikimedia.org

Commercial re-use is absolutely allowed. Google,
publishers...



Wikipedia Basics and Policies

Photo: Georgetown Slavery Archive Editing Workshop
Georgetown University

Source: [Wikimedia Commons](#)



Wikis

- A website where anyone can edit any page at any time
- Meant to be "quick"
- Remembers all versions (nothing ever destroyed)
- Hyperlinks between pages

Wikipedia Five Pillars

- **Wikipedia is an encyclopedia**
- **Wikipedia is written from a neutral point of view**
- **Wikipedia is free content that anyone can use, edit, and distribute**
- **Wikipedia's editors should treat each other with respect and civility**
- **Wikipedia has no firm rules**

Wikipedia Policies

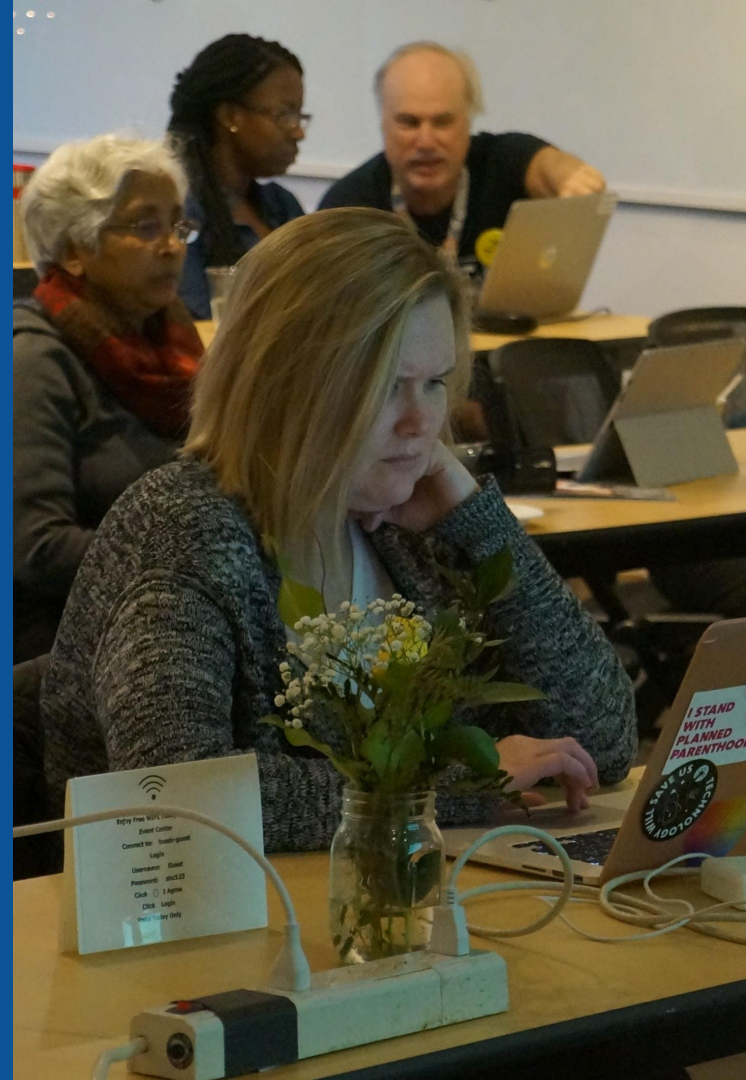
- **Neutral Point of View** - written so all sides can agree
- **Notability** - significant independent sources -> importance
- **Verifiability** - Using reliable sources to reference information
- **No original research** - point to existing scholarship
- **Assume good faith** - start with congenial spirit
- **Conflicts of interest** - disclose and abide by terms of service

Additional policies: [Wikipedia:List of policies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:List_of_policies)

Why Edit?

Photo: Women's Economic Empowerment Edit-a-thon,
Embassy of Sweden

Source: Wikimedia Commons



Why Edit?

- **Improve accuracy in Wikipedia**
 - **Share useful resources**
- **Help to close content gaps -
Make the invisible visible**

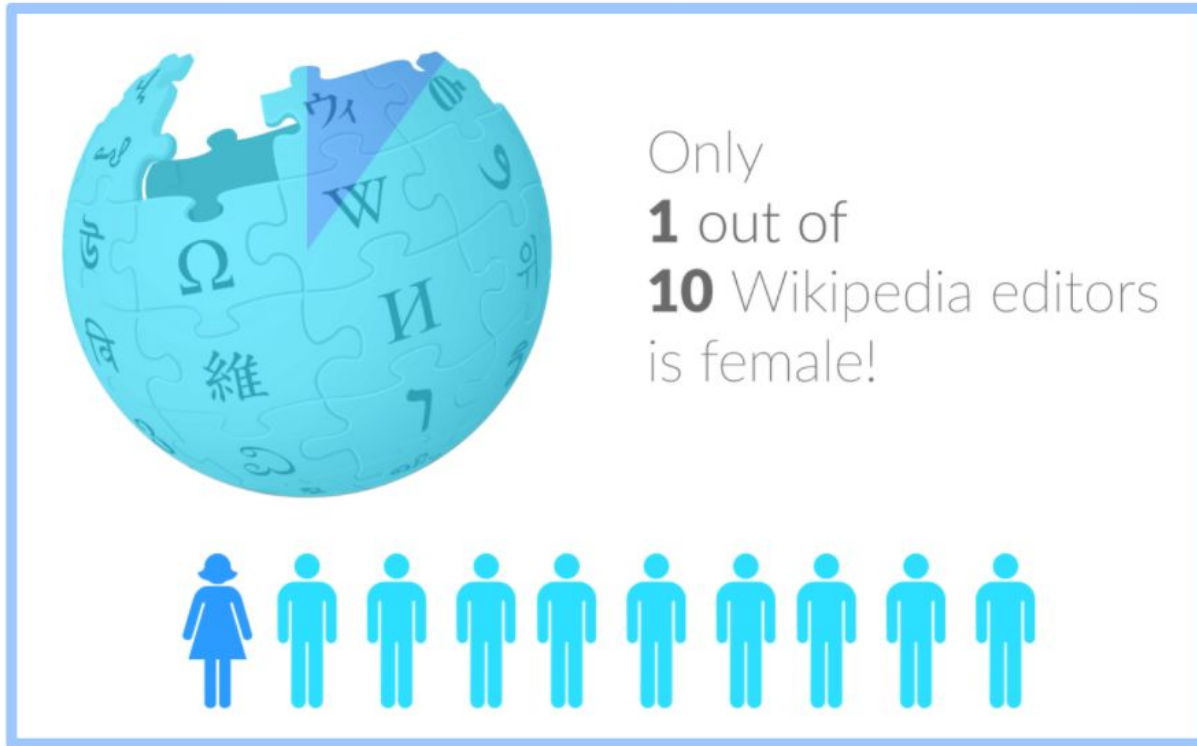
Wikipedia's Gender Gap

Photo: Art and Feminism Wikipedia-Edit-A-Thon
National Museum of Women in the Arts

Source: Wikimedia Commons



Editor gender gap? Unsilence the silent



Content gender gap? Make the invisible visible

Percentage of women's biographies

November 2014

15%

English language
Wikipedia

January 2020

18.19%

English language
Wikipedia

How Can We Fix This?

- Engagement through edit-a-thons, training opportunities and Wikiprojects like Women in Red.

Example: NMWA event featured the the BBC

- Partnerships with nonprofits*, colleges/universities, government entities and beyond

***75% of nonprofit employees are female.**

These nonprofits include educational, scientific and literary organizations. It's time to engage these 'gatekeepers'.

Engaging GLAMS

Galleries, Libraries,
Archives and Museums

Photo: Art and Feminism Wikipedia-Edit-A-Thon
Smithsonian American Art Museum

Source: Wikimedia Commons





The **GLAM-Wiki initiative** ("galleries, libraries, archives, and museums" with Wikipedia; also including botanic and zoological gardens) helps cultural institutions share their resources with the world through collaborative projects with experienced Wikipedia editors.

WikiProject: An area for focused collaboration among Wikipedians.



The GLAM-WIKI project supports GLAMs and other institutions who want to work with Wikimedia to produce open-access, freely-reusable content for the public.

Why Engage GLAMs?

- Gatekeepers of art, culture and history
 - Subject matter experts
- Access to collections, libraries, images
- Engaged audiences and stakeholders

Why Partner with Wikipedia

- Mission fulfillment
(education, community engagement,
interpretation)
- Share resources and collections
with the world
- Drive millions of WP page views per day
- Measure impact by monitoring article views

*Be mindful of the [Conflict of Interest Policy](#)

How Can GLAM Staff Engage with WP

- Host edit-a-thons, editing workshops, scan-a-thons, upload-a-thons, behind the scenes tours
 - Hire a Wikipedian-in-Residence
- Assist WIR or volunteers in accessing your collections
- Edit on your own while avoiding conflicts of interest

What is a Wikipedia Edit-a-thon?

- A scheduled time where people edit Wikipedia together, whether offline, online, or a mix of both
- Typically focused on a specific topic, such as science or women's history
 - A way to give newcomers an insight into how Wikipedia works.

Wikipedians-in-Residence

- Wikipedians who dedicate time to working in-house at an organization
 - Paid staff or volunteers
- Work to lay the foundation for a lasting partnership between the Wikipedia community and an organization

WIR Core Characteristics

A Wikipedian-in-Residence:

- Serves as a liaison between the organization and the Wikimedia community to promote a mutually beneficial cooperation.
- Promotes understanding of Wikimedia among staff through workshops/events.

WIR Core Characteristics

- Works with organizational staff to digitize, compile, and organize resources to be shared with the Wikipedia community.
- Facilitates the improvement of content by the Wikipedia community, rather than directly editing articles as a core goal.

WIR Core Characteristics

- Coordinates events, such as Scan-a-Thons, Edit-a-Thons, or Backstage Passes, that bring Wikipedians on-site to work with staff on content creation and improvement.
- Formally coordinated by the institution for closer relationship with staff

[More about the WIR Program](#)

Link is also provided on the WP:WMDC-VAM19 Event Page.

GLAM Engagement & Avoiding Conflicts of Interest

- Disclose affiliation on user page
- Sample Dominic Byrd-McDevitt, Data Fellow, Digital Public Library of America
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Dominiic>

GLAM Engagement & Avoiding Conflicts of Interest

- Do not edit your institution's article. Some non-controversial edits are okay.
- Edit articles about items in your collections - Use caution and neutral language
 - Upload photos

GLAM Engagement & Avoiding Conflicts of Interest

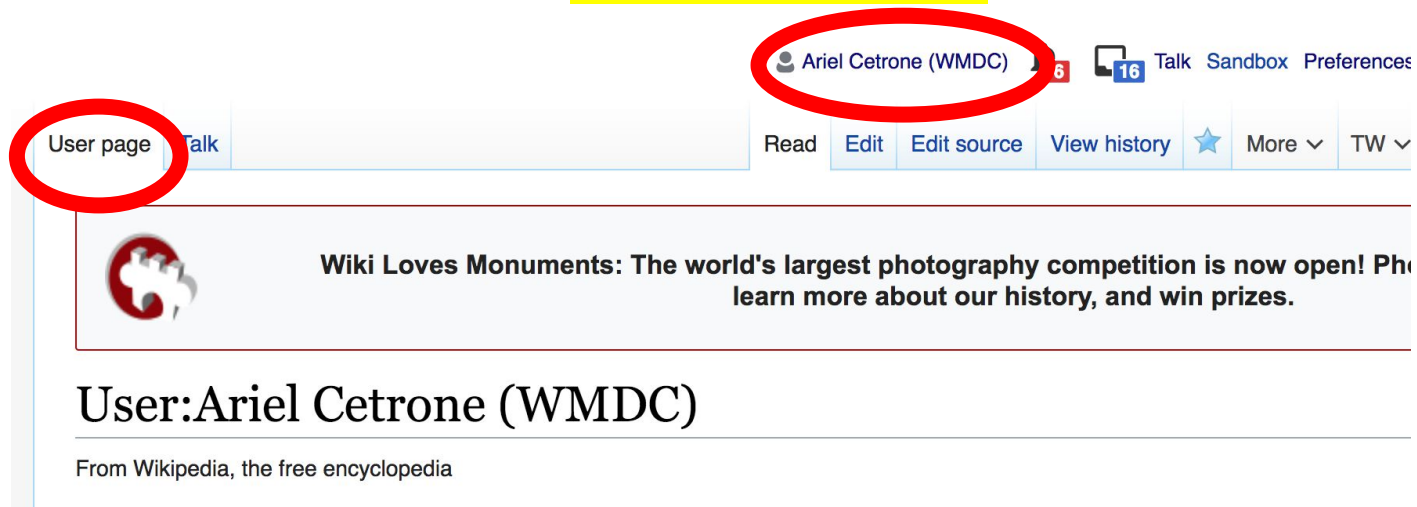
- When in doubt, use an article's talk page to suggest changes.
- Share resources with others, i.e, links to collections, secondary sources

User Page



User Page

- All users/editors are assigned a user page
- Access user page by selecting your username (top right)
- Share affiliations if you plan to engage as part of your official duties




The screenshot displays the Wikipedia user page for Ariel Cetrone (WMDC). At the top right, the user's name 'Ariel Cetrone (WMDC)' is circled in red. Below it, navigation links for 'Talk', 'Sandbox', and 'Preferences' are visible. On the left side, the 'User page' and 'Talk' links are also circled in red. The main content area features a banner for 'Wiki Loves Monuments' with the text: 'Wiki Loves Monuments: The world's largest photography competition is now open! Please learn more about our history, and win prizes.' Below the banner, the page title 'User:Ariel Cetrone (WMDC)' is displayed, followed by the text 'From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia'.

User Page

- Opportunity to share information and interests
- Use is optional


User page Talk

Read Edit Edit source View history More TW

 **Wiki Loves Monuments: The world's largest photography competition is now open! Photograph, learn more about our history, and win prizes.**

User:Ariel Cetrone (WMDC)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia


WIKIMEDIA
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Ariel Cetrone is Institutional Partnerships Manager for Wikimedia DC.

Talk Page

- Receive messages
- Communicate with other users

User page **Talk** Read Edit source New section View history More TW Search Wikipedia

User talk:Ariel Cetrone (WMDC) [edit source]

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Contents [hide]

- 1 [Welcome!](#)
- 2 [Hi from the Teahouse!](#)
- 3 [Edit-a-thon](#)
- 4 [Ways to improve Shoomaker's Saloon](#)
- 5 [ArbCom 2017 election voter message](#)

Tabs/Article Anatomy

Photo: Hispanic Heritage Month Edit-a-thon
National Archives

Source: Wikimedia Commons



Exploring Tabs: Article history

View all edits ever made by selecting 'View History'

Article [Talk](#) [Read](#) [Edit](#) [Edit source](#) [View history](#) [More](#) [TW](#)

Harriet Forten Purvis [\[edit\]](#) [\[edit source\]](#)


ORES predicted quality: GA (4.38)
A *B-class* article from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Harriet Forten Purvis (1810 – June 11, 1875) was an African-American abolitionist and first generation suffragist. With her mother and sisters, she formed the first biracial women's abolitionist group, the [Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society](#). She hosted anti-slavery events at her home and with her husband [Robert Purvis](#) ran an [Underground Railroad](#) station. Robert and Harriet also founded the Gilbert Lyceum. She fought against segregation and for the right for blacks to vote after the Civil War.

Contents [\[hide\]](#)

- 1 [Personal life](#)
 - 1.1 [Early life](#)
 - 1.2 [Interests](#)
 - 1.3 [Marriage and children](#)
- 2 [Activist](#)
 - 2.1 [Abolitionist and rights activist](#)
 - 2.2 [Free produce movement](#)
 - 2.3 [Underground Railroad](#)
 - 2.4 [Education](#)
 - 2.5 [Suffragist](#)
- 3 [Later years](#)

Harriet Forten Purvis



44

Exploring Tabs: Article history

View all edits ever made by selecting 'View History'

The screenshot shows the 'Revision history' page for the article 'Harriet Forten Purvis'. At the top, the navigation tabs include 'Article', 'Talk', 'Read', 'Edit', 'Edit source', 'View history', 'Monitor', and 'TW'. The 'View history' tab is circled in red. Below the tabs, the page title is 'Harriet Forten Purvis: Revision history' with a 'Help' icon. A link for 'View logs for this page (view filter log)' is present. The main content area is titled 'Show revision history' and contains a 'To date:' field with 'No date selected' and a 'Tag filter:' field. A blue 'Show' button is at the bottom of this section. Below the filter fields, there are links for 'External tools: Find addition/removal · Find edits by user · Page statistics · Pageviews · Fix dead links'. A paragraph explains that for any version listed below, clicking on its date will view it, and provides help links for 'Help:Page history' and 'Help:Edit summary'. It also defines symbols like '(cur)' for current version, '(prev)' for difference from current version, and '←' for automatic edit summary. A 'Compare selected revisions' button is visible. The revision list shows two entries: one from 22:52 on 19 December 2016 by user 'LilHelpa' (19,932 bytes, -1) and one from 12:39 on 9 September 2018 by user 'LilHelpa' (19,933 bytes, -2). Annotations include a red circle around 'View history', a yellow callout box labeled 'Edit summary' pointing to the help link, and two yellow callout boxes labeled 'Date' and 'Editor username' pointing to the date and username fields in the revision list respectively.

Exploring Tabs: Talk Page - Community Discussion

- Discuss the article with other editors
- Use is optional



Article **Talk** [edit source] [edit source]

Read Edit source New section View history ☆ More TW Search Wikipedia

Talk:Harriet Forten Purvis [edit source]

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is of interest to the following **WikiProjects**: [hide]

| | | |
|---|----------------------------------|--------|
| WikiProject Biography | (Rated B-class) | [show] |
| WikiProject Feminism | (Rated B-class) | [show] |
| WikiProject United States History | (Rated B-class, Low-importance) | [show] |
| WikiProject Women's History | (Rated B-class) | [show] |
| WikiProject African diaspora | (Rated B-class, High-importance) | [show] |
| WikiProject Human rights | (Rated B-class, Low-importance) | [show] |
| WikiProject Discrimination | (Rated B-class, Low-importance) | [show] |
| WikiProject Philadelphia | (Rated B-class, Low-importance) | [show] |

External links modified [edit source]

Hello fellow Wikipedians,

I have just modified one external link on [Harriet Forten Purvis](#). Please take a moment to review [my edit](#). If you have any questions, or need the bot to ignore the links,

Sections: Lead Paragraphs

Article Talk Read Edit Edit source View history ☆ More TW

Harriet Forten Purvis [edit | edit source]

ORES predicted quality: ⊕ GA (4.38)
A *B-class* article from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Harriet Forten Purvis (1810 – June 11, 1875) was an African-American abolitionist and first generation suffragist. With her mother and sisters, she formed the first biracial women's abolitionist group, the [Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society](#). She hosted anti-slavery events at her home and with her husband [Robert Purvis](#) ran an [Underground Railroad](#) station. Robert and Harriet also founded the Gilbert Lyceum. She fought against segregation and for the right for blacks to vote after the Civil War.

Contents [hide]

- 1 [Personal life](#)
 - 1.1 [Early life](#)
 - 1.2 [Interests](#)
 - 1.3 [Marriage and children](#)
- 2 [Activist](#)
 - 2.1 [Abolitionist and rights activist](#)
 - 2.2 [Free produce movement](#)
 - 2.3 [Underground Railroad](#)
 - 2.4 [Education](#)
 - 2.5 [Suffragist](#)
- 3 [Later years](#)
- 4 [See also](#)

Lead paragraphs

Main photo or Infobox placement

Harriet Forten Purvis



Harriet Purvis

Harriet Forten Purvis (1810-1875), taken about

Sections: References

Later years [[edit](#) | [edit source](#)]

In 1873, Robert and Harriet moved to a Mount Vernon neighborhood with Georgianna and Harriet, who were still at home. They kept their Byberry home, Harmony Hall, and rented it to the Pierce family.^{[7]:186}

The family was beset by a series of illnesses. Three of their sons died, one from meningitis and the others from tuberculosis, which was the cause of Harriet's death on June 11, 1875.^{[2][7]:186} She died in Washington, D.C., where Robert worked as commissioner of Freedman's Saving Bank,^[14] and was buried in Germantown at the Quaker Fair Hill Burial Ground^[2] at 9th and Cambria.^[6]

Two years after Harriet's death, a daughter died.^[2] Robert moved to a house in Mount Vernon, Philadelphia.^[15] He married the Quaker poet Tacie Townsend, a white woman from Byberry, about 1878.^[14]

See also [[edit](#) | [edit source](#)]

- African-American history

Inline citations

References [[edit](#) | [edit source](#)]

- ↑ ***abcd*** "Harriet Forten Purvis" . Explore PA History. Retrieved March 8, 2015.
- ↑ ***ijklmnopqrstuvw*** Julie Winch. "Harriet Davy Forten Purvis". *The Elite of Our People: Joseph Willson's Sketches of Black Upper-Class Life in Antebellum Philadelphia*. Penn State Press. pp. 171–172. ISBN 0-271-04302-4.
- ↑ ***abcdefghijklmn*** Stanley Turkel (January 13, 2005). "Charlotte Forten Grimké". *Heroes of the American Reconstruction: Profiles of Sixteen Educators, Politicians and Activists*. McFarland. pp. 59–61. ISBN 978-0-7864-4250-8.
- ↑ ***abcdef*** Joe Trotter; Eric Ledell Smith (1 November 2010). *African Americans in Pennsylvania: Shifting Historical Perspectives*. Penn State Press. ISBN 0-271-
- ↑ ***abc*** Shirley J. Yee (1992). *Black Women Abolitionists: A Study in Activism, 1828-1860*. Univ. of Tennessee Press. ISBN 978-0-87049-736-0.
- ↑ ***ab*** Dorothy Sterling (1984). *We are Your Sisters: Black Women in the Nineteenth Century*. W. W. Norton & Company. ISBN 978-0-393-31629-2.
- ↑ ***abcd*** Carol Faulkner (May 10, 2011). *Lucretia Mott's Heresy: Abolition and Women's Rights in Nineteenth-Century America*. University of Pennsylvania Press. p. 193. ISBN 0-8122-0500-6.
- ↑ ***abcdefg*** Charlotte L. Forten (1988). *The Journals of Charlotte Forten Grimké*. Oxford University Press. p. 10. ISBN 978-0-19-505238-1.

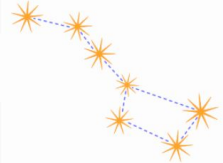
Additional Sections

External links

[edit](#) | [edit source](#)]

[African American Women and Suffrage](#), National Women's History Museum

| V · T · E | | Underground Railroad | [hide] |
|---|---|----------------------|--------|
| People | William L. Chaplin · Levi Coffin · Richard Dillingham · Calvin Fairbank · Thomas Garrett · Laura Smith Haviland · Daniel Hughes · William Cooper Nell · Harriet Forten Purvis · Robert Purvis · John Rankin · Hetty Reckless · Gerrit Smith · William Still · Harriet Beecher Stowe · Charles Turner Torrey · Sojourner Truth · Harriet Tubman · Frances Harper · Delia Webster | | |
| Places | List of Underground Railroad sites (houses · churches) · Levi Coffin House · Bialystoker Synagogue · Bilger's Rocks · Wilson Bruce Evans House · Cyrus Gates Farmstead · Sites in Indiana (Allen Chapel · Town Clock Church) · Kelton House · F. Julius LeMoyne House · Negro Fort · John Rankin House · Gerrit Smith Estate · John Freeman Walls Historic Site | | |
| Events | Pearl incident (1848) · Jerry Rescue (1851) · <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i> (1852 book) · <i>Dred: A Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp</i> (1856 book) · Oberlin–Wellington Rescue (1858) · Thirteenth Amendment (1865) | | |
| Topics | Songs of the Underground Railroad · Abolitionism in the United States (Abolitionism · opponents of slavery · African-American opponents · publications) · Fugitive slaves · Fugitive slave laws (1850) · Quilts · Signals (lawn jockey) · Slave catcher · <i>The Underground Railroad Records</i> (1872 book) | | |
| Related | Angola, Florida · Fort Mose · Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park · Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad State Park (visitor center) · National Underground Railroad Freedom Center · <i>Harriet Tubman Memorial</i> (Boston) · Negro Fort · <i>The Railroad to Freedom: A Story of the Civil War</i> (1932 book) · <i>A Woman Called Moses</i> (1978 miniseries) · Nicholls Town · <i>Roots of Resistance</i> (1989 documentary) · <i>The Quest for Freedom</i> (1992 film) · <i>Freedom: The Underground Railroad</i> (2013 board game) · <i>Underground</i> (2016 TV series) | | |
| <i>See also: Slavery in the United States and Slavery in Canada</i> | | | |



Categories (+): [1800 births](#) (–) (±) | [1875 deaths](#) (–) (±) | [19th-century African-American activists](#) (–) (±) | [African-American abolitionists](#) (–) (±) | [Colored Conventions people](#) (–) (±) | [Activists from Philadelphia](#) (–) (±) | [Underground Railroad people](#) (–) (±) | [Forten family](#) (–) (±) | [American suffragists](#) (–) (±) | (+)

Editing Existing Articles

Photo: Category: Wikimedia DC meetups

Source: Wikimedia Commons



Edit w/ Visual Editor = What you see is what you get (mostly)

1. Locate article on work list
2. Select 'Edit' to use Visual Editor, 'Edit Source' for Source editing
3. Unsure if you are in Visual Editor?
Select the Pencil (red arrow), select 'Visual editing'
4. Edit as you would in a word processor

Formatting buttons

Edit buttons
Edit = Visual Editor, Edit Source = Code

Article Talk

Read Edit Edit source View history ☆ More TW Search Wikipedia

Paragraph A ↕ ↻ Cite ≡ Insert Ω ? E Pencil Publish changes...

Visual editing
Source editing

Harriet Forten Purvis

[edit | edit source]

ORES predicted quality: GA (4.38)
A B-class article from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Harriet Forten Purvis (1810 – June 11, 1875) was an African-American abolitionist and first generation suffragist. With her mother and sisters, she formed the first biracial women's abolitionist group, the [Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society](#). She hosted anti-slavery events at her home and with her husband [Robert Purvis](#) ran an [Underground Railroad](#) station. Robert and Harriet also founded the Gilbert Lyceum. She fought against segregation and for the right for blacks to vote after the Civil War.

Harriet Forten Purvis

Cite your sources

1. Place cursor in desired location, select 'Cite'
2. Follow prompts

The screenshot shows a word processor interface. The 'Cite' button in the top ribbon is circled in red. Below it, the 'Add a citation' dialog box is open, also circled in red. The dialog box has three tabs: 'Automatic', 'Manual', and 'Re-use'. Under 'Automatic', there are icons for Website, News, and Basic form. Under 'Manual', there are icons for Book and Journal. The background text is partially visible, showing a paragraph about Harriet Forten Purvis and her family.

James and Charlotte helped found and fund abolitionist organizations. Many abolitionists who visited Philadelphia stayed in the Forten house.^[3] The first country's biracial abolitionist organization, the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society, was founded by Charlotte, her daughters,^[3] and Lucretia Mott.^[6] The Forten women were active members and officers.^[3]

Her father established a private school with Grace Douglass. Harriet and her siblings attended the school and was also taught foreign languages and music by private tutors.^[2] Her younger sisters were Sara and Margaretta, born in 1814 and 1815.^[3] There was also a sister named Mary Isabella. Her brothers were James, William Deas, Robert Bridges, and Thomas.^{[7]:20} The girls were raised to be refined women. Abolitionist and poet John Greenleaf Whittier wrote a verse for Harriet, expressing his admiration of her.^[2] She was also said to have the ladylike demeanor and manners of a Southern belle.^{[8]:14}^[1]

us works, literary criticism, antislavery literature, and William Shakespeare. She engaged people who had similar interests in music, art, and literature.^[2] Harriet was a member of the Philadelphia Female Antislavery Society and the Philadelphia Female Minervian Association.^{[7]:31, 97}

to a light-skinned African-American, Robert Purvis from South Carolina. He was married by an Episcopal bishop in an "elegant ceremony". Some of her family history.^[2] Harriet and Robert worked together on their shared interests, activism, and reform efforts.^{[4]:172}

The Purvises' egalitarian marriage and activist partnership presented a unique phenomenon. Few such relationships existed

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Harriet Forten Purvis (1810-1878) | |
| Born | Harriet Da 1810 Philadelph |
| Died | June 11, 1 Washingto |
| Nationality | American |
| Known for | Abolitionis Undergrou owner |
| Spouse(s) | Robert Pu |

Adding Sections

Later years



In 1852, Robert and Harriet moved to a Mount Vernon neighborhood with Georgianna and Harriet, who were still at home. They kept their Byberry home, Harmony Hall, and rented it to the Pierce family.^{[7]:186}

The family was beset by a series of illnesses. Three of their sons died, one from meningitis and the others from tuberculosis, which was the cause of Harriet's death on June 11, 1875.^{[2][7]:186} She died in Washington, D.C., where Robert worked as commissioner of Freedman's Saving Bank,^[14] and was buried in Germantown at the Quaker Fair Hill Burial Ground^[2] at 9th and Cambria.^[6]

Two years after her death, a daughter died.^[2] Robert moved to a house in Mount Vernon, Philadelphia.^[15] He married the Quaker poet Tacie Townsend, a white woman from Byberry, about 1878.^[14]

See also

- African-American history

References

- ↑ 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 "Harriet Forten Purvis" . Explore PA History. Retrieved March 8, 2015. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
- ↑ Asante, Molefi Kete (2002). *100 Greatest African Americans: A Biographical Encyclopedia*. Amherst, NY: Prometheus. ISBN 078-1-57292-962-0.
- ↑ 10.0 10.1 10.2 10.3 Carol Faulkner (May 10, 2011). *Lucretia Mott's Heresy: Abolition and Women's Rights in Nineteenth-Century America* University of Pennsylvania Press

Adding Sections

1. Place cursor
2. Select 'Paragraph'
3. Select 'Heading'

The screenshot shows a text editor interface. The top toolbar contains several icons, with 'Paragraph' and 'Heading' circled in red. The main text area contains several paragraphs of text with various headings and sub-headings. A red arrow points from the text 'New section with heading' at the bottom to the start of a new paragraph.

Paragraph

Heading

Sub-heading 1

Sub-heading 2

Sub-heading 3

Sub-heading 4

Preformatted

Block quote

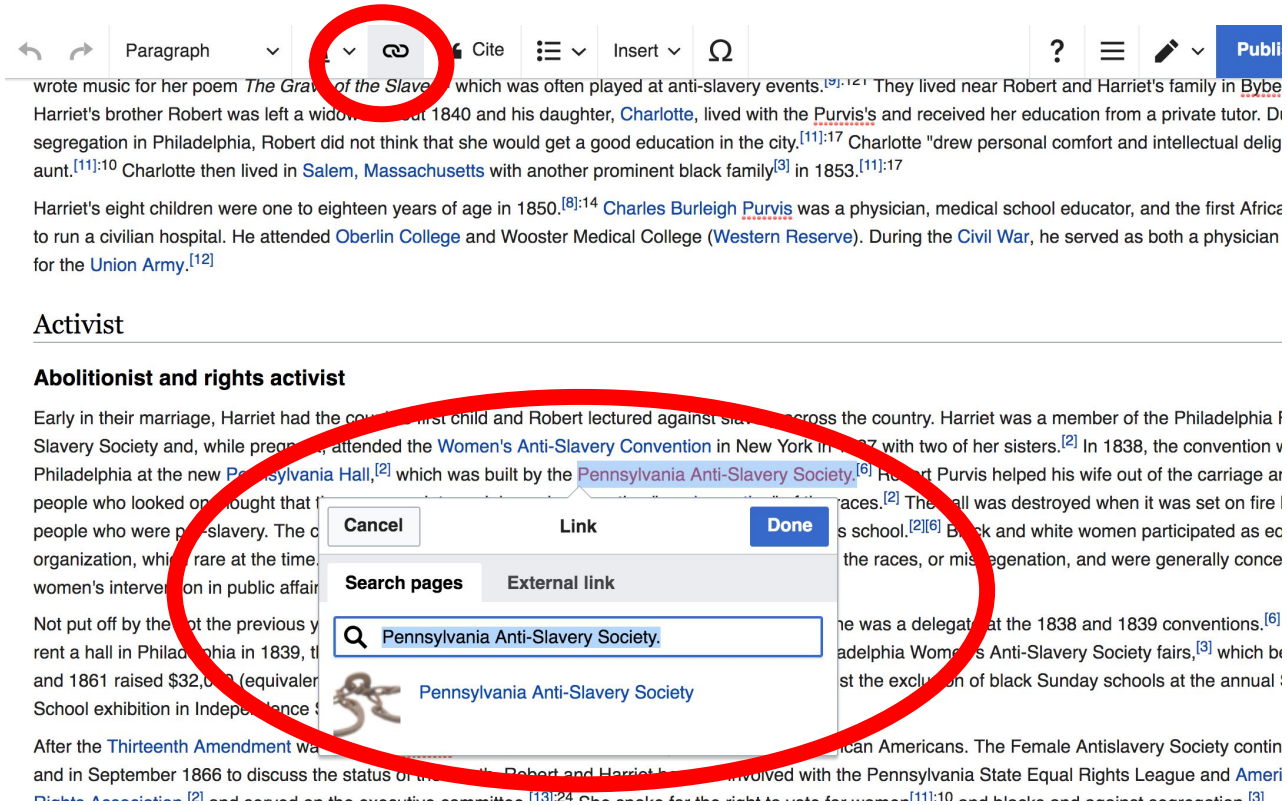
Page title

New section with heading

See also

Create links between articles

1. Select text
2. Select link icon
3. Select article and 'Done'



wrote music for her poem *The Grave of the Slave*, which was often played at anti-slavery events.^{[9]:14} They lived near Robert and Harriet's family in Bybe Harriet's brother Robert was left a widow in 1840 and his daughter, [Charlotte](#), lived with the Purvis's and received her education from a private tutor. Di segregation in Philadelphia, Robert did not think that she would get a good education in the city.^{[11]:17} Charlotte "drew personal comfort and intellectual delig aunt.^{[11]:10} Charlotte then lived in [Salem, Massachusetts](#) with another prominent black family^[3] in 1853.^{[11]:17}

Harriet's eight children were one to eighteen years of age in 1850.^{[8]:14} [Charles Burleigh Purvis](#) was a physician, medical school educator, and the first Africa to run a civilian hospital. He attended [Oberlin College](#) and Wooster Medical College ([Western Reserve](#)). During the [Civil War](#), he served as both a physician for the [Union Army](#).^[12]

Activist

Abolitionist and rights activist

Early in their marriage, Harriet had the couple's first child and Robert lectured against slavery across the country. Harriet was a member of the Philadelphia f Slavery Society and, while pregnant, attended the [Women's Anti-Slavery Convention](#) in New York in 1837 with two of her sisters.^[2] In 1838, the convention v Philadelphia at the new [Pennsylvania Hall](#),^[2] which was built by the [Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society](#).^[6] Harriet Purvis helped his wife out of the carriage ar people who looked on thought that people who were pro-slavery. The c organization, which rare at the time. women's intervention in public affair

Not put off by the ot the previous y rent a hall in Philadelphia in 1839, t and 1861 raised \$32,000 (equivaler School exhibition in Independence f


After the [Thirteenth Amendment](#) wa and in September 1866 to discuss the status of the w. Robert and Harriet b involved with the Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League and [Ameri Rights Association](#).^[2] and served as the executive committee.^{[13]:24} She spoke for the right to vote for women^{[11]:10} and black and against segregation.^[3]

Link

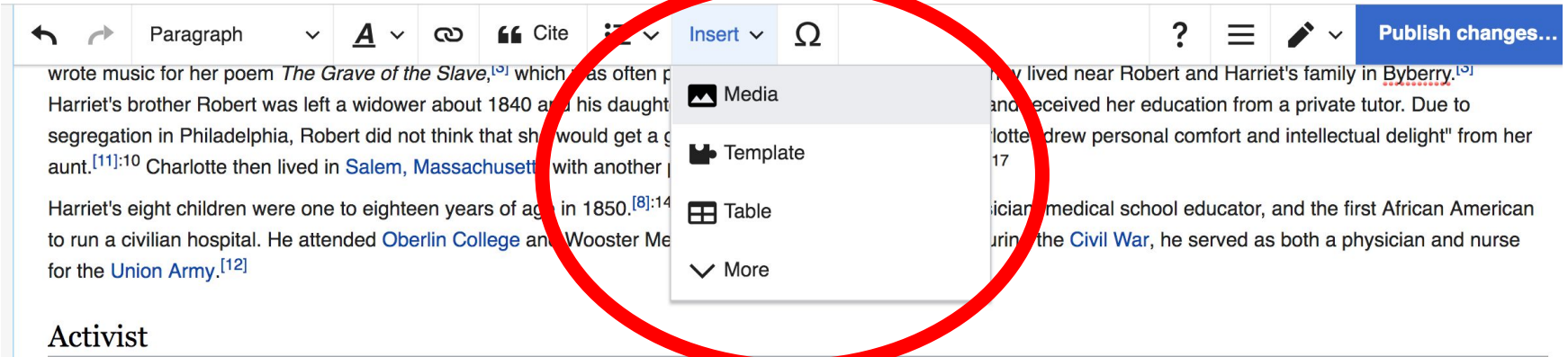
Cancel Done

Search pages External link

Q Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society.

 [Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society](#)

Adding Photos with Wikimedia Commons



wrote music for her poem *The Grave of the Slave*,^[9] which was often p
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segregation in Philadelphia, Robert did not think that she would get a c
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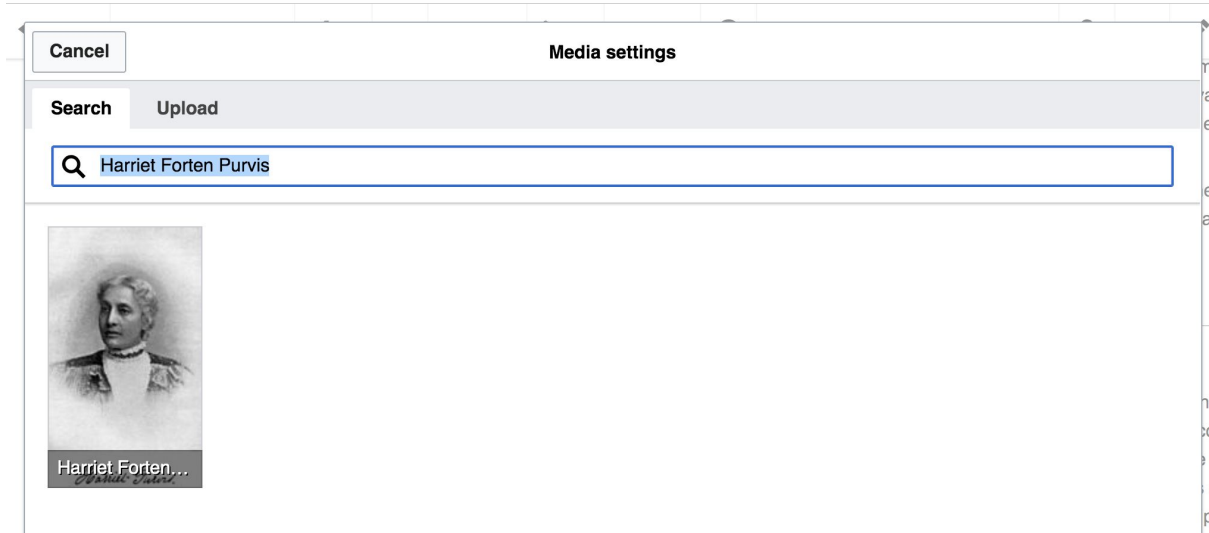
Activist

Abolitionist and rights activist

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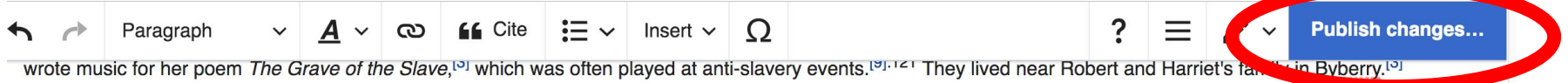
1. Place cursor in desired location
2. Select: 'Insert' + Media'
3. Enter search term
4. Select photo + 'Use this image'

Adding Images with Wikimedia Commons



- Search for image and select 'insert'.
- All images must exist in Wikimedia Commons prior to inclusion in Wikipedia

'Publish Changes' When Ready



wrote music for her poem *The Grave of the Slave*,^[9] which was often played at anti-slavery events.^{[9];[14]} They lived near Robert and Harriet's family in Byberry.^[9] Harriet's brother Robert was left a widower about 1840 and his daughter, [Charlotte](#), lived with the [Purvis's](#) and received her education from a private tutor. Due to segregation in Philadelphia, Robert did not think that she would get a good education in the city.^{[11];[17]} Charlotte "drew personal comfort and intellectual delight" from her aunt.^{[11];[10]} Charlotte then lived in [Salem, Massachusetts](#) with another prominent black family^[3] in 1853.^{[11];[17]} Harriet's eight children were one to eighteen years of age in 1850.^{[8];[14]} [Charles Burleigh Purvis](#) was a physician, medical school educator, and the first African American to run a civilian hospital. He attended [Oberlin College](#) and Wooster Medical College ([Western Reserve](#)). During the [Civil War](#), he served as both a physician and nurse for the [Union Army](#).^[12]

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- To quickly abandon changes made to an article, select 'Read' (next to Edit/Edit Source) and your edits will not be saved.

Explore linked articles

- Search hyperlinked articles for relevant information
- 'Copy and Paste' is acceptable between WP articles as long as content is relevant
 - Also a good way to find new sources

Creating New Articles

Photo: University of Maryland iSchool Disability
Justice Editing Workshop

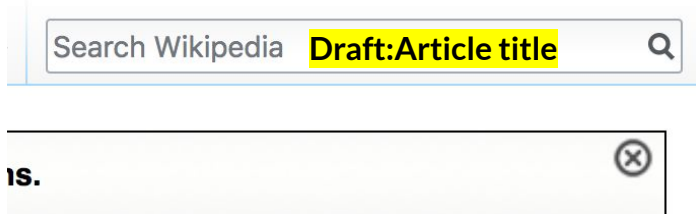
Source: Wikimedia Commons



Create A New Article: Three Ways to Get Started

1. Start a 'Draft'

- Enter **Draft:Article title** into WP search bar
 - Click the **red link** to start the article



Draft cont.

- Start writing and publish as you go
- When happy with your draft, select 'More' then 'Move'
- Select 'Article' in menu under New Title, remove 'Draft:' and move page



The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of a Wikipedia page. On the left, there are tabs for 'Project page' and 'Talk'. In the center, there are buttons for 'Read', 'Edit source', and 'View history'. To the right of these buttons is a dropdown menu with 'More ^' selected, and a 'Move' option is visible below it, circled in red. Further right is a search box labeled 'Search Wikipedia'. Below the navigation bar, the page title 'Wikipedia:Meetup/DC' is displayed. Underneath the title, it says 'From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia' and '< Wikipedia:Meetup'.

Or...

Start a Draft Article with Article Wizard

Use the Article Wizard (**Wikipedia: Article Wizard**)

- Follow prompts
- Publish in draft form



Wikipedia Article Wizard

Welcome

Thank you for your interest in contributing to Wikipedia!

Before starting the process of creating an article, you can get the hang of things by first editing in **your sandbox**. It's a great way to practice your editing skills without affecting live articles.

If you need some help along the way, check out our **editing guide**.

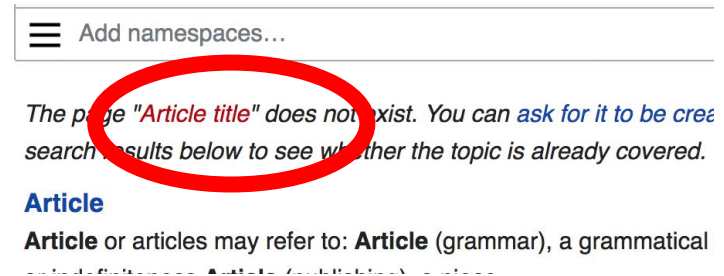
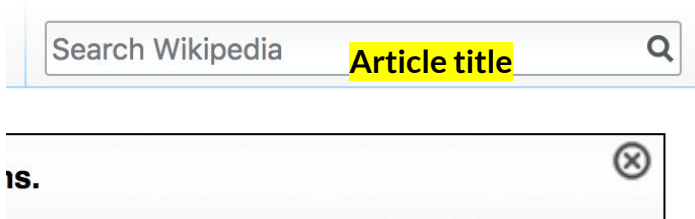
Next

Edit sandbox

Create A New Article cont.

2. Start a 'Mainspace' article

- Enter **Article title** into WP search bar
- Click the **red link** to start the article
 - Create
 - Publish



Create A New Article cont.

3. Practice using your Sandbox

- Select Sandbox
 - Select Edit or Edit Source
 - Create article or section
- Copy/Paste Sandbox content into a draft of mainspace article



The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of a Wikipedia user page for 'Ariel Cetrone (WMDC)'. The user's name is on the left, followed by notification icons for 7 new messages and 23 new pages. The navigation menu includes 'Talk', 'Sandbox', 'Preferences', 'Beta', 'Watchlist', and 'Contributions'. The 'Sandbox' link is circled in red. Below the navigation bar, there are tabs for 'User page' and 'Talk', and a row of action buttons: 'Read', 'Edit', 'Edit source', 'View history', 'Watch', 'More', and 'TW'. A search box for 'Search Wikipedia' is on the right. The main heading of the page is 'User:Ariel Cetrone (WMDC)/sandbox'.

Tips/Other Ways to Edit

Photo: National Rivers and Trails Wikipedia Editing Workshop
Bureau of Land Management

Source: Wikimedia Commons



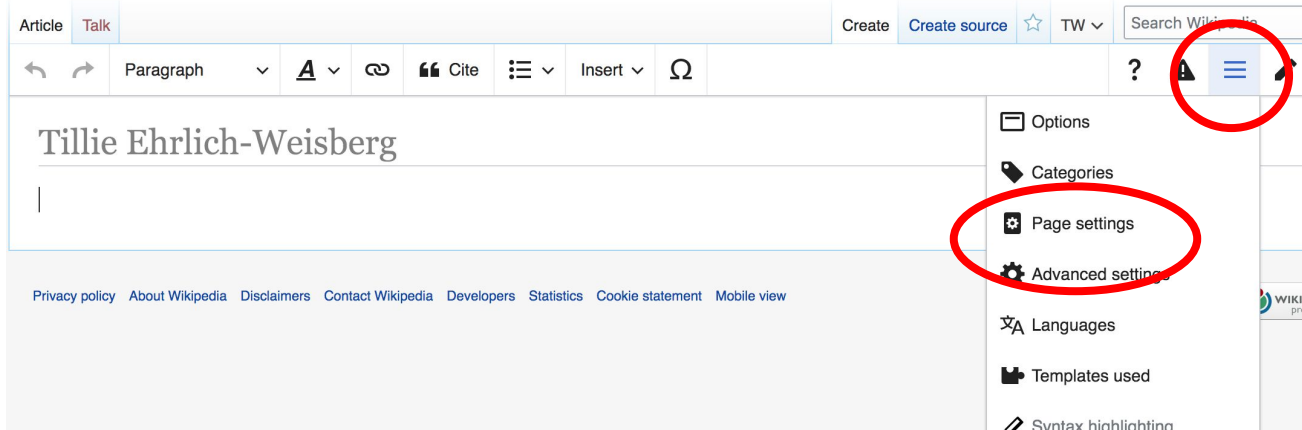
Adding Categories

Categories (+⁺): 1810 births (-) (±) | 1875 deaths (-) (±) | 19th-century African-American activists (-) (±) | African-American abolitionists (-) (±)
Colored Conventions people (-) (±) | Activists from Philadelphia (-) (±) | Underground Railroad people (-) (±) | Forten family (-) (±) | American suffragists (-) (±)
(+)

1. Leave Editing mode
2. Select +
3. Type the category name into the field, i.e. **American suffragists**. Only existing categories will appear in the list of options. You may create new categories.
4. Select **'Apply Changes'**

Redirects

1. Identify target article - 'Tillie Lewis'
2. Create a new article. Name it the alias. 'Tillie Ehrlich-Weisberg'
3. To Redirect, select icon w/ three lines.
4. Select Page settings.



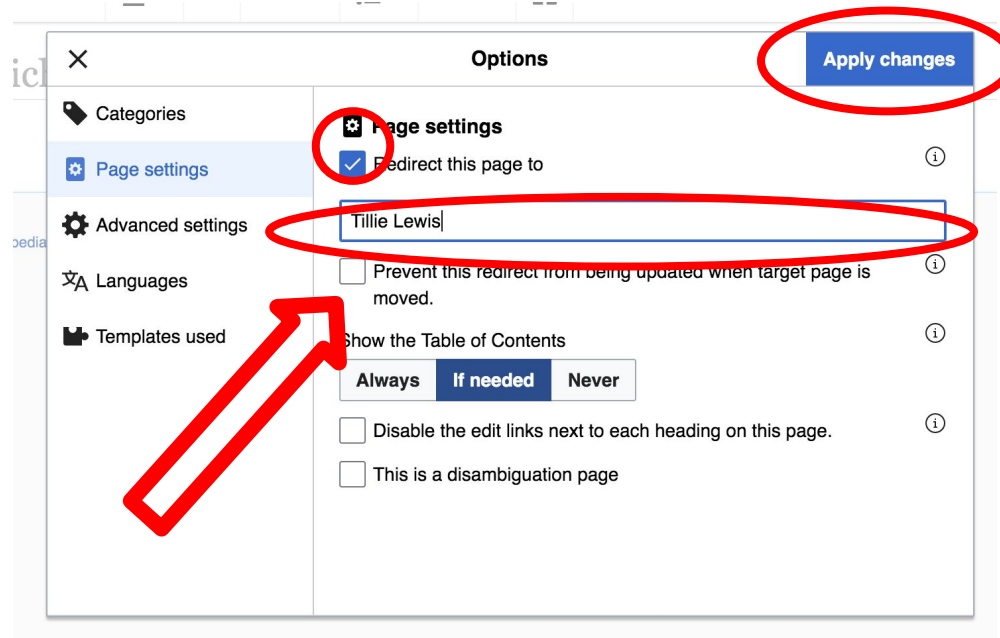
The screenshot shows the Wikipedia article page for 'Tillie Ehrlich-Weisberg'. The page title is 'Tillie Ehrlich-Weisberg' and the content area is empty. The top navigation bar includes 'Article' and 'Talk' tabs, and a search bar. The main editing toolbar contains various icons for editing, including a three-line menu icon. A red circle highlights this icon, and another red circle highlights the 'Page settings' option in the dropdown menu that appears when the icon is clicked. The 'Page settings' option is also circled in red. The footer of the page includes links for 'Privacy policy', 'About Wikipedia', 'Disclaimers', 'Contact Wikipedia', 'Developers', 'Statistics', 'Cookie statement', and 'Mobile view'.

Redirects cont.

5. Select 'Redirect page to'

6. Enter name of the target article (Ex. **Harriet Forten Purvis**)

7. Select Apply changes 8. Select 'Apply changes'



Uploading Photos to Wikicommons

Photo: Sumner School Archive Editing Workshop

Source: Wikimedia Commons



Adding Photos

1. Go to **commons.wikimedia.org**
2. Select **Upload**



ommons

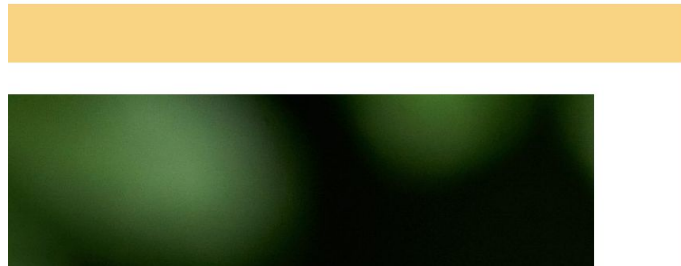
reely usable media files to which anyone can contribute

Images

Sounds

Videos

Upload



Picture of the Year

Help select the 2017
Picture of the Year. Round
2 ends 22 July.



Adding Photos

3. Select media files to share

Special page

Upload Wizard

[Leave feedback](#) · [Alternative upload methods](#) · [Back to the old form](#)



Please visit [Commons:Help desk](#) if you need to ask questions about uploading files.

Learn

Upload

Release rights

Describe

Select media files to share


Back

Adding Photos

4. Address copyright

Upload Wizard

[Leave feedback](#) · [Alternative upload methods](#) · [Back to the old form](#)

 Please visit [Commons:Help desk](#) if you need to ask questions about uploading files.

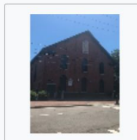
Learn

Upload

Release rights

Describe

Use



This site requires you to provide copyright information for this work, to make sure everyone can legally reuse it.

This file is my own work.

I, , the copyright holder of this work, irrevocably grant anyone the right to use this work under the Creative Commons Attribution ShareAlike 4.0 license ([legal code](#)).

(Anyone may use, share or remix this work, as long as they credit me and share any derivative work under this license.)

[Use a different license](#)

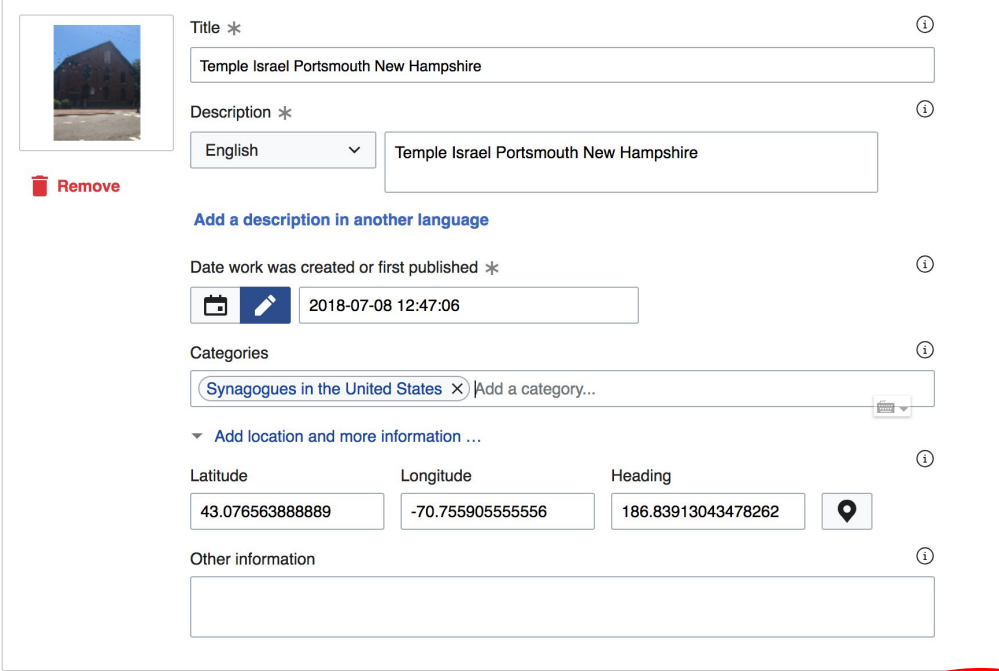
This file is not my own work.

Back

Next

Adding Photos

4. Name and caption your photo, add category



The screenshot shows a web form for adding a photo. On the left, there is a photo of a dark building with a red roof, a trash can icon, and the text "Remove". The form fields are as follows:

- Title ***: Temple Israel Portsmouth New Hampshire
- Description ***: English (dropdown), Temple Israel Portsmouth New Hampshire
- Add a description in another language**: (link)
- Date work was created or first published ***: 2018-07-08 12:47:06
- Categories**: Synagogues in the United States (tag), Add a category... (input)
- Add location and more information ...**:
 - Latitude**: 43.076563888889
 - Longitude**: -70.755905555556
 - Heading**: 186.83913043478262
- Other information**: (empty text area)

At the bottom, there are two buttons: "Back" and "Next". The "Next" button is circled in red.