

50 Years in Beltsville: A Wikipedia Edit-a-thon to Celebrate the National Agricultural Library



September 20, 2019

Presented by the National Agricultural Library
with support from Wikimedia DC



Wikimedia DC

Ariel Cetrone is their Institutional Partnerships Manager and she will be joining us today!

Wikipedia Username: @Ariel Cetrone (WMDC)

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

[More info about Wikimedia Affiliates Model](#)

Agenda

- Navigation/Connection
- 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

Navigation/Connection: Create a Username/Sign-in: en.wikipedia.org

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

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 creation, we kindly ask you to enter the words that appear below in the box ([more info](#)):

CAPTCHA Security check

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 in the search bar (top right):

WP:WMDA-NAL5

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

Wiki Event Page

@WikimediaDC

Shortcut
WP:WMDC-NAL50

50 Years in Beltsville: A Wikipedia Edit-a-thon to Celebrate the National Agricultural Library

Join us at the National Agricultural Library to help celebrate our 50th anniversary in Beltsville and help improve or create Wikipedia articles about the Library's history and ARS/USDA history.

The [National Agricultural Library](#) (NAL), one of the world's largest agricultural research libraries, was established as part of the [United States Department of Agriculture](#) (USDA) in 1862 by [Abraham Lincoln](#). The library was originally located at the headquarters building of the USDA until the library was centralized and its vast collections outgrew the Washington, D.C., space. In 1965, President [Lyndon B. Johnson](#) authorized an appropriation which enabled the Library to build a 14-story building at the [Henry A. Wallace Beltsville Agricultural Research Center](#) (BARC) in Beltsville, MD.

The National Agricultural Library invites Wikipedians of all levels of experience to participate in this edit-a-thon. Topics will include past librarians, USDA research discoveries and developments, the evolution of technology in conjunction with libraries, and highlights of notable research and research contributions represented within the library's special collections and stacks holdings.

During the event, people will be able to hear from and meet influential historians within the USDA, librarians, and data science experts. They will also have the opportunity to learn more about resources available through ARS and the National Agricultural Library.

This event is free and open to the public - please bring a government issued ID

Registration is required.

Please visit our [Eventbrite page](#) for a link to join remotely via YouTube Live

When

Friday, September 20 2019 Time: 10:00am - 3:30pm

Where

Main Reading Room
National Agricultural Library
10301 Baltimore Ave,
Beltsville, MD 20705



Contents [\[hide\]](#)

- [1 Please sign in](#)
- [2 Presentation](#)
- [3 Safe Space Policy](#)
- [4 Wikimedia Projects](#)
- [5 Wikipedia Policies](#)
- [6 Quick Editing Tips](#)
- [7 Tools, Resources and WikiProjects](#)

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

Presentation [\[edit source \]](#)

Article Work List – Wiki Data and Special Collections sources

Scientists and Researchers [edit]

- [Eunice Rockwood Oberly](#)- librarian, Bureau of Plant Industry(WD) [Click here to start a draft article](#)
- [Frederick Vernon Coville](#)- Chief Botanist & first Director of the National Arboretum(WD)
- [Hugh Hammond Bennett](#)- Director of Soil Erosion Service(WD)
- [Franklin B. Hough](#)- First Chief of Division of Forestry(WD)
- [Harry A. Borthwick](#)- Botanist(WD) [Click here to start a draft article](#)
- [Eloise Blaine Cram](#)- Head Scientist investigating Parasites of Poultry & Game Birds(WD) [\[\[5\]](#) [\]](#)
- [Brayton H. Ransom](#)- Chief of the Zoological Division(WD) (Included in Eloise Cram's papers)
- [Charles Wardell Stiles](#)- identified [Necator americanus](#)(WD) (Included in Eloise Cram's papers)
- [Daniel Elmer Salmon](#)- Established Veterinary division within USDA - [Salmonella](#) was named in his honor(WD) (Included in Eloise Cram's papers)
- [George McMillan Darrow](#)- [Pomologist](#) in charge of research on deciduous fruit production and Strawberry expert(WD) [\[\[6\]](#) [\]](#)
- [Palemon Howard Dorsett](#)- USDA Horticulturalist and agricultural explorer(WD) [\[\[7\]](#) [\]](#)
- [Beverly Thomas Galloway](#)- First head of the Division of Vegetable Physiology and Pathology(WD) [\[\[8\]](#) [\]](#)
- [Clara H. Hasse](#)- Botanist who identified the cause of [Citrus Canker](#)(WD)
- [Henry Granger Knight](#)- Head of Bureau of Chemistry and Soils(WD)
- [Adolf Ludwig Cluss](#)- Architect of the USDA building (WD)
- [Deborah Griscom Passmore](#)- USDA Botanical Illustrator (WD) [\[\[9\]](#) [\]](#)
- [Charles Valentine Riley](#)- Entomologist and Artist - one of the first individuals to use biological pest control(WD) [\[\[10\]](#) [\]](#)
- [William Woolford Skinner](#)- Chemist and Conservationist
- [William Jasper Spillman](#)- Botanist and considered the father of Agricultural Economics (WD)
- [Charles Thom](#)- Dairy mycologist in Extension Service - pioneered the use of culture media and helped develop penicillin (WD)
- [Alfred Charles True](#)- Director of Office of Experiment Stations (WD)
- [Edward F. Knipling](#)- Entomologist whom helped eradicate Screwworm (WD) [\[\[11\]](#) [\]](#)
- [Wilbur Olin Atwater](#)- Chemist/early nutritionist and inventor of the [respiration calorimeter](#) (WD) [\[\[12\]](#) [\]](#)
- [Frank Nicholas Meyer](#)- Botanical explorer (WD) [\[\[13\]](#) [\]](#)
- [Cornelius Lott Shear](#)- Mycologist and Plant Pathologist who first described [Bromus arizonicus](#). (WD)

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)

Free...

All content freely licensed without restrictions

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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

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 a congenial spirit
- **Conflicts of interest** – disclose and abide by terms of service

Additional policies: [Wikipedia: List of policies](#)

Why Edit?

Because

FACTS MATTER

Editor gender gap?



Only
1 out of
10 Wikipedia editors
is female!



Content gender gap?

Percentage of women's biographies

November 2014

15%

English language Wikipedia

March 2019

17.74%

English language Wikipedia

What can we do?

- Engagement through edit-a-thons, training opportunities and [Wikiprojects like Women in Red](#)
- Partnerships with nonprofits, colleges/universities, government entities and beyond

*75% of nonprofit employees are female. These nonprofits include educational, scientific, and literacy organizations. It's time to engage these "gatekeepers".

*Source The White House Project's 2009 report, *Benchmarking Women's Leadership*

Set Wikipedia Preferences

Set Editing Preferences: Activate Visual Editor

1. Open the Wiki event page or any Wikipedia article
2. Select "Preferences" (Top right of the page)



The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of a Wikipedia page. The user is identified as Ariel Cetrone (WMDC). The navigation bar includes links for Talk, Sandbox, Preferences, Beta, Watchlist, Contributions, and Log out. The 'Preferences' link is circled in red. Below the navigation bar, the page title is 'Wikipedia:Meetup/DC/Recognizing Black Suffragists: A Wikipedia Editing Workshop' with an '[edit source]' link. The footer text reads 'From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia'.

Ariel Cetrone (WMDC)  10  25 [Talk](#) [Sandbox](#) [Preferences](#) [Beta](#) [Watchlist](#) [Contributions](#) [Log out](#) 18:45:36

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

Wikipedia:Meetup/DC/Recognizing Black Suffragists: A Wikipedia Editing Workshop

[\[edit source \]](#)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Set Editing Preferences: Activate Visual Editor

3. Select the "editing" tab

Preferences

For information about the settings on this page, see [Help:Preferences](#).

[User profile](#)

[Appearance](#)

[Editing](#)

[Recent changes](#)

[Watchlist](#)

[Search](#)

[Gadgets](#)

[Beta features](#)

[Notifications](#)

Basic information

Username: [Ariel Cetrone \(WMDC\)](#)

Member of groups: [Autoconfirmed users](#), [Extended confirmed users](#), [Users](#)

Connected apps: [Manage 3 connected applications](#)

Set Editing Preferences: Editing Type

4. Scroll down to "Editor"

5. Select "Show me both editor tabs" from the "Editing Mode" dropdown menu

6. Save (bottom left)

Preferences

For information about the settings on this page, see [Help:Preferences](#).

[User profile](#) [Appearance](#) **[Editing](#)** [Recent changes](#) [Watchlist](#) [Search](#) [Gadgets](#) [Beta features](#) [Notifications](#)

— General options —

- Enable section editing by right clicking on section titles
- Edit pages on double click
- Enable showing appreciation for other users with the WikiLove tab
- Enable parser migration tool

This adds a sidebar link giving access to a [tool](#) for migrating page text to new versions of the MediaWiki parser.

— Editor —

Edit area font style: Monospaced font ▾

- Prompt me when entering a blank edit summary
- Warn me when I leave an edit page with unsaved changes
- Show [edit toolbar](#) (requires JavaScript)
- Enable enhanced editing toolbar
- Temporarily disable the visual editor while it is in beta

Editing mode: Show me both editor tabs ▾

User Page

User Page

- All users/editors are assigned a user page
- Access user page by selecting your username (top right)
- Opportunity to share information and interests - use is optional!

The screenshot displays the Wikipedia user page for 'Jamie-NAL'. At the top right, the username 'Jamie-NAL' is circled in red. In the top left, the 'User page' link is also circled in red. The page content includes a navigation menu with options like 'Read', 'Edit', 'Edit source', 'View history', and 'More'. Below the navigation menu, there is a banner for 'WikiConference North America in Cambridge MA, USA Nov 8-11: Submissions and scholarship applications are now open; deadline 20 Sep' with a 'Learn more' link. The main heading is 'User:Jamie-NAL', followed by the text 'From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia'. Below this, the user's name 'Jamie Flood' is listed, and their affiliation 'Wikipedian in Residence, United States National Agricultural Library' is shown in blue text.

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

Exploring Tabs: Article history

- View all edits ever made by selecting “View History”

Article [Talk](#) Read [Edit](#) [Edit source](#) **View history** [☆](#) More ▾

 Wiki Loves Monuments: Photograph a monument, help Wikipedia and win!
[Learn more](#)

Deborah Griscom Passmore

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Deborah Griscom Passmore (1840–1911) was a botanical illustrator for the U.S. Department of Agriculture who specialized in paintings of fruit. Her work is now preserved in the USDA's [Pomological Watercolor Collection](#), and she has been called the best of the early USDA artists.^[1] She rose to lead the USDA staff artists, and she became the most prolific of the group, contributing one-fifth of the 7500 paintings in the Pomological Watercolor Collection.

Contents [\[hide\]](#)

- [Early life and education](#)
- [USDA career](#)
- [References](#)
- [Further reading](#)
- [External links](#)

Early life and education [\[edit | edit source \]](#)

Deborah Griscom Passmore was born in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, on July 17, 1840, the fifth and last child of Everett Griscom Passmore (1787–1868), a farmer, and Elizabeth K. Knight (c.1800–1845), a teacher and preacher for an orthodox branch of [Quakers](#). The youngest of the family, with two older brothers and two older sisters, Passmore was given the forenames Deborah Griscom after her paternal grandmother, who was a first cousin of [Betsy Ross](#). Her mother died while she was still a child, and Passmore was educated at the nearby boarding school where her mother had taught before her marriage. She went on to train as an artist at the [School of Design for Women](#) and the [Academy of Fine Arts](#) in Philadelphia.^{[2][3]} Her first cousin^[4] Deborah Passmore Gillingham (1820–1877) was also a botanical artist, though an amateur whose work was not published until recently.^[5]

Passmore followed up her Philadelphia art training with a year studying art in Europe. There, she found inspiration in the botanical illustrations of [Marianne North](#) at [Kew Gardens](#), England, and when

Deborah Griscom Passmore



Born	July 17, 1840 Delaware County, Pennsylvania
Died	January 3, 1911 (aged 70) Washington, D.C.

Exploring tabs: Talk Page – Community Discussion

- Discuss the article with other editors
- Use is optional

Article **Talk** Read Edit source New section View history More

Talk:Deborah Griscom Passmore

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is of interest to the following **WikiProjects**: [\[hide\]](#)

WikiProject Biography (Rated Start-class)	[show]
WikiProject Plants (Rated Start-class, Low-importance)	[show]
WikiProject Visual arts (Rated Start-class)	[show]
WikiProject Women's History (Rated Start-class, Low-importance)	[show]
WikiProject Women artists (Rated Start-class)	[show]

Sections: Lead Paragraphs

Article Talk

Read Edit Edit source View history More

Search Wikipedia

Wiki Loves Monuments: Photograph a monument, help Wikipedia and win! [Learn more](#)

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Contents [\[hide\]](#)

- Early life and education
- USDA career
- References
- Further reading
- External links


Early life and education [\[edit\]](#) [\[edit source\]](#)

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Main photo or Infobox placement

Deborah Griscom Passmore



Born July 17, 1840
Delaware County, Pennsylvania

Died January 3, 1911 (aged 70)
Washington, D.C.

Sections: References

Early life and education [edit | edit source]

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Passmore followed up her Philadelphia art training with a year studying art in Europe. There, she found inspiration in the botanical illustrations of [Marianne North](#) at [Kew Gardens](#), England, and when she returned to the United States, she began painting the wildflowers of America as well as lilies and other flowers.^[6] She hoped to publish these watercolors under the title *Flowers in Water Color: Wildflowers of America*, but she never managed to do so and the manuscript is now in the USDA's Special Collections.^[6] Passmore prided herself on delineating her subjects with minute accuracy and sometimes used as many as a hundred washes to get the desired effect. The noted botanist [Edward Lee Greene](#) was a great admirer of Passmore's flower painting.^[2]

Passmore also painted cacti, and some of her watercolors were printed in a 1919 work entitled *The Cactaceae* that was published by the [Carnegie Institution](#).

References [edit | edit source]

- ↑ ^{**a**} ^{**b**} ^{**c**} Fusonie, Alan E. "The Heritage of Original Art and Photo Imaging in USDA: Past, Present, and Future." *Agricultural History* 64:2 (Spring 1990).
- ↑ ^{**a**} ^{**b**} ^{**c**} Passmore, Deborah G. *Flowers in Water Color*. 1911. Preface to unpublished manuscript, United States Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Library, Special Collections.
- ↑ "Deborah Griscom Passmore (d. 1911)". *www.christies.com*. Retrieved 2019-05-31.
- ↑ Cope, Gilbert, et al. *Genealogy of the Sharpless Family, Descended from John and Jane Sharples, Settlers Near Chester, Pennsylvania, 1682, Together with Some Account of the English Ancestry of the Family, Including the Researches by Henry Fishwick, P.H.S., and the Late Joseph Lemuel Chester; and a Full Report of the Bi-centennial Reunion of 1882, Volume 2*. Privately published, 1887. Deborah Passmore Gillingham's mother, Hannah Passmore, was a younger sister of Deborah Griscom Passmore's father. Duncan (2010) incorrectly lists Deborah Passmore Gillingham's mother's name as Deborah instead of Hannah.
- ↑ Duncan, John. *Lilies & Magnolias: Botanical Watercolors of Deborah Passmore Gillingham*. Schiffer, 2010.
- ↑ ^{**a**} ^{**b**} ^{**c**} White, James J., and Erik A. Neumann. "The Collection of Pomological Watercolors at the U.S. National Arboretum". *Huntia: A Journal of Botanical History* 4:2 (January 1982), pp. 106–107.
- ↑ "Deborah Griscom Passmore Watercolors". Website of the United States Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Library, Special Collections.
- ↑ Gaard, Greta. *Ecological Politics*. Temple University Press, 2010.

Inline citations



Additional Sections

Further reading [\[edit\]](#) [\[edit source\]](#)

- Britton, Nathaniel Lord, and Joseph Nelson Rose. *The Cactaceae*. 4-volume set. Washington, D.C.: The Carnegie Institution, 1919–23.

External links [\[edit\]](#) [\[edit source\]](#)

- [USDA Pomological Watercolor Collection](#)
- [Cactus illustrations in the National Museum of Natural History](#)

Authority control [DSI: 2753](#)

Categories (+): [1840 births \(-\) \(±\)](#) | [1911 deaths \(-\) \(±\)](#) | [Botanical illustrators \(-\) \(±\)](#) | [19th-century American painters \(-\) \(±\)](#) | [20th-century American painters \(-\) \(±\)](#) | [American women illustrators \(-\) \(±\)](#) | [19th-century American women artists \(-\) \(±\)](#) | [20th-century American women artists \(-\) \(±\)](#) | [People from Delaware County, Pennsylvania \(-\) \(±\)](#) | [Painters from Pennsylvania \(-\) \(±\)](#) | [United States Department of Agriculture people \(-\) \(±\)](#) | [Philadelphia School of Design for Women alumni \(-\) \(±\)](#) | [Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts alumni \(-\) \(±\)](#) | [\(+\)](#)

Editing Existing Articles

Edit with 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

Edit buttons
Edit = Visual Editor, Edit Source = Code

Article Talk

Read Edit Edit source View history ☆ More ▾ Search Wikipedia

Paragraph ↕ A ↕ ↻ Cite ≡ Insert ↕ Ω

Deborah Griscom Passmore

Formatting buttons

Deborah Griscom Passmore (1840–1911) was a botanical illustrator for the U.S. Department of Agriculture who specialized in paintings of fruit. Her work is now preserved in the USDA's Pomological Watercolor Collection, and she has been called the best of the early USDA artists.^[1] She rose to lead the USDA staff artists, and she became the most prolific of the group, contributing one-fifth of the 7500 paintings in the Pomological Watercolor Collection.

Early life and education

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Deborah Griscom Passmore

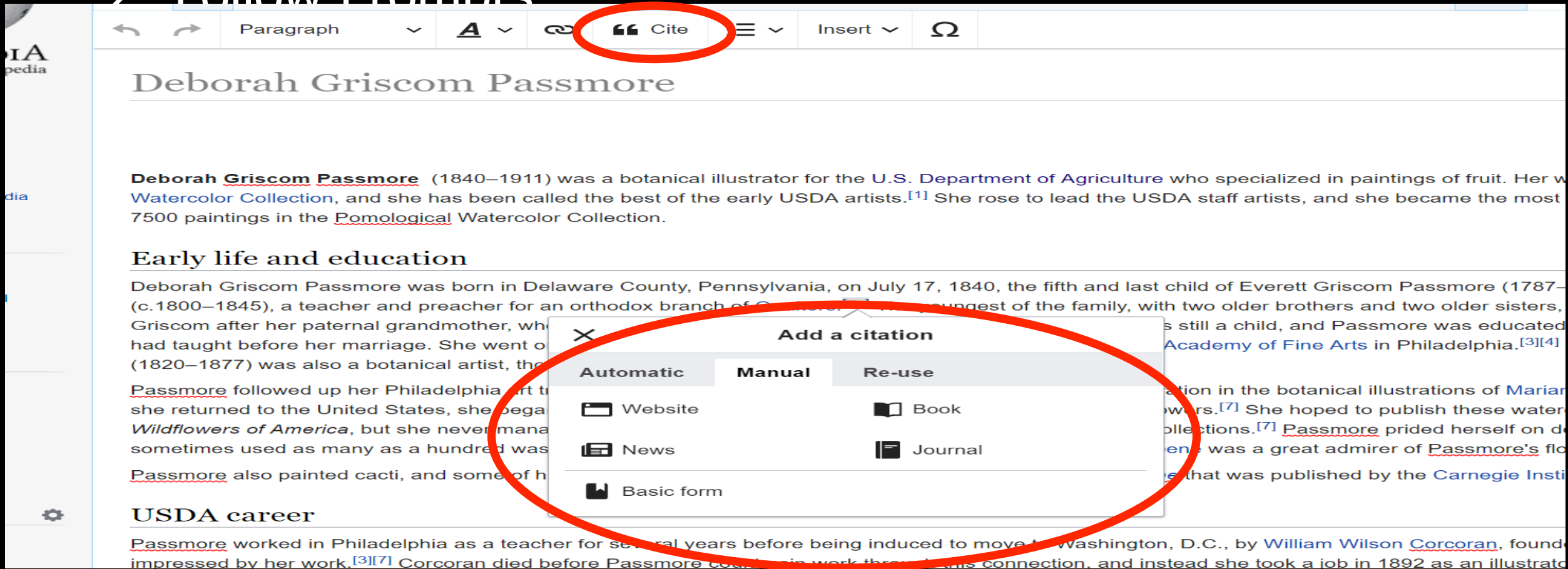
Visual editing

Source editing

Publish changes...

Cite Your Sources

1. Place cursor in desire location, select "Cite"
2. Follow Prompts



The screenshot shows a Wikipedia article titled "Deborah Griscom Passmore". The "Cite" button in the top navigation bar is circled in red. An "Add a citation" dialog box is open, also circled in red, showing options for citation types: Automatic, Manual, and Re-use. Under "Automatic", there are icons for Website, News, and Basic form. Under "Re-use", there are icons for Book and Journal. The background text of the article is partially visible, including the title and the beginning of the first paragraph.

Deborah Griscom Passmore (1840–1911) was a botanical illustrator for the U.S. Department of Agriculture who specialized in paintings of fruit. Her [Watercolor Collection](#), and she has been called the best of the early USDA artists.^[1] She rose to lead the USDA staff artists, and she became the most prolific, with over 7500 paintings in the [Pomological Watercolor Collection](#).

Early life and education

Deborah Griscom Passmore was born in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, on July 17, 1840, the fifth and last child of Everett Griscom Passmore (1787–1845), a teacher and preacher for an orthodox branch of [Congregationalism](#). She was the youngest of the family, with two older brothers and two older sisters, [John](#) and [Mary](#). She was named after her paternal grandmother, who had taught before her marriage. She went on to study at the [Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia](#).^{[3][4]}

[Passmore](#) followed up her Philadelphia art training when she returned to the United States, she began painting *Wildflowers of America*, but she never managed to publish them. [Passmore](#) sometimes used as many as a hundred watercolor washes in her paintings. [Passmore](#) also painted cacti, and some of her work was included in the botanical illustrations of [Marianne Perle](#).^[7] She hoped to publish these watercolor collections.^[7] [Passmore](#) prided herself on depicting plants in their natural habitat. [Passmore](#) was a great admirer of [Passmore's](#) flower paintings that was published by the [Carnegie Institution for Science](#).

USDA career

[Passmore](#) worked in Philadelphia as a teacher for several years before being induced to move to Washington, D.C., by [William Wilson Corcoran](#), founder of the [Smithsonian Institution](#). [Passmore](#) was impressed by her work.^{[3][7]} Corcoran died before [Passmore](#) could begin work through his connection, and instead she took a job in 1892 as an illustrator

Adding Sections

Article [Talk](#)

[Read](#)

[Edit](#)

[Edit source](#)

[View history](#)



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Contents [\[hide\]](#)

- [Early life and education](#)
- [USDA career](#)
- [References](#)
- [Further reading](#)
- [External links](#)

Early life and education [\[edit\]](#) [\[edit source\]](#)



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Deborah Griscom Passmore



Born	July 17, 1840 Delaware County, Pennsylvania
Died	January 3, 1911 (aged 70) Washington, D.C.

Adding Sections

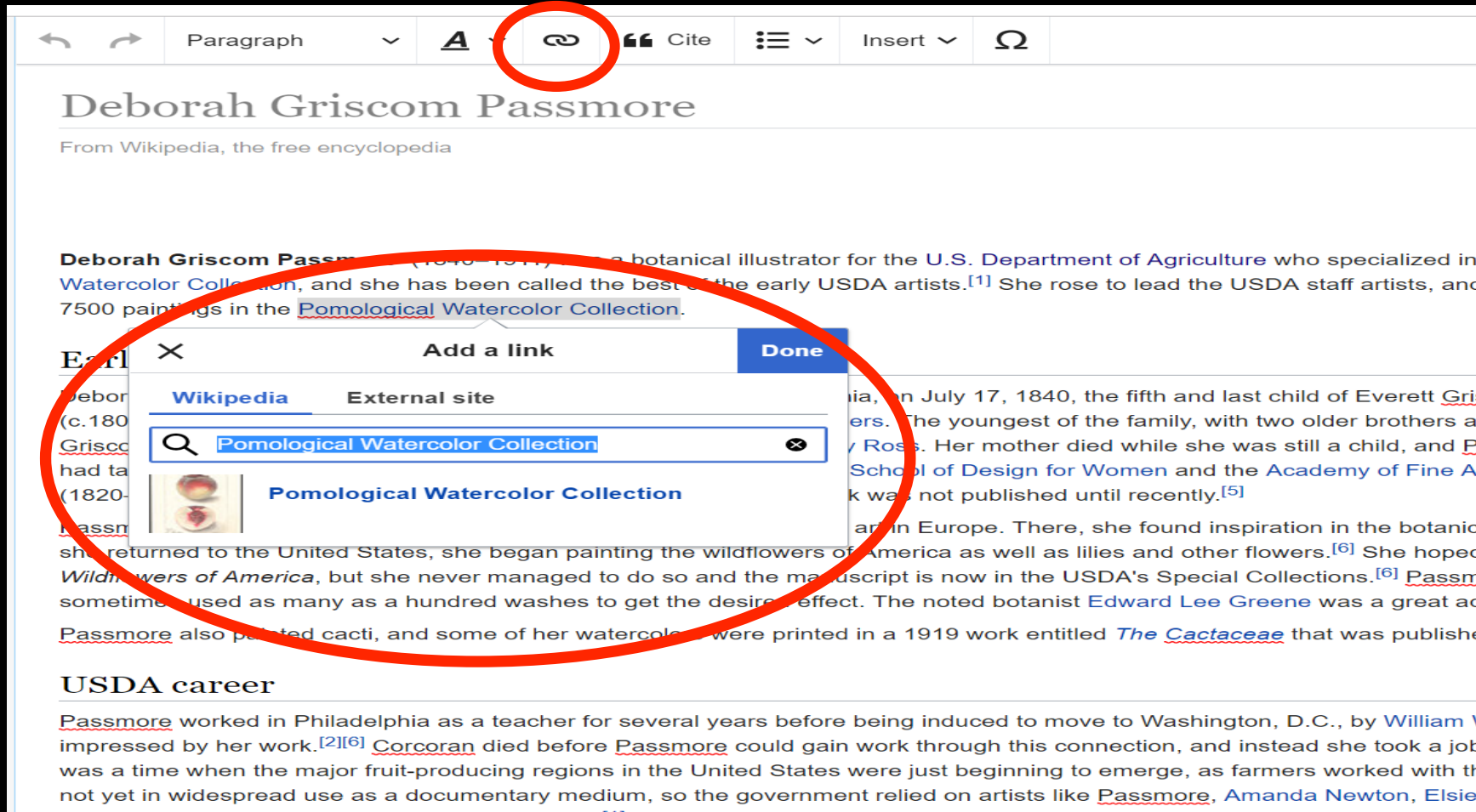
1. Place cursor
2. Select "Paragraph"
3. Select "Heading"

The screenshot shows a text editor interface with a 'Heading' dropdown menu open. The menu options are: Paragraph (Ctrl+0), Heading (Ctrl+2), Sub-heading 1 (Ctrl+3), Sub-heading 2 (Ctrl+4), Sub-heading 3 (Ctrl+5), Sub-heading 4 (Ctrl+6), Preformatted (Ctrl+7), Block quote (Ctrl+8), and Page title (Ctrl+1). The 'Heading' option is circled in red. Below the menu, the text reads: 'Deborah Griscom Passmore was a botanical illustrator for the U.S. Department of Agriculture who specialized in paintings of fruit. Her work is now preserved in the USDA's Pomological Collection. She rose to lead the USDA staff artists, and she became the most prolific of the group, contributing one-fifth of the collection.' Below this is a section header 'USDA career' with a red arrow pointing to it. The text continues: 'Passmore followed up her Philadelphia art training with a year studying art in Europe. There, she found inspiration in the botanical illustrations of Marianne North at Kew Gardens, England, and when she returned to the United States, she began painting the wildflowers of America as well as lilies and other flowers. She hoped to publish these watercolors under the title Flowers in Water Color: Wildflowers of America, but she never managed to do so and the manuscript is now in the USDA's Special Collections. Passmore prided herself on delineating her subjects with minute accuracy and sometimes used as many as a hundred washes to get the desired effect. The noted botanist Edward Lee Greene was a great admirer of Passmore's flower paintings. Passmore also painted cacti and some of her watercolors were printed in a 1919 work entitled The Cactaceae that was published by the Carnegie Institution.' On the right side, there is a portrait of Deborah Griscom Passmore and a biographical table.

Deborah Griscom Passmore	
Born	July 17, 1840 Delaware County, Pennsylvania
Died	January 3, 1911 (aged 70) Washington, D.C.
Nationality	American

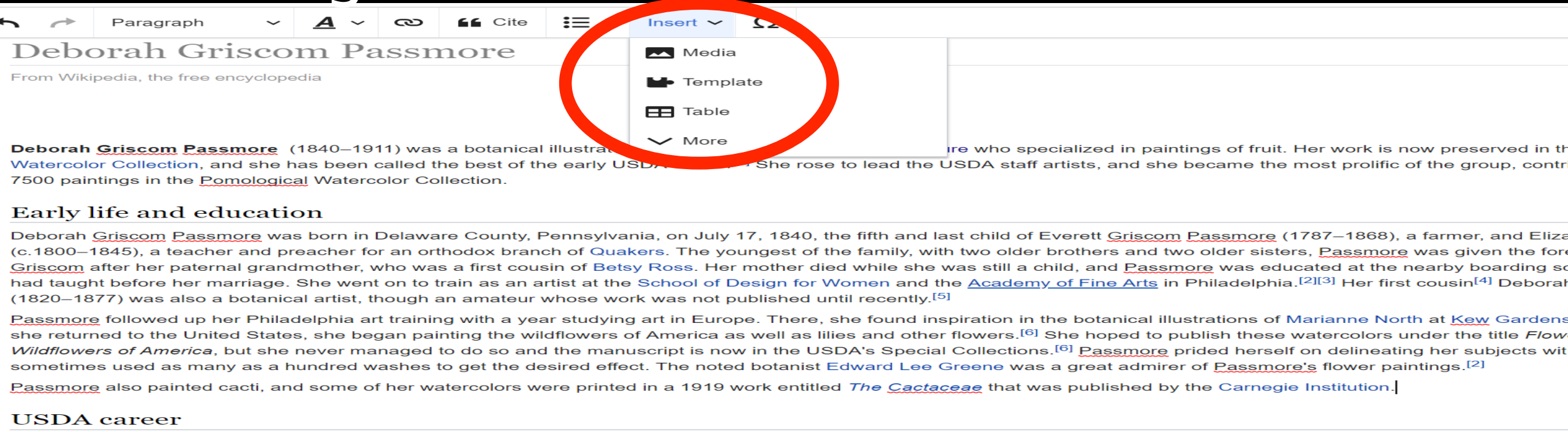
Create links between articles

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



The screenshot shows a Wikipedia article editor for the page "Deborah Griscom Passmore". The text "Pomological Watercolor Collection" is selected in the main article body. In the top toolbar, the link icon (two interlocking circles) is circled in red. Below the text, the "Add a link" dialog box is open, also circled in red. The dialog box has a search bar containing "Pomological Watercolor Collection" and a search button. Below the search bar, a search result is displayed with a thumbnail image and the text "Pomological Watercolor Collection". The "Done" button is visible in the top right corner of the dialog box. The background article text is partially visible, showing the title "Deborah Griscom Passmore" and the start of a paragraph: "Deborah Griscom Passmore (1840–1917) was a botanical illustrator for the U.S. Department of Agriculture who specialized in Watercolor Collection, and she has been called the best of the early USDA artists.[1] She rose to lead the USDA staff artists, and 7500 paintings in the Pomological Watercolor Collection."

Adding Photos with Wikimedia Commons



The screenshot shows the Wikipedia article editor for "Deborah Griscom Passmore". The "Insert" menu is open, and the "Media" option is highlighted with a red circle. The article text is partially visible, showing the beginning of a paragraph and a section header "Early life and education".

Deborah **Griscom Passmore** (1840–1911) was a botanical illustrat...
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Deborah Griscom Passmore (1840–1911) was a botanical illustrat...
[Watercolor Collection](#), and she has been called the best of the early USDA...
7500 paintings in the [Pomological](#) Watercolor Collection.

Early life and education

Deborah [Griscom Passmore](#) was born in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, on July 17, 1840, the fifth and last child of Everett [Griscom Passmore](#) (1787–1868), a farmer, and Eliza (c.1800–1845), a teacher and preacher for an orthodox branch of [Quakers](#). The youngest of the family, with two older brothers and two older sisters, [Passmore](#) was given the forename [Griscom](#) after her paternal grandmother, who was a first cousin of [Betsy Ross](#). Her mother died while she was still a child, and [Passmore](#) was educated at the nearby boarding school had taught before her marriage. She went on to train as an artist at the [School of Design for Women](#) and the [Academy of Fine Arts](#) in Philadelphia.^{[2][3]} Her first cousin^[4] Deborah (1820–1877) was also a botanical artist, though an amateur whose work was not published until recently.^[5]

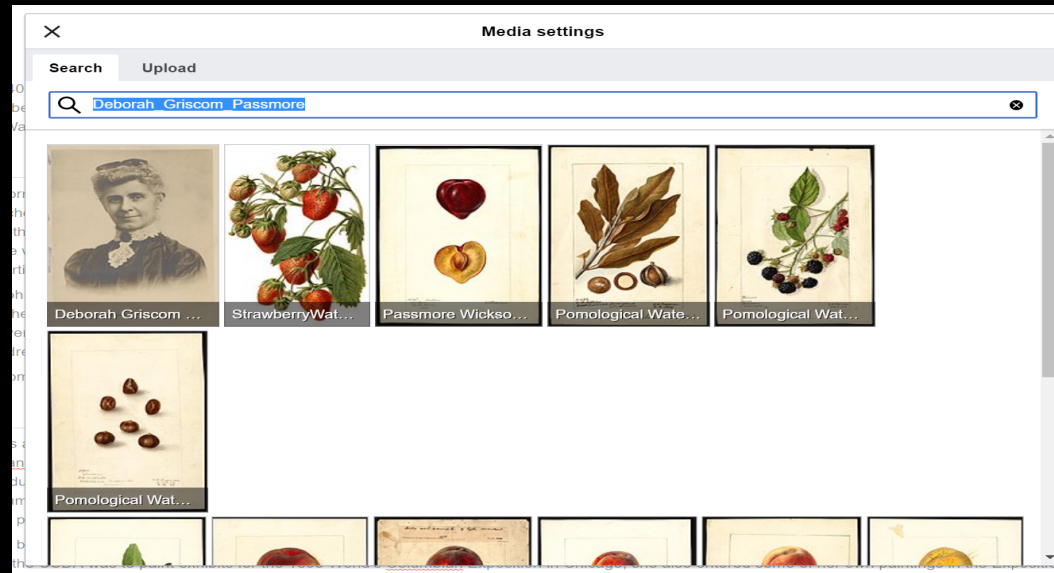
[Passmore](#) followed up her Philadelphia art training with a year studying art in Europe. There, she found inspiration in the botanical illustrations of [Marianne North](#) at [Kew Gardens](#). When she returned to the United States, she began painting the wildflowers of America as well as lilies and other flowers.^[6] She hoped to publish these watercolors under the title *Flow... Wildflowers of America*, but she never managed to do so and the manuscript is now in the USDA's Special Collections.^[6] [Passmore](#) prided herself on delineating her subjects with sometimes used as many as a hundred washes to get the desired effect. The noted botanist [Edward Lee Greene](#) was a great admirer of [Passmore's](#) flower paintings.^[2]

[Passmore](#) also painted cacti, and some of her watercolors were printed in a 1919 work entitled *The [Cactaceae](#)* that was published by the [Carnegie Institution](#).|

USDA career

1. Place cursor in desire location
2. Select: "Insert" and "Media"
3. Enter search term
4. Select photo + "use this image"

Adding Images with Wikimedia Commons



5. Caption the image

6. Select "Insert"

****All images must exist in Wikimedia Commons prior to inclusion in Wikipedia**

“Publish Changes” When Ready

Article Talk

Read Edit Edit source View history More

Paragraph A Cite Insert

Search Wikipedia

Publish changes...

Deborah Griscom Passmore

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Deborah Griscom Passmore (1840–1911) was a botanical illustrator for the U.S. Department of Agriculture who specialized in paintings of fruit. Her work is now preserved in the USDA's Pomological Watercolor Collection, and she has been called the best of the early USDA artists.^[1] She rose to lead the USDA staff artists, and she became the most prolific of the group, contributing one-fifth of the 7500 paintings in the Pomological Watercolor Collection.


Early life and education

Deborah Griscom Passmore was born in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, on July 17, 1840, the fifth and last child of Everett Griscom Passmore (1787–1868), a farmer, and Elizabeth K. Knight (c.1800–1845), a teacher and preacher for an orthodox branch of Quakers. The youngest of the family, with two older brothers and two older sisters, Passmore was given the forenames Deborah Griscom after her paternal grandmother, who was a first cousin of Betsy Ross. Her mother died while she was still a child, and Passmore was educated at the nearby boarding school where her mother had taught before her marriage. She went on to train as an artist at the School of Design for Women and the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia.^{[2][3]} Her first cousin^[4] Deborah Passmore Gillingham (1820–1877) was also a botanical artist, though an amateur whose work was not published until recently.^[5]

Passmore followed up her Philadelphia art training with a year studying art in Europe. There, she found inspiration in the botanical illustrations of Marianne North at Kew Gardens, England, and when she returned to the United States, she began painting the wildflowers of America as well as lilies and other flowers.^[6] She hoped to publish these watercolors under the title *Flowers in Water Color: Wildflowers of America*, but she never managed to do so and the manuscript is now in the USDA's Special Collections.^[6] Passmore prided herself on delineating her subjects with minute accuracy and sometimes used as many as a hundred washes to get the desired effect. The noted botanist Edward Lee Greene was a great admirer of Passmore's flower paintings.^[2]

Passmore also painted cacti, and some of her watercolors were printed in a 1919 work entitled *The Cactaceae* that was published by the Carnegie Institution.

Deborah Griscom Passmore



Born July 17, 1840

- To quickly abandon changes made to an article, select “Read” (next to Edit/Edit Source) and your edits will be discarded.

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

Create A New Article: Three Ways to Get Started

1. Start a draft using the Article Wizard

(Enter [Wikipedia: Article Wizard](#) into search bar)

- 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](#)

OR....

- Enter into WP search bar
- Click the **red link** to start the article

Read

Edit source

View history



More ▾

TW ▾

Search Wikipedia

Draft:Article title



The next Wikimania Conference is now open for scholarship applications.

[See the main page for more information](#)

(Article) ✕

☰ Add namespaces...

*You may create the page "**Draft:Article title**", but consider checking the search results*

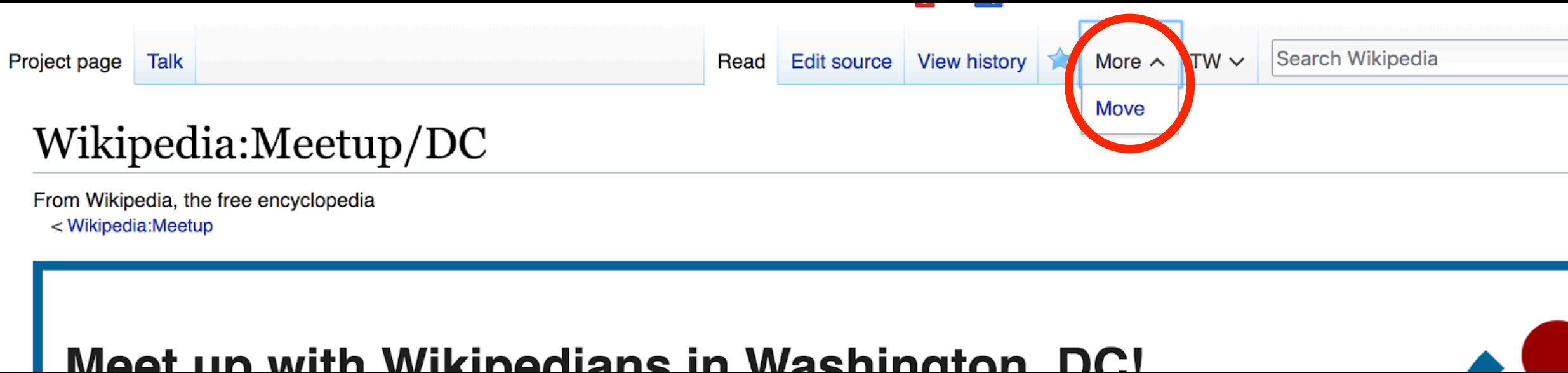
[Draft:EDad - iPhone, uPhone \(2017 mobile\)](#)

JC7V-talk 20:27, 10 November 2018 (UTC) Adames1983 (talk) UPDATED: CHANGE

ARTICLE TITLE TO: i Phone, u Phone (2017 Mobile) from eDad still working on this

Or... (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. The page title is "Wikipedia:Meetup/DC". The navigation bar includes buttons for "Project page", "Talk", "Read", "Edit source", "View history", "More ^", and "TW v". A red circle highlights the "More ^" button, which has a dropdown menu open showing the "Move" option. Below the navigation bar, the page content begins with the text "Meet up with Wikipedians in Washington, DC!".

Project page [Talk](#) [Read](#) [Edit source](#) [View history](#) [More ^](#) [TW v](#)

Wikipedia:Meetup/DC

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
< [Wikipedia:Meetup](#)

Meet up with Wikipedians in Washington, DC!

Create A New Article cont.

2. Start a "Mainspace" article

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

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

The next Wikimania Conference is now open for scholarship applications.

[See the main page for more information](#)

 [Add namespaces...](#)

The page **"Article title"** does not exist. You can [ask for it to be created](#), but consider checking the search results below to see whether the topic is already covered.

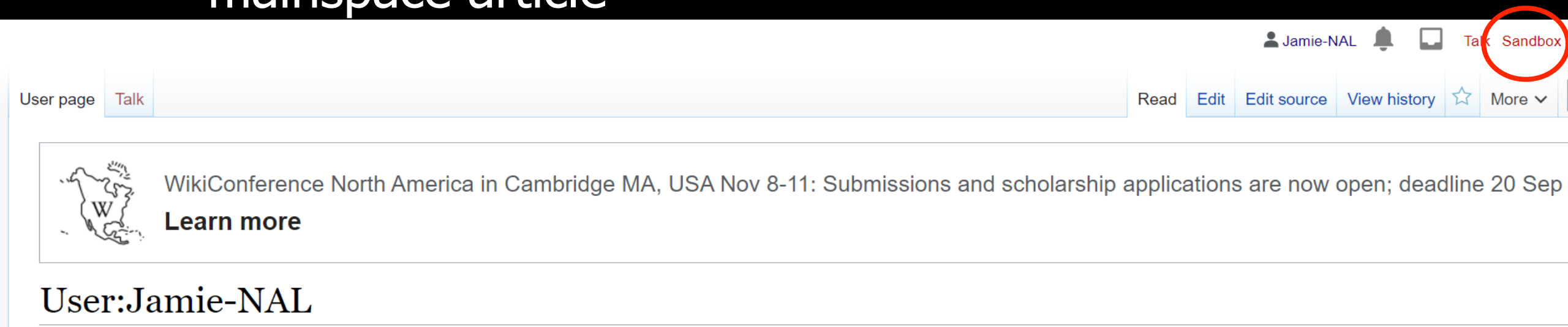
Article

Article or articles may refer to: **Article** (grammar), a grammatical element used to indicate definiteness; **Article** (publishing), a piece of writing.

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



User page [Talk](#)

[Read](#) [Edit](#) [Edit source](#) [View history](#) [☆](#) [More](#) [Sandbox](#)

 WikiConference North America in Cambridge MA, USA Nov 8-11: Submissions and scholarship applications are now open; deadline 20 Sep
[Learn more](#)

User:Jamie-NAL

Tips/Other Ways to Edit

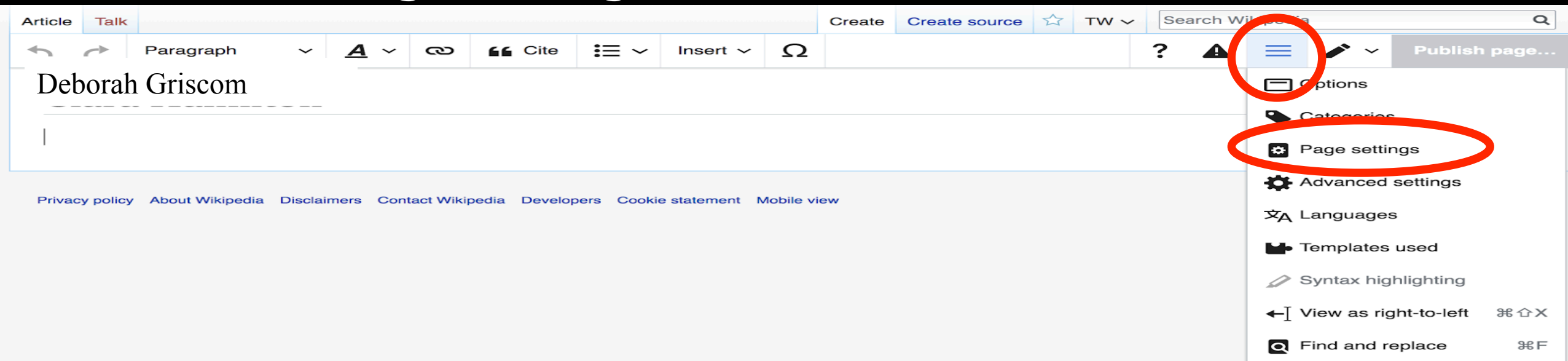
Adding Categories

Categories (+): 1840 births (-) (±) | 1911 deaths (-) (±) | Botanical illustrators (-) (±) | 19th-century American painters (-) (±) | 20th-century American painters (-) (±) | American women illustrators (-) (±)
19th-century American women artists (-) (±) | 20th-century American women artists (-) (±) | People from Delaware County, Pennsylvania (-) (±) | Painters from Pennsylvania (-) (±) | United States Department of Agriculture people (-) (±)
Philadelphia School of Design for Women alumni (-) (±) | Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts alumni (-) (±) | (+)

1. Leave editing mode
2. Select +
3. Type the category name in the field, i.e. **Botanical Illustrators**. Only existing categories will appear in the list of options. You may create new categories
4. Select "Apply Changes"

Redirects

1. Identify target article – “Deborah Griscom Passmore”
2. Create a new article. Name is the alias – “Deborah Griscom”
3. To Redirect, select icon with three lines
4. Select Page Settings

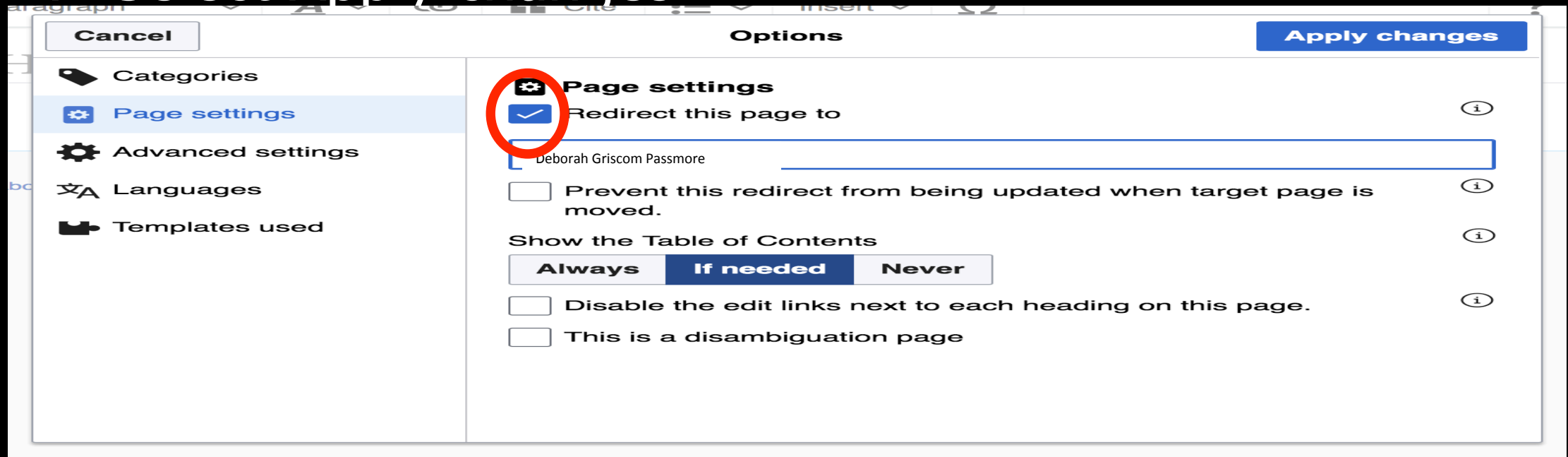


Redirects cont.

5. Select "Redirect page to"

6. Enter name of the target article (Deborah Griscom Passmore)

7. Select Apply changes



The screenshot shows the 'Options' dialog box in a wiki editor. The 'Page settings' section is selected in the left sidebar. The 'Redirect this page to' option is checked, and the target article name 'Deborah Griscom Passmore' is entered in the text field below it. The 'Apply changes' button is highlighted in blue in the top right corner.

Options

Page settings

Redirect this page to (i)

Prevent this redirect from being updated when target page is moved. (i)

Show the Table of Contents (i)

Always **If needed** **Never**

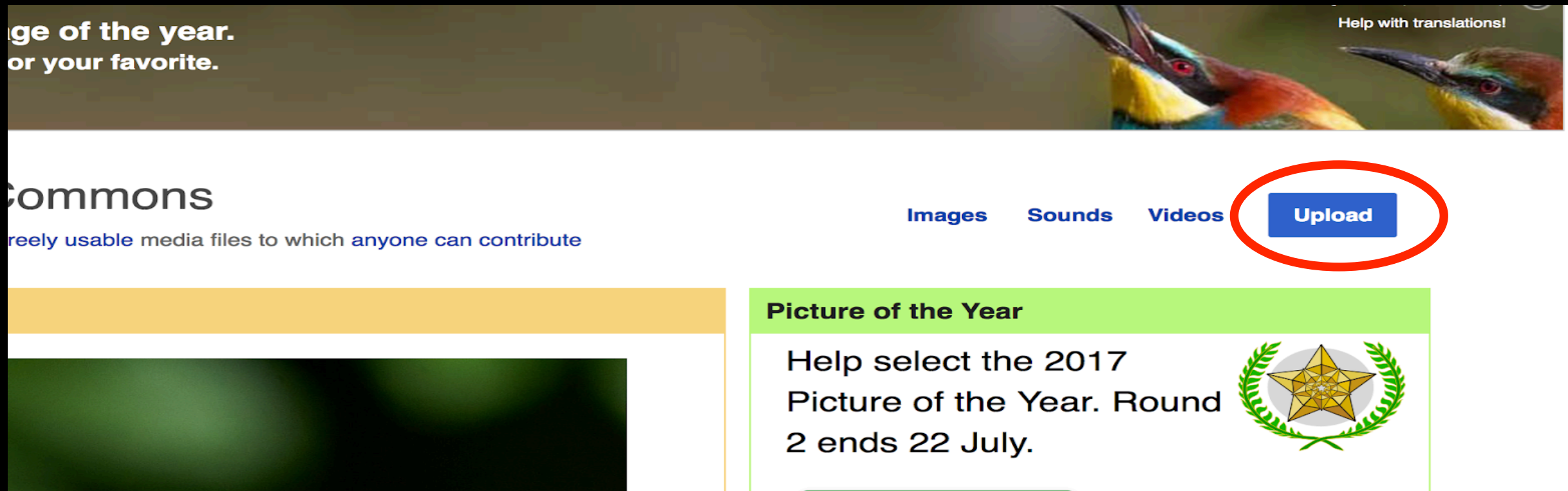
Disable the edit links next to each heading on this page. (i)

This is a disambiguation page

Uploading Photos to Wikicommons

Adding Photos

1. Go to [commons.Wikimedia.org](https://commons.wikimedia.org)
2. Select **Upload**




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](#)

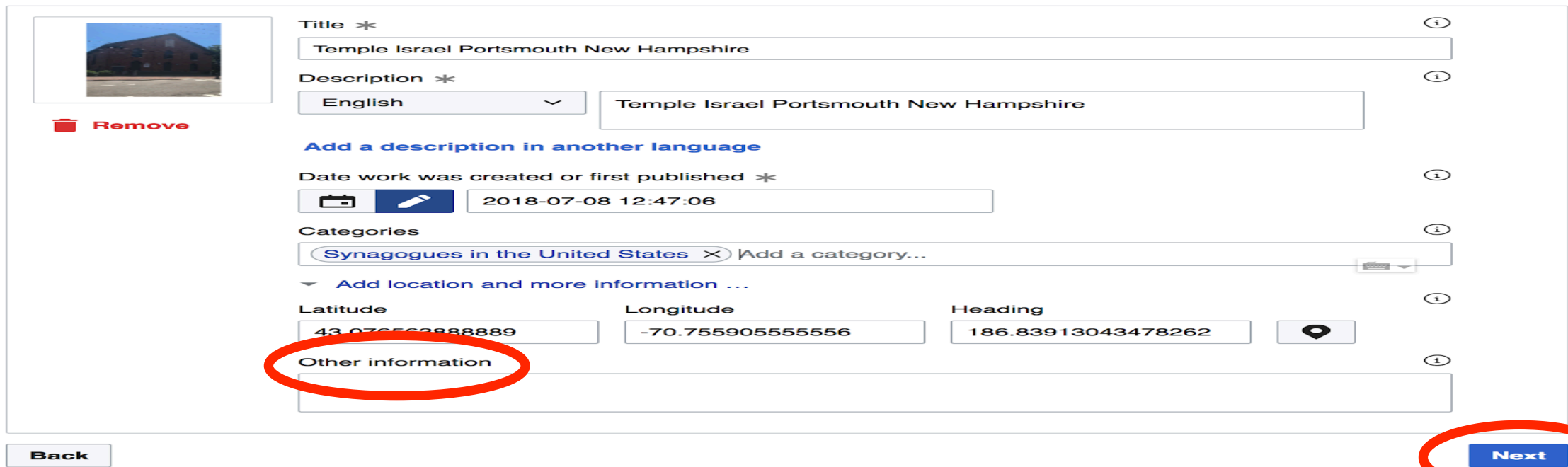
This file is not my own work.

[Back](#)

[Next](#)

Adding Photos

5. Name and caption your photo, add categories (if it's from the library's Special Collections and available online, please include the link to the NAL site (in the other information box))



The screenshot shows a form for adding a photo. On the left, there is a photo of a building with a red 'Remove' button below it. The form fields are as follows:

- Title ***: Temple Israel Portsmouth New Hampshire
- Description ***: English (language 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 (selected), Add a category...
- Add location and more information ...** (dropdown)
- Latitude**: 43.0765628888889
- Longitude**: -70.7559055555556
- Heading**: 186.83913043478262
- Other information**: (field circled in red)

At the bottom, there is a 'Back' button on the left and a 'Next' button on the right, which is circled in red.