The Georgetown Slavery Archive

Wikipedia Editing Workshop

Ariel Cetrone
Institutional Partnerships Manager
Wikimedia DC
User: @Ariel Cetrone (WMDC)

Presented by
The Georgetown Slavery Archive
&
Wikimedia District of Columbia

February 2, 2018 | Washington DC

2PM-7PM

Agenda

- Overview: Georgetown Archive
- Housekeeping: Wifi, Wiki event page
- Introduction: What is Wikipedia?
- Wikipedia and gender
- Basics and policies
- Create and username/Sign-in
- Article anatomy
- Let’s practice
- Other ways to edit
- Let’s edit!

Thank you

The Georgetown Slavery Archive

Housekeeping

Navigate to the wiki event page.

Go to Wikipedia.org and enter the following shortcut into the search bar.

WMDC-GSA

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

Introduction

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

75k active users/month, 11k very active users/month

Free...

All content freely licensed without restrictions

Creative Commons Attribution Sharealike or Public Domain

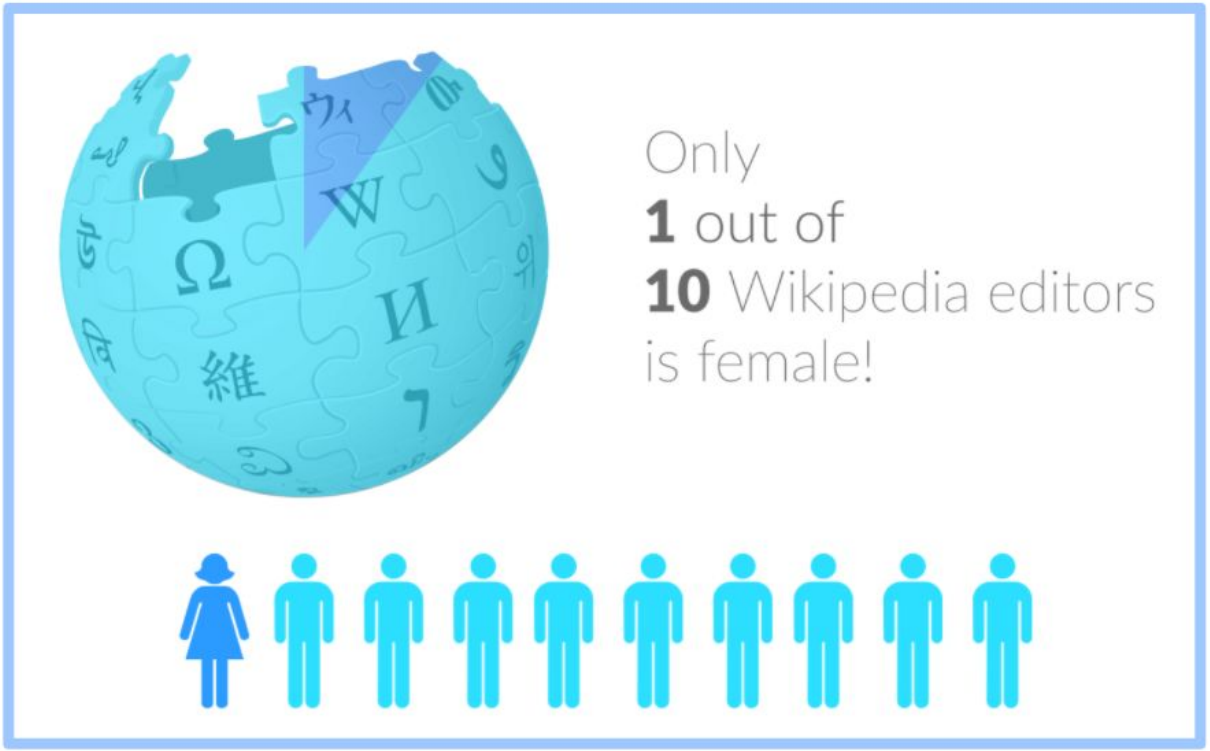
Written content or image/video/audio uploads

Wikimedia Commons - multimedia repository commons.wikimedia.org

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

Wikipedia and Gender

Editor gender gap? Unsilence the silent



Content gender gap? Make the invisible visible

Percentage of women's biographies

1957	November 2014	May 2017
3.6%	**15%**	**16.97%**
Ramón Armando Rodríguez. *Diccionario Biográfico, Geográfico e Histórico de Venezuela*	English language Wikipedia	English language Wikipedia

How Can We Fix This?

- Engagement through edit-a-thons, training opportunities and Wikiprojects like Women in Red.
- Ideal Partners Are: Nonprofits*, colleges/universities, government entities and beyond

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

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

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 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

Create A Username/Sign-in

WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia
English
5 550 000+ articles
日本語
1 091 000+ 記事
Deutsch
2 142 000+ Artikel
Русский
1 447 000+ статей
Español
1 381 000+ artículos
Français
1 947 000+ articles
Italiano
1 409 000+ voci
中文
986 000+ 條目
Português
988 000+ artigos
Polski
1 260 000+ haseł
EN
Read Wikipedia in your language

Not logged in Talk Contributions Create account Log in

Read View source View history Search Wikipedia

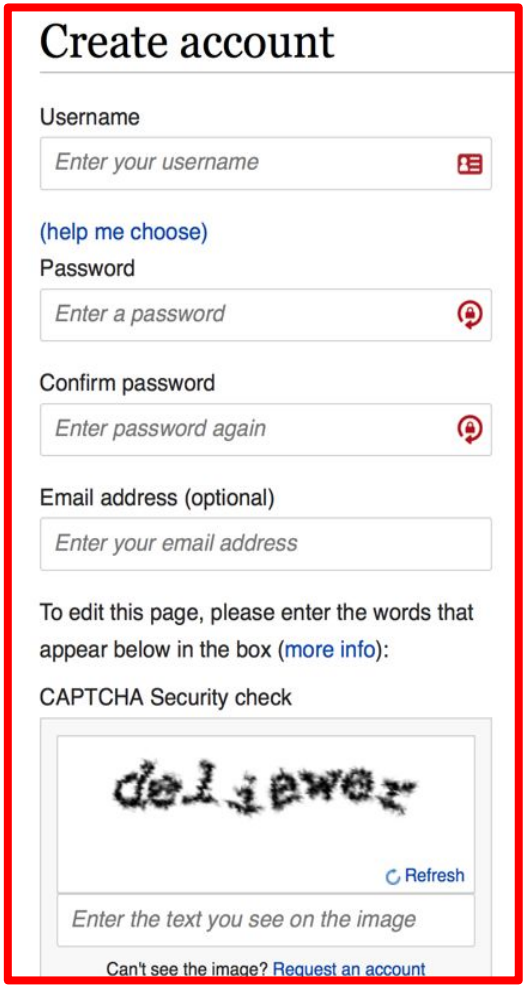
- Arts
- Biography
- Geography
- History
- Mathematics
- Science
- Society
- Technology
- **All portals**

9 BC) was a queen of Seleucid
ughter of Ptolemy VIII and
became the queen of Egypt in 115
to her brother, King Ptolemy IX,
King Ptolemy X. In 103 BC,
n alliance with the Seleucid ruler

In the news

- The British construction and services company **Carillion** goes into compulsory liquidation.
- The oil tanker MV *Sanchi* sinks with the loss of all 32 crew eight days after **colliding with another ship**.

Mudflow damage in
Santa Barbara County

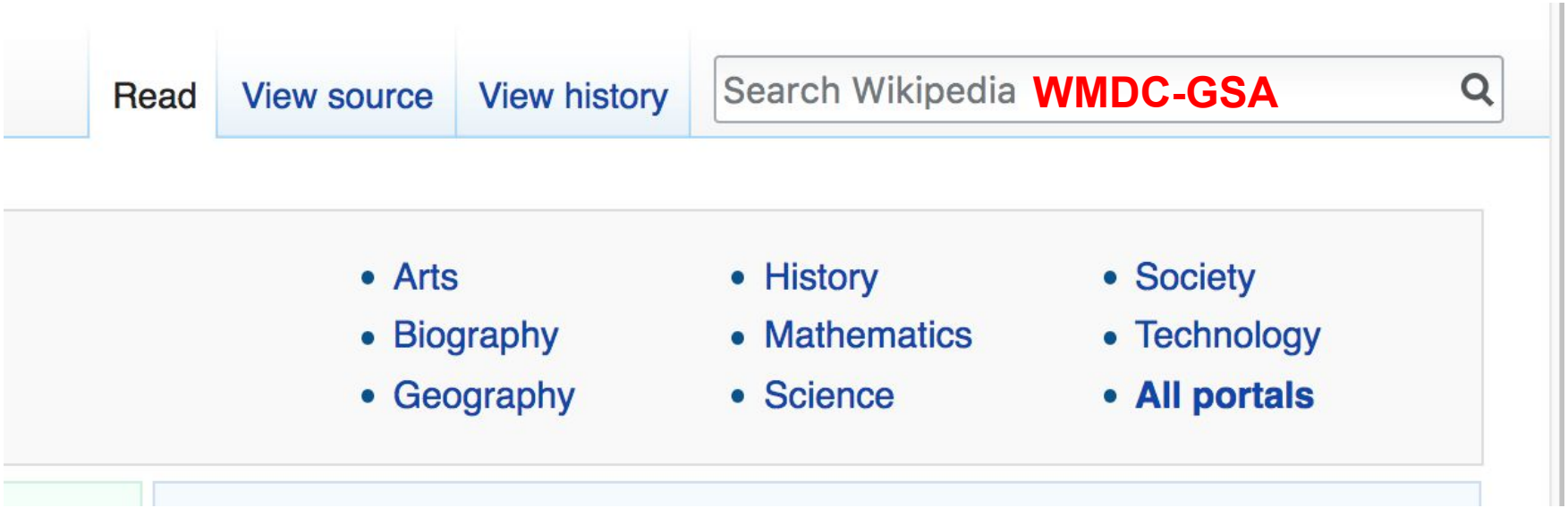


1. Create account and login

https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Special:CreateAccount

- Individuals only; no institutional, shared accounts
- Advantages
  - Signals membership in community
  - Facilitates discussion
  - Preferences and privacy

2. Navigate to the wiki event page



Wikipedia:Meetup/DC/Georgetown Slavery Archive Editing Workshop and Edit-a-thon [edit source]

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
< Wikipedia:Meetup | DC

Shortcut
WMDC-GSA

Join us for the...

Georgetown Slavery Archive Editing Workshop

Wikipedia is an openly editable resource, meaning that you can improve the quality and accuracy of Wikipedia entries. As one of the web's most visited reference sites, Wikipedia serves as a starting point for visitors who want to learn more about a variety of topics.

In 1838, Jesuit priests sold 272 enslaved people who worked on Jesuit plantations in Southern Maryland. Proceeds from the sale were used to pay a portion of Georgetown University's debts. The Georgetown Slavery Archive was established in 2016 to maintain and share materials related to slavery and the 1838 sale. We will use these materials to edit and create relevant Wikipedia articles. New editors are welcome. Training will be provided.

This event is free and open to the public. Registration is required. Lunch will be provided.

Laptops are required. Please bring your own. Wikimedia has two laptops to loan. Reserve one by emailing info@wikimediadc.org.

When

February 2, 2018 2:00 PM – 7:00 PM

Article anatomy

Discussion

Edit buttons
Edit = Visual Editor, Edit Source = Code

Talk Sandbox Preferences Beta Watchlist Contributions Log out 17:13:47

Article Talk | Read Edit Edit source View history | More Page TW | Search Wikipedia

WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

Main page
Contents
Featured content
Current events
Random article
Donate to Wikipedia
Wikipedia store

Interaction
Help
About Wikipedia
Community portal
Recent changes
Contact page

Tools
What links here
Related changes
Upload file
Special pages
Permanent link
Page information
Wikidata item
Cite this page

Wikidata

Freedom suit [edit | edit source]

Lead paragraphs

A B-class article from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

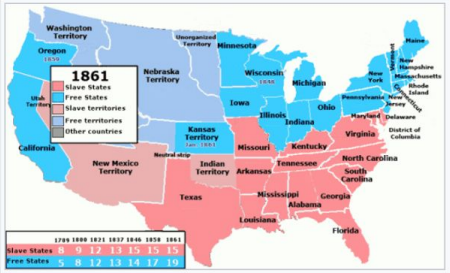
Main photo or Infobox placement

Freedom suits were lawsuits in the Thirteen Colonies and the United States filed by enslaved people against slaveholders to assert claims to freedom, often based on descent from a free maternal ancestor, or time held as a resident in a free state or territory.

The right to petition for freedom descended from English common law and allowed people to challenge their enslavement or indenture. Petitioners challenged slavery both directly and indirectly, even if slaveholders generally viewed such petitions as a means to uphold rather than undermine slavery. Beginning with the colonies in North America, legislatures enacted slave laws that created a legal basis for "just subjection;" these were adopted or updated by the state and territorial legislatures that superseded them after the United States gained independence. These codes also enabled enslaved persons to sue for freedom based on wrongful enslavement.

While some cases were tried during the colonial period, the majority of petitions for freedom were heard during the antebellum period in the border or the Southern United States. After the American Revolution, most northern states abolished slavery and were considered "free." The United States Congress prohibited slavery in some newly established territories, and some new states were admitted to the union as free states. The rise in travel and migration of masters with slaves between free and slave states resulted in conditions that gave rise to slaves suing for freedom. Many free [illegible]esidency limits for masters who brought slaves into their territory; after that time, the slave would be considered [illegible]slaves sued for wrongful enslavement after being held in a free state.

[illegible]ds for suit were that the person was freeborn and illegally held in slavery, or that the person was illegally held because of being descended from a freeborn woman in the maternal line. The principle of *partus sequitur ventrem*, first incorporated into English colonial slavery law by a 1662 statute in Virginia, established that children's status was that of the mother. It was adopted into law by other English colonies, and the states of the United States.



An animation showing when United States territories and states forbade or allowed slavery, 1789–1861.

Part of a series on
Slavery

Contemporary [show]

On January 6, 1773, black petitioners submitted the first of five appeals written during the year, asking for a range of rights, to Governor Hutchinson and the General Court of Massachusetts.[4] Th… …y a slave named Felix, the document petitioned for the freedom and rights of all slaves in the Massachusetts colony. While the tone of the petition is ca… …the "unhappy State and Condition" in which enslaved persons are forced to live.[4] Abolitionists later published the petition as a pamphlet, along wit… …olitionist documents. Felix's petition expressed the talk of freedom, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness that was circulating around Massachusetts and c… …efore the American Revolution. No record of a response from the Massachusetts General Court exists. Although slavery was never explicitly aboli… …assachusetts Constitution after the Revolutionary War, rulings in freedom suits by Mum Bett and Quock Walker established that its rep… …tib…ible with slavery, and remaining slaves effectively gained their freedom.

With the outbreak of wa…, thousands … …freedom during the Revolution. Enslaved persons during these years found their freedom through military service, petitions for freedom, and manum… …believed that "every man is created equal" and manumitted their slaves.[citation needed] By the end of the war, more than 5,000 enslaved African Ameri… …their military service with the Continental Army and joined the new America as free men, vastly increasing the number of free black people in the new… …page needed]

References or notes (Inline citations)

References [edit]

1. ^ a b Anne Silver… …nd Freedom in the American Confluence, from the No… …ott, Ph.D. dissertation, Princeton University, 2010, v…
2. ^ Vivien… …: The Slave Family in Early New York, 1626-1827 (PhD diss., C… …007)
3. ^ Howel… …ination of the Institution of Slavery in the United …tates: W… …nd Purposes (Georgia, 1856).
4. ^ a b "His…ical Document- Felix's Petition". *Africans in America*. Public Broadcasting …ervice. January 1, 1773.
5. ^ a b Heather Andrea Williams, *American Slavery: A Very Short Introduction*, Oxford University Press, 2014
6. ^ Peter Kolchin, *American Slavery*, p. 79
7. ^ Peter Kolchin (1993), *American Slavery,* pp. 77–78, 81.
24. ^ Paul Heinegg, *Free African Americans in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Maryland and Delaware* (1995–2005)
25. ^ Purcell Guild, June (1936). *Black Laws of Virginia: A Summary of the Legislative Acts of Virginia Concerning Negroes From Earliest Times to the Present.* New York: Negro Universities Press. pp. 63–65.
26. ^ "Archives of Maryland, Volume 0105, Page 0249 - Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly, 1796". *msa.maryland.gov*. Retrieved 2015-10-23.
27. ^ William Bensing Webb, John Wooldridge, *Centennial History of the City of Washington, D.C.*, Dayton, Ohio: United Bretheren Publishing House, 1892
28. ^ Sweig, Donald (Oct 1985). "The Importation of African Slaves to the Potomac River, 1732-1772". *The William and Mary Quarterly*. Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture. **42** (4). JSTOR 1919032.
29. ^ Davis, Damani (Spring 2010). "Quok Walker, Mumbet, and the Abolition of Slavery in

Further reading [edit | edit source]

- Jeannine DeLombard, *Slavery On Trial: Law, Abolitionism, and Print Culture*, Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2007
- Mary Beth Corrigan (2002). "Imaginary Cruelties? A History of the Slave Trade in Washington, D.C". *Washington History*. **13** (2): 4–27. JSTOR 40073372.
- Jeffrey Brandon Morris; Chris Rohmann. *Calmly to Poise the Scales of Justice: A History of the Courts of the District of Columbia Circuit*.
- Loren Schweninger. *The Southern Debate over Slavery: Volume 2: Petitions to Southern Legislatures, 1775-1867*.
- Edlie L. Wong, *Neither Fugitive nor Free: Atlantic Slavery, Freedom Suits, and the Legal Culture of Travel*, New York University Press, 2009

External links [edit | edit source]

- *African-American Life in St. Louis, 1804–1865, from the Records of the St. Louis Courts*, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, National Park Service.
- "St. Louis Circuit Court Records", A collection of images and transcripts of 19th century Circuit Court Cases in St. Louis, particularly freedom suits. A partnership of Washington University and Missouri History Museum, funded by an IMLS grant
- "'Hundreds of the descendants of Indians have obtained their freedom:' Freedom Suits in 18th and 19th Century Virginia", Out of the Box blog, Archives at the Library of Virginia, 26 September 2012
- "Chancery Records Index", Archives at the Library of Virginia, includes approximately 100 freedom suits
- "O Say Can You See: Early Washington D.C. Law & ... constructs the social world of early Washington, D.C., especially its multigenerational family networks, by collecting, digitizing, making accessibl... ecords and case files between 1800 and 1862.
- ^ Fede, Andrew (2011). *Roadblocks to Freed... in the United States*. Quid Pro Books.

Categories

Categories (+⁺): United States slavery case law (–) (±) | Legal history of the United States (–) (±) | Freedom suits in the United States (–) (±) | Slavery in the United States (–) (±) | (+)

Article history

Talk
Read
Edit source
New section
View history
More
Page
TW
Search Wikipedia
Talk:Freedom suit [edit source]
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
This article is of interest to the following WikiProjects: [hide]
WikiProject United States History (Rated B-class, Low-importance) [show]
WikiProject United States (Rated B-class, Mid-importance) [show]
WikiProject Missouri (Rated B-class, Low-importance) [show]
WikiProject St. Louis (Rated B-class, Low-importance) [show]
A fact from Freedom suit appeared on Wikipedia's Main Page in the Did you know? column on 23 February 2011 (check views). The text of the entry was as follows: "Did you know
... that St. Louis, Missouri, has the most slave freedom suits available to researchers in the United States, and 301 cases are searchable online?"
A record of the entry may be seen at Wikipedia:Recent additions/2011/February.
Discussion
Coverage [edit source]
Given the fact that most freedom suits were filed in the antebellum US period, the discussion seems overly focused on an earlier period. I think there needs to be more content related to changing conditions in the country, and how they affected slavery, including the abolition of Indian slavery both in the English colonies and under Spanish rule (the latter affected slaves in Louisiana and west of the Mississippi River.)Parkwells (talk) 10:27 pm, 24 June 2016, Friday (1 year, 7 months, 9 days ago) (UTC–4)
There were numerous suits filed in the western states of Missouri, Louisiana, Mississippi, etc., in addition to those in Washington, DC, reflecting the special conditions

Let’s Practice...

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

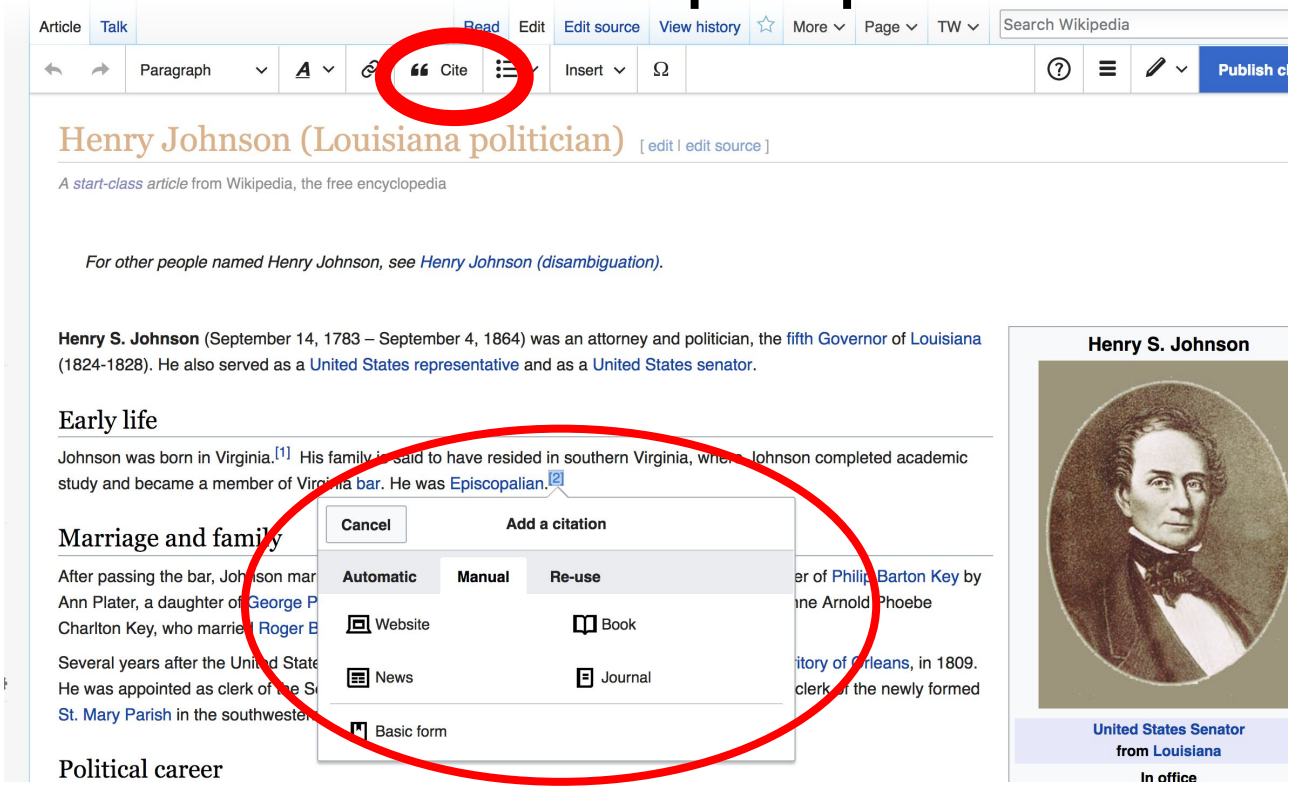
1. Locate an article
2. Select ‘Edit’
3. Unsure if you are in Visual Editor?

Select the Pencil (red arrow), select ‘Visual editing’

4. Edit as you would in a word processor

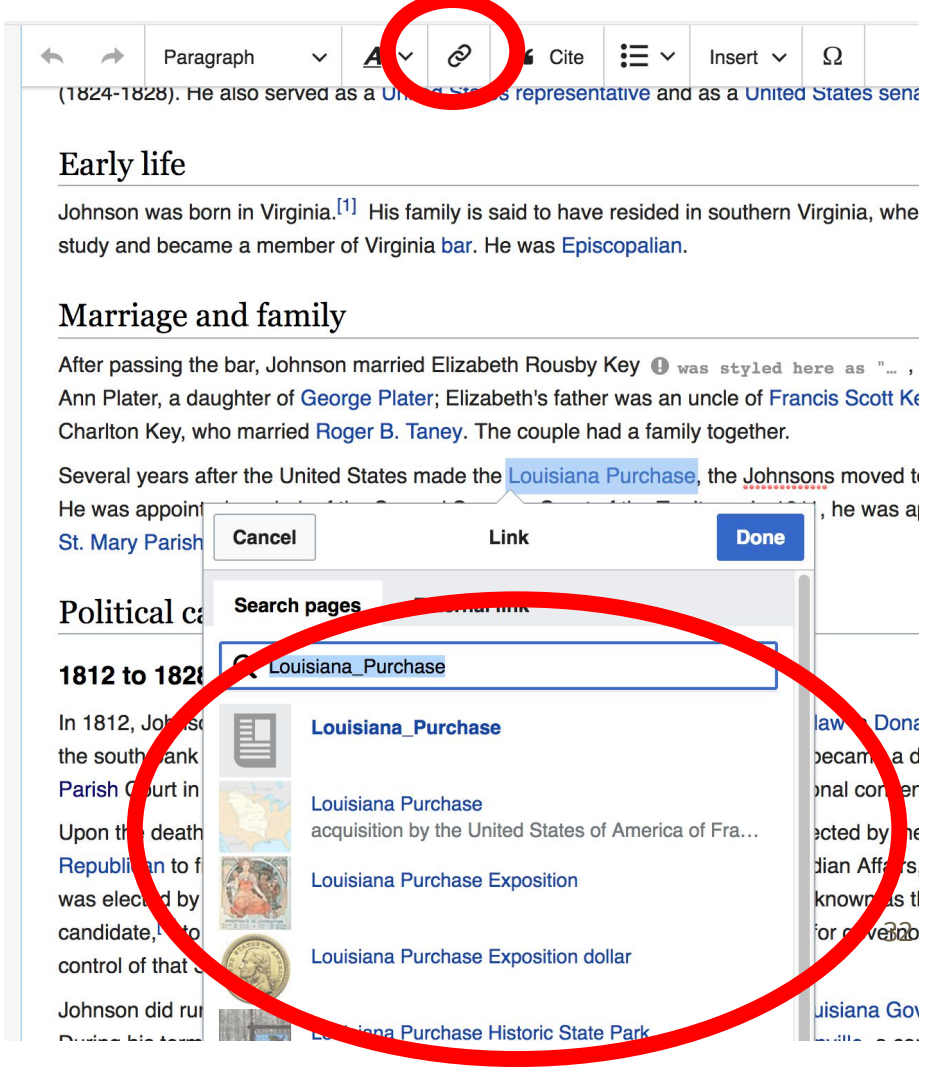
Cite your sources

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



Create links between articles

1. Select text
2. Select link icon
3. Select article and ‘Done’



Adding Photos with Wikimedia Commons

1. Place cursor
2. Select: ‘Insert’ + Media’
3. Enter search term
4. Select photo + ‘Use this image’

Don’t forget to ‘Save Changes’

Explore linked articles

- Search linked 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

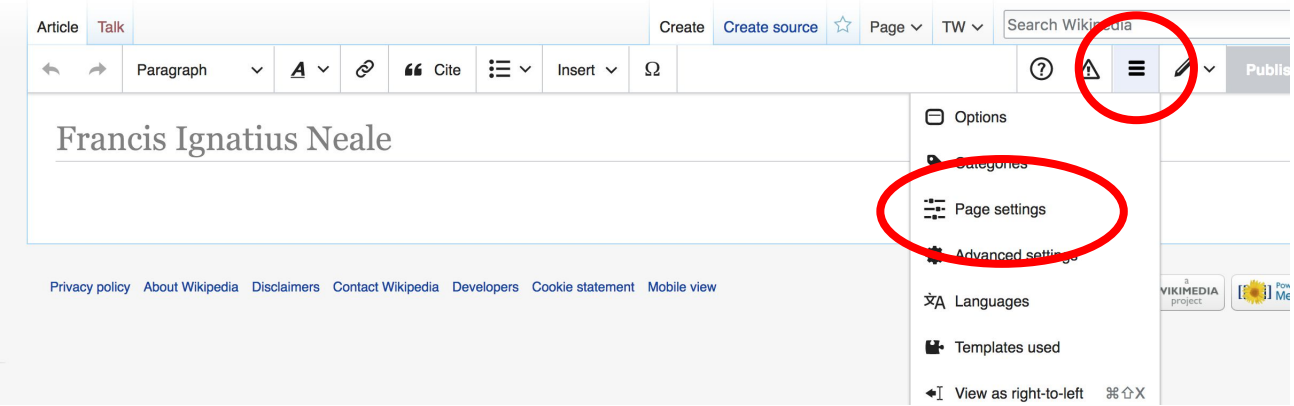
Other Ways to Edit...

Adding Categories

1. Select +
2. Type the category name into the field, i.e. Slavery in the United States. Only existing categories will appear in the list of options. You may create new categories.
3. Select 'Apply Changes'

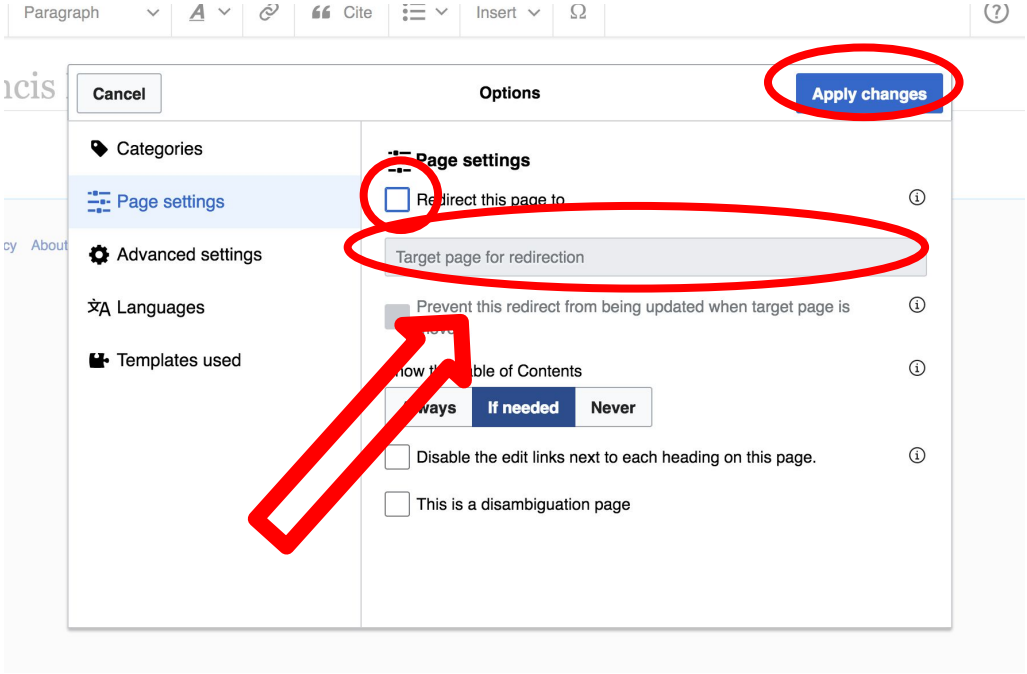
Redirects

1. Identify target article-Ex. Francis Neale
2. Create a new article. Name it the alias. ‘Francis Ignatius Neale’
3. To Redirect, select icon w/ three lines.
4. Select Page settings.



Redirects cont.

4. Select ‘Redirect page to’
5. Enter name of the target article (Ex. Francis Ignatius Neale)
3. Select Apply changes 4. Select ‘Apply changes



Let’s edit!