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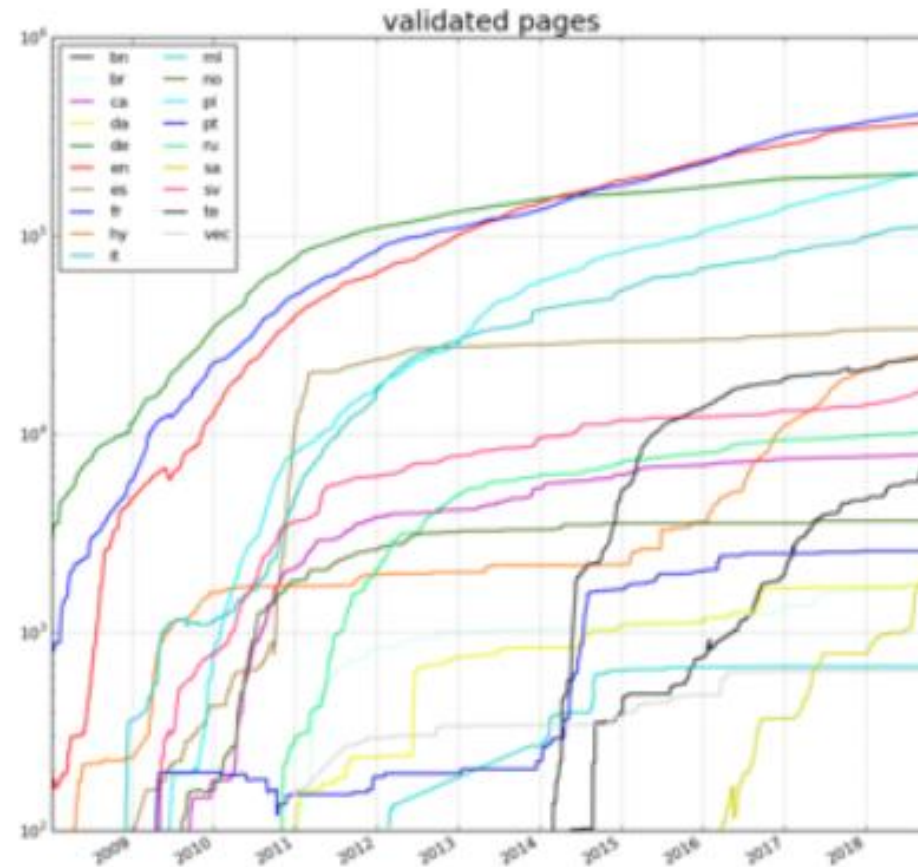
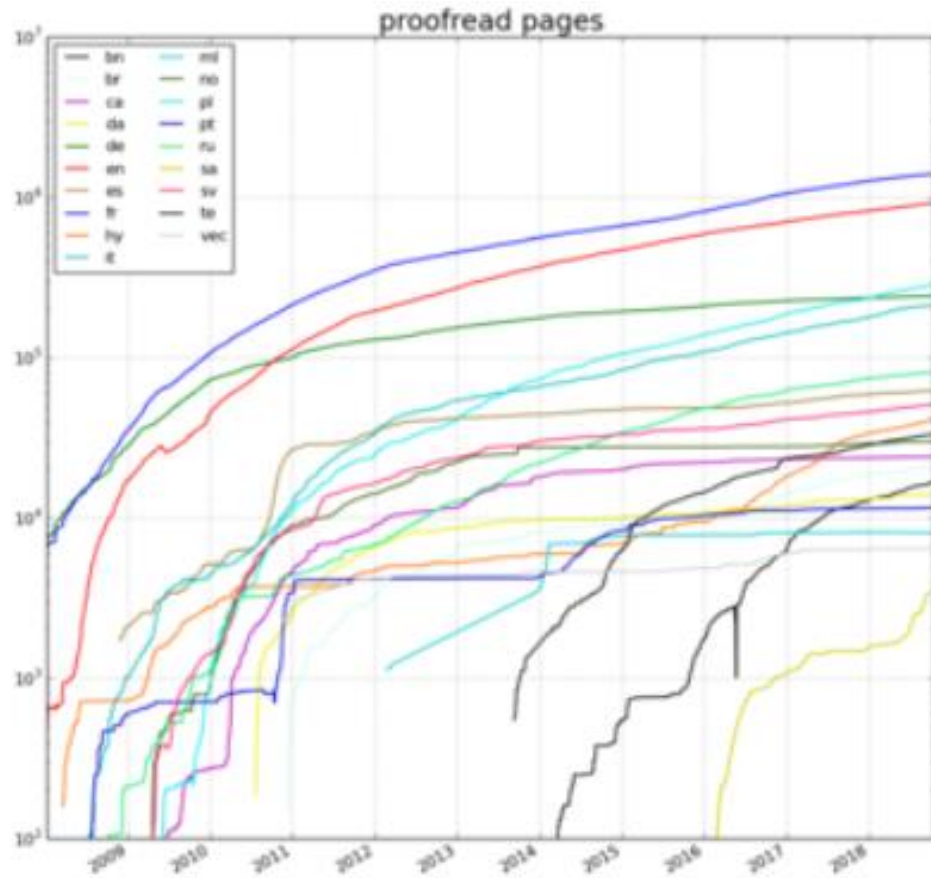
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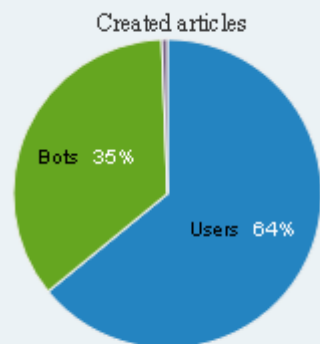
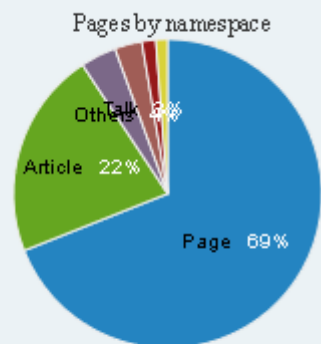
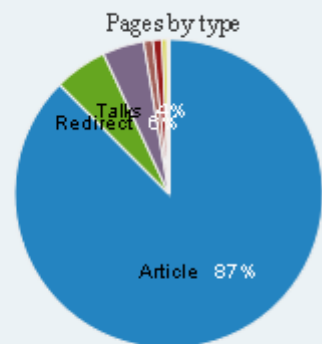
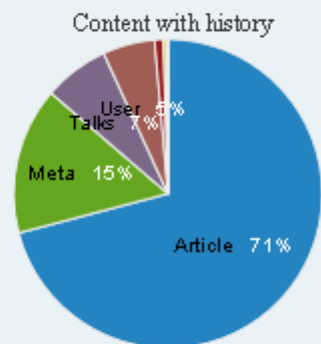
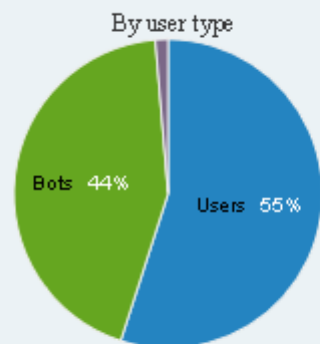
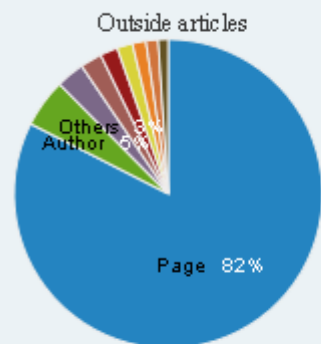
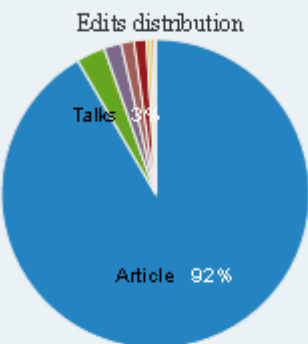
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Pages	386,169	2,267,562
Edits	1,710,807	8,542,834
Actual content	6.4 G	6.7 G
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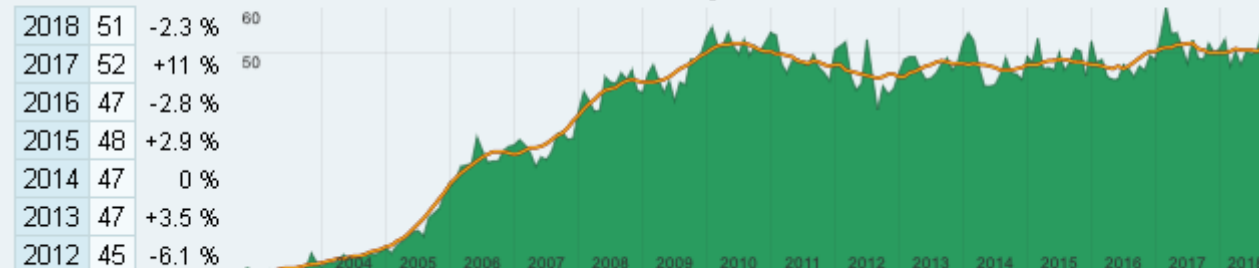
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Users	279	17,686
5+ edits	139	6,364
100+ edits	51	1,224
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	Articles	All pages
Edits	4,856	4,959
Creations	582	613
Content	983 k	1019 k



Users / day



IP / day

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IP edits / day

ENGLISH WIKISOURCE ACTIVITY

- Proofread of the Month
- Encyclopedias as reliable sources for Wikipedia
- Biographical Dictionaries

ENGLISH WIKISOURCE — PROOFREAD OF THE MONTH

Frankenstein, or the Modern Prometheus (Revised Edition, 1831)


For other versions of this work, see [Frankenstein, or the Modern Prometheus](#).

Frankenstein, or the Modern Prometheus (1831)

by Mary Shelley

[Introduction](#)→

Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus, first published in London in 1818, is a novel infused with some elements of the Gothic novel and the Romantic movement. It was also a warning against the "over-reaching" of modern man and the Industrial Revolution. The story has had an influence across literature and popular culture and spawned a complete genre of horror stories and films. Many distinguished authors, such as Brian Aldiss, claim that it is the very first science fiction novel.

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WIKISOURCE PROOFREAD PROCESS

Page:The part taken by women in American history.djvu/94

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WOMEN PIONEERS

69

Preston married General P. B. Porter, of Niagara Falls. One of her descendants was General Peter A. Porter, who fell in the assault on Coal Harbor. A granddaughter, Margaret E. Breckenridge, the daughter of Dr. John Breckenridge, was known during the Civil War as the "angel of the hospitals." It is reported she once said, "Shall men die by thousands for their country and no woman risk her life?"

HENRIETTA HUNT MORGAN.

Daughter of Colonel John W. Hunt, and sister of Honorable Francis Keys Hunt, of Kentucky, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1805, and died November 15, 1891. She married Governor Calvin C. Morgan, and was the mother of two of Kentucky's famous men, Colonel Calvin M. Morgan and General John Morgan. She had three other sons and two daughters, one of whom was the wife of General Basil W. Duke, and the other of General A. P. Hill.

SUSAN LUCY BARRY TAYLOR.

Was born in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1807, and died at the old family mansion at Newport, Kentucky, December 8, 1881. She was among the first women who, even at the tender age of fifteen, made an appeal in one of her essays at school for the higher education of women. Her children were more or less famous in their own state.

MARY YELLOTT JOHNSTON.

Formerly Mary Yellott Dashiell, was born September 13, 1806, and was a great-niece of the distinguished Governor Winder, of Maryland. She was connected with several of our

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ENGLISH WIKISOURCE — BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARIES

Woman of the Century

Agnes Dean Abbatt

[Elizabeth Robinson Abbott.](#) →

 [sister projects: Wikipedia article](#), [Wikidata item](#).

[1]

ABBATT, Miss Agnes Dean, artist, born in New York City, 23rd June, 1847. She still resides in her native city. Her paternal ancestors were English, and she is of French Huguenot descent on her mother's side. Her great-grandfather and his family came from England to this country in the latter part of the last century. They settled in what is now Pleasant Valley, Dutchess county, N.Y., where William D. Abbatt, the father of Agnes, was born. He passed his life in business in Poughkeepsie, Philadelphia and New York. Miss Abbatt's grandmother, Mrs. Dean, an English woman, was an art amateur of unusual talent and accomplishments. Of her children, nearly all possessed the talent for painting, but of all the descendants Agnes alone has adopted art as a profession. She showed in early childhood a marked talent for drawing, but it was not till 1873 that she took up the study of art as a profession. In that year she entered the Cooper Union art-school. She won a medal for a head of Ajax in the first year of her studies, and on the merit of that achievement she was admitted to the art-school of the National Academy of Design in New York. So decided was her progress that, at the end of the first year in that institution her first full-length drawing was one of those selected for exhibition. As it was not her intention to become a figure-painter, she left the Academy and devoted herself to the study of landscape painting. That branch of art she studied for several years under K. Swain Gilford, N. A., and James D. Smillie, N. A., constantly showing new powers and making rapid progress. At the same time she was gratifying her tastes in another direction, and she won distinction as a water-colorist and also as a flower-painter. Her first pictures, two panels of flowers, were shown in the exhibition of the Brooklyn Art Club in 1875, where they attracted much attention and found



AGNES DEAN ABBATT.

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At Harvard College Observatory (now the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics), women computers studied glass plate photographs of the night sky. Here they catalogued stars, identifying variables, interpreting stellar spectra, counting galaxies, and measuring the vast distances in space. Several of them made game-changing discoveries in astronomy and astrophysics. In these books, follow the work of Annie Jump Cannon, who in 1901 devised a robust and elegant stellar classification scheme that astronomers still use today. Interested in historical women? Love astronomy? Help us transcribe the work of the Harvard Observatory's women computers and see which stars shine the brightest.

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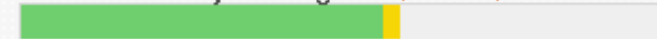
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Clara Barton: "Angel of the Battlefield"

Clara Barton provided relief services on battlefields during the American Civil War and the Franco-Prussian War in Europe, working with bereaved families to identify lost soldiers, nursing the wounded, and aiding the displaced. For most of her life she kept a diary, conducted a voluminous correspondence, and was active in numerous progressive causes. Despite her accomplishments, she expressed frustration with the barriers that confronted her as a woman, and her diaries reveal a lifelong struggle with depression. Many of Barton's papers have never been transcribed and you may be the first person in over a century to read some of these pages in full. Transcriptions will make these materials accessible for other people all around the world, and be a catalyst for new research on this remarkable woman and her times. These papers document her roles as the "Angel of the Battlefield" and founder of the American Red Cross, which she led for nearly 20 years, organizing relief aid for the most devastating natural disasters of the late nineteenth-century. You will also help uncover Barton's work teaching in Massachusetts and at one of the first public schools in New Jersey, as a government clerk and one of the first female federal employees in the United States, as a director of a women's prison, and as an advocate for women's suffrage and other reforms.

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