

20 March 2020

Making Agriculture Social

Filling gaps in Agriculture editing on Wikipedia
and being social in the time of social
distancing

Welcome!

Jamie E. Flood, Wikipedian-in-Residence at the USDA National Agricultural Library,
Beltsville, MD

Wikipedia Username: @Jamie-NAL

Assistance and training help:

Ariel Cetrone, Wikimedia D.C. Institutional Partnerships Manager, Washington D.C.

Wikipedia Username: @Ariel Cetrone (WMDC)

National Agricultural library: one of five national libraries of the United States; world's
largest agricultural library and collection devoted to agriculture and its related
sciences

Wikimedia D.C.: Regional outreach organization for Wikipedia and other projects of
the Wikimedia Foundation. Their mission is to promote participation in Wikimedia
projects in the DC Metro area.

Agenda

- General Housekeeping
- What is Wikipedia?
- Why edit?
- Wiki projects
- Wikipedia's gender gap

- Basics and policies
- Article anatomy
- Adding/Editing Content
- Uploading images
- Creating new articles
- Digital resources



Housekeeping

Wiki event page, username creation, setting preferences.

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.

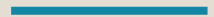
	851,394,955 edits
	5,702,628 articles
	121,967 recent contributors

Navigate to the wiki event page

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

AgSocial

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



Wiki Event Page

Wikipedia:Meetup/DC/Making Agriculture Social: Filling in gaps of agricultural wikipedia editing in the time of social distancing

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
< Wikipedia Meetup | DC

@WikimediaDC

Shortcut
AgSocial

Making Agriculture Social: Filling in gaps of agricultural wikipedia editing in the time of social distancing

Join us for a fully remote, agricultural-themed Wikipedia editing training session.

During this workshop, [Jamie Flood](#), Wikipedia-in-residence at the [National Agricultural Library](#), will review the basics of Wikipedia editing and share helpful resources that editors can use to edit or create articles related to agriculture.

This workshop will take place on Zoom.

This project will be on going and participants will be able to check back here for more information on current editing and available resources.

When

March 20 and 24, 2020 2:30pm-3:30pm

Where



Ellen Isham Schutt painting
White Pine Blister Rust in New
Hampshire

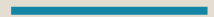


WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

What exactly is it?

What is Wikipedia?

- From Wikipedia (en): 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.



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.”

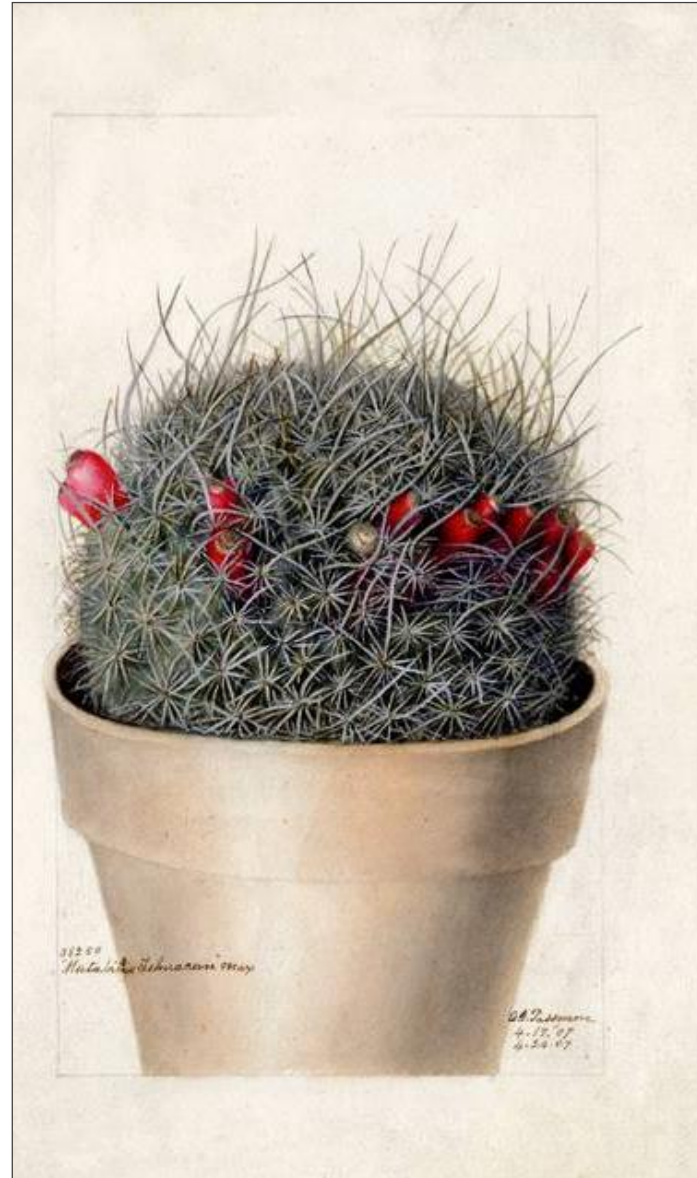
- Jimmy Wales, co-founder, Wikipedia





Free...

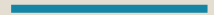
- All content freely licensed without restrictions
- Creative Commons Attribution Sharealike or Public Domain
- Written content or image/video/audio uploads
- Wikimedia Commons-multimedia repository wikimediacommons.org
- Commercial re-use allowed – google, publishers, etc.



Wikipedia basics and policies

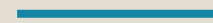
Wikis?

- 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 policies

- **Neutral Point of View** – written so all sides can agree
- **Notability** – significant independent sources - > help prove 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





Wikipedia's gender gap

Gender gap - editors



Only
1 out of
10 Wikipedia editors
is female!



Content gender gap – percentage of women's biographies

November 2014

15%

*English language
Wikipedia

January 2020

18.25%

*English language
Wikipedia

How do we fix it?

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

*75% of nonprofit employees are female. These nonprofits include educational, scientific, and literary organizations.

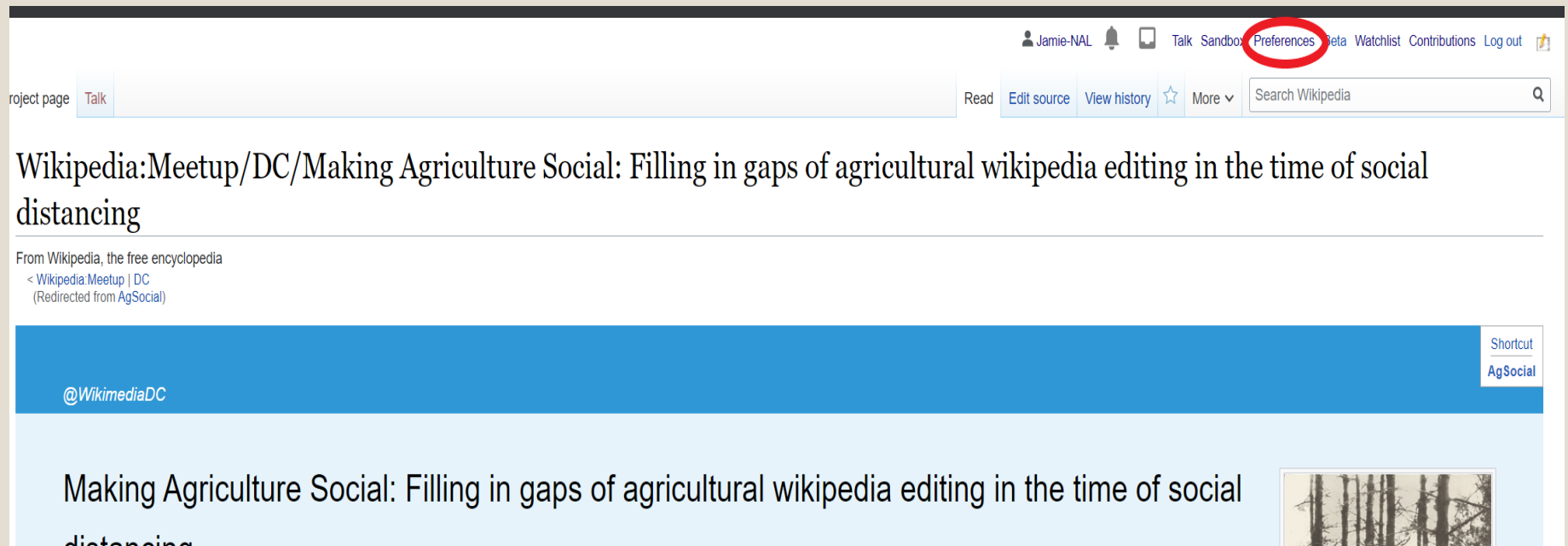
*Source: The White House Project's 2009 Report, *Benchmarking Women's Leadership*

Set Preferences



Set editing preferences: Visual Editor

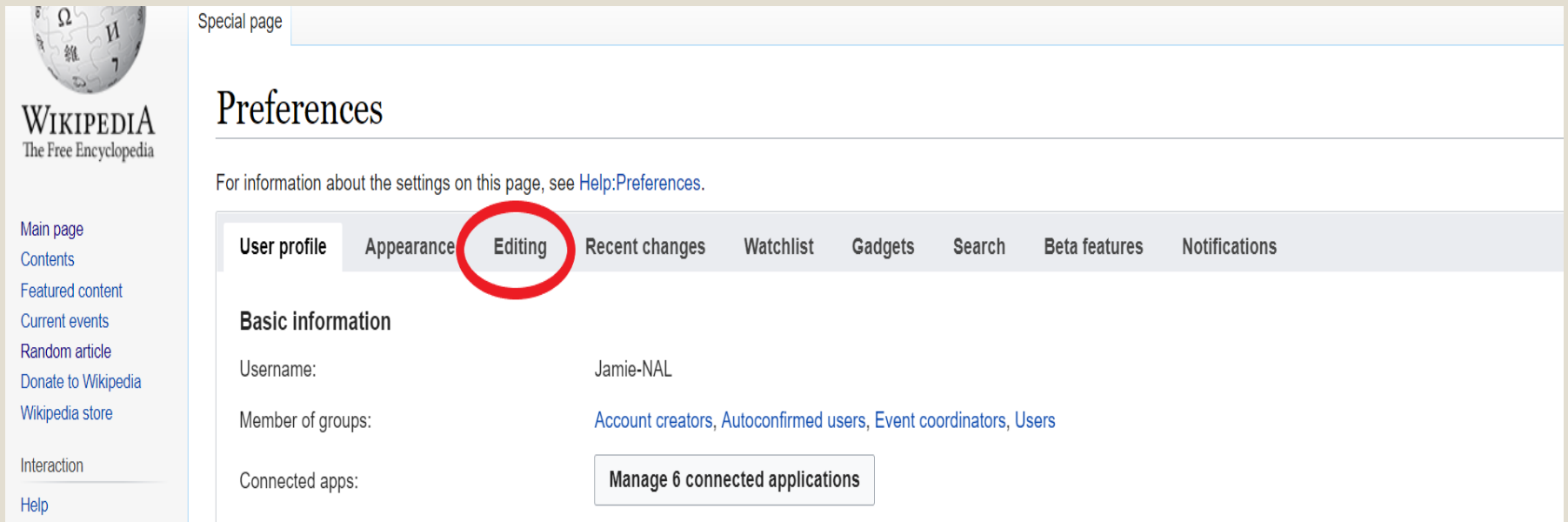
1. Open the Wiki event page or any Wikipedia article
2. Select “Preferences” (top right of the page)



The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of a Wikipedia article. The user is logged in as 'Jamie-NAL'. The navigation bar includes links for 'Talk', 'Sandbox', 'Preferences' (circled in red), 'Beta', 'Watchlist', 'Contributions', and 'Log out'. Below the navigation bar, the article title is 'Wikipedia:Meetup/DC/Making Agriculture Social: Filling in gaps of agricultural wikipedia editing in the time of social distancing'. The page is redirected from 'AgSocial'. A blue banner at the bottom of the page features the text '@WikimediaDC' and a 'Shortcut AgSocial' button. The main content area shows the beginning of the article title: 'Making Agriculture Social: Filling in gaps of agricultural wikipedia editing in the time of social distancing'.

Set editing preferences: Visual Editor

3. Select the “Editing” tab



The screenshot shows the Wikipedia Preferences page. The 'Editing' tab is highlighted with a red circle. The page title is 'Preferences' and the sub-header is 'Basic information'. The user's username is 'Jamie-NAL'. The user is a member of several groups, including 'Account creators', 'Autoconfirmed users', 'Event coordinators', and 'Users'. There are 6 connected applications, with a button to 'Manage 6 connected applications'.

Special page

Preferences

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

User profile Appearance **Editing** Recent changes Watchlist Gadgets Search Beta features Notifications

Basic information

Username: Jamie-NAL

Member of groups: [Account creators](#), [Autoconfirmed users](#), [Event coordinators](#), [Users](#)

Connected apps: [Manage 6 connected applications](#)

WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

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

Interaction
Help

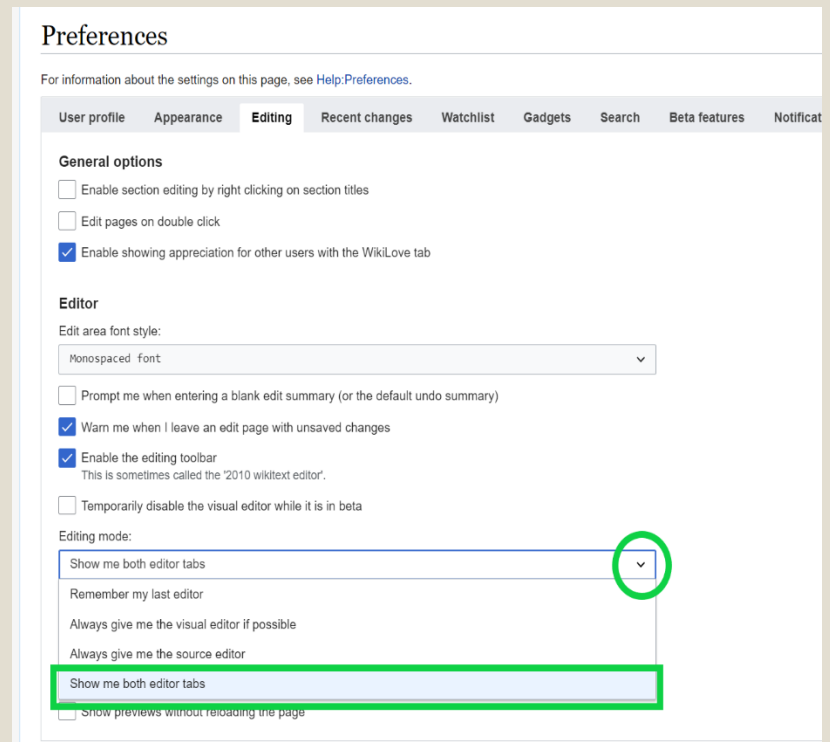
Set editing preferences: Visual Editor/editor type

4. Scroll down to “Editor”

5. (Make sure temporarily disable the visual editor isn't checked)

6. Under “Editing mode” click the down arrow and choose “show me both editor tabs”

7. Click save (bottom left)



The screenshot shows the 'Preferences' page for a user, specifically the 'Editor' tab. The page is titled 'Preferences' and has a subtitle 'For information about the settings on this page, see [Help:Preferences](#).' The navigation bar includes 'User profile', 'Appearance', 'Editing', 'Recent changes', 'Watchlist', 'Gadgets', 'Search', 'Beta features', and 'Notifications'. The 'Editing' tab is selected.

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

Editor

Edit area font style:
Monospaced font

- Prompt me when entering a blank edit summary (or the default undo summary)
- Warn me when I leave an edit page with unsaved changes
- Enable the editing toolbar
This is sometimes called the '2010 wikitext editor'.
- Temporarily disable the visual editor while it is in beta

Editing mode:
Show me both editor tabs

Remember my last editor
Always give me the visual editor if possible
Always give me the source editor
Show me both editor tabs

Show previews without reloading the page

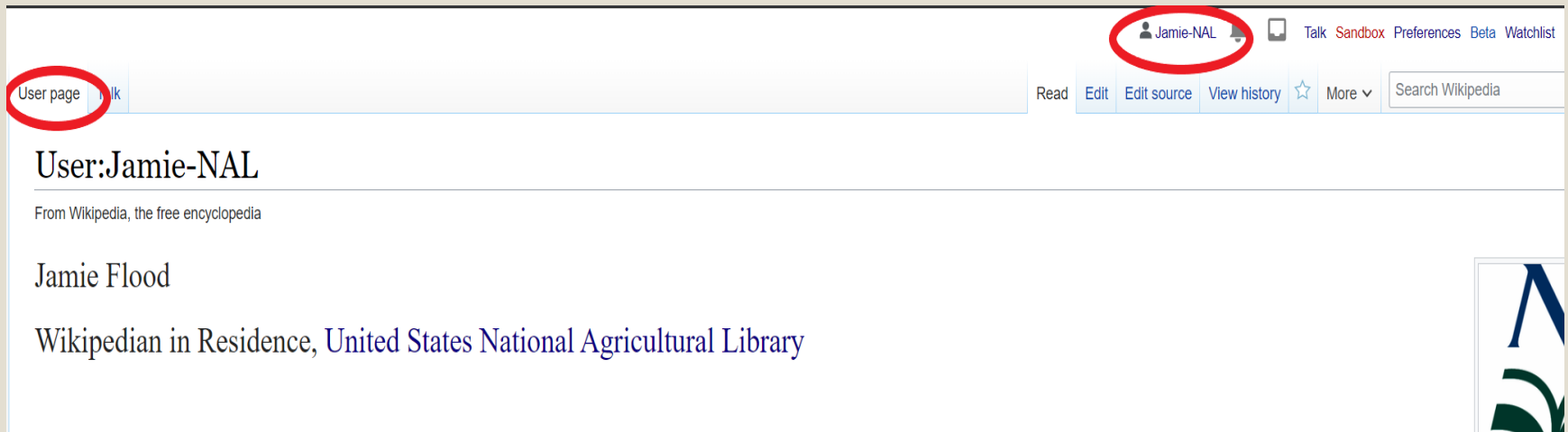
The 'Editing mode' dropdown menu is highlighted with a green circle, and the 'Show me both editor tabs' option is highlighted with a green rectangle.



User
page

User page

- All users/editors have a user page
- Access user page by selecting your username (top right)
- Opportunity to share information and interests (lets other editors know you're real)
- Use is optional



The screenshot shows the Wikipedia user page for 'User:Jamie-NAL'. The page title is 'User:Jamie-NAL'. Below the title, it says 'From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia'. The user's name is 'Jamie Flood' and their affiliation is 'Wikipedian in Residence, United States National Agricultural Library'. The navigation bar at the top right shows the username 'Jamie-NAL' circled in red, along with links for 'Talk', 'Sandbox', 'Preferences', 'Beta', and 'Watchlist'. The navigation bar at the top left shows 'User page' and 'Talk' links, with 'User page' also circled in red.

Talk page

- Place to receive messages and communicate with other users

User page | **Talk**

Read Edit source New section View history ☆

User talk:Jamie-NAL

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia


Women in Red [edit source]

Hi there, Jamie-NAL, and welcome to Women in Red. As you say you have been an editor for two years, you may already have joined the project under another user name but I can't work out what that is. You are currently based at the National Agricultural Library and that starting today you are encouraging wider participation under a series of editathons. I see you have already created an interesting page at Wikipedia and I hope to hear of any women's biographies you and your colleagues manage to create. Please also let me know if you run into any problems or need assistance. Happy editing!--Ipigott (talk) 09:24, 20 September 2020

February with Women in Red [edit source]

February 2020, Volume 6, Issue 2, Numbers 150, 151, 152, 154, 155

Happy Valentine's Day from all of us at Women in Red.





34477
Prickly Pear
David Griffiths
San Antonio Potosi Mexico.

Article anatomy/ navigation

Article anatomy

Wikipedia article page for "Gerhard Sisters" with annotations.

Annotations:

- Main photo of Infobox:** Points to the photograph of Emmie and Mayme Gerhard in the infobox.
- lead paragraph(s):** Points to the first paragraph of the main text.

Article Content:

Gerhard Sisters
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Emmie Gerhard (1872-1946) and **Mayme Gerhard** (1876-1955), the **Gerhard Sisters**, were among the first women photographers to establish a studio in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1903. At the time newspapers and magazines rarely hired women as staff photographers to capture late breaking news.^[1]

Contents [hide]

- Early life
- Career
- Personal lives
- Legacy
- Gallery
- References

Early life [edit | edit source]

The Gerhards' parents came to the United States as children from Cologne, Germany, in the mid-1800s. They settled in Mascoutah, Illinois, and had moved to St. Louis, Missouri, by 1869. Their father worked successively as a teamster, butcher, and storekeeper in the large German-American community, which included a large number of photographers, retouchers and engravers.^[1]


Career [edit | edit source]

The Gerhards began their photography careers as young women. They studied for three years with Fitz W. Guerin, the best-known St. Louis portraitist and a photographer of staged scenes. When Guerin retired in January 1903, the Gerhards acquired his studio and negatives. Their timing was perfect. Five years of renovations in the city between 1899 and the World's Fair in 1904 put the Gerhard Sisters in the heart of a new St. Louis at the height of the Progressive political era.^[1] They developed new and original ideas and methods which, as they have applied to portrait photography, gave a value and beauty of execution equal to painted portraits.^[2]

They had a branch studio in North St. Louis, but their main studio on Olive Street, near Grand Avenue, was built under their supervision, and in accordance with the purposes they had in view. There were seven or eight rooms, and the first thing noticeable was the absence of photographic properties; the rooms had very large, many-paned windows, broad window seats, fireplaces, cozy corners, etc. They were decorated in soft, warm tones that made the whole atmosphere inviting and restful. The conventional light, at an angle of forty-five degrees, as taught by photographers, was ignored, and only the natural light of everyday life entered into their compositions. In such an atmosphere the sitter unconsciously relaxed and lost the sense of posing which was associated with having one's "picture taken." This was the condition the Gerhards considered

Infobox:

Emmie & Mayme Gerhard



The Gerhard Sisters, 1914 from Notable Women of St. Louis

Born	Emmie & Mayme Gerhard Emmie b. 1872; Mayme b. 1876 St. Louis, MO
Died	Emmie d. 1946 North Hempstead, NY; Mayme d. 1955 St. Louis, MO
Nationality	German-American
Occupation	Photographers
Years active	1890s-1941
Known for	Photographic Innovation

Article anatomy - sections

Emme and Mayme Gerhard

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

The [Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division](#) acquired its Gerhard holdings through copyright deposits and has more than 100 photos made between 1904 and the early 1920s, primarily their work with ethnic portraits at the St. Louis World's Fair and studio portraits from the 1910s. Many of the magazines and newspapers where their images were originally published are held by the [University of Missouri](#) and other regional and newspaper research centers. The bulk of their surviving papers and photographs are at the [Missouri Historical Society](#) and the [Smithsonian Museum of Natural History](#).^[1]

additional sections

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



Amabel Anderson
Arnold

Annie Laurie Y. Orff

Annie Rooney
Knight

Caroline Risque

Clara Estelle
Baumhoff

Daisy E. Nirdlinger

Frances Cushman-
Wines

Helen Keller

Jane Addams

July H. Thomson

Laura Clay

Mary Kean

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

- ¹ ^a ^b ^c ^d ^e ^f ^g ^h ⁱ ^j ^k ^l ^m ⁿ ^o "Gerhard Sisters"[ⓘ]. *The Library of Congress*. Retrieved 3 October 2017. This source incorporate text from the Library of Congress. Text created by employees of the Library of Congress in the scope of their employment are U.S. Government works is not subjected to copyright in the United States (17 U.S.C. §105). Unless otherwise indicated, the Library of Congress has no objection to the international use and reuse of Library U.S. Government works on loc.gov. These works are also available for worldwide use and reuse under CC0 1.0 Universal. Prepared by: Beverly W. Brannan, Curator of Photography, Prints & Photographs Division, 2011. Last revised: May 2011.
- ² ^a ^b ^c ^d ^e Johnson, Anne (1914). *Notable women of St. Louis, 1914*[ⓘ]. St. Louis, Woodward, p. 20. Retrieved 17 August 2017. [Ⓒ] *This article incorporates text from this source, which is in the public domain.*
- ³ ^a ^{*} "1905 dollars in 2017"[ⓘ]. Retrieved 3 October 2017.

Authority control [\[edit \]](#) PIC: 3399[ⓘ]

Categories (+*): American photographers (-) (±) | 1872 births (-) (±) | 1946 deaths (-) (±) | 1876 births (-) (±) | 1955 deaths (-) (±) | (+)

categories

Article anatomy - references

The Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division acquired its Gerhard holdings through copyright deposits and has more than 100 photos made between 1904 and the early 1920s, primarily their work with ethnic portraits at the St. Louis World's Fair and studio portraits from the 1910s. Many of the magazines and newspapers where their images were originally published are available for study through the Library's general collection and newspaper research centers. The bulk of their surviving papers and photographs are at the Missouri Historical Society and the Smithsonian Museum of Natural History.^[1]

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



[Amabel Anderson Arnold](#)

[Annie Laurie Y. Orff](#)

[Annie Rood Knapp](#)

[Frances Cushman Wines](#)

[Helen Keller](#)

[Jane Addams](#)

[July H. Thomson](#)

[Laura Clay](#)

[Mary Kean](#)

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

- ¹ ^a ^b ^c ^d ^e ^f ^g ^h ⁱ ^j ^k ^l ^m ⁿ ^o "Gerhard Sisters". *The Library of Congress*. Retrieved 3 October 2017. This source incorporate text from the Library of Congress. Text created by employees of the Library of Congress in the scope of their employment are U.S. Government works is not subjected to copyright in the United States (17 U.S.C. §105). Unless otherwise indicated, the Library of Congress has no objection to the international use and reuse of Library U.S. Government works on loc.gov. These works are also available for worldwide use and reuse under CC0 1.0 Universal. Prepared by: Beverly W. Brannan, Curator of Photography, Prints & Photographs Division, 2011. Last revised: May 2011.
- ^a ^b ^c ^d ^e Johnson, Anne (1914). *Notable women of St. Louis, 1914*. St. Louis, Woodward. p. 20. Retrieved 17 August 2017. [ⓘ] *This article incorporates text from this source, which is in the public domain.*
- ^a "1905 dollars in 2017". Retrieved 3 October 2017.

Exploring tabs – Talk Page

- Discuss the article with other editors
 - Improvements can be pointed out, images requested or shared, references shared, etc.
- Use is optional

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

Talk:Gerhard Sisters

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

 This article was created or improved during the **#1day1woman initiative** hosted by the **Women in Red** project in 2017. The editor(s) involved may be new; please **assume good faith** regarding their contributions before making changes.

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

WikiProject Biography / Arts and Entertainment (Rated C-class) [show]
WikiProject United States (Rated C-class) [show]
WikiProject Missouri (Rated C-class) [show]
WikiProject Photography (Rated C-class) [show]
WikiProject Feminism (Rated C-class) [show]
WikiProject Women artists (Rated C-class) [show]
WikiProject Women's History (Rated C-class) [show]

Thanks [edit]

Top quality article - well done! Victuallers (talk) 15:33, 4 October 2017 (UTC)
much of the material is public domain, was actually strange there was not yet an article about them. Elisa.rolle (talk) 15:48, 4 October 2017 (UTC)

Proposed merge with Emme Gerhard [edit]

Longer new article duplicates topic of 4-year-old existing article but doesn't cite all its refs, so more than a simple redirect is needed. PamD 17:19, 27 October 2017 (UTC)

Discussion

Exploring tabs – article edit history

- View all edits ever made to an article by clicking “View History”

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

Gerhard Sisters: Revision history

[View logs for this page](#) ([view filter log](#))

▼ **Filter revisions**

External tools: [Find addition/removal](#) (Alternate) • [Find edits by user](#) • [Page statistics](#) • [Pageviews](#) • [Fix dead links](#)

For any version listed below, click on its date to view the revision. For help, see [Help:Page history](#) and [Help:Edit summary](#). (cur) = difference from current version, (prev) = difference from preceding version, m = minor edit, → = show, ← = hide

	Date	Editor username	Edit summary
(cur prev)	17:14, 5 March 2020	Jamie-NAL (talk contribs) m	(-2) .. (Moved image down) (undo) (Tag: Visual edit)
(cur prev)	17:12, 5 March 2020	Jamie-NAL (talk contribs)	(0) .. (undo)
(cur prev)	17:12, 5 March 2020	Jamie-NAL (talk contribs)	(0) .. (undo)
(cur prev)	17:12, 5 March 2020	Jamie-NAL (talk contribs)	(0) .. (undo)
(cur prev)	17:11, 5 March 2020	Jamie-NAL (talk contribs)	(-15) .. (undo)
(cur prev)	17:10, 5 March 2020	Jamie-NAL (talk contribs)	(-76) .. (created infobox) (undo)
(cur prev)	17:09, 5 March 2020	Jamie-NAL (talk contribs)	(+817) .. (undo)
(cur prev)	11:08, 5 December 2019	PamD (talk contribs)	(-10) .. (→Early life: Simpler wording) (undo thank) (Tags: Mobile edit, Mobile web edit, Advanced mobile edit)
(cur prev)	11:06, 5 December 2019	PamD (talk contribs)	(-3) .. (→Early life: Remove spurious precision) (undo thank) (Tags: Mobile edit, Mobile web edit, Advanced mobile edit)
(cur prev)	22:27, 4 December 2019	MMCCREAD (talk contribs) m	(+5) .. (Grammar of inflation statement) (undo thank) (Tags: Mobile edit, Mobile web edit, Visual edit)
(cur prev)	22:20, 30 March 2018	BeenAroundAWhile (talk contribs)	(0) .. (→Personal life: Make plural.) (undo thank)
(cur prev)	22:19, 30 March 2018	BeenAroundAWhile (talk contribs)	(-196) .. (→Career: Deleting an incredibly bad reproduction.) (undo thank)



Editing
and
ways to
edit

Visual editor – what you see is what you get (mostly)

1. Select an article
2. Select “edit” (middle top of article)
3. Unsure if you are in Visual Editor? – Select the pencil (red circles), select “visual editing”
4. Edit as you would in a word processor

The screenshot shows the Wikipedia Visual Editor interface for the article "Gerhard Sisters". The interface includes a top navigation bar with user information (Jamie-NAL), a search bar, and a "Publish changes..." button. Below the navigation bar is a toolbar with various editing options. A green circle highlights the "Formatting buttons" section of the toolbar, which includes options for Paragraph, text color, background color, link, cite, list, insert, and a help icon. A grey callout box points to the "Edit" button, stating "Edit = Visual Editor" and "Edit Source = Code". A red circle highlights the pencil icon in the top right corner, which opens a dropdown menu with "Visual editing" (selected) and "Source editing" options. The main content area shows the article text, including a paragraph about the Gerhard Sisters and a section titled "Early life". A small image of the Gerhard Sisters is visible in the bottom right corner.

Formatting buttons

Edit buttons
Edit = Visual Editor
Edit Source = Code

Visual editing
Source editing

Gerhard Sisters

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Emme Gerhard (1872-1946) and **Mayme Gerhard** (1876-1955), the **Gerhard Sisters**, were among the first women photographers to establish a studio in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1903. At the time newspapers and magazines rarely hired women as staff photographers to capture late breaking news.^[1]

Early life

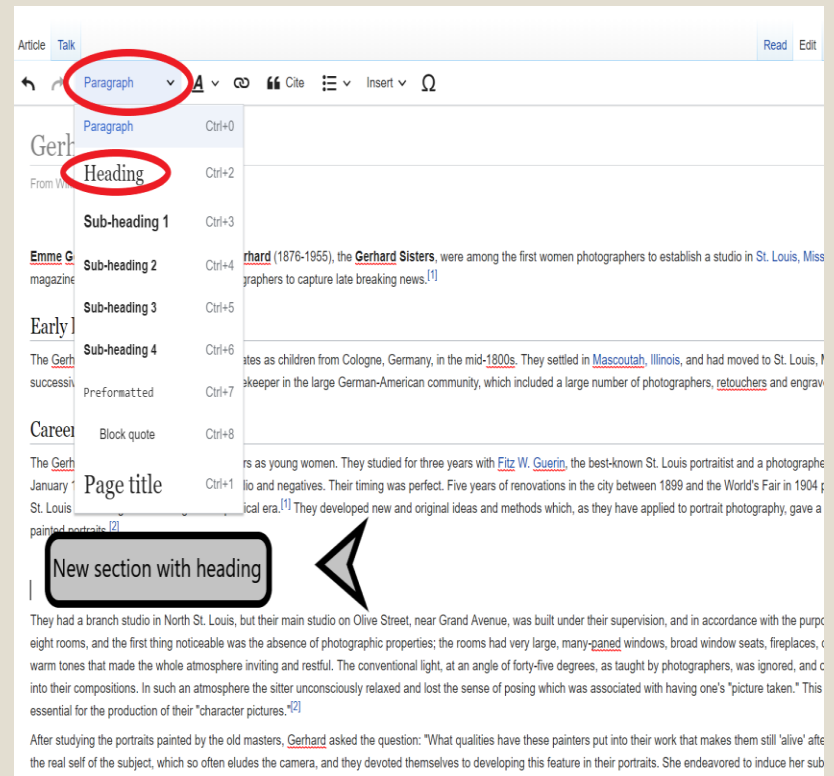
The **Gerhards'** parents came to the United States as children from Cologne, Germany, in the mid-1800s. They settled in Mascoutah, Illinois, and had moved to St. Louis, Missouri, by 1869. Their father worked successively as a teamster, butcher, and storekeeper in the large German-American community, which included a large number of photographers, *retouchers* and engravers.^[1]

Career

Emme & Mayme Gerhard

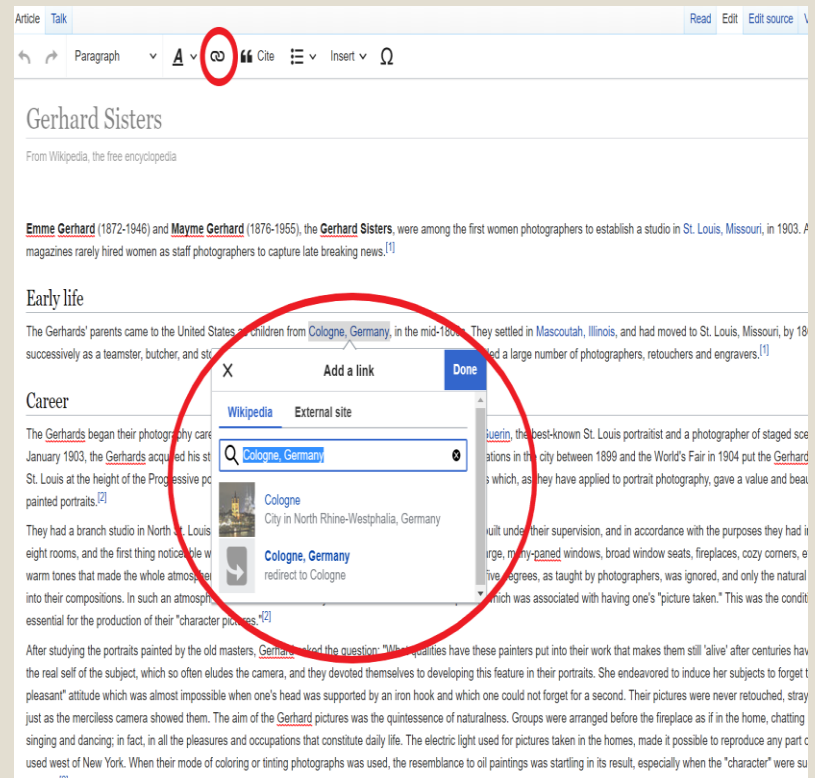
Adding new sections

1. Place cursor (left of gray box currently)
2. Select “Paragraph” at the top
3. Select Heading
4. Create heading for your section (a line will appear underneath the heading)



Linking between articles

1. Select text
2. Select link icon
3. Select article and “Done”



The screenshot shows the Wikipedia article editor for "Gerhard Sisters". The text "Cologne, Germany" is selected in the "Early life" section. A red circle highlights the link icon in the toolbar. A red circle also highlights the "Add a link" dialog box, which shows the search results for "Cologne, Germany". The dialog box has two tabs: "Wikipedia" and "External site". Under "Wikipedia", there is a search bar with "Cologne, Germany" entered and a list of results. The first result is "Cologne" with a thumbnail and the text "City in North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany". The second result is "Cologne, Germany" with a thumbnail and the text "redirect to Cologne". The "Done" button is highlighted in blue.

Article Talk Read Edit Edit source

Paragraph A 🔗 Cite ☰ Insert Ω

Gerhard Sisters

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Emme Gerhard (1872-1946) and **Mayme Gerhard** (1876-1955), the **Gerhard Sisters**, were among the first women photographers to establish a studio in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1903. *Photography* magazines rarely hired women as staff photographers to capture late breaking news.^[1]

Early life

The Gerhards' parents came to the United States as children from [Cologne, Germany](#), in the mid-1800s. They settled in [Mascoutah, Illinois](#), and had moved to St. Louis, Missouri, by 1880. They worked successively as a teamster, butcher, and stock raiser. They had a large number of photographers, retouchers and engravers.^[1]

Career

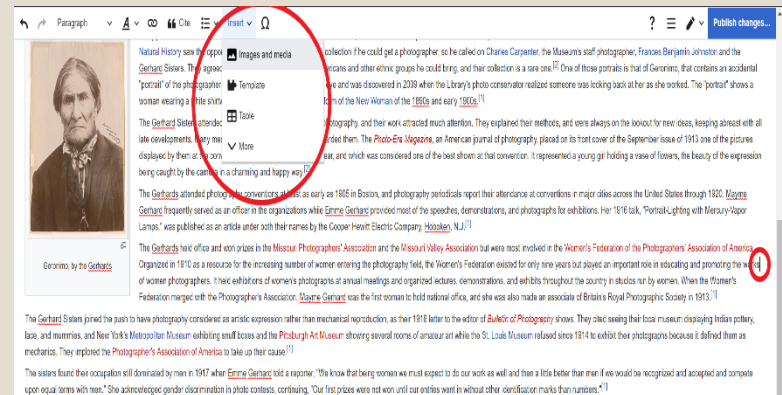
The [Gerhards](#) began their photography career in January 1903, the Gerhards acquired his studio in St. Louis at the height of the Progressive period. They painted portraits.^[2]

They had a branch studio in North St. Louis. The studio had eight rooms, and the first thing noticeable was the warm tones that made the whole atmosphere. They put into their compositions. In such an atmosphere it was essential for the production of their "character pictures."^[2]

After studying the portraits painted by the old masters, [Gerhard](#) asked the question: "What qualities have these painters put into their work that makes them still 'alive' after centuries have passed? The real self of the subject, which so often eludes the camera, and they devoted themselves to developing this feature in their portraits. She endeavored to induce her subjects to forget their 'pleasant' attitude which was almost impossible when one's head was supported by an iron hook and which one could not forget for a second. Their pictures were never retouched, stray just as the merciless camera showed them. The aim of the [Gerhard](#) pictures was the quintessence of naturalness. Groups were arranged before the fireplace as if in the home, chatting and singing and dancing; in fact, in all the pleasures and occupations that constitute daily life. The electric light used for pictures taken in the homes, made it possible to reproduce any part of the scene west of New York. When their mode of coloring or tinting photographs was used, the resemblance to oil paintings was startling in its result, especially when the "character" were su

Adding images

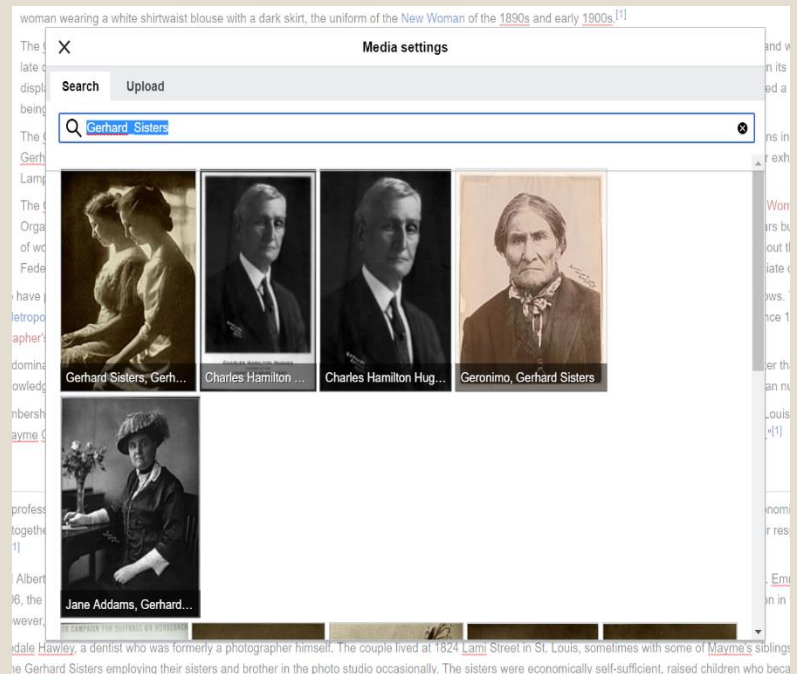
1. Place cursor in desired location (red circle, right)
2. Select: “insert” + “media”
3. Enter search term
4. Select photo + “Use this image”



Adding images cont.

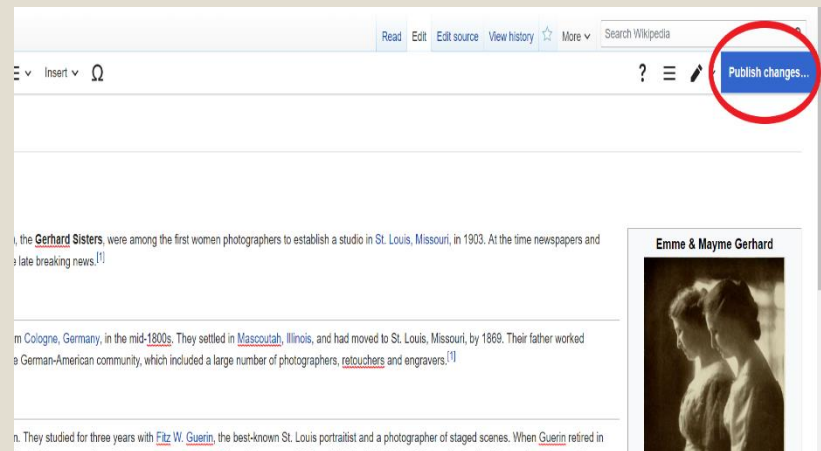
5. Search for image and select “insert”

6. All images must exist in Wikimedia Commons prior to inclusion in Wikipedia



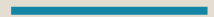
“Publish changes” when ready

- To quickly abandon changes made to an article, select “Read” (next to edit/edit source) and your edits will not be saved.



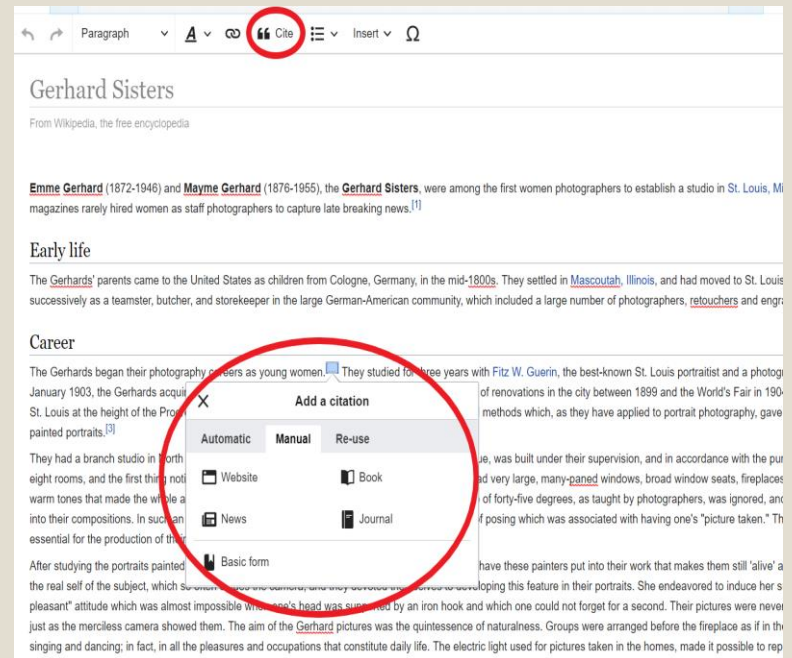
Explore linked articles

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



Cite your sources! (and how)

1. Place cursor in desired location, select “cite”
2. Follow prompts
 - “Automatic” – insert a URL, ISBN, DOI and automatically generate a citation
 - “Manual” – follow prompts and put in the information manually.



The screenshot shows a Wikipedia article titled "Gerhard Sisters" with a citation tool overlay. The tool has three tabs: "Automatic", "Manual", and "Re-use". The "Automatic" tab is selected, and it shows options for "Website", "News", and "Basic form". The "Manual" tab is also visible, showing options for "Book" and "Journal". The "Re-use" tab is not visible. The citation tool is overlaid on the article text, which is partially obscured. The "Cite" button in the top right corner of the article is circled in red.

Gerhard Sisters

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Emme Gerhard (1872-1946) and **Mayme Gerhard** (1876-1955), the **Gerhard Sisters**, were among the first women photographers to establish a studio in St. Louis, Missouri. They were the first women to be hired by major magazines rarely hired women as staff photographers to capture late breaking news.^[1]

Early life

The **Gerhards'** parents came to the United States as children from Cologne, Germany, in the mid-1800s. They settled in **Mascoutah, Illinois**, and had moved to St. Louis successively as a teamster, butcher, and storekeeper in the large German-American community, which included a large number of photographers, **retouchers** and engravers.

Career

The Gerhards began their photography careers as young women. They studied for three years with **Fitz W. Guerin**, the best-known St. Louis portraitist and a photographer. In January 1903, the Gerhards acquired a studio in St. Louis at the height of the Progressive Era. They painted portraits.^[3]

They had a branch studio in North St. Louis, which had eight rooms, and the first thing that was not painted in warm tones that made the whole a part of their compositions. In such a studio, an essential for the production of their work.

After studying the portraits painted by the Gerhards, one can see the real self of the subject, which is the result of the pleasant attitude which was almost impossible when the head was supported by an iron hook and which one could not forget for a second. Their pictures were never just as the merciless camera showed them. The aim of the **Gerhard** pictures was the quintessence of naturalness. Groups were arranged before the fireplace as if in the act of singing and dancing; in fact, in all the pleasures and occupations that constitute daily life. The electric light used for pictures taken in the homes, made it possible to reproduce the naturalness of the scene.

of renovations in the city between 1899 and the World's Fair in 1904. The Gerhards used methods which, as they have applied to portrait photography, gave them a very large, many-paned windows, broad window seats, fireplaces of forty-five degrees, as taught by photographers, was ignored, and if posing which was associated with having one's "picture taken." They have these painters put into their work that makes them still 'alive' a feature in their portraits. She endeavored to induce her subjects to have this feature in their portraits.

Adding Categories

1.0 Universal. Prepared by: Beverly W. Brannan, Curator of Photography, Prints & Photographs Division, 2011. Last revised: May 2011.

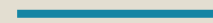
2. [^] [a b c d e](#) Johnson, Anne (1914). *Notable women of St. Louis, 1914*. St. Louis, Woodward. p. 20. Retrieved 17 August 2017. This article incorporates text from

3. [^] "1905 dollars in 2017". Retrieved 3 October 2017.

Authority control PIC: 3399

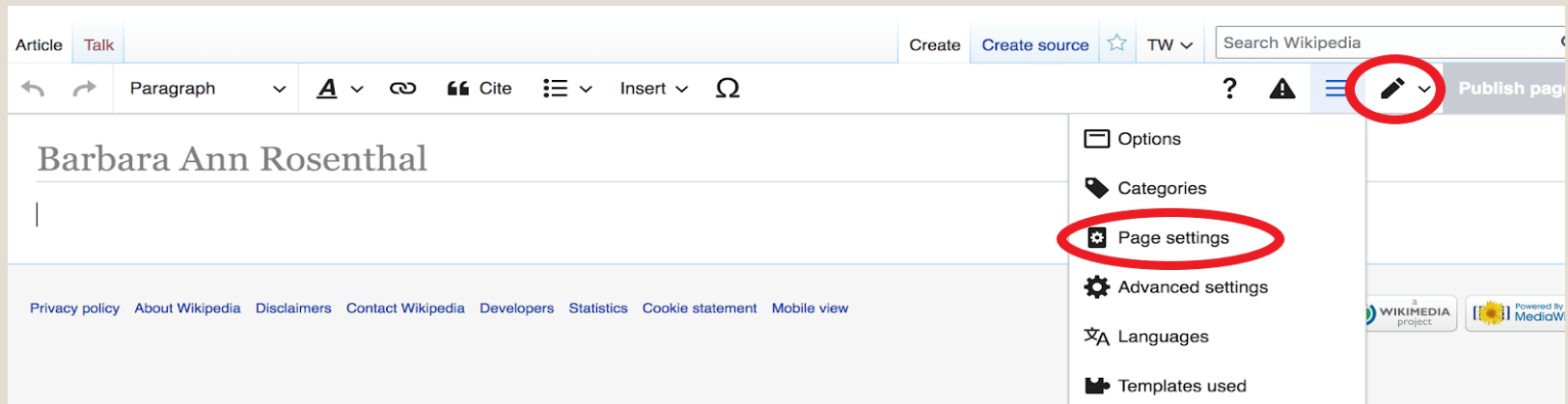
Categories (+⁺): American photographers (-) (±) | 1872 births (-) (±) | 1946 deaths (-) (±) | 1876 births (-) (±) | 1955 deaths (-) (±) **(+)**

1. At the bottom of an article you'll see the above grey box
2. Select (+) (circled)
3. Type the category name into the field i.e. American photographers. Only existing categories will appear in the list of options. *You may create new categories!
4. Select "Apply changes"



Redirects

1. Identify target article – “Barbara Rosenthal” (in this case)
2. Create a new article. Name it in the alias (“Barbara Ann Rosenthal in this case)
3. To redirect, select icon with three lines
4. Select page settings



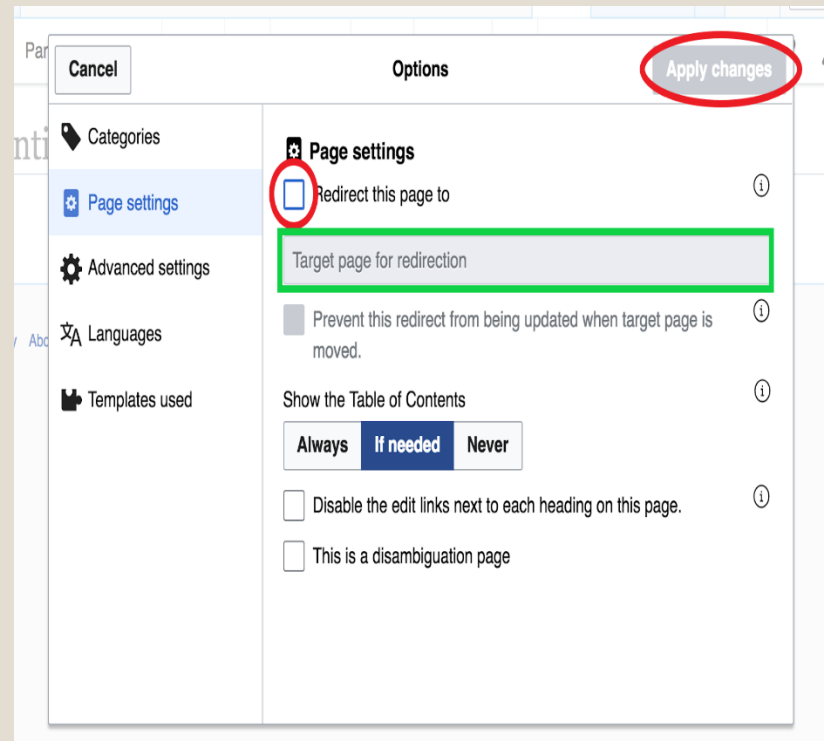
The screenshot shows the Wikipedia editing interface for the article "Barbara Ann Rosenthal". The page title is "Barbara Ann Rosenthal" and the content area is empty. The editing toolbar is visible at the top, with the "Page settings" icon (a gear with three horizontal lines) circled in red. A dropdown menu is open, showing options: "Options", "Categories", "Page settings" (circled in red), "Advanced settings", "Languages", and "Templates used". The "Page settings" option is highlighted with a red circle. 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. Barbara Rosenthal – in green box)

7. Select Apply changes

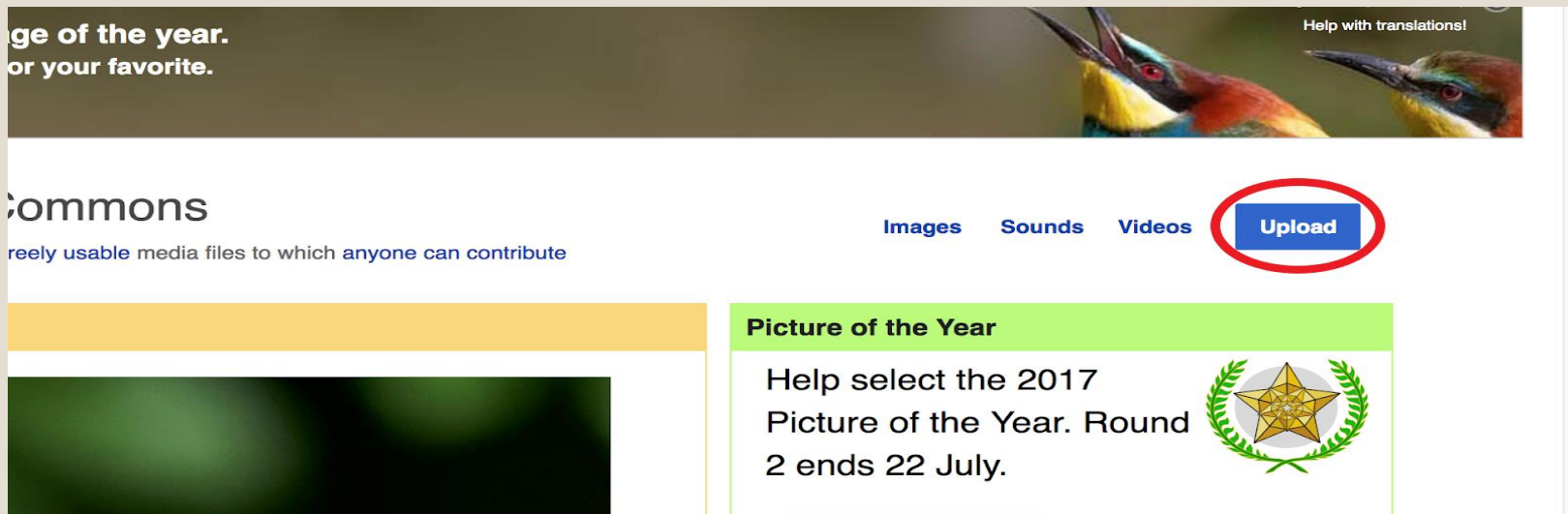




Uploading
photos to
Wikicommons

Adding photos

1. Go to [wikimediacommons.org](https://commons.wikimedia.org)
2. Select upload (must be logged in – same log in as for Wikipedia)



The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of Wikimedia Commons. On the left, there is a banner for the 'Picture of the Year' contest. In the center, the word 'Commons' is displayed above the tagline 'freely usable media files to which anyone can contribute'. To the right of the tagline are four navigation links: 'Images', 'Sounds', 'Videos', and 'Upload'. The 'Upload' link is highlighted with a red circle. Below the navigation bar, there is a yellow header for a section, followed by a dark green image placeholder. To the right, a green header for the 'Picture of the Year' contest is visible, with the text 'Help select the 2017 Picture of the Year. Round 2 ends 22 July.' and a logo featuring a golden star within a laurel wreath.


Adding photos cont.

3. Select media files to share (must be saved to your computer)

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 cont.

4. Address copyright

Learn > Upload > **Release rights** > Describe > Add data > 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.

This file is not my own work.

Source

Where this digital file came from — could be a URL, or a book or publication.

Author(s)


The name of the person who took the photo, or painted the picture, drew the drawing, etc.


Now tell us why you are sure you have the right to publish this work:


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Creative Commons Attribution 2.5 (legal code) 

Creative Commons CC0 Waiver (release all rights, like public domain: legal code) 

► **The copyright holder published their photo or video on Flickr with the right license**

► **The copyright has definitely expired in the USA**

▼ **This work was made by the United States government**

Original work of the US Federal Government

Original work of NASA

► **Another reason not mentioned above**

► **I found it on the Internet — I'm not sure**

Adding photos cont.

4. Name and caption your photo, add categories

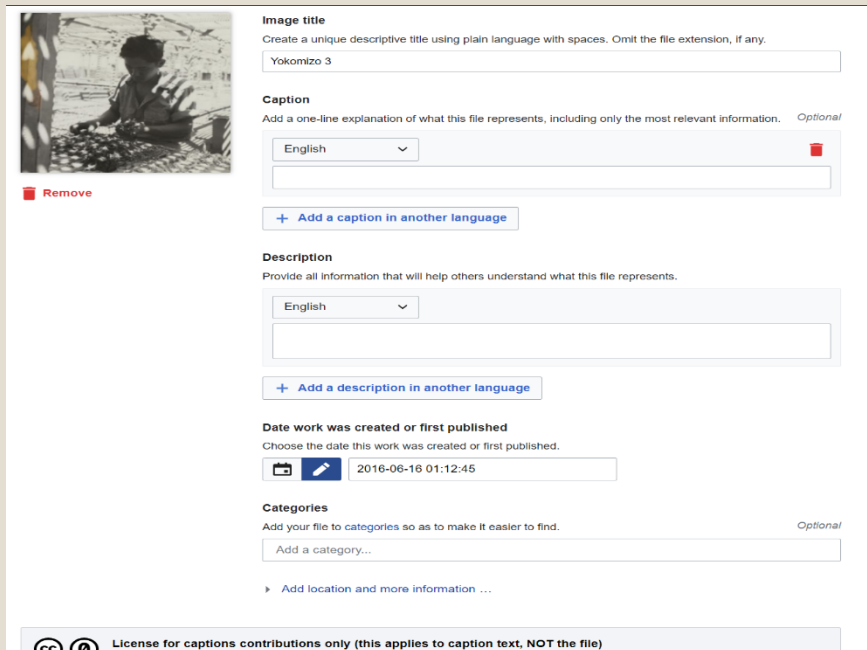


Image title
Create a unique descriptive title using plain language with spaces. Omit the file extension, if any.


Caption
Add a one-line explanation of what this file represents, including only the most relevant information. *Optional*
English
[+ Add a caption in another language](#)

Description
Provide all information that will help others understand what this file represents.
English
[+ Add a description in another language](#)

Date work was created or first published
Choose the date this work was created or first published.

Categories
Add your file to categories so as to make it easier to find. *Optional*

[Add location and more information ...](#)

 License for captions contributions only (this applies to caption text, NOT the file)



Description
Provide all information that will help others understand what this file represents.
English
[+ Add a description in another language](#)

Date work was created or first published
Choose the date this work was created or first published.

Categories
Add your file to categories so as to make it easier to find. *Optional*

Add a category...
[Add location and more information ...](#)

 License for captions contributions only (this applies to caption text, NOT the file)
By clicking "publish", you agree to the terms of use, and you irrevocably agree to release your contribution under the Creative Commons CC0 License.

[Back](#) [Publish files](#)

Adding photos cont.

5. Add metadata (or skip!)

Learn > Upload > Release rights > Describe > **Add data** > Use

Add metadata ⓘ Skip this Publish data

George J. Yokomizo, hybridizer for the Guayule Rubber Experiment Project
George_J_Yokomizo_and_Guayule_plants.jpg






Items portrayed in this file
depicts

Search to add items (house cat, mountain, Taj Mahal, etc.) from Wikidata

[Learn more](#)


[+ Add statement](#)

  License for all structured metadata



Items portrayed in this file
depicts

Search to add items (house cat, mountain, Taj Mahal, etc.) from Wikidata


Parthenium argentatum [Mark as prominent](#) 

[Add qualifier](#)

[Learn more](#)

collection

Search to add items (house cat, mountain, Taj Mahal, etc.) from Wikidata


University of California [Mark as prominent](#) 

[Add qualifier](#)

[Remove all](#)

creator



Search to add items (house cat, mountain, Taj Mahal, etc.) from Wikidata

Dorothea Lange [Mark as prominent](#) 

[Add qualifier](#)

[Remove all](#)

[+ Add statement](#)

  License for all structured metadata

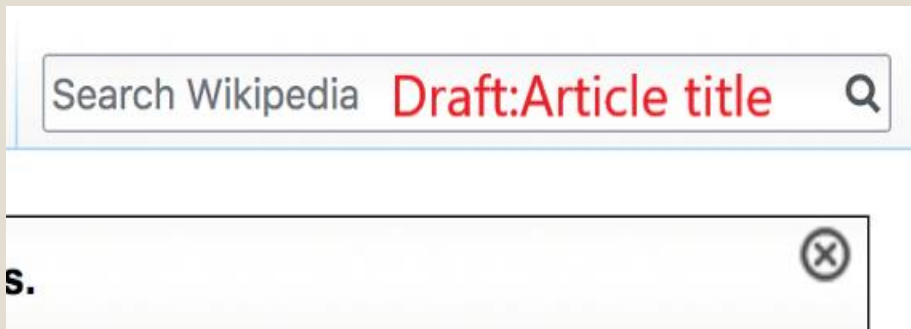


Creating
new
articles

Create a new article: Three ways to get started

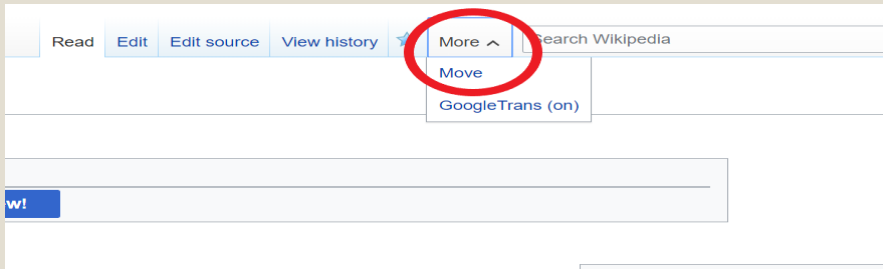
1. Start a “Draft”

- Enter “**Draft:Article title**” (whatever you’d like it to be) into Wikipedia search bar
- Click the **red link** to start the article

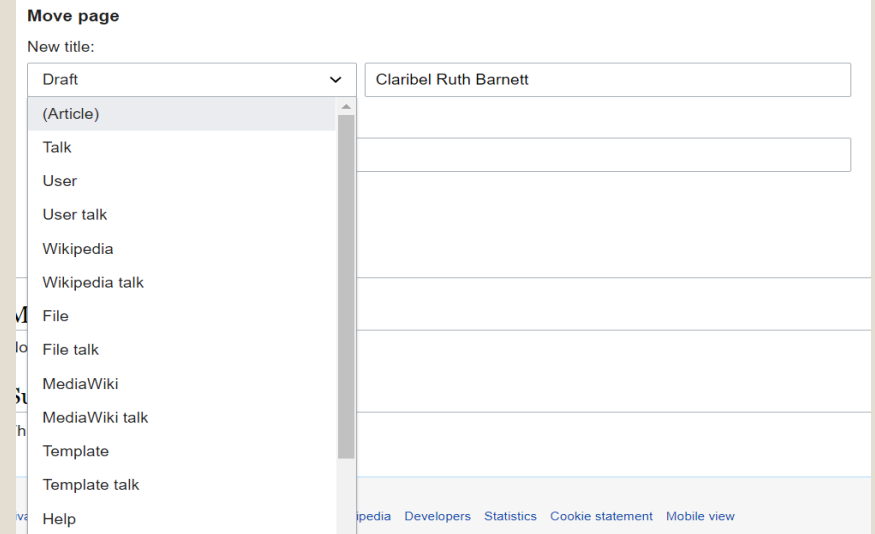


Draft cont.

- Start writing and publish as you go
- When happy with your draft, select “more” then “move”
- Select “article” in the menu under New Title, remove “Draft:” and move page



This can be a drastic and unexpected change for a popular page; please be sure you understand the consequences of



Draft cont.

Move page

New title:

(Article)



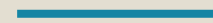
Claribel Ruth Barnett

Reason:



Watch source page and target page

Move page



Or...start a draft with Article Wizard

2. Search Wikipedia:Article Wizard in the WP search bar

- Follow prompts
- Publish in draft form (and move later)



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**.

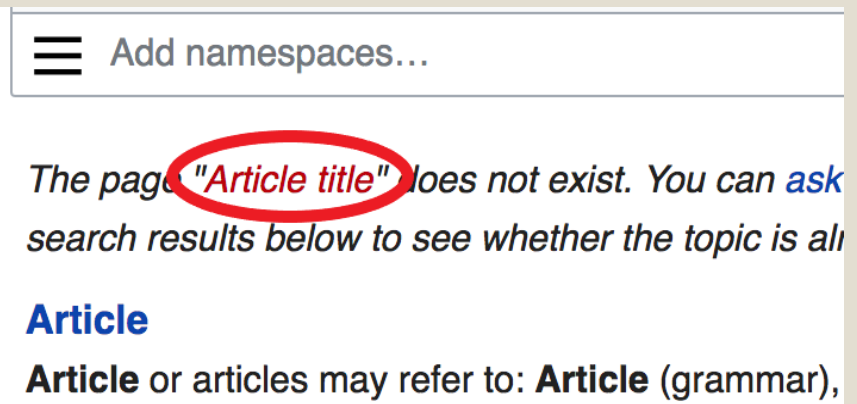
Next

Edit sandbox

New article cont.

3. Start a “Mainspace” article

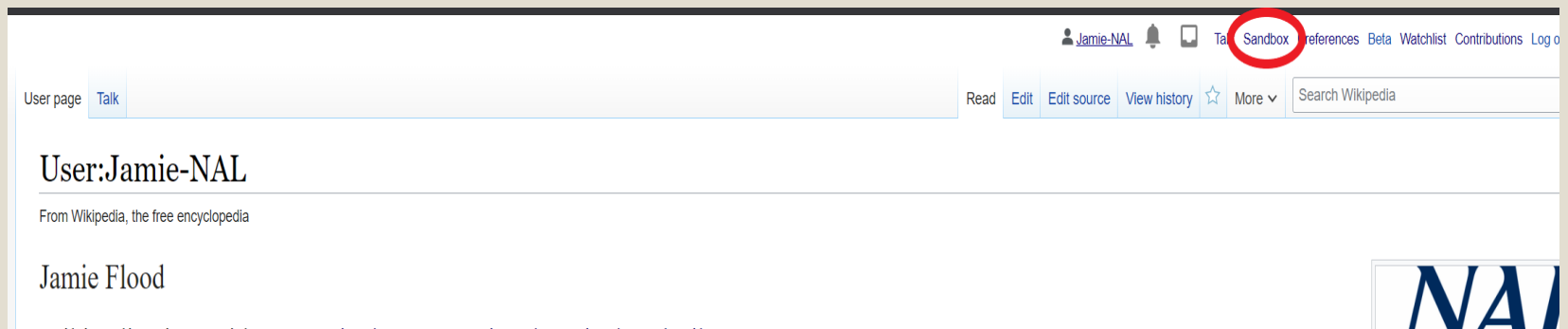
- Enter the **Article Title** into WP search bar
- Click the **red link** to start the article



Create a new article cont.

4. Practice using your Sandbox

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





Resources
and
collections
available
from
home!



Opportunities with online collections

- Ideas! Some institutions have “galleries” and digital exhibits which can offer material and timelines beneficial to creating a more well-rounded article or give an idea that you maybe weren't aware of before. (example later)
- Resources for editing
- Further reading lists further reading sections on a topic or by an individual
 - Even if a subject or person is well covered, are there links to further reading? Links to their work?
 - Example: [Foster Mohrhardt](#)



Digital Public Library of America

- 36,807,992 images, texts, videos, and sounds from multiple collections and partners from across the United States
- Online exhibits (great ideas for editing!)
- Primary source sets around historical moments/topics
- Entire collection is available and searchable online.





National Agricultural Library

- Digital Collections – full text materials, primarily USDA research and historical publications
 - Digital exhibits – highlighting general collections (editing ideas!)
 - Example: Subsistence Homesteads Division
 - Special Collections – access to NAL's rare books and manuscripts collection – lots of historical photographs (that are public domain!)
 - Government Documents
-



National Academy of Science

- [The National Academies Press – Books on Agriculture](#)
 - Freely available online.
 - Covers multiple topics, including nutrition, animal safety, genetic engineering, etc.



Biodiversity Heritage Library

- The world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives
- Multiple global contributing partners
- Hundreds of thousands of volumes spanning from the 15th-21st Century
- Many public domain items but some in-copyright materials available (but not for use/download)



Fig. 9.—A Great Sea Lizard, *Tylosaurus Dyspelor*.
From a drawing by J. M. Gleeson.

THE ROAD DRAG AND HOW IT IS USED

PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC ROADS AND RURAL ENGINEERING



FARMERS' BULLETIN 597

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Contribution from the Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering
LOGAN WALLER PAGE, Director

Washington, D. C.

Revised March, 1917

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1917

Internet Archive

- Non-profit open source library
- Millions of free books, movies, software, music, websites, and more
- You can also access institutional pages like the [National Agricultural Library](#)