

Editing Wikipedia: The Basics



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

Slides by Wikimedia DC

Greetings from Wikimedia DC!

Ariel Cetrone - Institutional Partnerships Manager
Wikipedia Username: @Ariel Cetrone (WMDC)

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

[More about the Wikimedia Affiliates Model](#)

Greetings from National Agricultural Library

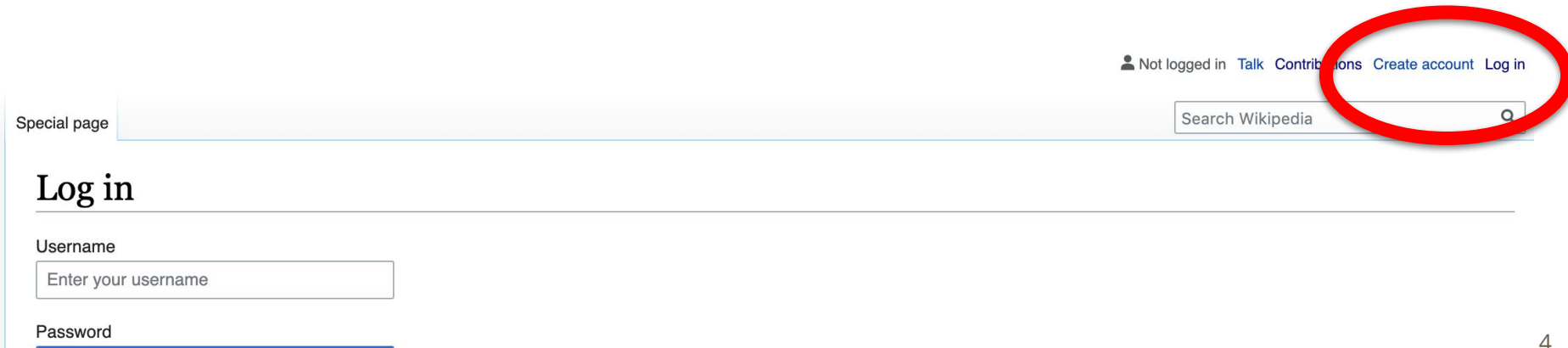
Jamie Flood - Wikipedian-in-residence
Wikipedia Username: @Jamie-NAL

USDA National Agricultural Library is the world's largest collection devoted to agriculture and related sciences.

My work at the library focuses on training NAL & USDA employees in editing and sharing NAL/USDA resources and research via editing/linking/resource sharing.

Navigate to Wikipedia/ Create Username or Log-in

1. Go to en.wikipedia.org
2. Create username or log-in (top right)



Special page

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

Search Wikipedia

Log in

Username

Password

Navigate to the Wiki Event Page

Search WMDC-Editing
top right search bar

@WikimediaDC

Shortcut
WMDC-Editing

Learn to Edit Wikipedia - Social Distancing Edition

Join us for a fully remote Wikipedia editing training session. Learn about Wikipedia's policies and the basics of editing.

This workshop will take place on Zoom. Attendees will receive a dedicated link to Zoom prior to the workshop. If you don't already have a Wikipedia username, please create one before proceeding to Zoom.

This workshop is presented by Wikimedia DC, the DC region's official Wikipedia affiliate.

Wikimedia DC will continue to offer remote workshops over the course of the next few weeks. Like our regular in-





Wikipedia

What exactly is it, anyway???

What is Wikipedia?

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

From Wikipedia (en)

Wikipedia: the 21st-century encyclopedia



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

-Jimmy Wales, co-founder, Wikipedia

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

Photo: Georgetown Slavery Archive Editing Workshop
Georgetown University

Source: [Wikimedia Commons](#)



Wikis

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

Wikipedia 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

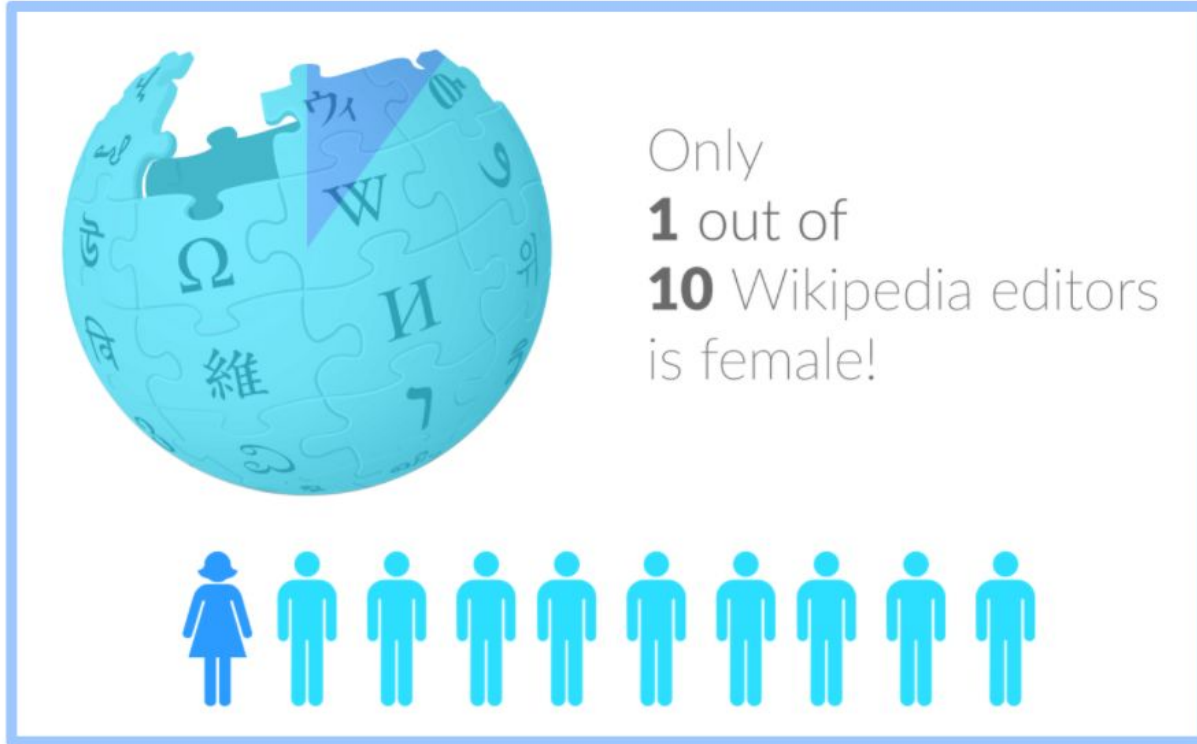
Wikipedia's Gender Gap

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

Source: Wikimedia Commons



Editor gender gap? Unsilence the silent



Content gender gap? Make the invisible visible

Percentage of women's biographies

November 2014

15%

English language
Wikipedia

March 2020

18.27%

English language
Wikipedia

How Can We Fix This?

- Engagement through edit-a-thons, training opportunities and [Wikiprojects like Women in Red](#). ([Example: NMWA event featured the BBC](#))
- Partnerships with nonprofits*, colleges/universities, government entities and beyond

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

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

Set Preferences

Photo: Vietnam-Era US Coast Guard Records Editing Workshop
National Archives

Source: Wikimedia Commons



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 article. The user is identified as 'Ariel Cetrone (WMDC)'. The navigation menu includes 'Sandbox', 'Preferences', 'Beta', 'Watchlist', 'Contributions', and 'Log out'. The 'Preferences' link is circled in red. Below the navigation bar, the article title 'Wikipedia:Meetup/DC' is visible, along with a search bar and a blue-bordered box containing event information.

Ariel Cetrone (WMDC) 14 79 Talk **Sandbox** **Preferences** Beta Watchlist Contributions Log out 01:33:36

Project page **Talk** Read Edit source View history ★ More ▼ ▼ Search Wikipedia 🔍

Wikipedia:Meetup/DC

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
< Wikipedia:Meetup

Meet up with Wikipedians in Washington, DC!
All are welcome to attend.

Shortcut: WP:DCMEET



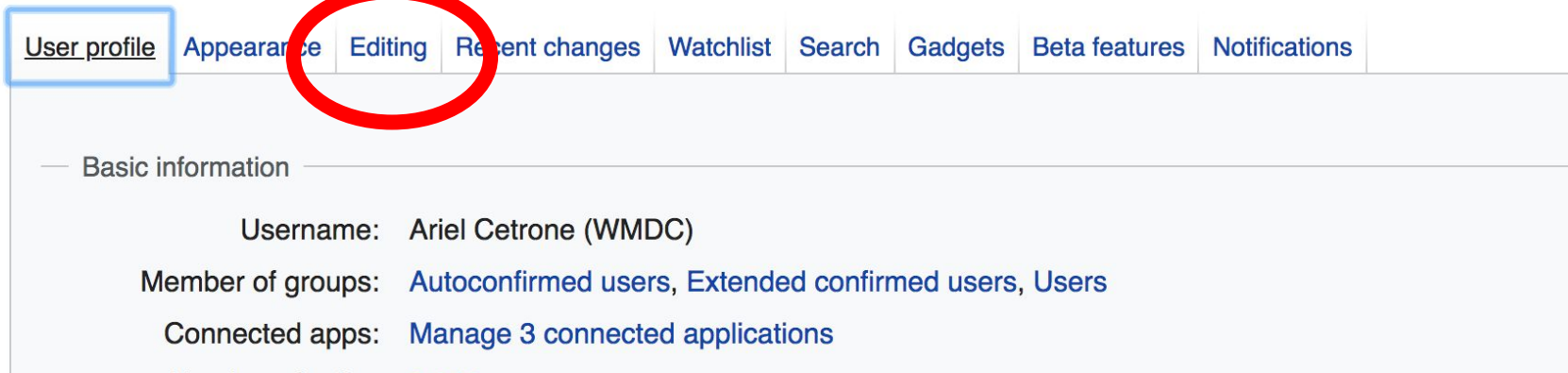
19

Set Editing Preferences: **Activate Visual Editor**

3. Select the 'Editing' tab

Preferences

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



The screenshot shows the 'Preferences' page with a horizontal navigation bar. The tabs are: [User profile](#), [Appearance](#), [Editing](#), [Recent changes](#), [Watchlist](#), [Search](#), [Gadgets](#), [Beta features](#), and [Notifications](#). The 'Editing' tab is circled in red. Below the navigation bar, the 'Basic information' section is visible, containing the following details:

- Username: [Ariel Cetrone \(WMDC\)](#)
- Member of groups: [Autoconfirmed users](#), [Extended confirmed users](#), [Users](#)
- Connected apps: [Manage 3 connected applications](#)

Set Editing Preferences: Editor 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 Notif

— 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 content style:

- 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:

User Page



User Page

- All users/editors are assigned a user page
- Access user page by selecting your username (top right)

The screenshot displays the user page for Ariel Cetrone (WMDC). At the top right, the user's name 'Ariel Cetrone (WMDC)' is circled in red. Below it, there are navigation links for 'Talk', 'Sandbox', and 'Preferences'. On the left side, the 'User page' and 'Talk' tabs are also circled in red. The main content area features a banner for 'Wiki Loves Monuments' with a globe icon and text: 'Wiki Loves Monuments: The world's largest photography competition is now open! Photo learn more about our history, and win prizes.' Below the banner, the page title is 'User:Ariel Cetrone (WMDC)'. Underneath the title, it says 'From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia'. The Wikimedia logo and 'WIKIMEDIA DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA' are visible. At the bottom, a bio states: 'Ariel Cetrone is Institutional Partnerships Manager for Wikimedia DC.'

User Page

- Opportunity to share information and interests
- Use is optional

The screenshot shows the Wikipedia user page for Ariel Cetrone (WMDC). At the top, the user's name 'Ariel Cetrone (WMDC)' is circled in red. Below the name, there are navigation tabs: 'User page' (circled in red) and 'Talk'. To the right of the name are links for 'Talk', 'Sandbox', and 'Preferences', along with a notification icon showing '6' and a mobile icon showing '16'. Below the tabs are action buttons: 'Read', 'Edit', 'Edit source', 'View history', a star icon, 'More', and 'TW'. A banner for 'Wiki Loves Monuments' is visible. The main heading is 'User:Ariel Cetrone (WMDC)', followed by the text 'From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia'. Below this is the Wikimedia District of Columbia logo and the text 'Ariel Cetrone is Institutional Partnerships Manager for Wikimedia DC.'

Talk Page

- Receive messages
- Communicate with other users

The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of a Wikipedia talk page. The 'Talk' tab is highlighted with a red circle. The page title is 'User talk:Ariel Cetrone (WMDC) [edit source]'. Below the title is the text 'From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia'. A 'Contents [hide]' section lists five items: '1 Welcome!', '2 Hi from the Teahouse!', '3 Edit-a-thon', '4 Ways to improve Shoemaker's Saloon', and '5 ArbCom 2017 election voter message'.

Tabs/Article Anatomy

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

Source: Wikimedia Commons



Exploring Tabs: Article history

View all edits ever made by selecting 'View History'

Article Talk Read Edit Edit source View history ☆ More TW

Elizabeth Catlett [edit | edit source]

ORES predicted quality: ★ FA (5.14)
A *C-class* article from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia


Elizabeth Catlett (April 15, 1915^[2] – April 2, 2012)^[3] was an [African-American graphic artist](#) and [sculptor](#) best known for her depictions of the African-American experience in the 20th century, which often focused on the female experience. She was born and raised in [Washington, D.C.](#) to parents working in education, and was the grandchild of [freed slaves](#). It was difficult for a black woman in this time to pursue a career as a working artist. Catlett devoted much of her career to teaching. However, a fellowship awarded to her in 1946 allowed her to travel to [Mexico City](#), where she worked with the [Taller de Gráfica Popular](#) for twenty years and became head of the sculpture department for the [Escuela Nacional de Artes Plásticas](#). In the 1950s, her main means of artistic expression shifted from print to sculpture, though she never gave up the former.

Her work is a mixture of [abstract](#) and [figurative](#) in the [Modernist](#) tradition, with influence from [African](#) and [Mexican art](#) traditions. According to the artist, the main purpose of her work is to convey social messages rather than pure [aesthetics](#). While not very well known to the general public, her work is heavily studied by art students looking to depict race, gender and class issues. During her lifetime, Catlett received many awards and recognitions, including membership in the [Salón de la Plástica Mexicana](#), the [Art Institute of Chicago](#) Legends and Legacy Award, honorary doctorates from [Pace University](#) and [Carnegie Mellon](#), and the [International Sculpture Center](#)'s Lifetime Achievement Award in contemporary sculpture.

Contents [hide]

- Early life

Elizabeth Catlett



Elizabeth Catlett, 1986 (photograph by Fern Logan)

Exploring Tabs: Article history

View all edits ever made by selecting 'View History'

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

Elizabeth Catlett: Revision history Help

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

Show revision history

From year (and earlier): From month (and earlier): Tag filter:

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

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

(newest | oldest) View (20)

	Date	Editor username	Summary
<input type="radio"/>	16:27, 20 January 2019	SLeuwison (talk contribs)	m . . (36,758 bytes) (-10) . . (→Education: Fixed inaccurate citation of "Henry L. Stimson" to "Harry Edward Stinson" as the Iowa sculptor Elizabeth Catlett studied with at the University of Iowa) (undo thank) (Tags: Mobile edit, Mobile web edit)
<input type="radio"/>	21:36, 1 January 2019	Ser Amantio di Nicolao (talk contribs)	. . (36,768 bytes) (-30) . . (→External links: overcategorized; already in diffusing subcategory) (undo thank) (Tag: AWB)
<input type="radio"/>	22:55, 7 October 2018	Hmains (talk contribs)	m . . (36,798 bytes) (-19) . . (standard quote handling in WP;standard Apostrophe/quotation marks in WP: MOS aeneral fixes) (undo thank) (Tag: AWB)

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 TW

Talk:Elizabeth Catlett [edit source]

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is of interest to the following WikiProjects:		[hide]
WikiProject Biography / Arts and Entertainment	(Rated C-class)	[show]
WikiProject United States / District of Columbia	(Rated C-class, Low-importance)	[show]
WikiProject Chicago	(Rated C-class)	[show]
WikiProject Visual arts	(Rated C-class)	[show]
Archives of American Art project	(Rated C-class, Low-importance)	[show]
WikiProject African diaspora	(Rated C-class, Top-importance)	[show]
WikiProject Women artists	(Rated C-class)	[show]

 This article was created or improved at an [Art+Feminism edit-a-thon](#) in 2015.

 A fact from this article was featured on Wikipedia's [Main Page](#) in the *On this day...* section on [April 2, 2017](#).

 This article is or was the subject of a [Wiki Education Foundation](#)-supported course assignment. Further details are available on the [course page](#). Assigned student editor(s): [Chen2100](#)

Discussion

Sections: Lead Paragraphs

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

ORES predicted quality: ★ **FA** (5.14)

A *C-class* article from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Lead paragraphs

Main photo or
Infobox
placement

Elizabeth Catlett (April 15, 1915^[2] – April 2, 2012)^[3] was an [African-American graphic artist](#) and [sculptor](#) best known for her depictions of the African-American experience in the 20th century, which often focused on the female experience. She was born and raised in [Washington, D.C.](#) to parents working in education, and was the grandchild of [freed slaves](#). It was difficult for a black woman in this time to pursue a career as a working artist. Catlett devoted much of her career to teaching. However, a fellowship awarded to her in 1946 allowed her to travel to [Mexico City](#), where she worked with the [Taller de Gráfica Popular](#) for twenty years and became head of the sculpture department for the [Escuela Nacional de Artes Plásticas](#). In the 1950s, her main means of artistic expression shifted from print to sculpture, though she never gave up the former.

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Contents [[hide](#)]



Elizabeth Catlett, 1986 (photograph by Fern

Sections: References

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

Catlett was born and raised in Washington, D.C.^{[3][4]} Both her mother and father were the children of freed slaves, and her grandmother told her stories about the capture of blacks in Africa and the hardships of plantation life.^{[4][5][6]} Catlett was the youngest of three children. Both of her parents worked in education; her mother was a truant officer and her father taught in [Tuskegee University](#), the then D.C. public school system. Her father died before she was born, leaving her mother to hold several jobs to support the household.^{[2][4][6]}

Catlett's interest in art began early. As a child she became fascinated by a wood carving of a bird that her father made. In high school, she studied art with a descendant of [Frederick Douglass](#).^[5]

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

- ¹ [^] [a b c d e f g h i](#) Boucher, Brian (April 3, 2012). "Elizabeth Catlett: A Sculptor's Journey". *Art in America magazine*. Retrieved February 11, 2015.
- ² [^] [a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z aa ab ac ad](#) Karen R. Schultz (April 3, 2012). "Elizabeth Catlett, Sculptor". *Live on Social Issues*. 2012-06-06. [New York Times](#). Retrieved February 11, 2015.
- ³ [^] [a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z aa ab ac ad](#) "Elizabeth Catlett". *Encyclopedia of Mexico City: CONACULTA/INAH*. 2012-06-06. Retrieved February 11, 2015.
- ⁴ [^] [a b c d e f g h i j k](#) "Elizabeth Catlett: 1915–2012". National Museum for Women in the Arts. Retrieved February 11, 2015.
- ⁵ [^] "Catlett Residence Hall | Campus Maps & Tours". [maps.uiowa.edu](#). Retrieved 2018-08-10.
- ⁶ [^] [a b c d e f g h i j k](#) "Elizabeth Catlett: The power of form". *The World & I*. **13** (7): 118–123. July 1998.
- ⁷ [^] [a b c](#) "5 Things to Know About Elizabeth Catlett". *Scholastic Art*. **42** (4): 10. February 2012.
- ⁸ [^] [a b c d e f](#) Keyes, Allison (February 12, 2012). "Black, Female And An Inspirational Modern Artist". National Public Radio. Retrieved February 11, 2015.
- ⁹ [^] "Fallece la escultora y grabadora Elizabeth Catlett: MÉXICO OBITUARIO". *EFE* 51

References or notes
(Inline citations)

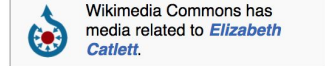
Additional Sections

Further reading [edit | edit source]

- Chapman, Melvin. *Elizabeth Catlett in Mexico*. Seattle 2000.
- LaDuke, Betty. "African/American Sculptor Elizabeth Catlett: A Mighty Fist for Social Change," in *Women Artists: Multicultural Visions*. New Jersey, 1992, pp. 127–144.
- Merriam, Dena. "All History's Children: The Art of Elizabeth Catlett," *Sculpture Review* (vol. 42, no. 3, 1993), pp. 6–11.
- Tesfagiorgis, Freida High W., "Afrofemcentrism and its Fruition in the Art of Elizabeth Catlett and Faith Ringold", in Norma Broude and Mary D. Carrard, eds. *The Expanding Discourse: Feminism and Art History*. New York, 1992, pp. 475–86.

External links [edit | edit source]

- Listings for over 700 works produced by Elizabeth Catlett during her time at the Taller de Gráfica Popular can be viewed at [Gráfica Mexicana](#).
- [Elizabeth Catlett Online](#). ArtCyclopedia guide to pictures of works by Elizabeth Catlett in art museum sites and image archives worldwide.
- [African American World . Arts & Culture . Art Focus IPBS](#) ^[*permanent dead link*] Elizabeth Catlett page of the Social Activism section of the [PBS](#) article on African-American artists



Categories (+): 1915 births (–) (±) | 2012 deaths (–) (±) | Mexican sculptors (–) (±) | Activists for African-American civil rights (–) (±) | American women printmakers (–) (±) | Artists from Mexico (–) (±) | American sculptors (–) (±) | African-American sculptors (–) (±) | African-American artists (–) (±) | Feminist artists (–) (±) | Ho Chi Minh (–) (±) | University of Iowa alumni (–) (±) | School of the Art Institute of Chicago alumni (–) (±) | Artists from Washington, D.C. (–) (±) | Naturalized citizens of Mexico (–) (±) | Delta Sigma Theta members (–) (±) | Escuela Nacional de Pintura, Escultura y Grabado "La Esmeralda" alumni (–) (±) | American women printmakers (–) (±) | 20th-century American women artists (–) (±) | 20th-century American printmakers (–) (±) | (+)

Editing Existing Articles

Photo: Category: Wikimedia DC meetups

Source: Wikimedia Commons



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

1. Locate article on work list

2. Select 'Edit'

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

The screenshot shows the Wikipedia edit interface for the article "Elizabeth Catlett". The top navigation bar includes "Article" and "Talk" tabs, and a menu with "Read", "Edit", "Edit source", "View history", "More", and "TW". A search bar is on the right. Below the navigation is a toolbar with "Paragraph", "A", "Cite", "Insert", and "Ω" buttons. A "Publish changes..." button is on the right. The article title "Elizabeth Catlett" is followed by "[edit | edit source]". Below the title is the ORES predicted quality: "★ FA (5.14)" and the text "A C-class article from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia". The main text of the article begins with "Elizabeth Catlett (April 15, 1915^[1] – April 2, 2012)^[2] was an African-American graphic artist and sculptor best known for her depictions of the African-American experience in the 20th century, which often focused on the female experience. She was born and raised in Washington, D.C. to parents working in education, and was the grandchild of freed slaves. It was difficult for a black woman in this time to pursue a career as a working artist. Catlett devoted much of her career to". A thumbnail image of Elizabeth Catlett is visible on the right. Annotations include: a yellow box labeled "Formatting buttons" pointing to the toolbar; a yellow box labeled "Edit buttons" with "Edit = Visual Editor, Edit Source = Code" pointing to the "Edit" and "Edit source" buttons; a red circle around the pencil icon in the top right; a red circle around the "Visual editing" option in the dropdown menu; and a red arrow pointing to the search bar.

Formatting buttons

Edit buttons
Edit = Visual Editor, Edit Source = Code

Article Talk

Read Edit Edit source View history More TW

Search Wikipedia

Paragraph A Cite Insert Ω ? [Pencil icon] Publish changes...

Elizabeth Catlett [edit | edit source]

ORES predicted quality: ★ FA (5.14)
A C-class article from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Elizabeth Catlett (April 15, 1915^[1] – April 2, 2012)^[2] was an African-American graphic artist and sculptor best known for her depictions of the African-American experience in the 20th century, which often focused on the female experience. She was born and raised in Washington, D.C. to parents working in education, and was the grandchild of freed slaves. It was difficult for a black woman in this time to pursue a career as a working artist. Catlett devoted much of her career to

Elizabeth Catlett

Cite your sources

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

The screenshot shows a document editor interface. The top toolbar includes options for Paragraph, text color, bold, italic, and the 'Cite' button, which is circled in red. Below the toolbar, a paragraph of text is visible, with a cursor positioned at the end of the sentence: "Catlett's interest in art began early. As a child she became fascinated by a wood carving of a bird that her father made. In high school, she studied art with a descendant of Frederick Douglass."^{[4][6]}

The 'Add a citation' dialog box is open, also circled in red. It features a 'Cancel' button and three tabs: 'Automatic', 'Manual', and 'Re-use'. Under the 'Automatic' tab, there are three options: 'Website', 'News', and 'Basic form'. Under the 'Manual' tab, there are two options: 'Book' and 'Journal'. The 'Re-use' tab is currently selected.

The background text continues with a section titled 'Education' and a paragraph: "Catlett completed her undergraduate study at Howard University. She was also admitted into the school of art at Howard University. However, she discovered she was black. However, she was accepted into the August Wilson Center for African American Studies at Howard University. An administrator with Catlett's name was involved in this injustice. An administrator with Catlett's name immediately told the story to the school's principal. She was deeply appalled that such a thing had happened. In 2008, President Obama's portrait of her art was presented by E&S Gallery at Howard University. Catlett's professors included artist Lois Mailou Jones and philosopher Alain Locke. She also came to know artists James Herring, James Wells, and future art historian James A. Porter. Her tuition was paid for by her mother's savings."

Adding Sections

Career

Very early in her career, Catlett accepted a Public Works of Art Project assignment with the federal government for unemployed artists during the 1930s. However, she was fired for lack of initiative, very likely due to immaturity. The experience gave her exposure to the socially-themed work of Diego Rivera and Miguel Covarrubias.^[4]

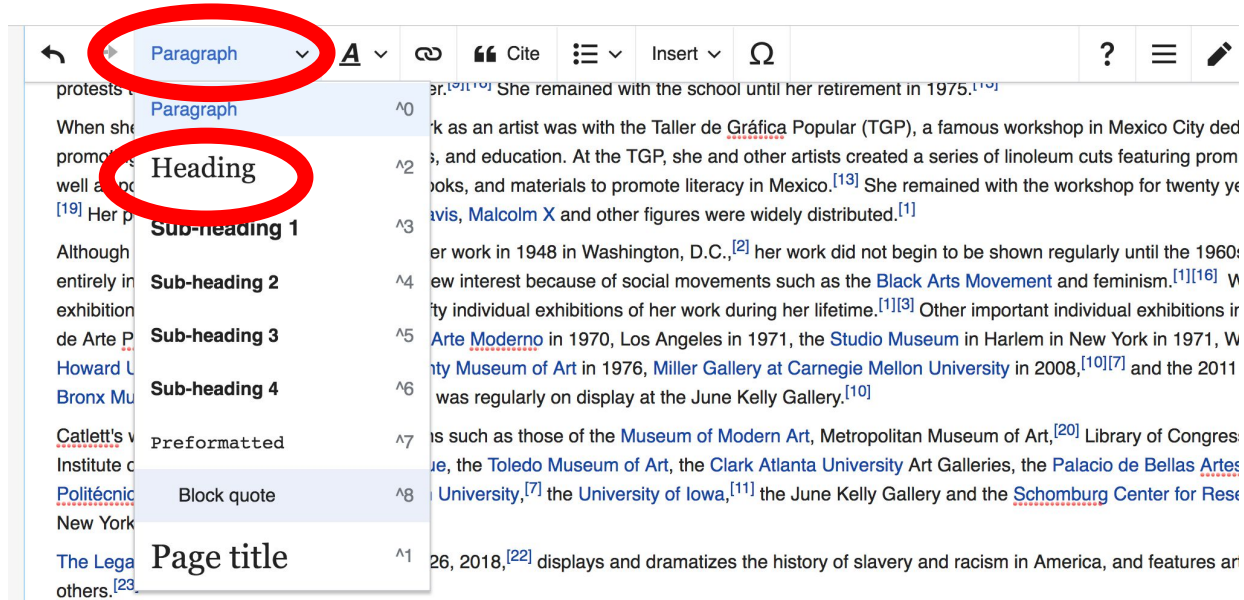
Much of her career was spent teaching, as her original intention was to be an art teacher. After receiving her undergraduate degree, her first teaching position was in the Durham, NC school system. However, she became very dissatisfied with the position because black teachers were paid less. Along with Thurgood Marshall, she participated in an unsuccessful campaign to gain equal pay.^[9] After graduate school, she accepted a position at Dillard University in New Orleans in the 1940s. There, she arranged a special trip to the Delgado Museum of Art to see the Picasso exhibit. As the museum was closed to blacks at the time, the group went on a day it was closed to the public.^[1] She eventually went on to chair the art department.^[4] Her next teaching position was with the George Washington Carver School, a community alternative school in Harlem, where she taught art and other cultural subjects to workers enrolled in night classes.^[4] Her last major teaching position was with the Escuela Nacional de Artes Plásticas at the National Autonomous University of Mexico



Sharecropper, 1952, printed 1970

Adding Sections

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



New section with heading



Awards and recognition

Durina Catlett's lifetime she received numerous awards and recoanitions.^[9] These include First Prize at the 1940 American Nearo Exposition in

Create links between articles

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

discovered she was black.^{[1][3]} However, in 2008, as Cathy Shannon of E&S Gallery was giving a talk at the August Wilson Center for African American Culture in Pittsburgh, PA, she recounted Catlett's tie to this injustice. An administrator with Carnegie Mellon University was in the audience and heard the story immediately; he immediately told the story to the school's president, Jared Leigh Cohon, who was unaware of it as we had never had such a thing happen. In 2008, President Cohon presented Catlett with an honorary Doctorate of Fine Arts. Her work of her art was presented by E&S Gallery at The Regina Gouger Miller Gallery on the campus of Carnegie Mellon University. At Howard University, Catlett's professors included artist Lois Mailou Jones and philosopher Alain Locke. Her father, James A. Porter.^{[4][9]} Her tuition was paid by the Howard University Board of Trustees in 1937.^{[10][1][2][3]} At the time of her undergraduate studies with the aim of becoming a teacher in NC to teach high school.^{[1][4]} Artist Grant Wood, she entered the graduate program in sculpture as well as sculpture with Harry Edwards. She sculpted images of African-American women and was permitted to stay in the dormitories, instead of in a separate building. Margaret Walker.^[4] Catlett graduate of Howard University, an African-American woman to receive the degree. Her art visited Catlett in Guernsey.

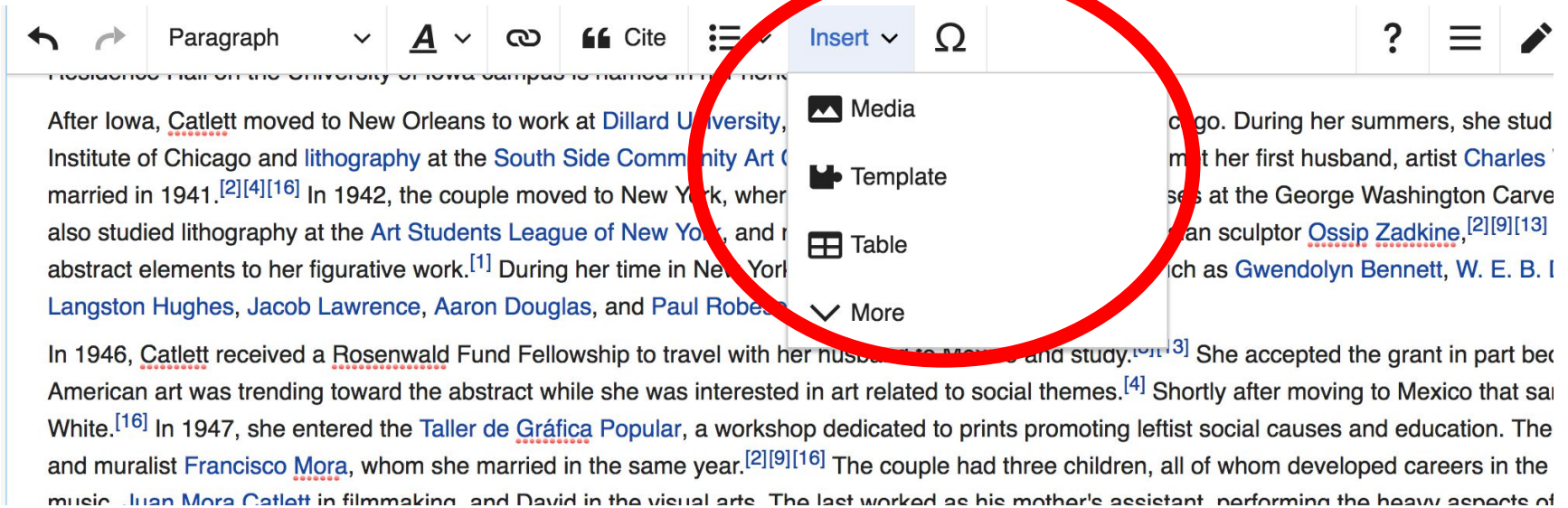
Cancel Link Done

Search pages External link

Q Howard University

- Howard University
university in Washington D.C.
- Howard University School of Law

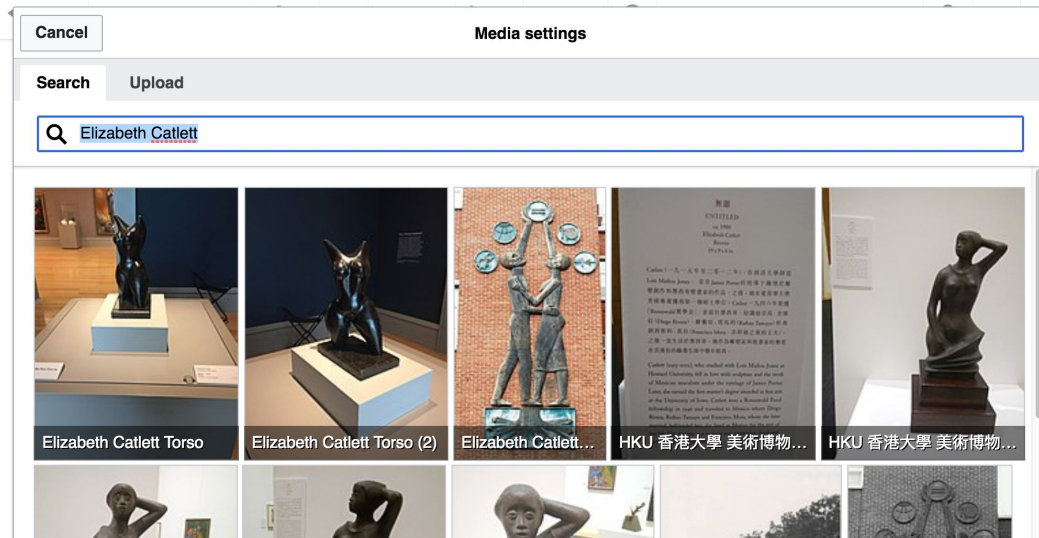
Adding Photos with Wikimedia Commons



The screenshot shows a text editor interface. The 'Insert' menu is open, and the 'Media' option is highlighted. The text in the background is partially obscured by the menu. The text visible includes: 'After Iowa, Catlett moved to New Orleans to work at Dillard University, Institute of Chicago and lithography at the South Side Community Art Center. She married in 1941. [2][4][16] In 1942, the couple moved to New York, where she also studied lithography at the Art Students League of New York, and introduced abstract elements to her figurative work. [1] During her time in New York, she met Langston Hughes, Jacob Lawrence, Aaron Douglas, and Paul Robeson. In 1946, Catlett received a Rosenwald Fund Fellowship to travel with her husband to Mexico and study. [3] She accepted the grant in part because American art was trending toward the abstract while she was interested in art related to social themes. [4] Shortly after moving to Mexico that same year, she met the muralist Francisco Mora, whom she married in the same year. [2][9][16] The couple had three children, all of whom developed careers in the arts: Juan Mora Catlett in filmmaking, and David in the visual arts. The last worked as his mother's assistant, performing the heavy aspects of

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

Adding Images with Wikimedia Commons



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

'Publish Changes' When Ready

Paragraph ▾ A ▾ ↻ Cite ☰ ▾ Insert ▾ Ω ? ☰ ▾ **Publish changes...**

atlett moved to New Orleans to work at [Dillard University](#), spending the summer breaks in Chicago. During her summers, she studied ceramics at the Art Chicago and lithography at the [South Side Community Art Center](#).^{[2][9][13]} In Chicago, she also met her first husband, artist [Charles Wilbert White](#). The couple 41.^{[2][4][16]} In 1942, the couple moved to New York, where [Catlett](#) taught adult education classes at the George Washington Carver School in [Harlem](#). She lithography at the [Art Students League of New York](#), and received private instruction from Russian sculptor [Ossip Zadkine](#),^{[2][9][13]} who urged her to add elements to her figurative work.^[1] During her time in New York, she met intellectuals and artists such as [Gwendolyn Bennett](#), [W. E. B. Dubois](#), [Ralph Ellison](#), [Jehes](#), [Jacob Lawrence](#), [Aaron Douglas](#), and [Paul Robeson](#).^{[4][5]}

att received a [Rosenwald Fund Fellowship](#) to travel with her husband to Mexico and study.^{[3][13]} She accepted the grant in part because at the time was trending toward the abstract while she was interested in art related to social themes.^[4] Shortly after moving to Mexico that same year, [Catlett](#) divorced 1947, she entered the [Taller de Gráfica Popular](#), a workshop dedicated to prints promoting leftist social causes and education. There she met printmaker

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

Explore linked articles

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

Need Inspiration?

- Check out our Spotify playlist and help to create articles about notable women musicians .
<https://bit.ly/Notablewomen>
- Assist with Art+Feminism work lists like this one available on the Outreach Dashboard.
<https://bit.ly/DC2020AF>
- Explore Wikiprojects

 **Wikimedia District of Columbia**
Published by Spotify [?] · April 15 at 5:58 PM · 🌐

These notable musicians don't have Wikipedia articles. Help to create them while listening to this curated playlist. Be sure to comment and let us know what article/s you're creating so we don't duplicate our efforts. Be sure to share once you've published. List sourced from Wikiproject: Women in Red. More names to come...



OPEN.SPOTIFY.COM
Notable Women without Wikipedia Articles, a playlist by Ariel Wilson Cetrone on Spotify

Creating New Articles

Photo: University of Maryland iSchool Disability Justice Editing Workshop

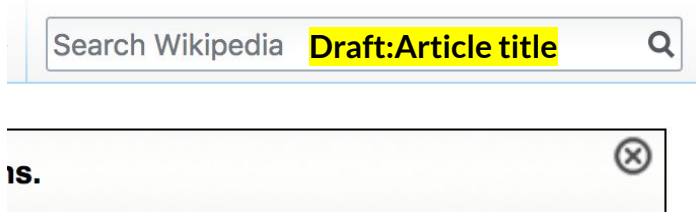
Source: Wikimedia Commons



Create A New Article: Three Ways to Get Started

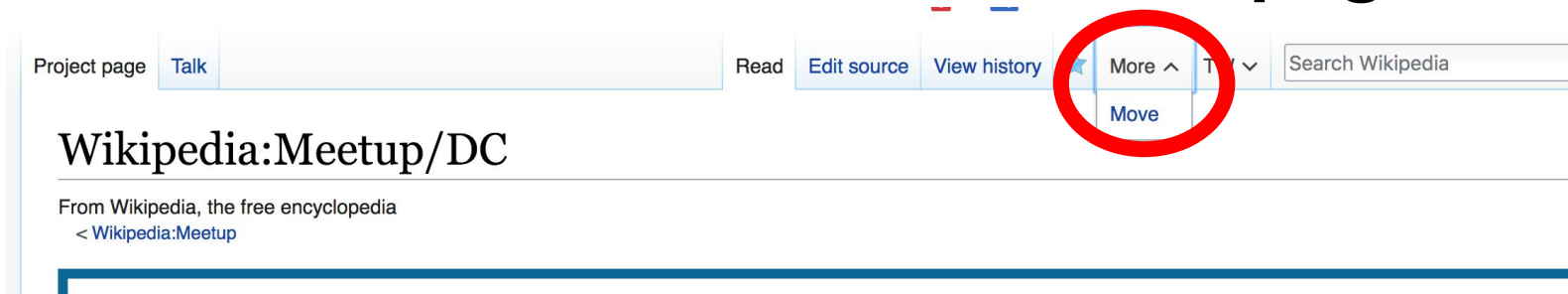
1. Start a 'Draft'

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



Draft cont.

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



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

Or...

Start a Draft Article with Article Wizard

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

- Follow prompts
- Publish in draft form



Wikipedia Article Wizard

Welcome

Thank you for your interest in contributing to Wikipedia!

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

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

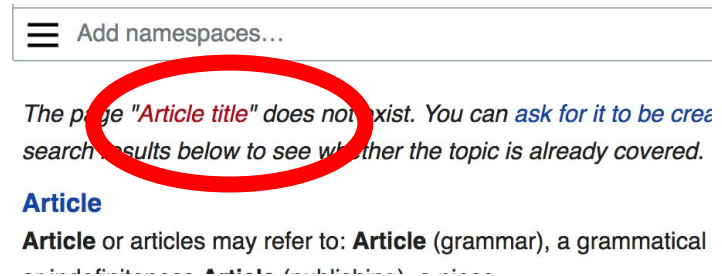
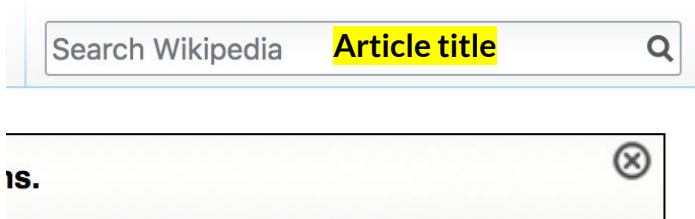
Next

Edit sandbox

Create A New Article cont.

2. Start a 'Mainspace' article

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



Create A New Article cont.

3. Practice using your Sandbox

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



The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of a Wikipedia user page for 'Ariel Cetrone (WMDC)'. The user's name is on the left, followed by a notification bell with a red '7' and a mobile icon with a blue '23'. To the right are links for 'Talk', 'Sandbox', 'Preferences', 'Beta', 'Watchlist', and 'Contributions'. Below this is a secondary navigation bar with 'User page' and 'Talk' tabs, followed by 'Read', 'Edit', 'Edit source', 'View history', a star icon, 'More', and 'TW'. A search box labeled 'Search Wikipedia' is on the far right. The main content area displays the page title 'User:Ariel Cetrone (WMDC)/sandbox'. A red circle highlights the 'Sandbox' link in the top navigation bar.

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

User:Ariel Cetrone (WMDC)/sandbox

Tips/Other Ways to Edit

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

Source: Wikimedia Commons



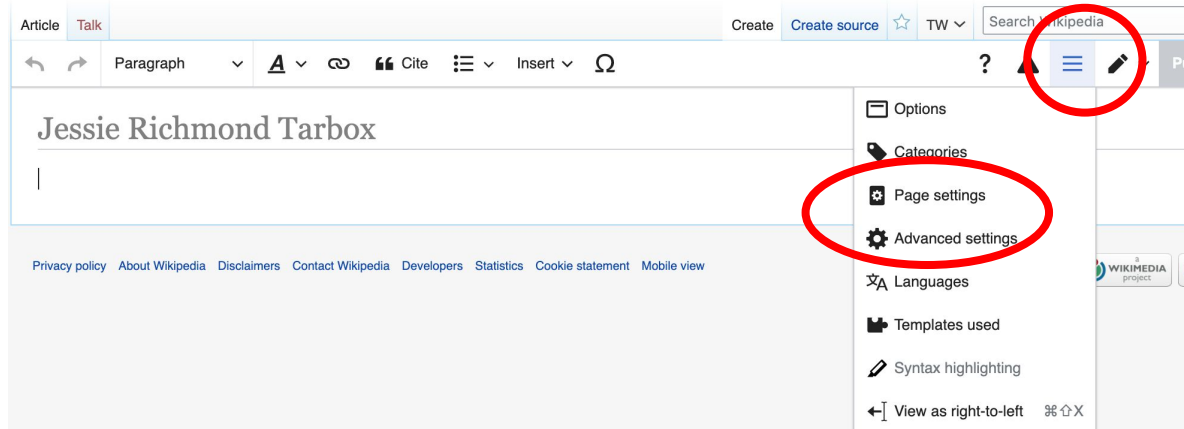
Adding Categories

Category: American sculptors | 5 births (-) (±) | 2012 deaths (-) (±) | Mexican sculptors (-) (±) | Activists for African-American civil rights (-) (±)
American emigrants to Mexico (-) (±) | American sculptors (-) (±) | African-American sculptors (-) (±) | African-American artists (-) (±) | Feminist artists (-) (±)
Howard University alumni (-) (±) | University of Iowa alumni (-) (±) | School of the Art Institute of Chicago alumni (-) (±) | Artists from Washington, D.C. (-) (±)
Naturalized citizens of Mexico (-) (±) | Delta Sigma Theta members (-) (±) | Escuela Nacional de Pintura, Escultura y Grabado "La Esmeralda" alumni (-) (±)
American women printmakers (-) (±) | 20th-century American women artists (-) (±) | 20th-century American printmakers (-) (±) | (+)

1. Leave Editing mode
2. Select +
3. Type the category name into the field, i.e. **20th-century American women artists** . Only existing categories will appear in the list of options. You may create new categories.
4. Select **'Apply Changes'**

Redirects

1. Identify target article - ‘**Jessie Tarbox Beals**’
2. Create a new article. Name it the alias.
‘**Jessie Richmond Tarbox**’
3. To Redirect, select icon w/ three lines.
4. Select Page settings.

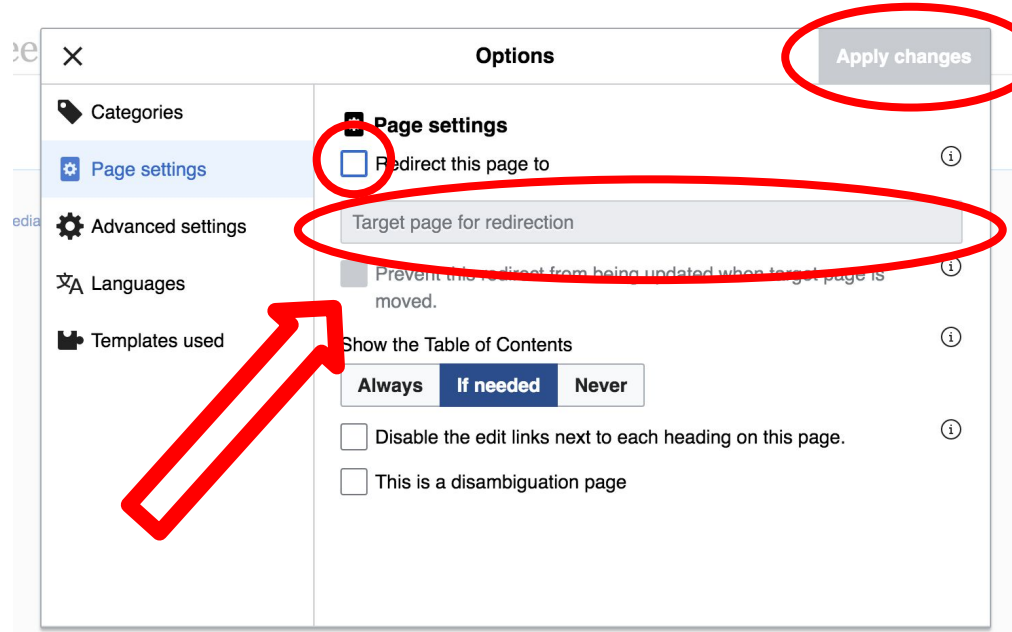


Redirects cont.

5. Select 'Redirect page to'

6. Enter name of the target article (Ex. **Jessie Tarbox Beals**)

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



Uploading Photos to Wikicommons

Photo: Sumner School Archive Editing Workshop

Source: Wikimedia Commons



Adding Photos

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



ommons

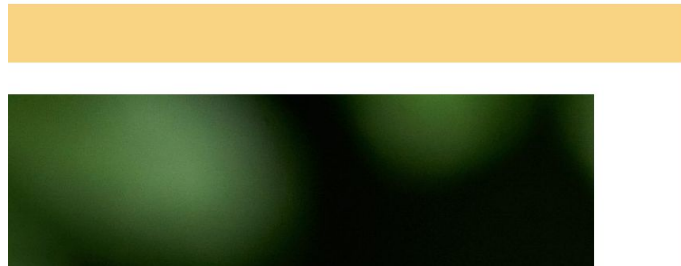
reely usable media files to which anyone can contribute

[Images](#)

[Sounds](#)

[Videos](#)

[Upload](#)



Picture of the Year

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



Adding Photos

3. Select media files to share

Special page

Upload Wizard

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



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

Learn

Upload

Release rights

Describe

Select media files to share


Back

Adding Photos

4. Address copyright

Upload Wizard

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

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

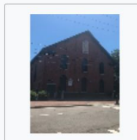
Learn

Upload

Release rights

Describe

Use



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

This file is my own work.

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

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

[Use a different license](#)

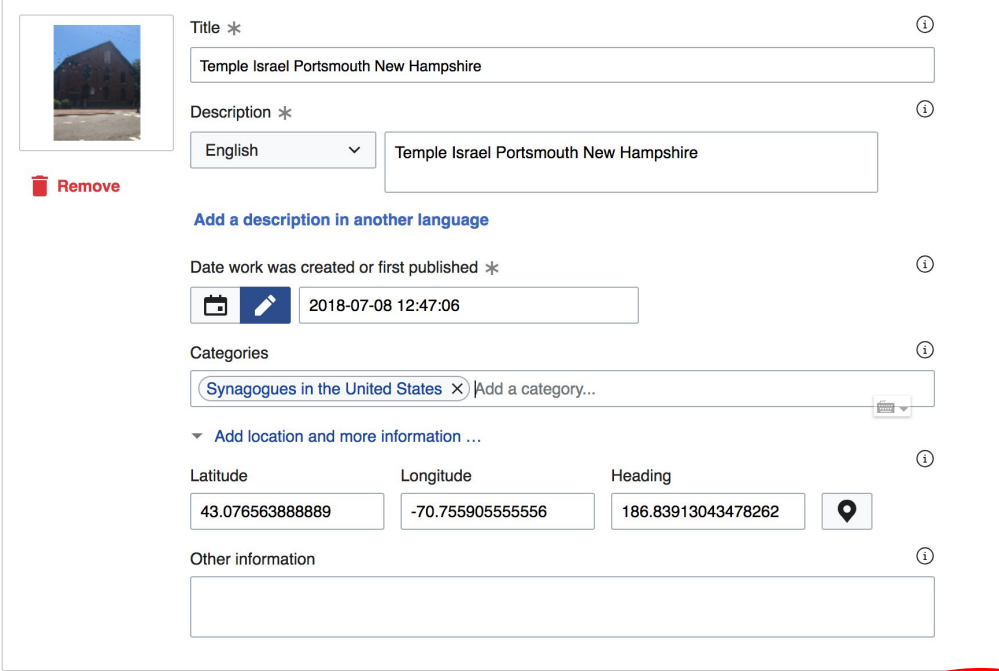
This file is not my own work.

Back

Next

Adding Photos

4. Name and caption your photo, add category



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

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

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



Exploring Collections from home!

Jamie Flood
Wikipedian-in-Residence, National Agricultural Library
@Jamie-NAL on Wikipedia
email-jamie.flood2@gmail.com

Staying home?

- There are still a lot of great collections that can be remotely/virtually accessed
- Some of them are only available online!
- Online Collections
- Great opportunity for resources for writing & editing articles
- Opportunity to find online publications written by someone you admire
- Even if you feel like you can't add content to an individual's article – you can still add and link to publications by or about them that are found online! 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 that can give great ideas for editing gaps!
- Primary source sets around historical moments/topics
- Entire collection is searchable

National Agricultural Library

- Digital Collections - full text materials, primarily USDA research and historical publications
- Digital exhibits – Highlighting our general collections – another great way to get some ideas for editing topics
- Special Collections- access to our rare books and manuscripts collection – lots of historical photographs!
- Government Documents (mostly agricultural in nature)

Biodiversity Heritage Library

- The world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives
- Multiple contributing partners
- Hundreds of thousands of volumes from the 15th-21st Century!
- Many public domain items but some in-copyright materials are openly available.

Internet Archive

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