

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE BERACHAH RESCUE HOME:
A HOLISTIC APPROACH AND ANALYSIS OF
AN INDUSTRIAL HOMESTEAD IN
ARLINGTON, TEXAS

by

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ABSTRACT

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Excavations at the historic Berachah Rescue Home in Arlington, Texas were undertaken as part of the 2003 and 2004 University of Texas at Arlington (UTA) Archaeological Field Schools. The excavations explored several features surrounding the Berachah Rescue Home Cemetery on UTA property. The site was heavily disturbed by bulldozing activities and the expansion of surrounding neighborhoods and UTA. The conjunctive approach, as described by Walter Taylor (1983), for analysis of historic archaeological sites was utilized to understand the fullest cultural context of Berachah Rescue Home. Three components, archival research, oral histories, and archaeological data, were examined to reconstruct this historic site. Through the analysis of these three components, a reconstruction of daily life, identification of facility buildings, a chronology, and identification of properties associated with the facility, and a better understanding of the innovative work conducted by Reverend Upchurch and his family at the facility were obtained.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Rescuing the Fallen

Towards the end of the 19th century and into the 20th century, North-Central Texas was trying to put the days of the “Wild Wild West” in the past, and took a more progressive turn towards modern city life by cleaning up the lawlessness. Bringing order to the mayhem would be no short term or easy task. During this time North-Central Texas, especially the cities of Dallas and Fort Worth, saw an influx of new residents with the expansion of railroads and the oil boom. It was at this time that James Tony Upchurch established Berachah Rescue Home for Erring Girls just south of Arlington, Texas. Although this home was unique for Texas at this time, other similar homes were established elsewhere in the United States. Rescue missions such as Florence Crittenton homes and the Salvation Army homes of the northeast operated steadily for many years and had a similar mission.

1.1.1 Contemporary Rescue Homes and Trends

The same conservative and progressive trend that was sweeping through Dallas and Fort Worth at the turn of the century was also occurring in other cities around the nation. Rescuing the fallen women of society and bringing redemption and salvation became personal missions for many “white, middle-class, evangelically-oriented” men and women around the country (Crowell 2005:9). What is a “fallen” woman and why does she need help? According to Kathryn Tovo, the term “fallen” refers to a woman who “engaged in premarital sex, extramarital affairs, or prostitution” (Tovo 1993:12). Tovo suggests, “‘fallen’ signifies the existence of a socially constructed ideal” which these women fell from by engaging in sexual activities (Tovo 1993:12). Trying to clean up the infamous red-light districts of the major cities and persuade women to “accept more restrictive views of gender roles and sexuality” and restore their “moral

state” through “religious conversion” were the main goals of doing this type of rescue work (Tovo 1993:2). The red-light districts of Dallas and Fort Worth were remnants of the Wild West, and a typical place to find fallen and outcast women. Rescue homes similar to Berachah had been around for decades in the United States before Upchurch opened the doors in Arlington and Waco, but nevertheless his rooms were always full.

The most famous houses were the Florence Crittenton homes, founded in 1883 by Charles Crittenton “after the death of his young daughter” (Kunzel 1988:23). The Crittenton homes welcomed prostitutes, wayward girls, and women suspected of sexual misconduct, as well as unmarried mothers with the promise of spiritual redemption (Kunzel 1988:23). Within twenty-five years there were seventy-eight Florence Crittenton homes blanketing the nation (Crowell 2005:8). In addition to the Crittenton homes, the Salvation Army had fifteen rescue homes in the United States shortly after opening its first in 1887 in New York (Crowell 2005:8). According to Regina Kunzel in *The Professionalization of Benevolence*, rescue homes during the last half of the nineteenth century were typically staffed and run by evangelical women (Kunzel 1988:23).

Shortly into the twentieth century, these homes began to shift from religious based groups to scientific based groups, with completely different strategies for rehabilitation of these young women (Kunzel 1988:21). Instead of using religion to bring redemption and salvation to these fallen women, they became “‘social units’ in need of ‘adjustment’” through use of the scientific method (Kunzel 1988:21). The Feminist movement greatly influenced this shift. While this transition was occurring in Crittenton and Salvation Army homes around the nation, Berachah and a few other homes like Pilot Point Rest Cottage in Pilot Point, Texas remained grounded in its religious philosophy of saving social outcasts on the streets.

These types of rescue homes are not as common today as they were in the early 20th century. There are several reasons for this. Alternatives, such as abortion and adoption, are more available to pregnant women today than in the past. Second, modern day society is much

more tolerant of teenage pregnancy. Teenage pregnancy rates have remained relatively constant over the last century, but have risen slightly in the last few decades. This increased tolerance has allowed many girls to stay at home with their families and raise their children without the negative stigma of the 19th and 20th centuries. Thirdly, government assistance programs are available for women in this difficult situation, making it easier to keep and raise a baby alone. Assistance programs like welfare and WIC (Women, Infants, and Children) help these women obtain food, resources, medical assistance, and education on how to care for their babies. Yet with all these new options and attitudes, the need for rescue homes has not completely disappeared.

The Seton Home in San Antonio, Texas is a good example of this type of rescue work still being conducted today. This home began in the late 1970s and operates in a similar fashion to Berachah Rescue Home. The Seton Home is run by the Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Women (ACCW) with goals and services similar like that of Berachah Rescue Home (http://www.setonhomesa.org/about_us/history.asp 2008a). Donations, government grants, and reimbursements help fund the home. Additionally, they also publish newsletters and stories of the young mothers. These stories are meant to inform and educate the public, as well as inspire others who may be facing similar situations (http://www.setonhomesa.org/our_services/ourresidents.asp 2008b).

1.2 Berachah Rescue Home Thesis Project

One of the goals of archaeology is to reconstruct the remnants of history; whether our own society's or another's; so that future generations have a chance to learn and appreciate how we as a species and cultures have evolved. Archaeologists try to reconstruct as much as possible about a site so that a comprehensive evaluation can be undertaken and knowledge and understanding can be gained about the past. During the initial records review it became clear that reconstructing the complexity of work and history of the home would be no simple task.

Berachah Rescue Home represents an uncommon opportunity for archaeological research. The site was a welcoming home for teenage girls, unwed mothers, and female drug addicts, which opened at the turn of the 20th century. The home opened May 14, 1903, just thirty years after the founding and incorporation of Arlington. The home was placed on a beautiful clearing on Cooper Street (Manion and Dolph 1979:1). The home operated just outside the city limits helping young women regain control of their lives by learning parenting and job skills that enabled them to return to mainstream society.

Information about the founders, the residents, and the facility was collected for this thesis project in order to shed light on all aspects of the home. The research for this thesis involved three components. Archival research was the first component, which brought together all possible recorded information on the site and its goal of rehabilitating young women. The second component involved oral history interviews with several residents of Arlington, who were intimately familiar with the Berachah Home. The archaeological excavations from 2003 and 2004 are the final component of this thesis project. This includes a detailed analysis of the artifacts, mapping of important architectural features, and the recording and mapping of the cemetery. In addition, historic plot maps were examined to assist with the understanding of the placement of architectural features not found in the excavations.

This thesis is organized into six chapters. Chapter 1 introduces the study of Berachah Rescue Home and similar homes from history through present day, and presents the components of the thesis. Chapter 2 provides background on the natural environment of North-Central Texas and Tarrant County. The natural environment will be followed by a discussion of the local history of the area from prehistoric to historic times. This chapter also presents other historic archaeological investigations that have occurred in North-Central Texas and the Dallas-Fort Worth Area.

Chapter 3 presents the various methodologies employed for the research and analysis of the materials for this project. Chapter 4 presents the results of the archival research and oral

histories. This chapter combines these two components to establish a chronological progression of the home. Chapter 5 presents the results of the archaeological investigations and the artifact analysis for this thesis. The final chapter synthesizes all data sets analyzed and provides an interpretation of the role of Berachah Rescue Home in the light of the research conducted.

CHAPTER 2

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND CULTURE HISTORY

This chapter begins with a brief overview of the natural environment of North-Central Texas and Tarrant County where Berachah Rescue Home is located. Following this is a short synthesis of the cultural history of the region. The final section presents an overview of previous historic archaeological investigations near the study area

2.1 Natural Environment

2.1.1 North-Central Texas Natural Environment, Geology, and Soils

The North-Central Texas region is approximately 40,000 square miles and covers 50 counties (Diggs, Lipscomb, and O'Kennon 1999:3). This region stretches from the Red River south to Williamson County and continues as far west as Callahan County and as far east as Red River County (Diggs et al. 1999:3). There are six vegetational areas within this region and they include the Western Cross Timbers, the Lampasas Cut Plains, the Fort Worth Prairie, the Eastern Cross Timbers, the Blackland Prairie, and the Red River Area (Figure 2.1).

Tarrant County is composed primarily of the vegetational zones known commonly as the Fort Worth Prairie and the Eastern Cross Timbers (Dyksterhuis 1946:3). The Berachah Rescue Home is situated within the center of modern Arlington in Tarrant County, Texas in the Eastern Cross Timbers. The underlying geological strata and the overlying soils and sediments affect the biotic life in this area (Diggs et al. 1999:4). According to Robert Hill (1901:69-70) the Eastern Cross Timbers is a narrow band of upland forest, composed of blackjack oak (*Quercus stellata*) and post oak (*Quercus marilandica*) trees that grow in a deep sandy soil from the Woodbine formation. The Woodbine formation is a Cretaceous-aged sandstone bedrock (Bureau of Economic Geology 1972) overlain by Crosstell-Gasil-Rader soils. These soils are

described as nearly level to sloping deep loamy soils in the uplands (Ressel 1981:6). There are three different soil series mapped for the area in which the excavations at Berachah Rescue Home took place. They are the Gasil-Urban land complex, the Navo-Urban land complex, and the Rader-Urban land complex. All of these soil types are slightly acidic to alkaline sandy loam or clayey loam soils (Ressel 1981). The term urban land means that there is a percentage of fill, altered or obscured material mixed in with these soils. All of these soils are mapped as having thirty percent urban land, and therefore have been disturbed by urbanization (Ressel 1981:51).

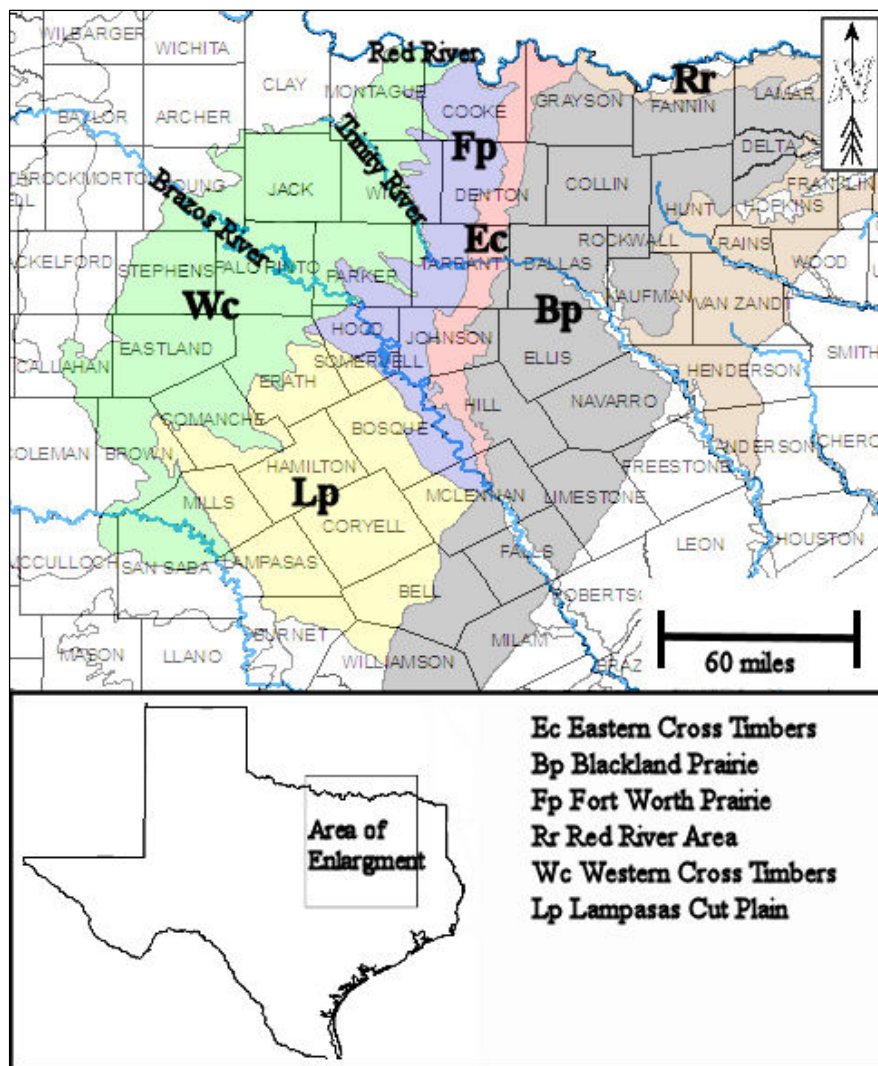


Figure 2.1. Vegetational Areas of North-Central Texas modified from *Shinners & Mahler's Illustrated Flora of North-Central Texas* (Diggs, Lipscomb, and O'Kennon 1999:3).

These soils permit efficient water infiltration, allowing tree roots to penetrate easily, and provide more moisture to plants (Diggs et al. 1999:46). Due to these characteristics, the Eastern Cross Timbers vegetational area is diverse biotically. In addition to the blackjack and post oaks, the area has other woody species like cedar elm (*Ulmus crassifolia*), hackberry (*Celtis* spp.), pecan (*Carya illinoensis*), juniper (*Juniperus* spp.), and mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*) trees (Diggs et al. 1999:46). Woody trees are not the only vegetation in this thin band of forest surrounded by prairies; there is also a diverse selection of plants that contribute to the dense brush and open savannahs and provided many resources to early inhabitants (Diggs et al. 1999:46).

The area is rich with not only various trees and plants, but also a diverse population of mammals. Several mammal species common in North-Central Texas are the nine-banded armadillo (*Dasyus novemcinctus*), the eastern cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), the fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*), the coyote (*Canis latrans*), the bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), the American beaver (*Castor canadensis*), the white tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), and the plains pocket gopher (*Geomys bursarius*) (Dalquest 1968). Historically, the species hunted the most for subsistence was the white tailed deer, but other species like the fox squirrel were utilized in this region (*Handbook of Texas Online* 2008a).

Not only were the plants and animals of this region important to the various prehistoric and historic populations, but water resources were also vital. The major water drainage for this vegetational area in Tarrant County is the Trinity River and its elaborate network of tributaries. Within Arlington city limits, there are several large creeks, such as Rush Creek and Village Creek on the west side and Johnson Creek to the east. The Berachah Rescue Home is situated on an intermittent tributary of Johnson Creek, which is locally known as Trading House Creek (Frye and Robinson 1987:132). The soils mapped within the vicinity of Berachah Rescue Home drain moderately well and this creek has water nearly year round. The climate of Tarrant County is typically mild and is characterized as warm and humid. The average high temperature is 96° in July and the average low temperature is 35° in January (*Texas Almanac* 1999: 264). Tarrant

County also averages around 32 inches of rain per year and has a growing season of 230 days (*Texas Almanac* 1999: 264)

2.2 Culture History

2.2.1 Prehistoric Occupation of North-Central Texas

The earliest prehistoric occupation of Native Americans in North-Central Texas is identified by the stone tools found in the archaeological record. Clovis, Dalton, and Plainview are distinctive Paleo-Indian spear points that date before 8500 years before present (BP). These artifacts are typically found in the deeply buried floodplains along the various forks of the Trinity River in North-Central Texas (Crooks and Harris 1957). The period from 8500 to 6000 BP is known as the Early Archaic, which coincides with the termination of the Pleistocene period and is marked by a drying period for the region (Prikryl 1990:69). Isolated components for this period have been found in the archaeological record (Prikryl 1990:71). The Middle Archaic period, which dates from 6000 to 3500 BP, is marked by an apparent stabilization of the environment. This stabilization of the environment is still reflected in the present climate of the Eastern Cross Timbers (Prikryl 1990:71). Prikryl suggests that archaeological sites from this period are typically located on the terraces adjacent to the Elm Fork of the Trinity River rather than on the terraces of the tributary (1990:73).

During the Late Archaic period, 3500 to 1250 BP, the population in North-Central Texas increased significantly. This is attributed to the expansion of the Eastern Cross Timbers because of the increased moisture in the environment. Prikryl states that there are two trends in the archaeological record during this time period (1990:76). The first is that sites are typically found on perennial tributaries with a small density along the Elm Fork, and second there is an increase in use of natural resources in the region. During this period, the utilization of the local sources of quartzite to manufacture of projectile points, such as Gary, Ellis, Elam, and Dallas points saw a significant increase (Prikryl 1990:76).

Following the Late Archaic period, the Late Prehistoric I, dates between 1250 to 750 BP. Several trends appear in the archaeological record during this time. The use of ceramics,

the bow and arrow, and houses became commonplace among Native American groups in North-Central Texas. It is also during this period that the climate shifted to a drier period, and site density decreased overall along the tributaries. In addition, Prikryl (1990: 79-83) states that there is a decrease in the percentage of local sources of quartzite tools from the previous period. Diagnostic points from this period are expanded stem arrow points such as Scallorn and Alba. As the transition to Late Prehistoric II (750 to 250 BP) occurred the archaeological record shows an increase of bison bones in site deposits. This period is also marked by the appearance of Harrell, Fresno, and Washita arrow points, along with flake drills and scrapers and sites are typically found on sandy terraces above floodplains of major tributaries of the Trinity River (Prikryl 1990:80).

2.2.2 Historic Occupation of Tarrant County

There is very little archaeological evidence of historic Native American occupation in North-Central Texas. This pattern is seen throughout much of Texas and Alan Skinner (1988:103) suggests that this is possibly due to the inability of the Native American groups to adapt to the changing climate and were migrating out of this region. The battle of Village Creek in 1841 caused most Native American groups to leave the area, however, evidence suggests that the Comanches and Kiowas continued to raid the area until the 1870s (*Handbook of Texas Online* 2008b). European explorers came to the area as early as the 16th century, but Anglo settlers did not settle permanently until the 1840s (*Handbook of Texas Online* 2008b). The earliest settlements in Tarrant County were Bird's Fort (est. 1840) and Lonesome Dove (est. 1845), near present day Grapevine (Garrett 1972:55). According to Julia Garrett most of Tarrant County was settled with the support of land grants from the Texas Congress to land companies, such as Peters Land Company (1972:57). The Peters Colony grants drew many early Anglo Settlers to North-Central Texas. Settlers came from many different states, including Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri to receive these land grants and start a new life. In all 160 families and single pioneers received grants (Garrett 1972:57).

By the 1850s, population in Tarrant County and the whole of Texas had increased dramatically (Calvert and De León 1990:99). The largest city in Texas at that time was Galveston, with a population of 5,000 (Calvert and De León1990:101). By the 1860s, San Antonio was boasting a population of 8,000 making it the largest in the state (Calvert and De León1990:102). Yet during this time, the largest urban site in North-Central Texas prior to the Civil War was Paris (Calvert and De León 1990:102). As the Civil War ensued many able-bodied men all over Texas left to fight for the Confederacy.

After the Civil War ended, towns such as Dallas and Fort Worth began to prosper. The rise of the cattle industry spurred the growth of Fort Worth, and by 1870, 300,000 head of cattle had passed through on the Chisholm Trail towards Kansas (Calvert and De León 1990:170). The railroad reached Dallas in the early 1870s, and by 1876, it had reached Fort Worth. It was also in 1876 that Arlington was founded, halfway between Dallas and Fort Worth at a location just north of Johnson's Station (Joyner 1976: 80; *Handbook of Texas Online* 2008c). Arlington is located at the intersection of the Eastern Cross Timbers and the Blackland Prairie vegetational areas making it very appealing to early farmers. Early in its history, Arlington had as many as five cotton gins, and agriculture was its major source of income (Joyner 1976; *Handbook of Texas Online* 2008c).

As the railroads reached Fort Worth, the town had a reputation as a place of lawlessness in the Wild Wild West. Hell's Half Acre in Fort Worth was a very popular place during this time for outlaws, prostitutes, cowboys, and gamblers (Selcer 1991). Hell's Half Acre was the red light district of downtown between Houston and Jones Streets. This red light district was mainly centered on Rusk Street (now Commerce Street) and was full of saloons and brothels (Selcer 1991:xiv & 273). The last half of the 19th century, was a battle for the citizens of Fort Worth as it wrestled with which direction the town would go. By the 1880s, the population of Fort Worth had tripled in size to 22,000 people, as more and more legitimate agricultural businessmen moved to this location (Selcer 1991:131). The cotton, meat, and lumber industries became very prosperous which, in turn, supported Hell's Half Acre. The rapid increase in

population fueled the wild west lawlessness and resulted in conflicts, such as bar fights, gunfights, and an increase in crime including bank robberies (Selcer 1991). As the turn of the century approached, citizens in Fort Worth lobbied to outlaw prostitution and public carrying of concealed guns. This movement was fueled by ideas about proper conduct as well as economic motives (Selcer 1991).

Oil was discovered in 1896 in Corsicana, and by 1900, Texas was producing 829,554 barrels a year (Calvert and De León 1990:191). The discovery of oil benefited Texas in general and especially Tarrant County and Fort Worth. Hell's Half Acre remained strong, and it is during this time that more and more progressive and religious reformers tried to make changes (Selcer 1991). Reformers like Upchurch actively took aim at prostitution, and published articles in his monthly publication *The Purity Journal* (Figure 2.2) on the sinful nature of Hell's Half Acre (Selcer 1991:271).

As the Great Depression approached, Texas was still not considered an industrial state (Calvert and De León 1990:191), however, years following the depression would prove to be some of the most prosperous, especially for Dallas and Fort Worth (*Handbook of Texas Online* 2008b). After World War I, manufacturing replaced agriculture as the main industry in Tarrant County. This trend continued and during World War II manufacturing shifted towards defense factories, producing equipment for the military. At the end of World War II, the factories in the area produced a wide variety of goods such as airplanes, helicopters, mobile homes, and electronics. Population continued to grow due to the manufacturing industry and Tarrant County became urbanized.

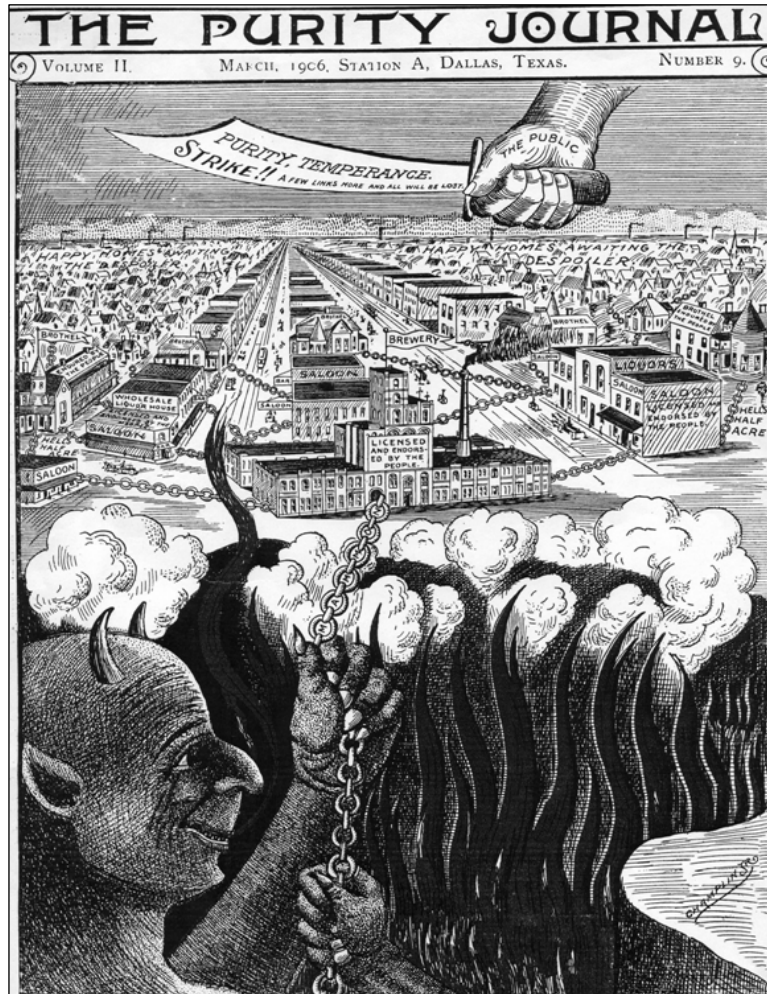


Figure 2.2. Cover of Upchurch's *The Purity Journal* from 1906 showing the devil and his grip on Fort Worth trying to turn the whole town into Hell's Half Acre. (Courtesy of the Special Collections at UTA)

2.3 Previous Investigations

Berachah Rescue Home was basically a self-sufficient farmstead and for this reason, some comparisons can be made between the archaeological data recovered from the site to other historic in the area. The majority of the historical archaeological investigations in the immediate Dallas-Fort Worth area have recorded historic farmsteads, gins, cemeteries, and other historic sites that date to the mid to late 19th century. Geo-Marine, a local resource management company, conducted several historic archaeological surveys in the Arlington area

and are briefly discussed below. Only a few archaeological sites that overlap in time and content have been fully investigated through excavation and archival research. These will be discussed as well.

Archaeological surveys of five neighborhood parks in Arlington were conducted in the 1990s by Geo-Marine (Hunt 1991; Hunt and Peter 1993, 1995, 1996; Peter and Gaither 1990). The park settings of these surveys are similar to the Berachah Rescue Home and were located on property adjacent to Village Creek, Rush Creek or tributaries of these creeks and the West Fork of the Trinity River. Only one of these surveys encountered archaeological remains. This site, however, was severely disturbed and the architecture present was determined to be in secondary context, apparently bulldozed and moved. This example is similar to the Berachah Rescue Home and illustrates the frequent disturbance of historic sites within urbanized areas.

Excavations conducted at the Historic Nance Farm in Desoto, Texas in 2002 by Dr. M. Kathryn Brown during a University of Texas at Arlington Field School had similar stratigraphic integrity issues (Boutte 2007:23) as Berachah Rescue Home. Nance Farm is a historic farmstead in south Dallas County that dates to the late 19th century and was continually occupied until present day. Boutte (2007) used the conjunctive approach to guide her analysis of the archaeological data and discussed the usefulness this approach for heavily disturbed sites. She used archival data to supplement the archaeological data to see how the two compared. By using other resources to supplement the archaeological data, her interpretation was much more detailed and intuitive for reconstructing Nance Farm.

The Nance Farm is one of the few historic sites that has standing superstructures present. This is due to stewards and conservationists who actively preserved the site. Boutte's analysis of the artifact assemblage shows that glass artifacts greatly outnumber the ceramics, a trend that can be seen in other sites with comparable dates. This disparity in the numbers between glass and ceramics usually indicates that the inhabitants preferred more disposable containers (Boutte 2007:122). This trend can be seen in the artifact assemblage at Berachah

Rescue Home and because the two sites overlap in time comparisons can be made with this data set.

Large-scale investigations occurred in the early 1980s during the Richland/Chambers reservoir project. This project intensively examined 15 prehistoric sites and 38 historic sites (Bruseth and Moir 1987:xv). One of these sites, Site 41FT138, is useful for comparison to the Berachah Home excavation and analysis for several reasons. This site, like Nance Farm, had a similar artifact assemblage and was of comparable age to Berachah Rescue Home. Second, the artifact analysis methodology was similar to what was used at Berachah. The investigators also incorporated archival data and oral histories to supplement the archaeological data. The site was determined to have poor integrity during the initial testing and excavations were put on hold. They resumed excavations in the 1981 field season and artifacts recovered from the site suggested a possible date range from 1870 to 1940 (Moir et al. 1987:75). Further testing narrowed the dates to 1890 to 1940 (Moir et al. 1987:75) making it very comparable with Berachah Rescue Home.

No architectural remains were recovered from the investigations (Moir et al. 1987:75). Glass shards and ceramic sherds made up more than half of the artifact assemblage. 20th century bottle glass was the most dominant artifact, but liquor, medicine, and soda bottles as well as manganese solarized glass was also encountered (Moir et al. 1987:79). Whiteware was the most abundant ceramic recovered, but several examples of stoneware, decalcomania, and porcelain were identified. The nail assemblage was also very similar to that of the Berachah Home in that wire nails outnumbered cut nails 15 to 1 (Moir et al. 1987:79). They did recover window glass, but state that the sample was not large enough to be useful for chronology.

The incorporation of archival data added a dimension of reality and life to the project (Moir 1987:189). Additionally, the use of oral histories helped with the reconstruction of the use and practices affecting the deposition of the sheet refuse (Nunley 1987:201). The oral histories were directed towards understanding the yard activities, as well as foodways, trash disposal, and traditional household and farm activities. The researchers interviewed informants that had

firsthand knowledge of the traditional lifeways, and concentrated on the period of 1900 to 1940 (Nunley 1987:202).

The research at Nance Farm and Site 41FT138 provides useful models on how to investigate and understand the history of disturbed archaeological sites. The conjunctive approach used by Boutte and the research design for 41FT138 illustrated the need for additional data sets, such as archival data and oral interviews, to complement and fill in the gaps of an incomplete archaeological record. The research design of this thesis draws heavily from these works.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

The methods used for both research and artifact analysis are presented in this chapter. The conjunctive approach, as defined by Walter Taylor, was used as the framework for this research.

3.1 The Conjunctive Approach

As Taylor suggests, “the conjunctive approach is a conceptual scheme made explicit in a set of goals which, in turn, are best attained by certain means,” meaning “the scheme is one, which views archaeological data as cultural data” (Taylor 1983:202). He suggests that it is the goal of archaeologists to combine history and anthropology to have a more complete understanding of the nature of culture and cultural dynamics. In order to combine history and anthropology for the Berachah Rescue Home, this thesis utilizes archival data, archaeological data, and oral histories in order to reconstruct the “fullest possible cultural context” (Taylor 1983:202).

This approach has been utilized in other historic archaeological projects such as Kerry Boutte’s analysis of the Historic Nance Farm in Desoto, Texas (2007) as discussed in Chapter 2. Boutte’s thesis demonstrates that this approach is crucial to understanding and evaluating archaeological sites, especially those that have been heavily disturbed (Boutte 2007).

3.2 Archival Research

3.2.1 Special Collections at the University of Texas in Arlington

In order to reconstruct the cultural context surrounding the Berachah Rescue Home, a detailed review of available archival data was necessary. The first set of documents analyzed were housed in the Special Collections department on the sixth floor of the University of Texas at Arlington (UTA) library. The Berachah Rescue Home Collection is part of the Special

Collections, which includes historical documents from the state of Texas as well as historic maps.

The Berachah Rescue Home Collection is composed of manuscripts, letters, and ledgers collected directly from the property after it was purchased by UTA. The collection is also comprised of items donated by patrons from the surrounding communities, who over the years had collected photographs and other memorabilia about the site. The collection contains legal documents, photographs, financial records, and newspaper clippings all directly related to the rescue home. These documents were scrutinized and assessed for information pertaining to the operations of the home and layout of the buildings.

The first stage of archival analysis included examination and inventory of all materials present to become familiar with the available resources. The second stage included photocopying, note taking, repeated reviews to compile a chronology and understanding of the facility and its workers. The library also has an extensive microfiche collection of the periodicals, *The Purity Journal* and *The Purity Crusader*. These were monthly publications in which Upchurch printed announcements, events, stories, and sermons from his printing press at the facility. These journals were extremely helpful because they contained Upchurch's progress reports to the investors and illustrated his religious ideology and values. These journals were stored on microfiche in chronological order, making it easy to correlate time periods with other resources in the collection. Pertinent information about the facility and periods were noted and photocopies of pages were used for direct quotes for this project.

In addition to the archival records housed at UTA, historic maps, such as Sanborn Insurance Company Maps (1927 and 1949), and any other available historic maps were studied. Historic aerial photographs were also gathered and analyzed to demonstrate the use of the land graphically as well. The Sanborn Insurance Company maps were accessed digitally through a website database available at UTA's library, the *ProQuest Digital Sanborn Maps* database. For access to historical aerials, Mr. Gary Spurr of the Special Collections was contacted, who had access to historic aerials of UTA and the surrounding properties from the

1940s through the 1960s. These resources were valuable as they provided unbiased recordings of many building locations shortly after the home had closed. These maps were used to fill in gaps and corroborate information from local informants. This data was critical for reconstructing a visual representation of the facility since no complete map was ever made or aerial photo was ever taken of the home while it was fully operational.

3.2.2 Tarrant County Courthouse Archives

Before conducting archival research, locating the correct parcel information or legal description of the land was critical. The Tarrant Appraisal District (TAD) website was utilized to obtain a starting point for this research. The most current information on any property in Tarrant County is compiled in this database and the information is available for study. Information such as parcel number, abstract number, current owner, and legal description of the land was obtained for Berachah Rescue Home from this website to initiate this portion of the archival research (TAD 2008).

The property was located on TAD map number 2114-384. This map provided the names of the original surveyors and their abstract numbers. These data were crucial for gaining access to and understanding the Tax Assessor's data. The TAD map also helped with the decipherment of the deed records at the County Clerk's Office.

County deed records, housed at the Tarrant County Courthouse, were used to help establish a timeline for the acquisition of the different parcels of the property. This was critical for understanding the development of the site for thirty plus years. The historic deed cards housed at the Tarrant County Tax Assessor's office were also evaluated to gather information on the improvements to the property over the years. The purpose of this archival research was to document the construction of some of the building types present, however, the deed cards unfortunately proved incomplete.

The Tarrant County Tax Assessors Office is located at 100 East Weatherford Street across the street from the Tarrant County Courthouse. The historic deed cards are grouped by the name of the land surveyor located on the tax map. Tax Assessors' files are used by the

county to ascertain the value of individual properties based on the use of the land and the types of structures present. These files were searched thoroughly in order to identify any records of documented improvements to any buildings. The function of various buildings on the property was also assessed. These historic deed cards also contained a brief record of the selling and buying of each specific parcel of land. The names and dates recorded on these cards helped narrow down the deeds research for Berachah Rescue Home. The cards provided no details of the property or use, only the approximate value of the land.

The archival research also included a detailed search of property deeds housed in the County Clerk's Office. This office houses the county's archive of deeds and other court documents going back to 1876. The original courthouse burned down in 1876 and all preceding records were unfortunately destroyed. The deed records are quite accurate, yet are sometimes difficult to decipher since most of the ledgers are hand written in elaborate script. Locating grantee and grantor information and when each parcel was sold was a daunting task. Every ledger from 1890 through the 1960s was crosschecked multiple times to insure no deed records were missed.

3.3 Oral Histories

Before contact with the informants, all proper steps were taken to insure the protection of the informants through the Office of Research Integrity and Compliance at UTA. All the proper paperwork was filed with the Institutional Review Board (IRB) and approval was obtained prior to scheduling the interviews. The IRB is a federally mandated review board that reviews different types of research to ensure that unethical research is not being conducted. The questionnaire was standardized, however, questions were aimed to encourage the informants to reminisce and discuss information about the daily operations of the home. The questions also addressed issues related to the social context of the home and attitudes of the community towards the mission of the home. Each interview was tape recorded to ensure accuracy and preserve it for future analysis. After each interview was conducted, the recordings were

transcribed and analyzed. These data will be housed at the UTA library and a copy will be on file in the Sociology and Anthropology department.

A standardized questionnaire and release form (Appendix A) was compiled to illicit the most relevant information from all of the informants involved. The director of the Arlington Historical Society, Mrs. Geraldine Mills, introduced the informants to the project. Mrs. Mills is the administrator of the historic Fielder House Museum, home of the Arlington Historical Society. She was a very useful resource for locating information about the history of Arlington and Berachah Rescue Home. Mrs. Mills identified three key informants and was kind enough to contact them about the goals of the project. These informants were selected for several reasons. First, they had intimate knowledge of Berachah Rescue Home. Second, all three informants were affiliated with the home in one way or another. Several other informants were contacted, however, they did not want to participate in the project.

The author contacted the chosen informants and the interview was arranged. Before the interview was conducted, the informants were asked to review and sign a release form to allow the interview to be recorded and allow the author to use the information in this thesis project. After the interviews were conducted, they were transcribed in full to allow the author to analyze and compare these data with the archival and archaeological data. The information obtained from the interviews helped fill in many gaps of the archival and archaeological data.

3.4 Archaeology

3.4.1 Excavations

Dr. M. Kathryn Brown conducted field schools at the Berachah Rescue Home for two consecutive years, the summers of 2003 and 2004, using students and volunteers. The investigations were designed to allow students to gain experience in survey, shovel testing, test pitting, and other excavation strategies. The principal investigator choose this location for several reasons including: close proximity to UTA campus, interesting history, disturbed nature of the site from continued construction in the area, the potential danger of more destruction to the site, and the presence of an intact cemetery.

The Berachah Rescue Home site was severely disturbed by construction projects, such as parking lots, buildings, and roads. At present, many archaeological sites are being identified within urbanized areas like Dallas-Fort Worth that have a long history of occupation. A large percentage of these sites have been severely impacted by construction. Heavily disturbed sites can still yield useful data

The UTA Archaeological Field School excavations were conducted using the standard metric system for pedagogical purposes. These measurements were converted to the English system for this thesis and both systems are presented. The excavation methods are briefly discussed below.

At the beginning of the 2003 field school, the Principal Investigator established a permanent datum point 5 meters (m) (16.40 feet (ft)) due south of the northeast corner of the concrete Texas Historical Marker for the Berachah Rescue Home and cemetery. From this datum, a North/South and East/West baseline was established. The UTA Field School students conducted a pedestrian survey. Two teams of three students accomplished the survey. The survey teams walked linear transects from the East/West baseline to Mitchell Road spaced 1 m (3.28 ft) apart. The entire park was covered and all the visible features and artifacts were flagged. Historic artifacts found on the surface were collected.

Shovel tests were conducted every 5 m (16.40 ft) for 50 m (164.04 ft) along the East/West baseline. Shovel tests were placed every 5 m (16.40 ft) for 70 m (229.65 ft). Each shovel test was excavated in 20 cm (cm) (7.87 in.) levels until sterile clay subsoil was reached. The dirt from each shovel test was screened using ¼-inch mesh screens. If artifacts were located, they were collected and bagged according to the shovel test number. Each test was recorded on a shovel test form. The use of shovel tests along the baselines was to establish density of artifacts and to teach students this method of archaeological investigation.

The term excavation unit (Hester, Shafer, and Feder 1997:80) was used to refer to the block excavation or large-area excavation of the chapel foundation and surrounding area and the term test pit (Hester, Shafer, and Feder 1997:73) referred to the wide spread intuitive

sampling of the rest of the park. In total for both field seasons 13 units (XU) and 53 test pits (TP) were excavated. The excavation units were typically 1 m by 1 m, (3.28 by 3.28 ft) but several were extended by 50 cm (1.64 ft) in order to further explore a feature that was encountered. Each test pit was 1 m by 1 m (3.28 by 3.28 ft) and were intuitively placed, and concentrated near features identified during the pedestrian survey. Both test pits and excavation units were excavated in 10 cm (3.93 in.) levels. Two or more students worked in an excavation unit or test pit. The matrix was dry screened in the field using ¼" shaker screens. The artifacts were put in bags that were labeled with the site name, unit or test pit number, the date, associated feature, and the excavators' names. The students filled out level forms for each level. The students were also responsible for taking notes on their units. This unfortunately led to varying degrees of accuracy and completeness.

In addition to the excavated units and test pits, plan maps of the units, cemetery, cemetery wall, and various features were made to provide the students with experience in mapping. Wall profiles of the excavated units and test pits were also drawn by the students to teach them to identify different soil colors and soil types. The master map of the excavation units and test pits was created using a Topcon AT-G7 Autolevel by the author, while feature plan maps were drawn using line level, tape measure, and compass by the students. The students were also collecting carbon for radiocarbon dating, however this was just for pedagogical purposes as these samples were not intended for analysis.

3.4.2 Laboratory Analysis

The preliminary artifact sorting, the UTA Field School students also conducted cataloging, and analysis. A preliminary laboratory form was filled out for each unit and level. Artifacts were washed, numbered, and tagged according to Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory (TARL) guidelines. Artifacts were then bagged and stored in the UTA Archaeology Lab for further analysis. The author formally analyzed the artifacts in 2007-2008. An initial sorting of all the artifacts according to excavation unit or test pit was conducted to familiarize the author with the total assemblage. Additionally, each bag of artifacts was carefully analyzed and

catalogued according to several basic categories in a Microsoft Excel Worksheet. The artifact assemblage contained both historic and modern material culture. The modern artifacts were catalogued but were not included in this analysis.

Material type was the first category, such as, glass metal, ceramic, plastic, bone, etc. Artifacts were then sorted into categories labeled domestic or architectural based on the function of the artifacts (Boutte 2007:89). For example, the domestic classification was given to any artifact that was utilized as a household item, like kitchenware or other household objects. The term architectural was applied to any artifacts that dealt with construction or building materials. These categories were used to help sort artifacts into more specific artifact types, such as nails or containers.

Artifacts were then subdivided further into the subtype category. For example, if the artifact was metal, architectural, and a nail, then the subtype of nail was determined, such as wire or square-cut. Other designations were given to subtypes when possible to help with the description of these artifacts, such as color, portion of a vessel, count size, and thickness. The lengths of nails were recorded, as well as the thickness of window glass. This type of information was helpful in determining historical relevance and dating of the artifacts. Several artifact classes were helpful in establishing a relative chronology for the site. This will be discussed in Chapter 5.

3.4.2.1 Ceramic Analysis

Ceramics were analyzed using four subtypes: whiteware, stoneware, porcelain, and earthenware. The first of these subtypes is whiteware, which consists of ironstone and a variety of fine white earthenware. Both the whiteware and stoneware types are typically dated from the mid-18th century and extending into the 19th century (Potter, Pantermuehl and Fox 2006; Rosenberg and Kvietok 1981). The stoneware sherds have two different glazes, a grey salt glaze and a brown salt glaze typically found on the interior and exterior of the sherds.

The ceramics were sorted into subtypes and then analyzed. Each sherd was examined and grouped by sherd form, which included rim sherds, base sherds, body sherds and other

diagnostics such handles. Additionally, any maker's marks from bases were researched using *Dictionary of Marks – Pottery and Porcelain* by Ralph and Terry Kovel from 1953 and other sources, such as *Lehner's Encyclopedia of US Marks on Pottery, Porcelain, and Clay* (1988).

3.4.2.2 Glass Analysis

Glass artifacts were initially sorted into window or vessel/bottle glass following Randall Moir's (1987 & 1988) model. Window glass was considered architectural and all pieces were measured for thickness using digital metric calipers. Moir's (1987 and 1988) predictive model for establishing a relative chronology based on window thickness was used in this analysis. The vessel/bottle glass assemblage was categorized as domestic and sorted initially by color. The glass shards were then sorted into rim, body, base, and diagnostic sherds. This could be a rim shard, a body shard, base shard, or diagnostic shard such as a handle or distinctive decoration. All shards were analyzed and placed into subtypes.

3.4.2.3 Nail Analysis

Three nail categories were used in the nail assemblage analysis; square-cut, wire, and nail fragments. Nails with a distinguishable head and tip were counted as either square-cut or wire, all others were considered fragments. Lengths of whole nails were taken and given their appropriate pennyweight, which initially equaled the number of pounds per 1,000 nails (Fontana and Greenleaf 1962:55). This means that 1,000 tenpenny nails (10d) would weight 10 pounds (Fontana and Greenleaf 1962:55). Pennyweight corresponds to length and this was helpful in determining the function of the nail. David Journey's (1987 and 1988) interpretation of nail function was used as a guide in this analysis. Journey's (1988:83-84) study examined nails from standing historic structures which enabled him to create a model for nail function and chronology.

3.4.2.4 Miscellaneous Metal

Nails were not the only metal artifacts recovered from the excavations. Several different types of miscellaneous metal objects sorted into various subtypes and identified any that could be dated chronologically. Miscellaneous metal objects analyzed included bullet casings,

horseshoes, various hardware from buildings, such as pieces of doorknobs and related hardware, and unidentifiable metal fragments.

3.4.2.5 Special Domestic Artifact Analysis

Additionally, the excavations recovered a small number of domestic items that could be used for relative chronology. Items such as marbles and buttons were dated using collectors and pricing guides (Luscomb 2006; Epstein 1990). The button material was examined as well as the way in which they were attached to the clothing, then were identified using Sally Luscomb's book *The Collector's Encyclopedia of Buttons* (2006) and supplemented by Diana Epstein's book *A Collector's Guide to Buttons* (1990). Marbles were classified according to material type (clay or glass) and by decoration using the *Identification and Price Guide for Marbles* by Robert Block (2002).

CHAPTER 4

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH AND ORAL HISTORIES

This chapter details the results of the archival research and integrates the oral history interviews described in Chapter 3. The first section of this chapter introduces the informants interviewed and how they are familiar with Berachah Rescue Home. The second section of this chapter contains biographical information on the founders of the home. The final section outlines information pertaining to the buildings at the facilities, the workers, and the daily operations of the facility.

4.1 Biographical Information on Informants

4.1.1 Dorothy Upchurch Betts

Dorothy Upchurch Betts was born July 6, 1925 to Wesley and Gola Upchurch on Cooper Street in Arlington, Texas (Dorothy Betts, personal communication 2008). According to Betts in a family history she wrote for the Special Collections at UTA, her father was the oldest son of James and Maggie Upchurch and her parents and her brother James lived down the street from Berachah Rescue Home (Betts 1993:27). Mrs. Betts has lived most of her life in Arlington and retired as a school principal from Wood Elementary. She married Dexter Betts, who taught at UTA, and they have two children (Betts 1993:21). Mrs. Betts provided information about the home as well as information on the private lives of the Upchurchs. Her interview was transcribed by the author (Appendix B).

4.1.2 Edward Glen Nation

Edward Glen Nation was born February 2, 1924 to Edward and Lillian Nation in Arlington, Texas (Edward Nation, personal communication 2007). Mr. Nation has three brothers and four sisters and his family lived across Cooper Street from Berachah Rescue Home. Mr.

Nation has lived in Arlington his entire life and is now retired with his wife Thada. Mr. Nation worked for a local company named Burroughs, which built and maintained adding machines. Mr. Nation's father worked for Rev. Upchurch at the home for nearly thirty years (Edward Nation, personal communication 2007). His father was in charge of general maintenance on the property and helped with the farming operations. Mr. Nation grew up playing with the children at the home and went to high school with several of the home's residents (Edward Nation, personal communication 2007). His memories and knowledge of the facility were extremely helpful in filling in the gaps of the archival research as well as information on the daily operations of the facility. His interview was transcribed by the author (Appendix C).

4.1.3 Irma Dee Weddle Grounds

Irma Dee Weddle Grounds was born on September 20, 1922 to James and Daisy Weddle in Arlington, Texas (Irma Grounds, personal communication 2008). Mrs. Grounds has lived the majority of her life in Arlington and her father was employed by Rev. Upchurch at the Berachah Rescue Home for several years (Irma Grounds, personal communication 2008). Mrs. Grounds and her husband, Warren (Dewey), had two children and raised them in Arlington. She worked for Southwestern Bell as an operator for many years before retiring. Mrs. Grounds lived at the facility and was able to provide a unique perspective. Her family resided at the home while her father was an employee (Irma Grounds, personal communication 2008). Her father, like Mr. Nation's father, helped with the general maintenance of the property and was involved in the familiar aspects of the home. She, like Mr. Nation, grew up around the children at the home and provided an insight into the daily operations of the home and lifestyle. Her interview was transcribed by the author and can be reviewed in Appendix D.

4.2 The Founders

4.2.1 James Tony and Maggie Mae Upchurch

James Tony Upchurch was born in Bosqueville, Texas on October 29, 1870 to James Courtney Upchurch and Nancy Hickson (Betts 1993:3). According to Mrs. Betts, this was his

mother's second marriage, since her first husband was killed fighting in the Confederate army (Betts 1993:3). He and his sister, Annie Mae, lived with their parents until their father died when he was three years old. After that, his "mother began searching for a family that could raise him" (Saxon 1993:28). Eventually, she remarried several years later to David Hathaway Ellis, but was later widowed again for the third time (Betts 1993:3).

After Upchurch's father died, he continued to live with his mother while his sister lived with relatives. They bounced around from family to family, living in an ever-changing environment. According to Mrs. Betts, he was pushed to earn money to help support the family. She states that at age six, he would earn money running errands, selling fruit, flowers, and other items, and then at the age of seven he started selling newspapers (Betts 1993:3). While he was a young boy, he witnessed the arrest of an outcast girl. This incident caused him to have a deep "sympathy for the unfortunates of the city" (Betts 1993:3).

By the age of eighteen, Upchurch had sworn off religion in its entirety and was living a "rather raucous existence" (Betts 1993:3). He did not believe in "heaven, hell, or that he even had a soul" (Betts 1993:3). When he was twenty years old he was invited to a Methodist revival on the outskirts of Waco. He became a strong Christian and swore off his sinful ways (Betts 1993:3). It was at this revival that he met his wife Maggie Mae Adams (Betts 1993:3). Upchurch eventually converted to the Nazarene faith. He was a member and pastor of the Nazarene Church for most of his career. He was bestowed an honorary doctorate in social science from Bethany Nazarene College for his work later in his life (Betts 1993:17).

Maggie was born on December 5, 1873 outside of Jackson, Tennessee to James and Margaret Adams. She had seven brothers and sisters. In 1878, they moved to Waco and started a successful hotel business (Betts 1993:4). Mrs. Betts describes her grandmother as being a "tomboy type" in her youth (Betts 1993:4). She continues stating that Maggie was raised in the Methodist Church and did not convert to the Nazarene Church until later in her life. Maggie and Upchurch were married three years after they met at the Methodist Church Revival

on November 17, 1892 (Figure 4.1) (Betts 1993:4). They lived in Waco, where Upchurch worked as held a job a “bookkeeper for a wholesale and retail firm” (Betts 1993:6). In his spare time he held church services at a local prison. He seemed to enjoy spreading the word of God and helping the less fortunate (Betts 1993:6). Mrs. Betts discusses a life-changing event for Upchurch, when he saw an outcast girl in the slums of Waco and was so moved by the event that he decided to do rescue work (Betts 1993:6). She states that he was taking a short cut through the slums one day after a Sunday service, and noticed a young woman in one of the windows with “an inexpressibly sad face” and she seemed so “utterly hopeless” that he became dedicated to helping the outcasts of this world (Betts 1993:6).

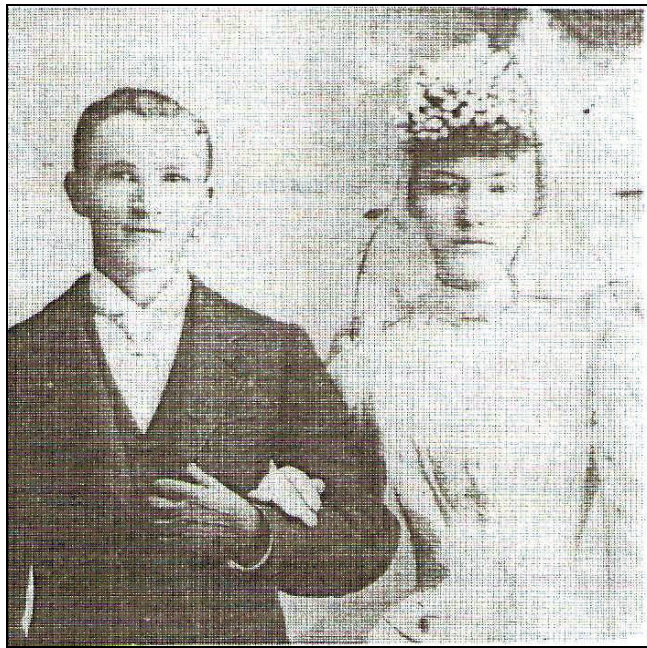


Figure 4.1. James and Maggie Upchurch. (November 17, 1892)
(Courtesy of Special Collections, UTA)

Upchurch and Maggie begin their rescue work in the Scarlet District, which was the red light district of Waco. In 1894, they formed the Berachah Rescue Society. Their purpose was to fight against the social evils of fallen women. Historian Gerald Saxon (1993:29) states that the “Upchurchs were always quick to point out that they were not the enemies of ‘erring girls and women,’ but of the social system which created them.” During this period, in which they lived,

these girls were shunned by their communities and seen as outcasts. The Upchurchs worked in Waco with these outcast girls and prostitutes until 1899 when they moved to Dallas to start a mission. It was at this point that Upchurch left the Methodist Church; many members of the church did not agree with the work he and his wife were doing (Betts 1993:7).

After moving to Dallas with their four small children: Allie Mae, Wilbur, Ruth, and Wesley, Upchurch continued to work with outcasts and prostitutes, to save them. While working in Dallas slums, Upchurch believed he had a vision from God. He believed that God told him to build a home for fallen women (Saxon 1993:30). He found a site off Cooper Street in Arlington for the home (Saxon 1993:30). He borrowed money from his father-in-law to purchase the first seven acres from James and Mary Cooper on September 25, 1901 (Tarrant County Deed Book 184:130). He named the location Rescue Hill.

4.3 Berachah Rescue Home

4.3.1 The Property and the Facilities

Around the time the home opened, the property was transferred to The Home Mission and Rescue Commission Society of Texas, which would oversee its operations and those of other rescue missions in the Dallas area (Betts 1993:7). The home was supported by donations from businesses and people in the community. Upchurch formed a committee that helped make financial decisions. The governance of the home included a “Central Executive Committee composed of a twenty-one member Board of Directors, a Business Board, and a Board of Trustees” (Betts 1993:9). Upchurch worked directly with these board members on financial decisions of the home. He, solely, was responsible for the home’s day-to-day functions. Many prominent businesspeople in Dallas, Fort Worth, and Arlington contributed to the home. One example is Edwin J. Kiest, who is listed on the Berachah Rescue Society Vice Chairmen Board (Appendix E). Kiest is best known as the owner of the *Dallas Times Herald* and today has an elementary school in Dallas named after him (*Handbook of Texas* 2008d).

The money that Upchurch raised for the home went to expanding the property and updating the facilities. All of the properties purchased for the Berachah Rescue Society were situated in the Owen Medlin Survey, abstract number 1043. In addition to the first seven acres he bought, his father-in-law, James Adams, purchased an acre in 1903 from the Coopers and gave it to the home (Tarrant County Deed Book 196:188). An additional twenty acres was purchased from the Coopers in 1907 (Tarrant County Deed Book 259:333) and ten years later, two and a half acres were purchased from Helen Harrison (Tarrant County Deed Book 532:519). Finally, in 1926 and 1928, the final forty-two acres were added to the site (Tarrant County Deed Book 902:539 and 1083:144). This gave the facility a total of seventy-two and a half acres to utilize for the redemption of erring girls, as shown on Tarrant County Historic Deed Cards (Figure 4.2). Berachah Rescue Home was a self-sufficient farm growing much of its own food in order to feed the ever-growing number of residents and staff.

Upchurch and his wife purchased property across Cooper Street, on what was then Mitchell Street on the north side of Trading House Creek (Figure 4.3). They purchased the property from E.R. and Lena Steward in 1911 and 1912 (Tarrant County Deed Book 325:343 and 398:47). This property was the location of his personal home (Dorothy Betts, personal communication 2008). In 1925, his son-in-law, Frank Weise, purchased the parcel next to him where he established a home for his family (Tarrant County Deed Book 892:243) (Figure 4.3). Finally, in 1926, Wesley Upchurch purchased two parcels of land (Tarrant County Deed Book 951:517) (Figure 4.3) from Berachah Rescue Society, north of the home. This is the location where Mrs. Betts was born (Dorothy Betts, personal communication 2008). The Nation family also lived across Cooper Street at the southern end of the home property, making it very convenient for his father to help manage the facility (Figure 4.3).

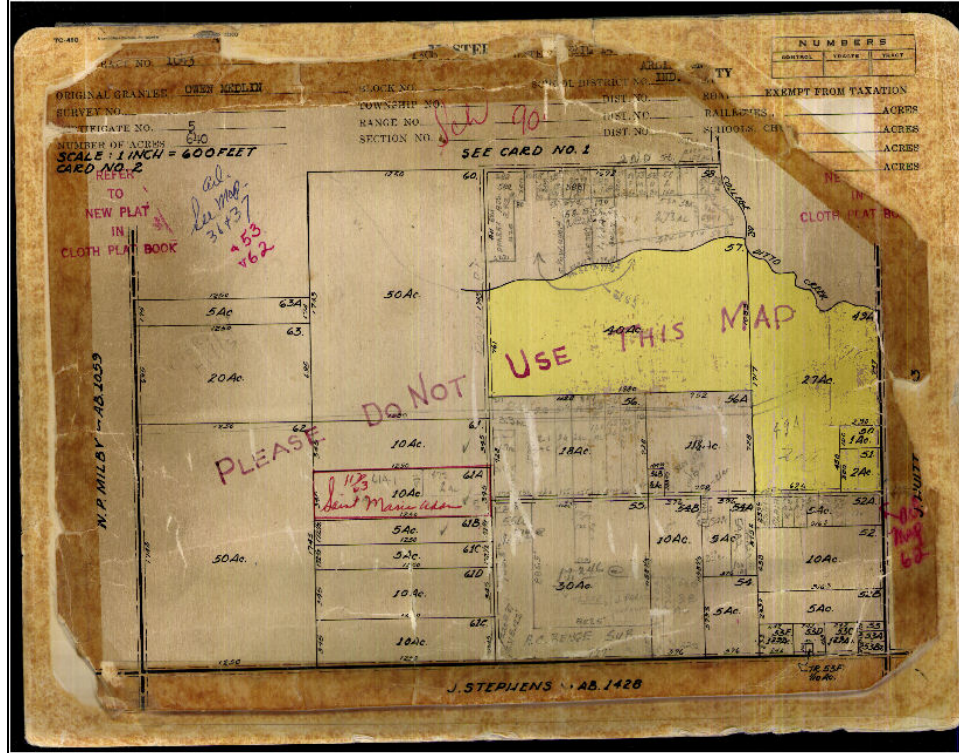
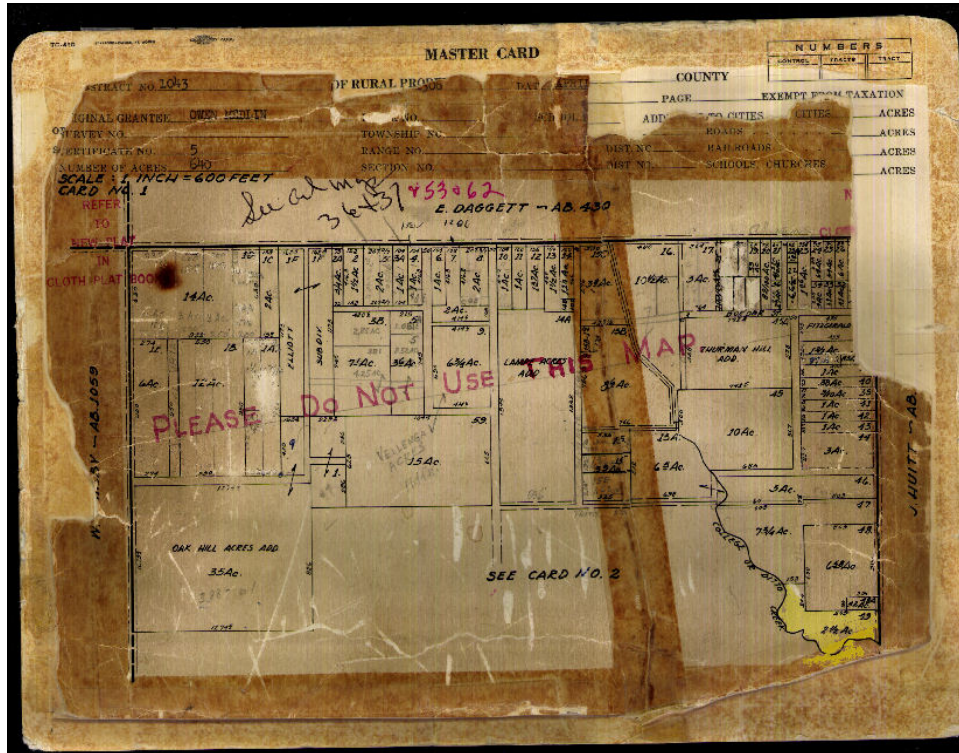


Figure 4.2. Tarrant County Historic Deed Cards with parcels highlighted showing the properties owned by Berachah Rescue Home.

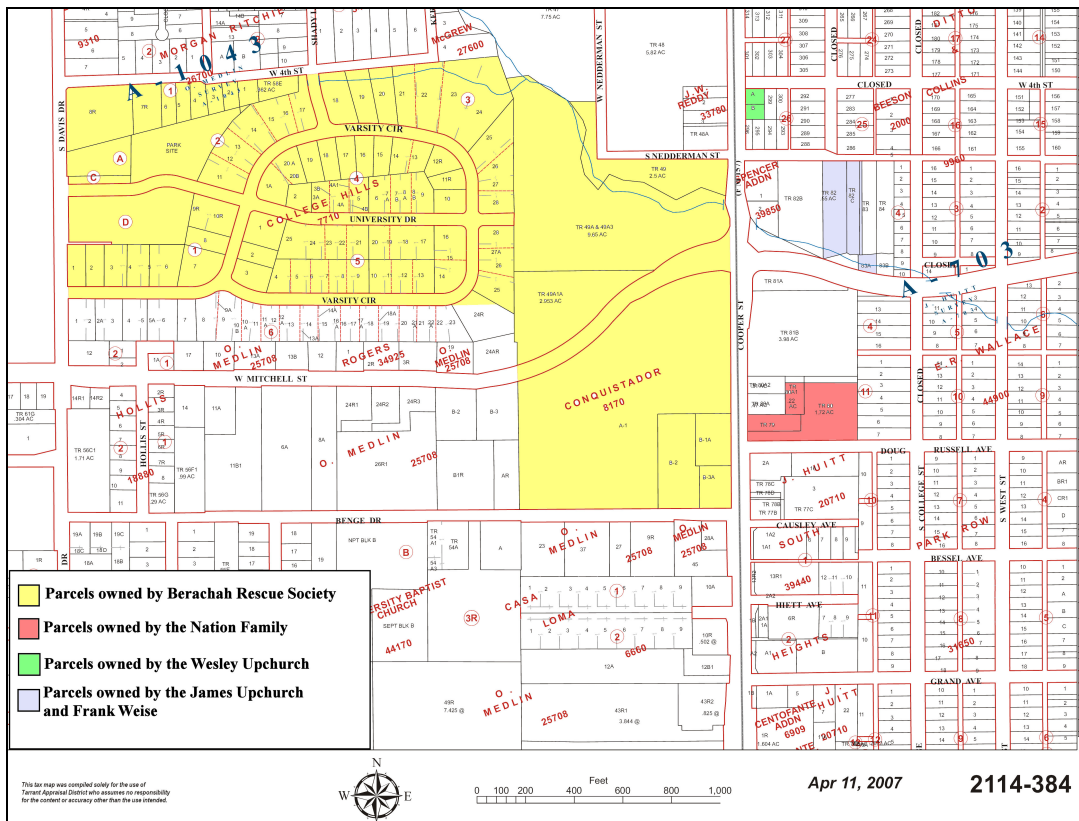


Figure 4.3. Tarrant Appraisal District parcel map with highlighted parcels showing the locations of the homes of the James Upchurch, Frank Weise, Wesley Upchurch, and the Nation family in relation to Berachah Rescue Home.

According to Mr. Nation, there were at least fourteen structures on the property when he was a boy. No complete map was ever created for the property, but portions were captured on the 1927 and 1949 Sanborn Insurance Company maps (Figure 4.4 and 4.5). Only buildings close to the city limits, which at that time was Trading House Creek (a.k.a. Ditto or College Creek), were mapped. These maps, along with the hand drawn map from Mr. Nation (Figure 4.6), helped with the identification of buildings shown on an aerial photograph from the 1960s before they were torn down (Figure 4.7).

Upchurch had a two-story dormitory built to house the residents. This building was named Hamill Hall after Mr. Hamill, a prominent citizen, who donated \$10,000 for its construction (Betts 1993:11). The building was a two-story brick house that was situated on the south end of the property near Benge Street and to the west of cultivated land (Figure 4.7).

Over the years, other buildings were built including a printing shop, a handkerchief factory, a chapel, additional dormitories, a hospital building, a laundry building, and a school building (Manion and Dolph 1979:4-5). The informants provided information on many of these buildings. It is interesting to note that both Mrs. Betts and Mr. Nation remembered stories related to the handkerchief production, however, neither informant believed there was a special building dedicated to this task. The print shop was a two story, wood building located on the south side of Trading House Creek and faced Cooper Street. The first floor contained the Berachah Rescue Home office and print shop, the second story was the chapel where Upchurch held his weekly services for the residents and staff (Figure 4.8). The foundation is all that remains of this building, located at the intersection of Mitchell Street and Cooper Street.

Next to the print shop was a house built later in the property's history, which was occupied by the Weise family when the property was being used as an orphanage. The orphanage was called the Berachah Junior Kingdom. Mr. Nation describes a wooden structure south of the Weise home as the dormitory for the orphaned children. This house was torn down prior to an aerial photograph taken during the 1960s. On the north side of Trading House Creek was a building named the Whitehill Auditorium. This was a tabernacle used for special events, and had also been torn down by the time of the aerial photograph. This building was described as a large one and a half-story structure with lots of windows (Betts 1993:12). Mrs. Grounds remembers many events in this building, including revivals, singing conventions, and sermons presented by special guest preachers (Irma Grounds, personal communication 2008). She states that during a children's revival at Whitehill Auditorium she became a Christian (Irma Grounds, personal communication 2008).

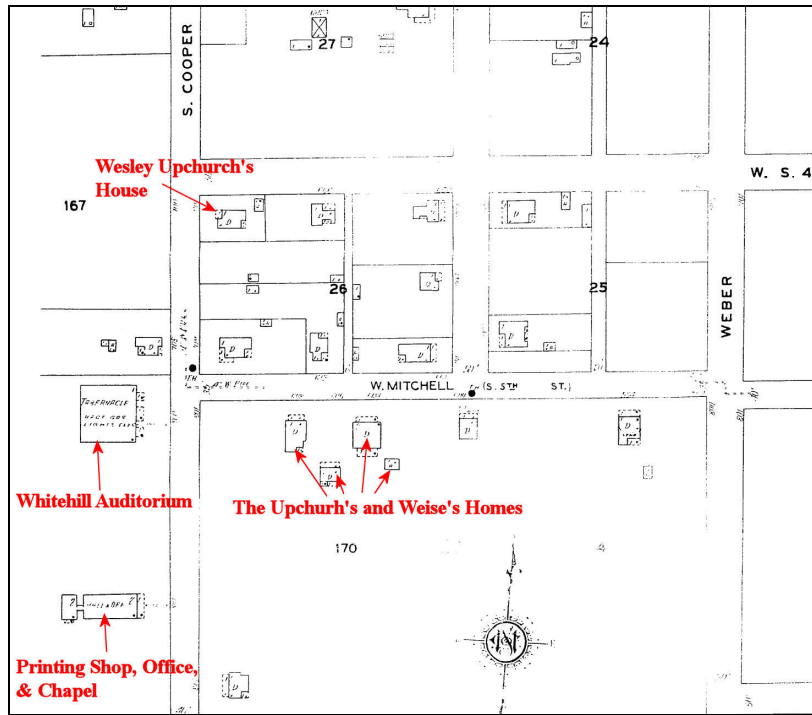


Figure 4.4. 1927 Sanborn Insurance Company map, sheet 8, showing Whitehill Auditorium, the Print Shop, and the homes of the Upchurch's and Weise's.

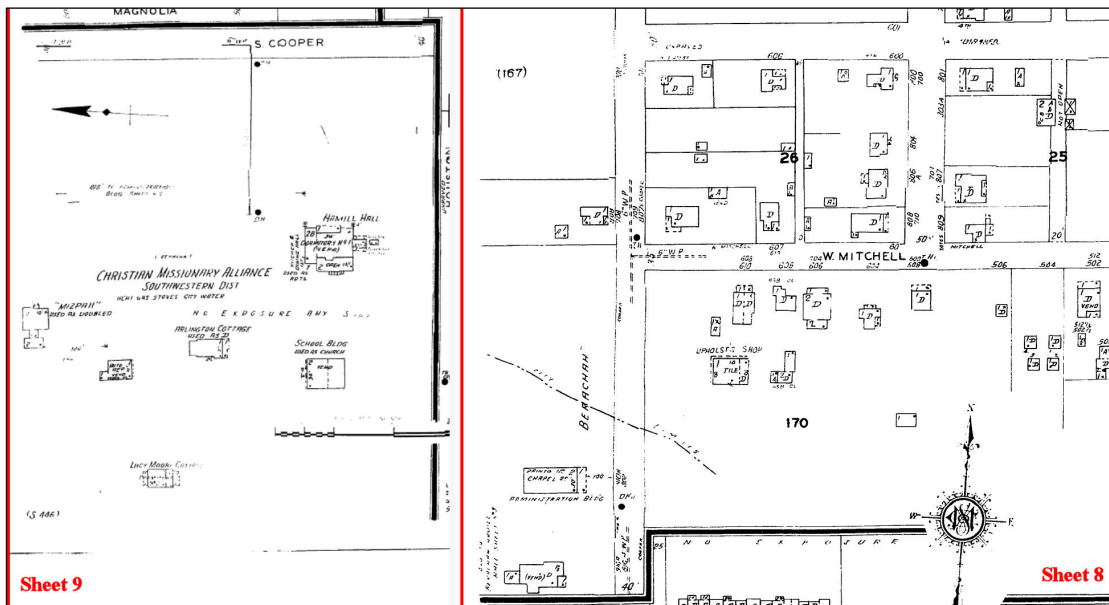


Figure 4.5. 1949 Sanborn Insurance Company map, combined sheets 8 and 9, showing Trading House Creek as city limits and buildings now belonging to Christian Missionary Alliance. By this time, the Upchurch family no longer lived in the area.

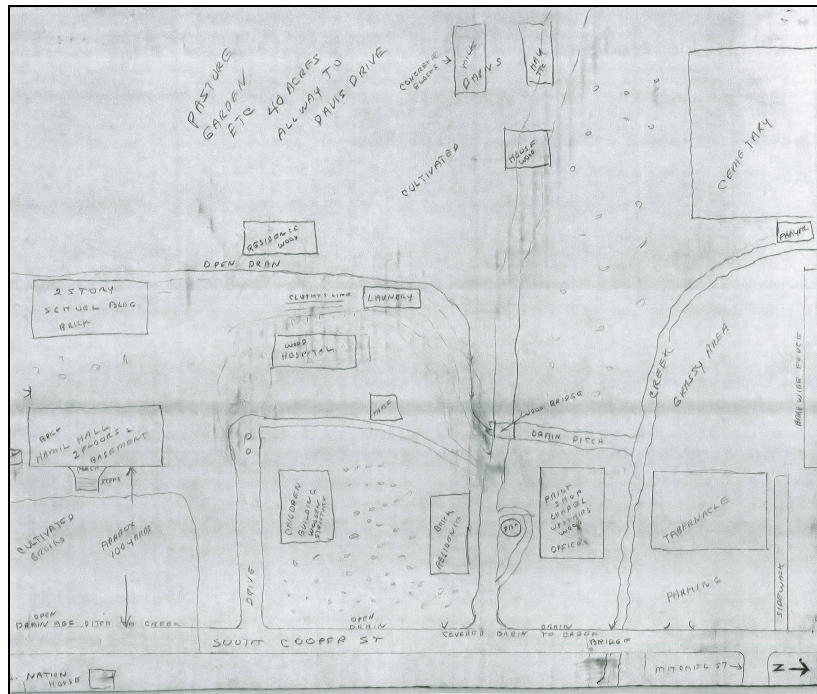


Figure 4.6. Hand drawn map of Berachah Rescue Home from Edward Nation. (5/13/2008).

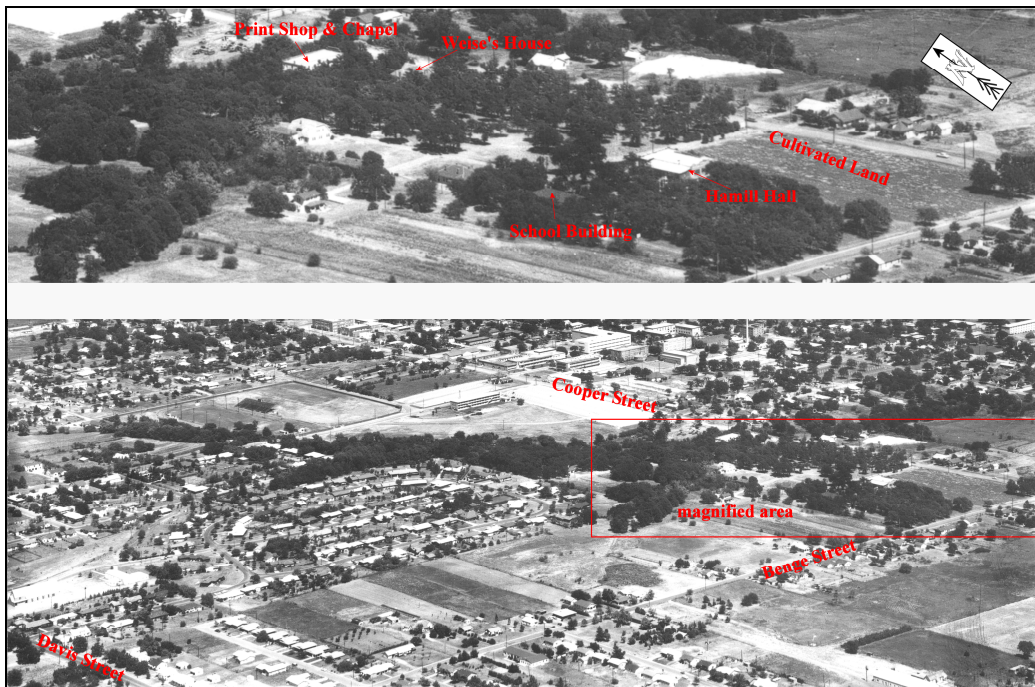


Figure 4.7. 1960s Aerial Photograph, showing some of the buildings pointed out by Mr. Nation in his map. (Courtesy of Special Collections, UTA)



Figure 4.8. Photo of Print Shop, Office, and Chapel for Berachah Rescue Home, picture was taken 12/6/1963, view is facing northwest. (Courtesy of Special Collections, UTA)

Other buildings described by Mr. Nation, Mrs. Betts, and Mrs. Grounds included a wooden hospital building, a two-story school building, and a couple of residence homes, one of which may have been where Mrs. Grounds and her family lived during her father's employment. Children from the home, as well as some young mothers, attended class in the school building. Mr. Nation (personal communication 2007) states that not far from the hospital building was a small laundry building. The back forty acres of the property was dedicated to farming. Mr. Nation describes this area as containing an orchard, cropland, and pastureland for the milk cows (Edward Nation, personal communication 2007). Mrs. Grounds (personal communication 2008) provides complimentary information on the back forty acres and describes a milking barn and a hay barn. She also states that this is where she and her siblings would often play with other children including, Mr. Nation and his siblings.

The home's cemetery was placed on the north side of the property, south of Trading House Creek. The majority of the graves are of young children. Many of the graves have simple headstones with only the first name present. Mrs. Betts (1993:13) states that many of the

children died in a measles epidemic that occurred in 1914. There are several adults buried in the cemetery including Upchurch's sister Annie Mae Pattillos. In addition, a memorial was erected for two women who were missionaries and died and were buried in India. These missionaries were Miss Susie Singletary, first matron of the home, and Miss Pearl Simmons. On the east side of the cemetery near the banks of Trading House Creek was a small building dedicated to Upchurch by the residents of the home. This building was a small chapel that was for his personal use and was his favorite place to pray (Betts 1993:13).

4.3.2 Daily Operations and History

The Berachah Industrial Home for the Redemption and Protection of Erring Girls officially opened on May 14, 1903 at 3 p.m. On the day of the dedication, several hundred people attended a service given by Upchurch in which he discussed "the lights and shadows of rescue work" (Upchurch 1903:2). During his sermon, he referred to John chapter eight, stating that he feels that "man is holding a flaming sword above the head of erring womanhood, forbidding her to even make an attempt to go and sin no more" (Upchurch 1903:2). This idea was the basis for his rescue work. Upchurch yearned to bring purity back to the city and vanquish prostitution from the streets. Upchurch saw prostitution as a slave trade because these women were "slaves to lust, licentiousness, and debauchery" and it was men that were responsible for their downfall (Payne 2000:50). Upchurch constantly expressed many of his ideas in a monthly publication called *The Purity Journal*. This journal was printed on the property by Mr. Albert Ferry. The purpose of the journal was to inform investors and board members of what was happening at the home, as well as share the stories of the girls living at the home.

Upchurch chose the name "Berachah," which in Hebrew means "blessing," because he wanted the residents to understand they were a blessing in God's eyes (Betts 1993:1). At the turn of the century, the home was one of only a few in the state that was strictly a charitable institution for the redemption of women (Saxon 1993:31). Upchurch was strict and had rules the

residents had to abide by. He required single mothers to keep their babies. Adoption was not an option for the residents of the home (Saxon 1993:31). Mrs. Betts (1993:15) stated that Upchurch did not believe babies were illegitimate, but rather the parents were. He lobbied the state to have the term illegitimate removed from birth certificates. Upchurch had many rules for the residents to follow, such as no telephone use on the Sabbath, no eating pork, no drinking coffee or tea, and no tobacco use. He required everyone to attend church services on Sunday (Manion and Dolph 1979:3). While the residents had to follow these rules, the staff did not. Mrs. Grounds (personal communication 2008) remembers her parents drinking coffee and tea, but would do so privately. She also states that someone reported the use of coffee and tea by her father to Upchurch, but he responded with “that’s Clark Weddle’s house and if he wants to have coffee and tea that’s his business” (Irma Grounds, personal communication 2008).

The residents of the home had many expected duties. These included gardening, working in the printing office and handkerchief factory, going to school, and taking care of their children (Manion and Dolph 1979:3). The residents were taught skills related to these tasks such as “printing, nursing, stenography, sewing, gardening, and home economics” (Saxon 1993:31). In fact, the residents were required to attend a two-month instructional class in each of these areas prior to working (Betts 1993:15). Most of the residents came from Texas and surrounding states like Oklahoma, Louisiana, and New Mexico (Manion and Dolph 1979:3). Since the Berachah Rescue Home was completely funded by donations, and the facility was able to grow most of the food needed, no tuition was required. The residents were allowed to stay as long as they wanted to, but if they left, they were not guaranteed re-admittance. The residents were also responsible for helping with the daily operations of the home. Some of the older residents taught the children in the school building, while others helped with food preparation. In the basement of Hamill Hall was a canning operation and many of the girls canned food for the home (Edward Nation, personal communication 2007).

Upchurch was a very conservative man and placed additional guidelines on the residents, including a strict dress code (Betts 1993:15). All the girls and even the female staff wore matching uniforms of long-sleeved, floor-length dresses. They were not allowed to cut their hair and were required to have it pulled back into a bun (Betts 1993:15). Upchurch felt that the showing of ankles, wearing make-up and jewelry, and cutting of hair were all sins (Betts 1993:15). Upchurch held views similar to those of the Victorian era and wanted to reinforce these ideals (Saxon 1993:28). The resident's daily activities were monitored and controlled by the matrons of the home. The matrons lived at the home with the girls and took on the role of housemother. The matrons taught them parenting skills and made sure that the residents were following the rules and doing their duties.

Besides the chores of the residents, the staff of Berachah Home had many daily responsibilities that ensured that the home ran smoothly. Mr. Nation's and Mrs. Ground's fathers were responsible for many of the daily farm operations. They worked in the fields and milked the cows everyday. They were responsible for procuring most of the food for the residents, while the residents and the matrons were responsible for cooking and canning.

The home employed several other specialized staff. In 1907, the Berachah Home Annual report announced Judge R. C. Porter as its legal advisor. Judge Porter was responsible for examining deeds and abstracts, as well as "securing information regarding the laws touching the social problems" (Upchurch 1907:7). Dr. W. McNeil was named the medical advisor to the home that same year and was in charge of the maternity cases (Upchurch 1907:8). He delivered the babies and examined the girls. He also gave health and diet advice to the home residents.

The children that lived at the home attended school each day and church services on Sundays. The children had chores, but were allowed to play and enjoy the grounds. Mrs. Grounds remembers many fond memories of the children living at the home (Irma Grounds, personal communication 2008). Some of the children were her good friends, and would play

with her as well as the Nation kids. She recalls that the older Nation boys built a toe-sack swing between two big old oak trees and that the swing could hold two people and worked like a zip line between the trees (Irma Grounds, personal communication 2008).

The home operated until 1935 when the doors officially shut. Mrs. Betts (1993:18) states that it was mainly due to financial problems, probably caused by the "Great Depression" that forced the home to close. She believes that it was very painful for her grandparents when the home closed (Betts 1993:18). Upchurch had successfully built a rescue home that housed several hundred girls over the years (Betts 1993:18). In 1935, the property and facilities were transferred to Berachah Junior Kingdom (Betts 1993:18). Berachah Junior Kingdom was an orphanage run by the Upchurchs' son-in-law and daughter, Frank and Allie Mae Weise. Although the Berachah Junior Kingdom was an orphanage the Weises did not allow the children to be adopted (Betts 1993:18). This philosophy came from Upchurch himself and maintained by his daughter. The orphanage operated until 1942.

Upchurch requested that the facilities be donated to the Christian Missionary Alliance, who took it over and used it as a training facility. The back forty acres were sold in 1945 to Mr. Eaves (Tarrant County Deed Book 1692:299). In 1948, this tract of land was developed into College Hills, a housing development (Tarrant County Deed Book 3880:182). The rest of the property remained in use by the Christian Missionary Alliance until 1962, when Fred Mayer and Elizabeth Mayer Boeckman purchased the remaining thirty-one acres. In 1965, Arlington State College acquired twenty-nine acres from Mayer and Boeckman to expand their facilities (Tarrant County Deed Book 4073:418). Arlington State College eventually became the University of Texas at Arlington and a large apartment complex for the school was built on the majority of the property. The property surrounding the cemetery is partially owned by UTA and the City of Arlington. The portion owned by the city has been turned into a city park, Doug Russell Park.

CHAPTER 5

ARCHAEOLOGY

This chapter details the results of archaeological investigations from the 2003 and 2004 UTA field schools and the results of the artifact analysis. The first section of this chapter gives a brief description of the excavations and the features uncovered. The final section of this chapter details the analysis of the various artifacts recovered.

5.1 Excavations and Features

The trinomial assigned to Berachah Rescue Home site by the Texas Historical Commission is 41TR217. The 2003 and 2004 field seasons focused on recovering intact features from the portion of the site that has been least modified by construction activities. In total, for both field seasons, 13 units (XU), 53 test pits (TP), and 31 shovel tests were intuitively placed on the property in order to cover as much area as possible and to investigate areas thought to possess the greatest artifact density and features (Figures 5.1 and 5.2). Only a small percentage of the original site was available for analysis, as most of the site sits under a large apartment complex and other urban developments. The site that was available for investigation had been heavily disturbed by the expansion of university, as well as the city of Arlington. As discussed in Chapter 2, the excavation units were typically 1 meter (m) by 1 m, (3.28 by 3.28 feet (ft)) but several were extended by 50 centimeters (cm) (1.64 ft) in order to further explore a feature that was encountered. Each test pit was 1 m by 1 m (3.28 by 3.28 ft) and were intuitively placed, and concentrated near features identified during the pedestrian survey.

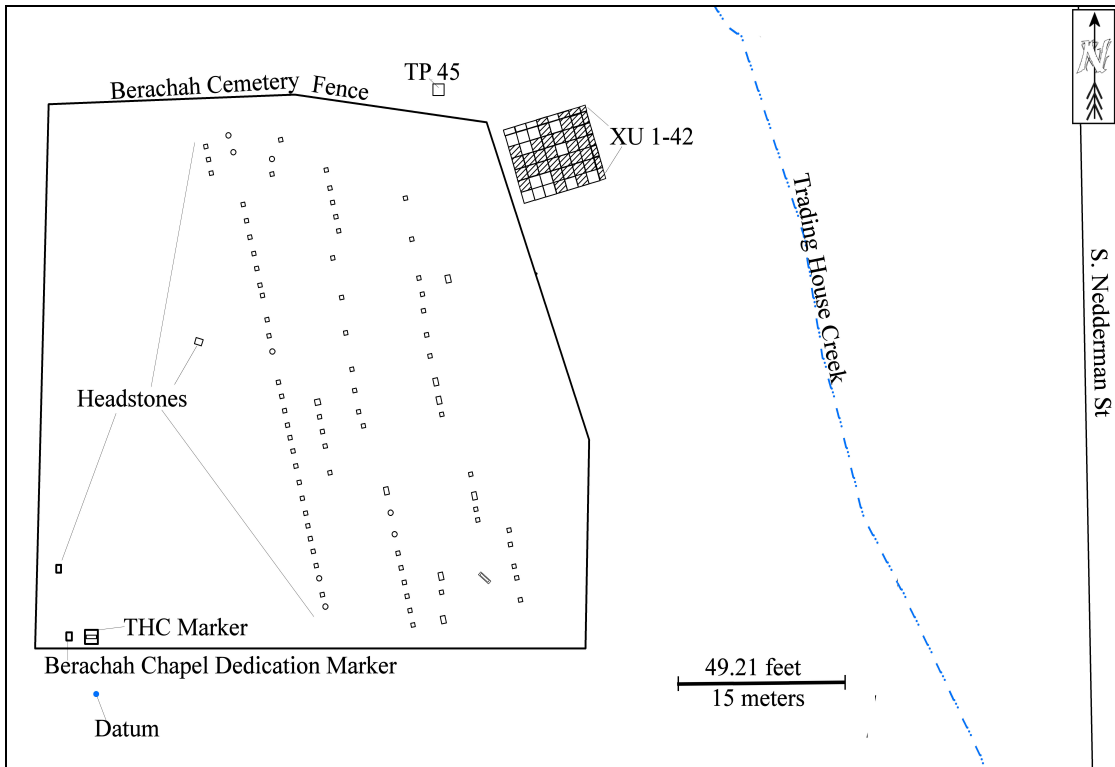


Figure 5.1. Plan map showing the location of excavation units (XU), TP 45, THC Marker, and Datum in relation to the Berachah Cemetery and Trading House Creek.

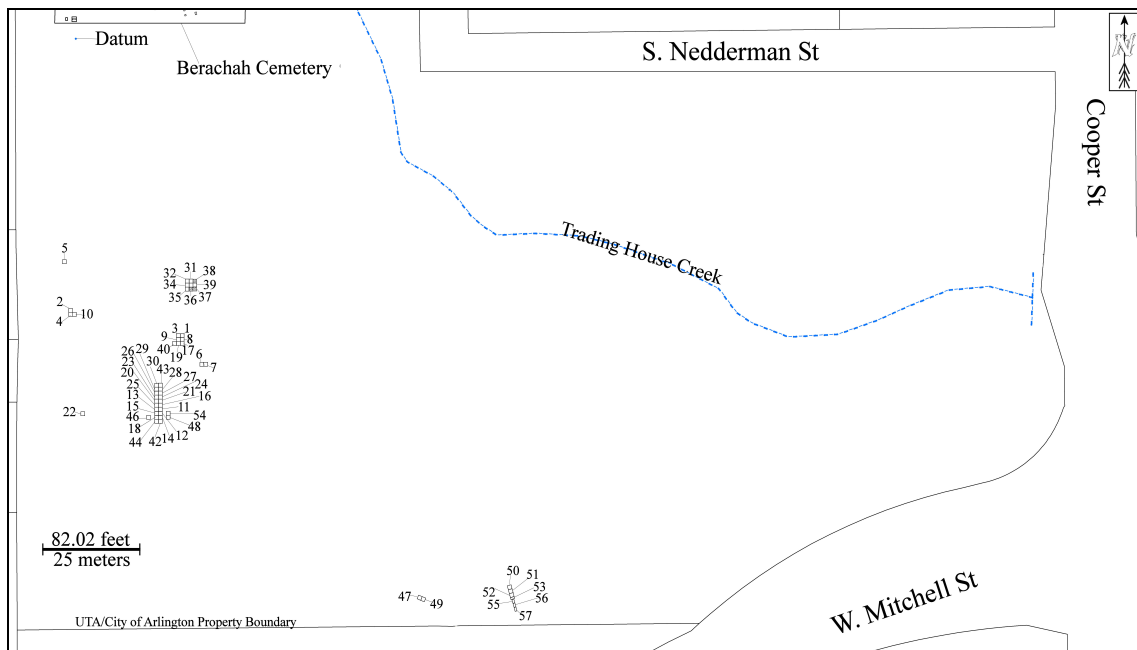


Figure 5.2. Plan map showing the locations of test pits excavated during the 2003 and 2004 field schools on UTA property in the park.

The cemetery is one of few features of the site that is intact, due to the fact that it is protected by the fence. The excavations continued in the units and test pits until historic artifacts were no longer encountered, typically between Levels 2 and 4. TPs 9, 31, 32, 33, and 34 were excavated to deeper depths, Levels 11 to 14, to investigate features and will be discussed in more detail below. The soil matrix in each of the units was a dark brown to very dark brown sandy or loamy clay. Several units did contain patches of yellowish red sand, but this soil type was not very common. In addition to the units, several features like the cemetery, a brick walkway, some foundations, and a various brick features, were still partially intact at the site. A discussion of these features follows.

5.1.1 Chapel Foundation-Feature 1

The foundation to a small chapel dedicated to Upchurch by the residents of Berachah Rescue Home is located on the east fence line of the cemetery and 15 m southwest of Trading House Creek. This feature, designated Feature 1, was investigated in 2003. A block grid of excavation units was laid out over the foundation, and 13 units were opened for excavation, four of which were extended by 50 cm (Figure 5.3). The foundation of the chapel is 4 m (13.12 ft) wide by 6 m (16.69 ft) long and approximately 60 cm (1.94 ft) thick (Figure 5.3). Artifacts found in the excavations consisted of a variety of modern trash, mainly beer bottles, as the chapel had become a popular spot for nighttime activities for local youth in the 1960s. The vandalism was the main reason that the university had the building removed. In addition to the modern debris, the artifacts consisted mainly of architectural debris with a few domestic items. The main types of architectural debris recovered were pieces of asbestos tile, wire nails, pieces of broken brick, asphalt shingles, and pieces of yellow flat pane glass. The yellow glass was identified as part of the stained glass that adorned the window at the front of the chapel. The domestic artifact types recovered were from glass containers (89.3% of that was modern glass of amber or clear color). Excavations on the northwest side of the chapel foundation indicated that the concrete was over 3 feet thick. This is an unusually thick foundation and may indicate that the builders were

concerned with potential flooding issues from Trading House Creek. Excavations on the interior and exterior of the building did not show great differences in matrix or artifact densities. Unfortunately, the destruction of the building by a bulldozer may have destroyed any clear artifact patterns that might have suggested special activity areas. Additionally during the field season Feature numbers 4 and 7 were assigned to sandy matrixes found in XU 7 and XU 25, yet further analysis determined them to be matrix patches of little significance.

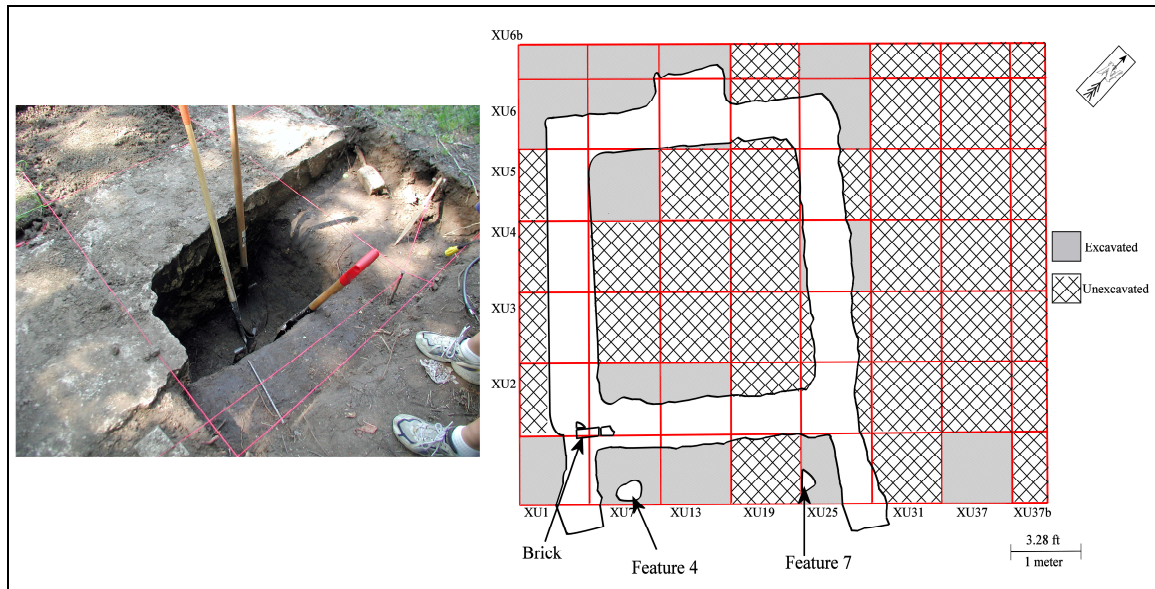


Figure 5.3. Feature 1 the Chapel Foundation and Features 4 and 7 located in the block excavation units with picture showing the thickness of the foundation. View is looking at XU 6 and XU 12 and their extensions.

5.1.2 Concrete Debris with Date Imprinted-Feature 2

Feature 2 was located during the pedestrian survey and consisted of pieces of concrete debris with rebar. TPs 1, 3, 8, and 9 were placed on the feature and exposed several large pieces of concrete, all in disturbed context (Figure 5.4). Excavations did reveal an interesting feature, a date on a portion of the displaced concrete foundation. The date 7-11-39 was carved into the cement and was clearly imprinted when the foundation was still wet. This structure foundation, therefore is younger than Berachah Rescue Home, which suggests that this was part of a building associated with the Berachah Junior Kingdom. Artifacts recovered from the

test pits around this feature consisted of a variety of domestic and architectural debris. The architectural artifacts were fragments of concrete, asphalt shingles, brick fragments, ceramic tile, window glass, and wire nails. These artifacts are consistent with a building, which was clearly bulldozed and moved from its original location. The domestic artifacts recovered consisted of glass shards from containers, ceramic sherds, some miscellaneous metal, golf ball fragments, miscellaneous plastic items, and unidentified rubber fragments. This feature and associated artifacts are most probably the remains of a house. Interestingly, the informants could not provide any information about a house or building in this general area of the site. Additional archaeological investigations, however, may have uncovered the original location of this house. This is discussed below. TP 40 was opened to the south of TP 9 and a brick uncovered in Level 2 was assigned Feature 8. However, further excavation revealed that it was not an intact feature. This appeared to be a brick from the house that was displaced during the bulldozing activities that leveled the building.

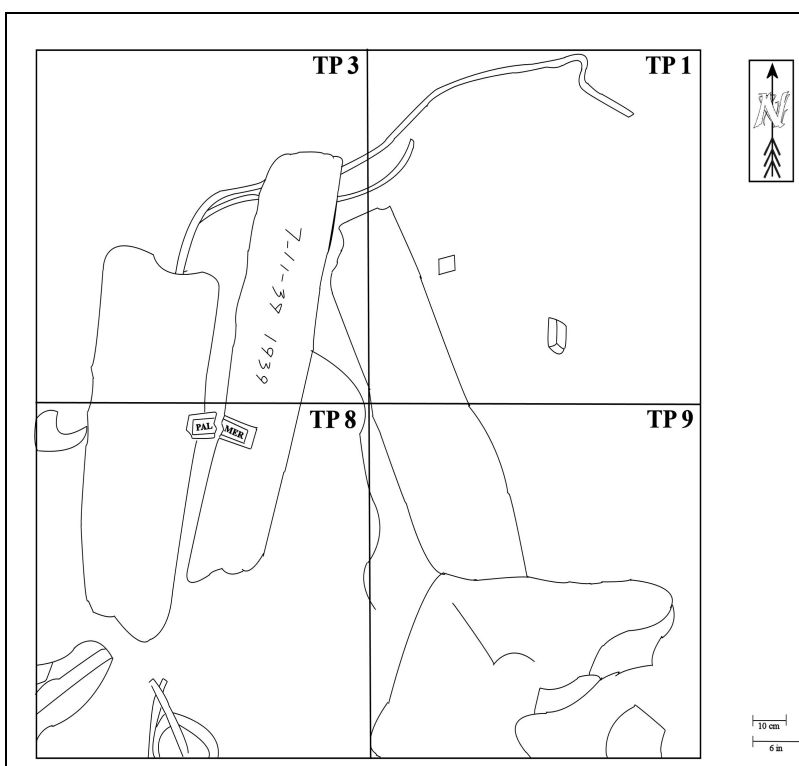


Figure 5.4. Feature 2, large pieces of concrete with rebar in TPs 1, 3, 8, and 9.

5.1.3 Graveyard Wall-Feature 3

A small rock wall was identified within the modern cemetery fence line and was designated Feature 3. Although no excavation units were placed within the cemetery boundaries, the rock wall was uncovered and cleaned with trowels by a team of students. A plan map was made of the rock wall and was tied into the block excavations placed over the Chapel Foundation (Feature 1). The wall is 13.2 m (43.3 ft) in length and is located approximately 9 m (29.5 ft) south of XU 1 (Figure 5.5). The rock wall was built using sandstone rocks. The wall appears to have been two to three courses high; however, it is severely damaged. The wall most likely represents the original limits of the cemetery. The intact portion of the sandstone wall is all that remains of the historic cemetery boundary. A visual inspection of the cemetery revealed no further evidence of a rock wall or sandstone rocks that were removed from a wall. It is suspected that the rock wall was removed during modern times to facilitate the clearing of the cemetery.

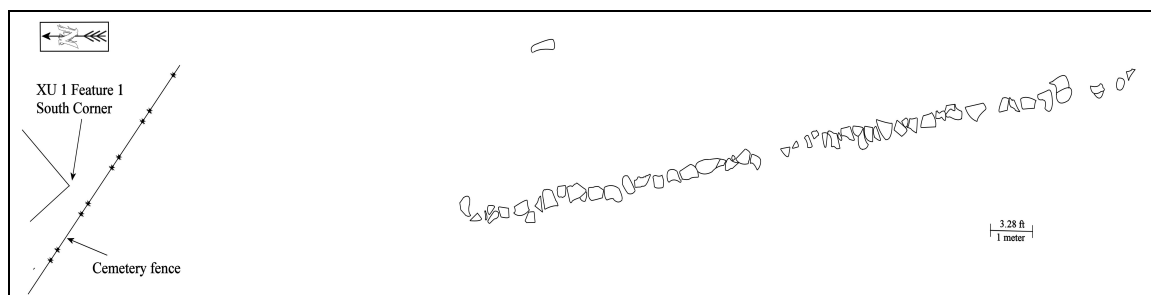


Figure 5.5. Plan map of rock wall (Feature 3) in relation to XU 1 and Feature 1.

5.1.4 Fence Post-Feature 5

TPs 2, 4, and 10 were opened to the northwest of TP 1 and on the west side of the North/South baseline concentrated around several positive shovel tests. Artifacts recovered from these units were mixed, with both modern and historic material culture present. Brick fragments, ceramics, glass, nails, and charcoal were all recovered from TPs 2, 4, and 10. In Level 4 of TP 2, the bottom of a fence post was uncovered and was designated Feature 5. The fence post was intrusive into Level 5. Further investigations in the area around the fence post

did not uncover any materials associated with this feature. Unfortunately, the orientation of the fence could not be determined. Given the location of the feature, it appears that this fence may have been associated with the nearby house discussed above.

5.1.5 Walkway-Feature 6

A brick walkway was located during the pedestrian survey and designated Feature 6. A total of 23 test pits were opened on and around this feature. The walkway, as mentioned before, is likely associated with the house that was built in 1939 that was bulldozed (Feature 2). The brick walkway is approximately 8 m (26.24 ft) long and approximately 1 m (3.28 ft) wide. The bricks are laid in a stack bond pattern that is a very common and simple pattern (Taly 2001:2.17) (Figure 5.6). This pattern consists of four bricks laid end to end with an outer row of bricks lining both sides turned 90 degrees from the other bricks. The bricks were all the same type, red unstamped, and consistent with early to mid 20th century types. Artifacts from the test pits placed on and around this feature consisted of both domestic and architectural classes. A nearly complete ceramic vessel was recovered from TP 25; it was identified as a Frankoma cup from the late 1930s and will be discussed in more detail in the ceramic analysis section of this chapter. The dating of this artifact, however, is consistent with the date on the displaced foundation (Feature 2) and further supports the argument that the house was originally from this location. At the southern end of the walkway a stone stoop was encountered that would have been under an entrance to the house. Three test pits were placed adjacent to the walkway to look for artifacts swept off the porch. However, these units proved unsuccessful for intact artifacts. The materials encountered were consistent with the bulldozing activities discussed previously. The artifacts recovered from these three units were mainly architectural debris of windowpane glass, wire nails, and a wire fence staple. The only domestic artifacts recovered from these test pits, were bottle/vessel glass, mainly amber in color and modern in nature. This suggests that the area on both sides of the walkway were disturbed. It is interesting that the walkway was left intact.



Figure 5.6. Feature 6 the brick walkway showing the stack bond pattern. This feature is probably associated with Feature 2 and both are most likely the remains of a house that was associated with Berachah Junior Kingdom.

5.1.6 Concrete with Rebar-Feature 9

TP 29 was opened as part of the exploration of the brick walkway. The purpose of this unit was to determine the limits of the walkway. In Level 3, a concrete block with rebar was uncovered and designated Feature 9. Initially, this was believed to be an intact portion of the house foundation, however, additional test pits (TP 30 and TP 43) failed to reveal more of this feature. It was determined that the concrete and rebar were not found in situ and most probably represents architectural debris from the bulldozing event. The concrete and rebar were consistent with the types found in Feature 2. Features 2, 6, and 9 all appear to be associated with the unidentified house from 1939 that was associated with Berachah Junior Kingdom. All the artifacts from these test pits were similar in nature, consisting mainly of wire nails, clear glass, and a few pieces of undecorated whiteware ceramics.

5.1.7 Circular Brick Feature-Feature 10

Feature 10 was identified during the pedestrian survey and was explored thoroughly. The feature consists of bricks stacked in a circular fashion. The upper most ring of the bricks had a diameter of nearly 2 m (6.56 ft) (Figure 5.7). The bricks were not held together with any mortar and as the test pits continued down the diameter of the circular feature decreased. The

bricks were stacked on top of each other and made a cone shaped, brick-lined hole in the ground. All the bricks in this feature were unstamped bricks. This feature is extremely unusual and initially appeared to be a well or silo of some type. However, the fact that the bricks were laid without mortar makes these interpretations somewhat unlikely. Also of interest, none of the informants remembered this feature, or the presence of a well or silo on this section of the property. All three informants did confirm that the home had city water supplying the facility.

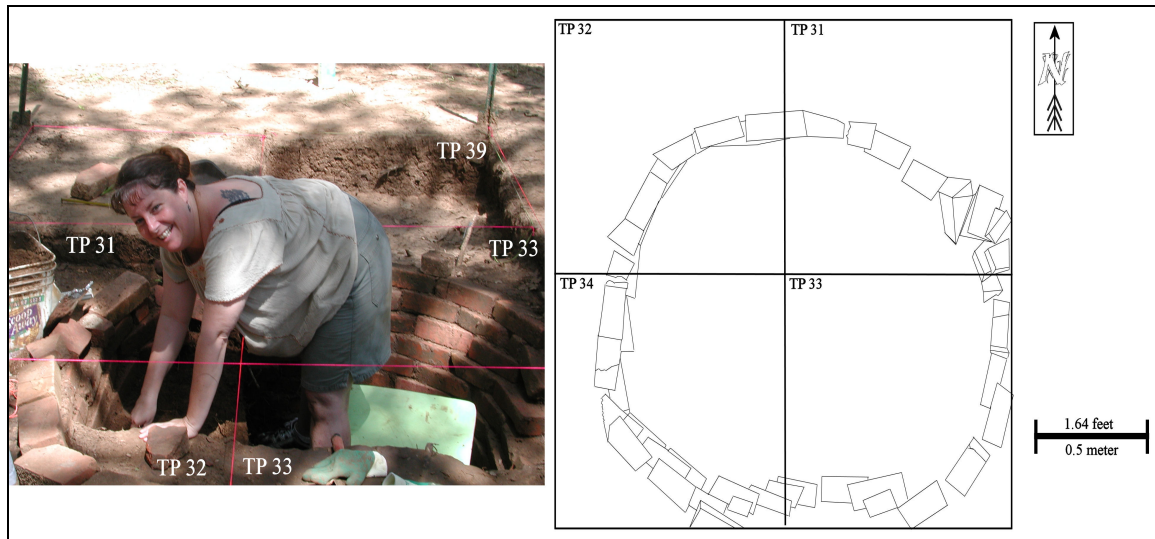


Figure 5.7. Feature 10, circular brick feature showing the test pits opened and the picture shows how the brick feature narrows in diameter with depth.

The test pits opened around Feature 10 were 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 39. TPs 31-34 were opened directly on top of the feature and were excavated past Level 14. The feature was very difficult to excavate and several levels of artifacts were combined from these test pits during the excavation process. A review of the artifacts shows a good mixture of modern and historic debris. It is very likely that this feature was filled in with trash. At a depth of approximately 2 m (6.56 ft) the water table was reached and excavations were terminated. The base of this feature was not found. The function of this feature unfortunately is unknown. There are no known comparable features of this sort in the area or in the historic archaeological literature for North Texas. The form and the underground nature of the feature, however,

suggests that it was probably constructed to store something. The Principal Investigator, M. Kathryn Brown reported the feature did indeed hold water for some time, as the 2004 field season was plagued by much rain. In fact, a sump pump had to be used to remove the water so the units could be back filled at the end of the season.

5.1.8 Pipe-Feature 11

During the pedestrian survey, a small metal water pipe was identified and designated Feature 11. TPs 50-53 were opened in this area to explore the feature. The pipe was partially exposed on the surface and continued south/southeast to Trading House Creek. Further investigations revealed that it crossed the creek; however, the origins of the pipe could not be determined without excavations on City of Arlington property. The pipe was probably a water line that brought city water to the structures on the west side of the creek.

5.1.9 Brick Feature-Feature 12

A small concentration of bricks was located during the pedestrian survey and was given Feature number 12. TPs 47 and 49 were opened on top of this feature to explore it further. Within Level 1, a concentration of artifacts was uncovered. The artifacts were mainly of the architectural nature, but some glass and ceramics were recovered, as well as nails and brick fragments. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered from these two test pits and most artifacts appear to be modern in origin. The exploration of the feature revealed that there were ten unstamped bricks in a line (Figure 5.8). It is interesting to note that no discernable pattern or purpose could be determined from the excavations. One plausible explanation for this feature is that this could be the border of a flowerbed or garden, however, no other evidence was found in support of this. What is known is that these bricks were purposely placed in a line and not haphazardly tossed into the area. The informants could not shed light on this feature and its location is not near any of the identified buildings discussed in Chapter 4. The bricks are consistent with the type found in Features 6 and 10, implying contemporary construction periods.



Figure 5.8. Feature 12, a small concentration of ten bricks in a line.

5.1.10 Brick Feature-Feature 13

During the exploration of Feature 11, another concentration of brick was revealed and TPs 50 through 53 and 55 through 57 were opened to reveal the extent of the feature. This brick feature was composed of multiple types of brick, including Palmer, Ferris, three-hole brick, and unstamped bricks (Figure 5.9). The mixture of bricks is somewhat odd, suggesting that they may have been collected from multiple structures and brought to this location for some purpose. This feature, like Feature 12, may delineate a flowerbed or garden, or might represent a play area for children. The bricks were not laid out in any specific pattern and no other features were identified around it. Additionally, when the feature was shown to the three informants, none of them had any recollection of this. This suggests that both Feature 12 and 13 maybe more modern in date, possibly brick remnants from bulldozed buildings there were placed in this area for some purpose, possibly a temporary storing location, for some future intended use. The artifacts recovered from these test pits were consistent with artifacts recovered from other test pits. There was a mixture of architectural and domestic artifacts of modern and historic origins.

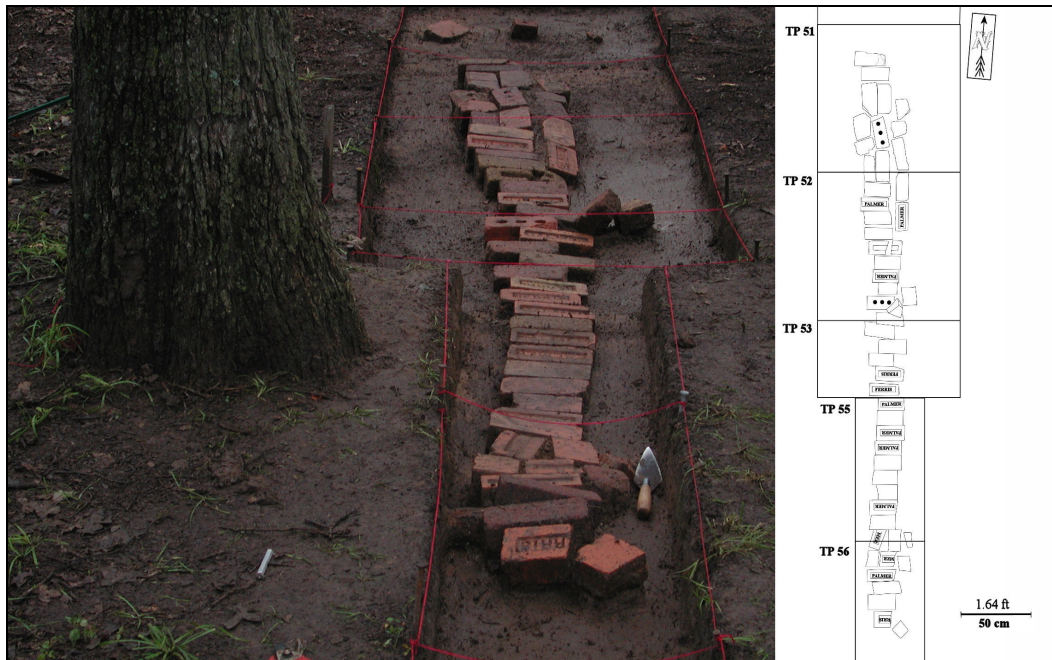


Figure 5.9. Feature 13, brick feature composed of several types of brick with no specific pattern.

5.2 Artifacts Recovered from Excavations

As part of each field school, the students conducted a preliminary analysis and labeling of the artifacts recovered from the excavations. The author conducted the formal analysis later with the assistance of a select few undergraduate students. The formal analysis was modeled after the artifact analysis conducted on the Nance Farm materials by Kerry Boutte (2007:88). The historic artifacts were sorted into broad categories; glass, metal, ceramics, and special domestic items were useful in the chronology assessments of the site (Figure 5.1).

Table 5.1. Example of Artifact Classification System.

UNIT	LEVEL	MATERIAL	CLASSIFICATION	TYPE	SUBTYPE	OTHER DESIGNATIONS AS NEEDED	COUNT
XU13	2	METAL	ARCHITECTURE	NAIL	WIRE	COLOR, PORTION COMPLETE, INCOMPLETE ETC	NUMBER OF SPECIMENS REPRESENTED WITHIN THIS PROVENANCE

The artifact assemblage from Berachah Rescue Home complimented the excavation data and supported the assessment that many of the excavation units were disturbed in nature. Clearly, the stratigraphic integrity of the site was impacted by the growth of the city and university, although several features appeared to be in situ and intact with artifacts and overlain by modern debris. The informants also support this assessment and reported that all of the buildings that remained on the property owned by UTA and by the City of Arlington were demolished in the 1960s and 1970s. The use of a bulldozer was employed to demolish the Prayer Chapel near the cemetery (Feature 1), the structure associated with the brick walkway (Feature 6), and the two-story Printing Office at the intersection of Mitchell and Cooper. This type of demolition can disturb the top 10 to 30 cm (3.93 to 11.8 in) of topsoil, oftentimes mixing up modern and historic artifacts. This mixing of artifacts is apparent in many of the units as historic artifacts were frequently found in levels higher than modern material culture.

Because of the disturbed nature of the stratigraphy, the artifact analysis became critical for chronological purposes. The use of established chronologies specific to artifact classes can also be useful in identifying historic life styles and activities. Unfortunately, not much research has been done archaeologically on 20th century sites. The Berachah Rescue Home can be classified as a 20th century site with a few turn of the century artifacts. This makes the work at the Berachah Rescue Home interesting and important. The artifact analysis from this site can be used as a model for future work on 20th century archaeological sites.

5.2.1 Ceramics

A total of 280 ceramic sherds were recovered from the Berachah Rescue Home excavations. No complete ceramic vessels were recovered. The ceramics were separated into four subtypes: whitewares, stoneware, porcelain/china, and earthenware. The whitewares consists of ironstone and a variety of white fine earthenware. The earthenware consists of coarse earthenware. The ceramic assemblage consisted of (n=143) 51.1% of whiteware, (n=12) 4.3% stoneware, (n=51) 15.3% porcelain and (n=31) 11.1% earthenware. Both the whiteware

and stoneware subtypes typically date from the mid-18th century into the 20th century (Rosenberg and Kvietok 1981:67-69). The stoneware sherds have two different glazes, the first is a grey salt glaze, and the second is a brown salt glaze to the interior and exterior of the sherds. Only 12 of the 280 ceramic artifacts recovered were stoneware with these types of glazes, suggesting that this was not a common type of vessel and was probably replaced by more modern glass or plastic by the turn of the century.

Excavations recovered 19 pieces of decorated ceramics, five of these decorated sherds exhibited evidence of maker's marks. Of the five maker's marks, four were unidentifiable due to the small size of the sherd. The identified maker's mark was a Harkers Pottery mark from 1890 (Lang and Denker 1995:139; Kovel and Kovel 1953:160). The mark consists of a bow and arrow with the words semi-porcelain above the arc of the bow (Figure 5.10). There were two versions of this mark from 1890. The first has the bow and arrow is pointing up with the company's initials HR CO below the symbol (Lang and Denker 1995:139). The second has the bow and arrow is pointing down with the company's initials HR CO above the symbol (Kovel and Kovel 1953:160). The maker's mark recovered from TP 3 has the bow and arrow pointing up.

One almost complete ceramic cup was recovered from TP 43. The cup was reconstructed and identified as Frankoma pottery (Figure 5.11). John Frank started Frankoma pottery in Norman, Oklahoma in 1933 and the company continues to produce quality ceramics (Frankoma.com 2009). The cup recovered from the excavations has a pattern incised on the outside and resembles patterns from Frankoma Mayan/Aztec dinnerware collection. The reconstructed cup has a tan interior with a green exterior. Much of the incised exterior pattern is missing, but portions of the iconographic symbols can still be identified. The Mayan/Aztec collection was introduced 1947 and was made of a light tan color Ada clay until 1955 (Sindee99's Old Treasure Cove 2008). This collection was one of the most popular made by the company. The cup was recovered from a test pit, located at the end of the Feature 6 (the brick walkway). The dating of this artifact supports the excavation data from this area. This artifact

along with the date carved into Feature 2, make a compelling case that the structure associated with these features was built in 1939 and was occupied through the 1940s.

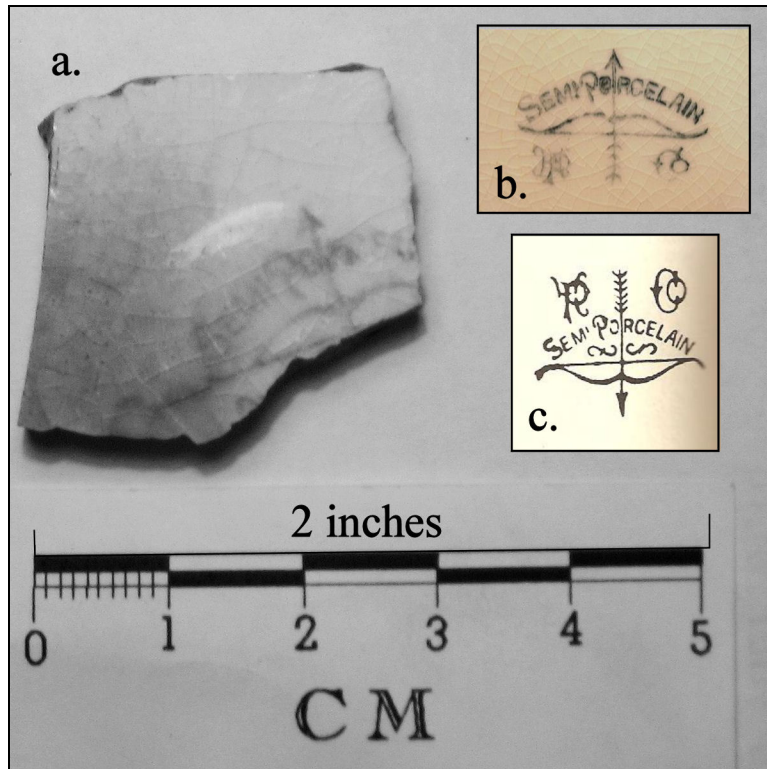


Figure 5.10. (a.) Whiteware sherd with Harkers Pottery Makers Mark from Berachah Rescue Home excavations, (b.) 1890 makers mark from Harkers pottery (Lang and Denker 1995:139) (c.) second variation of the Harkers Pottery makers mark from 1890 (Kovel and Kovel 1953:160).

The majority of the ceramic forms were unidentifiable with a few diagnostics. The vessel forms that appear to be present at Berachah Rescue Home include stoneware storage jars, crocks, jugs, and bottles. The diagnostic sherds of whiteware represent a number of ceramic forms including cups, saucers, bowls, and plates. The porcelain/china assemblage consisted primarily of plates, of special interest, a soup tureen lid with two gold bands on the edge was found at the site. The entire assemblage represents mainly primarily utilitarian wares with a few porcelain tablewares, which is expected from a residential site. The assemblage is consistent with a late 19th through the mid 20th century site where residents came from different socio-economic classes.

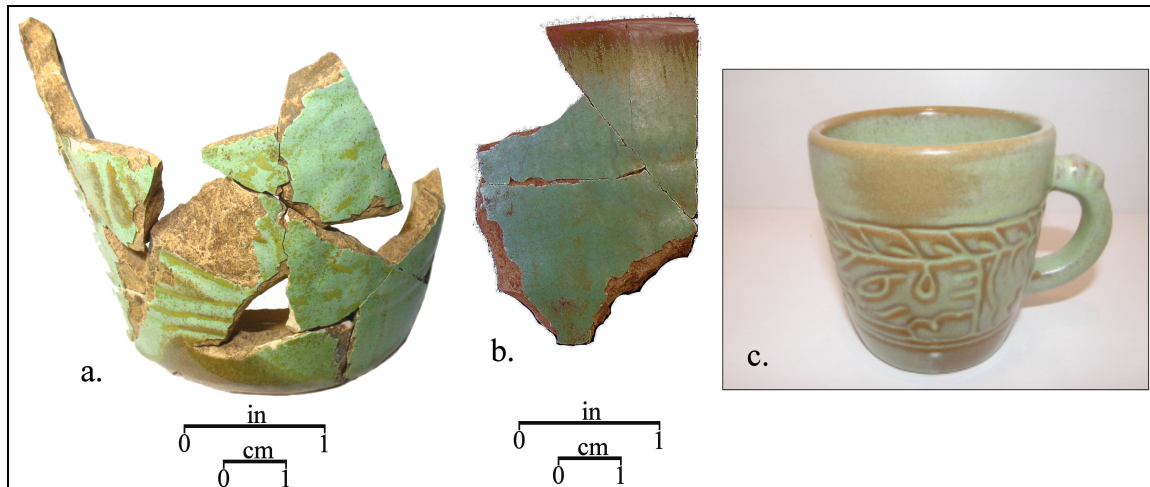


Figure 5.11. (a.) reconstructed base and body of Frankoma cup from TP 43, (b.) reconstructed rim pieces to the same cup from TP43, (c.) example of Frankoma prairie green Mayan/Aztec coffee mug.

5.2.2 Glass

A total of 3,261 pieces of glass were recovered from and excavations at Berachah Rescue Home. Using Randall Moir's (1988:263) model for distinguishing between flat/window glass and vessel/bottle glass, the assemblage produced 2,665 pieces of vessel/bottle glass, 584 pieces of window glass, and 12 pieces of light bulb glass. Most of the window glass found at the site was tinted or colored slightly green or bluish green. This made the window glass visibly distinguishable, in most cases, from clear container glass (Moir 1988:263). By placing each glass piece on white paper, one is able to determine if the glass shard was tinted. For glass shards less than 20 millimeters (mm) (0.787 inch (in)), both sides were examined for uniform thickness. Window glass is uniform in thickness, while container glass is more variable. The light bulb glass was easy to identify by the cloudy clear color and thin curved form.

5.2.2.1 Container Glass

The vessel/bottle glass assemblage consisted of aqua, amber, violet, green, light green, pink, purple, yellow amber, milk glass, and clear colored glass. An examination of the color is important as it can provide information pertaining to chronology. Table 5.2 presents the counts for the colored glass shards. Black/dark olive glass was primarily used for wine and champagne

bottles between 1815 and 1885 (Rosenberg and Kvietok 1981: 39). The violet colored glass indicates a strong manganese content that was used to decolorize the glass and dates primarily between 1880 and 1925 (Newman 1970). Manganese was replaced by selenium to decolorize glass during World War I, when German producers cut the supply of manganese. Amber colored glass reflects this change (Rosenberg Kvietok 1981:39). Brown glass used for bottles became popular in the mid- to late 1800's. Milk glass was very popular in the United States between 1895 and 1910 simply because it was a cheap substitute for porcelain. Milk glass is a typical turn of the century artifact type at historical sites (Newbound and Newbound 1995:7). Nearly 90 percent of the color assemblage is amber, aqua, and clear dating the majority of the assemblage to the 20th century. The minor occurrence of glass colors like violet and green as well as of milk glass represents the beginnings of a turn of the century occupation at the site. The entire glass assemblage is consistent with the historic data suggesting a late 19th century through the mid 20th century occupation.

Table 5.2. Colors of Vessel/Bottle Glass at Berachah Rescue Home.

Color	N=	Percent
Amber	332	12.5
Aqua	255	9.6
Clear	1802	67.6
Violet	3	0.1
Green	124	4.7
Light Green	77	2.9
Pink	13	0.5
Purple	11	0.4
Yellow Amber	4	0.2
Milk Glass	44	1.7
	2665	100.0

The glass assemblage contained beer bottles, Dr. Pepper and Coke a Cola bottles, mason jars, and various other containers. The large majority of the glass shards were non-diagnostic due to their small size and the absence of diagnostic markings. Several pieces of a Ball Perfect Mason Jar #3 were recovered from XU 12 Level 3, which is part of Feature 1. Glass shards from canning jars were expected given that the property had a canning operation. The

embossing of Ball Perfect Mason on the jars was started in 1910 and continued to 1960 (Balljars.net 2009).

Four complete bottles were recovered from the pedestrian survey and the excavations, as well as three intact bottlenecks. These bottles can be dated based on the production method used. Before 1903, a glass artisan individually made bottles. After 1903, machine production of bottles became popular (Rosenberg and Kvietok 1981:26). The examination of the top of a bottle or bottle fragment (where the topper fits) can provide a relative date or range of dates (Boutte 2007 109; Rosenberg and Kvietok 1981:26).

The three bottlenecks and four bottles found at the site exhibited a mold seam that extended to the very top of the bottle lip. This suggests that these bottles were machine made and therefore date post 1903 (Rosenberg and Kvietok 1981:30). Two bottlenecks and one complete bottle had a specific type of cap closure called a crown closure (Rosenberg and Kvietok 1981:32). The crown closure was patented in 1892 and is still a very common type of closure on bottles today. The other two-crown closure bottlenecks were unidentifiable to specific bottle types. However, one was clear and the other was green and may represent a soda bottle and a beer bottle. The whole bottle was a Dr. Pepper bottle with an embossed label. The embossed label dates prior to the 1950s (Dr. Pepper Museum 2008). The Dr. Pepper bottle was recovered as part of the surface collection near the banks of Trading House creek.

Additionally, three of the complete bottles had threaded closures, which were introduced around 1924 (Rosenberg and Kvietok 1981:36). Two of these bottles were amber color and based on the size and shape, most likely represent beer bottles. The third is a small complete clear bottle with "Toni 22" embossed on the base. The bottle measures 12.7 cm (5 in) by 5 cm (1.96 in) by 2.54 cm (1 in). Research could not identify the company. The dimensions of the bottle are similar to a flask or medicine bottle (Rosenberg and Kvietok 1981). These three bottles were recovered during the surface collections near Trading House Creek. The artifacts

collected near Trading House Creek may have been washed downstream and therefore could be intrusive at the site.

A small clear squared bottle measuring is 4 cm (1.57 in) by 2 cm (0.78 in) by 13.5 cm (5.3 in) was also found during the surface collections. The top of this bottle has two pronounced mold seams that extend to the top of the finished lip. There is a complete seam around the base of the bottle. Analysis indicated the inside of the bottle was not uniform and was wavy in nature and increased thickness towards the base. The glass also contained air bubbles and the number "6" was embossed on the base. The production of this bottle closely resembles a mold seam method used between 1850 and 1910 (Rosenberg and Kvietok 1981:28). The blow back mold produces seams with complete extension through the lip of the bottle and a solid seam around the base. This bottle has a lip finish similar to a patent lid, which would have been sealed by a cork. Given the inconsistencies of the inside, the air bubbles, the size, and the very pronounced seams, the bottle probably dates to the turn of the century and is an example of a tonic bottle. Since the bottle had no other diagnostic features, like embossed labels or an embossed maker's mark, a positive identification could not be made on the bottle.

The bottle assemblage at Berachah Rescue Home is not completely consistent with the strict religious ideals instilled by the founders. Many of the beer bottles can be attributed to the large urban population that has been surrounding the site since the mid 20th century. The majority bottles and bottlenecks recovered from the site represent typical and common types of bottles that would have been associated with a residential site as well as a site that is now surrounded by a modern urban area.

5.2.2.2 Architectural Glass

A useful model for establishing chronologies for historic sites was also established by Randall Moir. This predictive model allows the researcher to date lower to middle class rural dwellings, based upon the thickness of the window glass shards a date range can be assigned (Moir 1988:271). His study established temporal and socioeconomic markers that are useful for

dating 19th century and early 20th century archaeological sites (Moir 1987:73). There were two colors of window glass recovered from the excavations, light aqua and yellow amber. Of the assemblage, 422 shards were light aqua and 162 were yellow amber. The light aqua shards of window glass had thicknesses that ranged between 1.7 mm (0.07 in) and 2.7 mm (0.11 in).

According to Moir's predictive model for dating lower to middle class rural dwellings, 1.9 through 2.7 mm thick shards would date from 1920 to 1980+ (Moir 1988:271). Shards that range from 1.7 to 1.9 mm would date to the late 19th to the turn of the 20th century. The window glass assemblage from Berachah Rescue Home has shards in both categories, which is consistent with the other dating evidence at the site.

The yellow amber glass in the assemblage was identified as window glass belonging to the chapel. All of the yellow amber glass was recovered from the excavation units at the chapel foundation. The yellow amber glass all had a thickness of 2.7 mm (0.11 in), dating it to the mid 20th century. This yellow amber window glass was probably the stained window glass to Upchurch's private prayer chapel that was demolished sometime in the late 1960s or 1970s by the university (Manion and Dolph 1979:5). The light aqua glass shards also are consistent with the turn of the century through the mid 20th century dates. This type of window glass would have been found on almost all other buildings at the facility and it is impossible to know what structures they were associated.

5.2.3 Special Domestic Items

5.2.3.1 Marbles

Five glass marbles were also recovered from the site, as well as a black glass spherical object with two flat, smooth surfaces (Figure 5.12). All of the marbles and the black spherical object are machine made. This is evident because these objects do not have a pontil, the rough spot or scare from shearing the glass of its cane (Block 2002:13). Machine made marbles were almost exclusively produced in the United States during the first half of the 20th century (Block 2002:76). The marbles in the artifact assemblage were analyzed for morphological and stylistic

characteristics. Two marbles with a swirl pattern were recovered from at the site. The first of these was recovered from TP 24 (Figure 5.12d) and measures 15.5 mm (0.61 in) in diameter. The artifact was opaque with swirls and exhibited evidence of heavy use as it contained numerous nicks and scratches quite possibly from game play. The second swirl patterned marble (Figure 5.12a) was recovered from TPs 31-34 and measured 16.7 mm (0.65 in) in diameter. This marble also showed evidence of heavy use. The swirl pattern on both of these marbles is very common and difficult to positively identify.

Additionally, three solid colored marbles were recovered from the site. The first (Figure 5.12b) recovered from TP 25 measures 14.04 mm (0.55 in) in diameter. This marble is slightly translucent and is dark in color, possibly black or purple. The marble also contains numerous nicks and scratches as from repeated collisions from repeated game play. Marbles c and e in Figure 5.12 were recovered from TPs 31-34 and are solid in color and not transparent. Both marbles measure 14.3 mm (0.56 in) in diameter and resemble the size and color of the game pieces from the Master Marble Game Set from 1935. The game set came with solid colored nontransparent marbles of white, yellow, black, red, blue, and green that were used as game pieces (Block 2002:147).

A very interesting black spherical object was recovered from TPs 31-34. This object has two flat surfaces and is black in color. The artifact is slightly translucent and measures 18.1 mm (0.71 in) diameter at the round portion and 16.4 mm (0.65 in) between the two flat surfaces. The object does not have a pontil meaning that it was machine made. The rounded portions of this object appeared to be worn down, possibly from repeated use. The surface exhibited numerous scratches and small chips suggesting heavy use. This unique artifact could not be positively identified, but it is likely a game piece to a board game. The Berachah Rescue Home and later the orphanage, housed many children, and therefore, artifacts such as game pieces are expected.

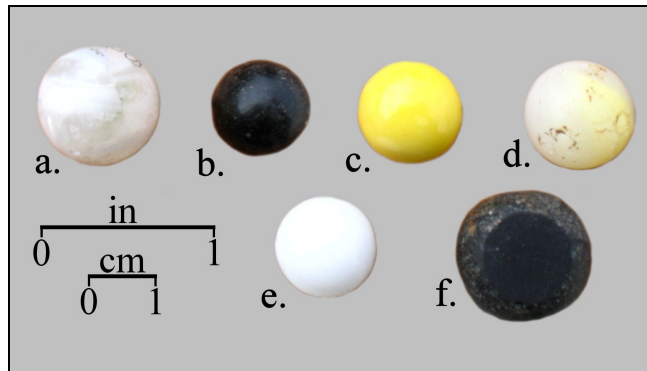


Figure 5.12. Variety of marbles from Berachah Rescue Home. (a.) opaque swirl, (b.) black solid transparent, (c.) solid yellow, (d.) opaque swirl, (e.) solid white, and (f.) black transparent object with two flat surfaces.

5.2.3.2 Buttons

Excavations from the Berachah Rescue Home recovered seven buttons. The buttons were analyzed for morphological characteristics and sorted by material type. Six of the buttons are plastic and one was aluminum. Given that six of the seven buttons are made from plastic, they would date to the 20th century when these modern synthetics were invented and became popular (Pool 1991:Figure 6). The first plastic button (Figure 5.13a) was recovered from TPs 31-34 and was a white self-shank button. The term self-shank refers to buttons where the shank was molded a part of the whole button. The shank is a loop on the back of the button that attaches it to the garment (Luscomb 2006:175-176). The button measures 10.5 mm (0.41 in) in diameter and has been deformed by heat, discouraging any identification of the mold style. This button is consistent in size and shank style with a woman's blouse buttons. Additionally, another woman's blouse button was recovered from TP 33. This button was grey in color (Figure 5.13f) and was made from a single plastic mold. This button contained two central holes that would have been threaded to attach to the garment and a pattern that is similar to a crown.

The second type of button recovered was trouser buttons. The first (Figure 5.13b) was white and was recovered from the TPs 31-34. This button has two holes in the center and measures 17.9 mm (0.7 in) in diameter. This button was also deformed by heat, making identification of the mold pattern difficult, but the size is consistent with trouser buttons. The

second trouser button (Figure 5.13g) was recovered from TPs 31-34 and measures 15.7 (0.62 in) in diameter. This black button has four symmetrical holes in the center and was produced by a single mold. These buttons are consistent with mid 20th century buttons.

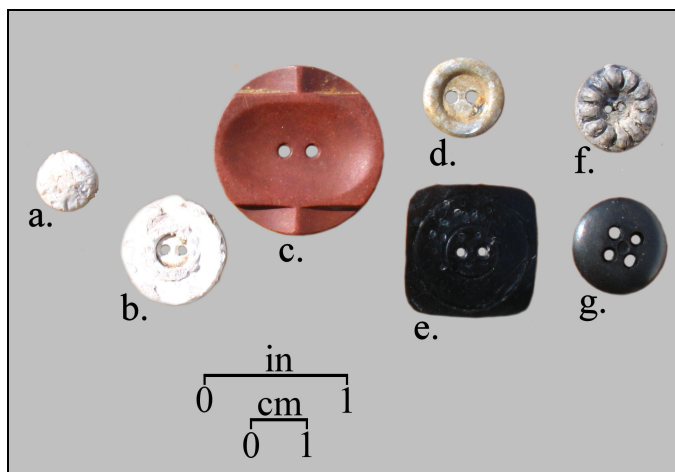


Figure 5.13. Variety of buttons from Berachah Rescue Home. (a.) Plastic Self-Shank Button (deformed by heat), (b.) Plastic Mold Trouser Button (deformed by heat), (c.) Plastic Mold Coat Button, (d.) Pressed Aluminum Button, (e.) Plastic Mold Coat Button, (f.) Plastic Mold Women's Blouse Button, (g.) Plastic Mold Trouser Button

A third type of buttons was recovered and they are consistent in size with coat buttons. These plastic buttons were produced by a single plastic mold. The first is red in color (Figure 5.13c) and was recovered from TPs 31-34. It measures 28.06 mm (1.1 in) in diameter. The second is black (Figure 5.13e) and was recovered from TP 25. It measures 22.6 mm (0.89 in) in diameter. Both buttons have uniform center holes demonstrating that they are machine made button and date to the mid 20th century.

The aluminum button was recovered from TP 25 (Figure 5.13d). This button was produced by a press mold. There are two uniform holes in the center and a diameter of 14.1 mm (0.56 in). Aluminum buttons were first manufactured in the late 19th century, but the methods of processing the metal was very expensive (Luscomb 2006:3). It was not until the mid 20th century that aluminum buttons were produced in greater quantities. All of these buttons would have been relatively common and were mass-produced representing that the occupants of a moderate lifestyle.

5.2.4 Metal Artifacts

5.2.4.1 Nails

Nails recovered from Berachah Rescue Home were first separated into one of three categories; square-cut, wire and nail fragments. Nails with a distinguishable head and tip were counted as either square-cut or wire, all others were considered fragments. A total of 1,412 nails were recovered from the excavations. The assemblage consists of five square-cut nails (0.35%), 278 wire nails (19.7%) and 1,129 nail fragments (80.0%) (97% of which are from wire nails). The square-cut nails were primarily of 7 and 8 penny common nails. These nails were recovered from TPs 21, 27, and 28 with the final 2 coming from TP 1. They were recovered from Levels 2 and 3. However, wire nails were recovered along side these and even in lower levels. TPs 21, 27, and 28 are clustered at the north end of the test pits concentrated around Feature 6 (the brick walkway), while TP 1 was associated with Feature 2 (foundation debris with 1939 date). These test pits are to the north of and downslope from the brick walkway, where the unidentified 1939 structure once stood. Taking into account this structure was bulldozed in the 1960s, the turbation of the soil and would account for why wire nails were recovered from lower levels. Bulldozing activities typically disturb the first 30 cm topsoil.

Wire nails were recovered from nearly every unit, test pit, and level. The wire nail assemblage from the site consists primarily of 2-9 penny nails, which measure 2.54 cm (1 in) to 7.6 cm (3 in) in length (as shown on Journey's conversion chart 1987:84). Nails of these sizes were used primarily for holding wallboard, wall battens on a structure, roofing, and framing. This small percentage of square-cut nails is expected for a site that dates from the late 19th through mid 20th century. Square-cut nails were being out produced by wire nails after 1890 and by the second decade of the 20th century only 8 percent of the nails produced were square-cut (Edwards and Wells 1993:18). The complete nail assemblage from the site supports a late 19th but mainly 20th century occupation.

5.2.4.2 Miscellaneous Metal

The majority of miscellaneous metal artifacts recovered from the excavations was unidentifiable and heavily corroded which made a detailed formal analysis difficult. Metal objects, especially iron, deposited in acidic soils like those at the Berachah Rescue Home, will corrode and deteriorate overtime. Only a few metal pieces were positively identifiable, unfortunately these mostly were modern. Identifiable miscellaneous metal artifacts included fence staples, bullet casings, bottle caps, pull-tabs, coins, and various metal tools.

A total of 14 fence staples were recovered from the excavations. Half of these were recovered from TPs 2 and 4. These test pits were associated with Feature 5, the fence post. These staples were all "U" shaped and ranged between 2.54 cm (1 in) and 3.81 cm (1.5 in). These are typically identified with 20th century fencing techniques and the use of mass-produced fencing like wire net.

Three .22 caliber bullet casings were recovered from the excavations. One of these, recovered from TP 12, has a "U" stamped into the base of the casing and is identical to a casing from Wards Ranch (Fontana et al. 1962:79). This was identified as a .22 caliber bullet for a long rifle with the mark of Union Metallic Cartridge Company. The cartridge dates from the 1880s through the turn of the century when the company was merged with Remington in 1920 (Fontana et al. 1962:80). The second casing was also a .22 caliber long rifle cartridge stamped with an "H" produced by Winchester during the early 20th century. This casing was found in TP 19. The final casing is 20th century in origin and is also a .22 caliber long rifle casing. "Peters HV" was stamped into the base, identifying it as a high velocity bullet produced by DuPont. This bullet was recovered from XU 18.

Ten bottle caps were recovered from the site. Of the ten, three had markings usable to make positive identification. Three of the bottle caps were from identifiable soda products, two Dr. Pepper caps, and one Pepsi Cola cap. These three date to the mid 20th century and were

from TPs 13, 27, and shovel test 54. The other bottle caps were either plain or too deteriorated to identify.

Five Aluminum pull-tabs were also encountered with the excavations at the Berachah Rescue Home. Aluminum pull-tabs are exclusively a 20th century artifact and more specifically came into use during the 1960s when they were invented (Maxwell 1993:104-105). These five artifacts were found as deep as Level 3 in TPs 4, 11,24, 28, 39, and shovel test 16.

Two coins were recovered and identified as Wheat Pennies from 1922 and 1934. Both pennies were produced during the time that Berachah Rescue Home was in operation, but they could have been deposited anytime after those dates. These coins were recovered from TPs 24 and 25, which are at the north end of Feature 6 (brick walkway).

Various tools and other miscellaneous metal objects recovered from the site include a portion of a hack saw blade, a tire iron, a luggage key, two safety pins, manufactured bolts and screws, wire, and parts to a doorknob. The majority of these artifacts were recovered from the four test pits (TPs 31-34) that were placed on Feature 10 and were recovered in the first four levels. No chronologies have been established on these artifacts and all probably date to the mid to late 20th century.

CHAPTER 6

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The identification of archaeological sites in urbanized areas is a common occurrence. Oftentimes growing population and expansion of public facilities and private residences have disturbed these sites. Prehistoric sites are oftentimes ephemeral and are in danger of disturbance or destruction. Historic sites are usually easier to recognize due to buildings and other features, however, these sites are also in danger. It has been commonplace to remove the old buildings and construct new structures. The growing population in Arlington, expansion of neighborhoods, and the growth of UTA has covered this unique site, which was almost forgotten. The only remaining undisturbed portion of the 72-acre facility is the cemetery. Berachah Rescue Home was a haven for outcast girls from all over the surrounding areas and states. James Tony Upchurch and his wife and family were able to establish an impressive facility that enabled young mothers to have a second chance at life. The home operated from 1903 to 1935 when the Great Depression finally took its toll. His daughter and her husband reopened the facilities that year, but operated it as an orphanage until 1942. Today hundreds of people pass by the site on daily basis, but very few realize the vast number of lives that were changed there. In 1981, a Texas Historical Commission historic marker was erected at the property marking the site and cemetery. UTA students who saw the need to research the cemetery and provide it with much-needed protection requested the marker for the site.

Each of the three components used in this thesis provided information about the home that contributed to a better understanding of the history. This thesis has illustrated the utility of the conjunctive approach for the analysis of historic sites. Using oral histories, historical documents, archival resources, and archaeological data combined helps the researcher reconstruct the fullest possible cultural context of historic sites. This approach was useful in the

analysis of the Berachah Rescue Home and clearly provided well-rounded data. The archival component of the research was important as it provided a basic framework for the oral histories and archaeological investigations. Through this research, it was discovered that very prominent businesspersons in the Dallas/Fort Worth area contributed to the funding of this facility. The archival research also documented first hand accounts of the founders and their beliefs and goals for doing rescue work. The deeds research set the stage for the initial timeline of the site beginning in 1903. Using the deeds and other available archived documents housed in the Special Collections at UTA, a general progression of architectural construction was established. Beyond the county documents, the use of archived data from the site itself gave the site an unbiased voice and record of the work that was done on the property. Using the home's ledgers and records, the vast number of women that the home serviced was discovered. This, in turn, allowed a better understanding of the impact of this rescue home on the local population in North Texas.

The chronology and understanding established through archival research was complimented nicely by the first hand accounts of informants. The three informants chosen for the study had a personal connection to the home. The informants were able to give accounts on daily operations, community attitudes toward the rescue home, as well as the identification and layout of buildings lost to urbanization. The informants gave a personal touch to the research and divulged information that was not recorded on deed documents, or other archival resources, and clearly was not preserved in the archaeological record. Without the involvement of the informants, the buildings captured on aerial photographs would not have been identified. The three informants also confirmed that some archaeological features explored were not associated with Berachah Rescue Home, but rather were associated with the Berachah Junior Kingdom.

The archaeological data complimented the archival data and the oral history accounts and gave a tangible record of the history of Berachah Rescue Home. Although most of the site

was destroyed, the archaeological data added information that was absent from the other two research components. Even though the site was heavily disturbed, the data collected was useful in the reconstruction of the culture history of the rescue home. A number of intact features were encountered at the site, including a brick walkway, the foundation of the chapel, and the original cemetery rock wall. Also of interest, the archaeological data uncovered evidence of a home dating to 1939, which was unknown by the informants and no record was encountered of this building in the archival search. The walkway was still intact and therefore, the original location of the structure was determined. A circular brick feature, most likely a storage silo or a well was also found and appears to be associated with this structure.

The artifact analysis from the excavations suggests a late historic date for the site, which is consistent with both the archival data and the oral histories. Many of the artifacts recovered were modern in nature, but once these are separated from the historic artifacts, some interpretation could be made. This site is an early to mid 20th century occupation and the historic artifacts recovered confirmed this. This is evident in that 98 percent of the nail assemblage was 20th century wire nails. Brick types identified at the site support this assessment as well. Although analysis of the window glass also indicated that the site was occupied in the early to mid 20th century. The ceramic assemblage presented primarily utilitarian wares and a few porcelain tablewares, which is expected at a residential site, especially one that dates from the late 19th through the mid 20th century. The dating of the bottle/vessel glass assemblage and special domestic items, such as buttons and marbles, is consistent with the other artifact classes, further supporting the chronological assessment of the site.

The purpose of this thesis project was to reconstruct as much information about Berachah Rescue Home as possible. The three research components utilized helped give life once again to an institution of great historical importance. While this site may not have changed the history of this nation, state, county, or city, it did change the lives of many men, women, and children. Although all three research components were incomplete in one way or another, the

combined data provided a much more complete understanding of the Berachah Rescue Home. The archival records were missing key details on the construction and types of buildings that once stood on the properties. The oral histories were only able to shed light on the final years of the home, as the informants were only familiar with this portion of time. The archaeological investigations could only investigate the portion of the site that remained intact. However, each of these research components provided complimentary data to the history. Each research component was necessary in a thorough investigation of this important historic archeological site and when combined and analyzed as a whole, a wonderful history of hope and second chances emerges.

APPENDIX A

ORAL HISTORY RELEASE FORM AND QUESTIONNAIRE

INTERVIEW RELEASE FORM

Project name: Historic Archaeology at the Berachah Rescue Home: A Holistic Approach

Date: _____

Interviewer: Cody S Davis

Tape number: _____

Name of person(s) interviewed: _____

Address: _____

Telephone number: _____

Date of birth: _____

By signing the form below, you give your permission for any tapes and/or photographs made during this project to be used by researchers and the public for educational purposes including publications, exhibitions, World Wide Web, and presentations. By giving your permission, you do not give up any copyright or performance rights that you may hold.

I agree to the uses of these materials described above, except for any restrictions, noted below.

Name (please print): _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Researcher's signature: _____

Date: _____

Restriction description: _____

INTERVIEW INFORMATION FORM

Full name of person interviewed: _____

Nickname, if any: _____

Date of interview: _____

Researcher's name: _____

Address of person interviewed _____

Telephone number: _____

Email: _____

Date of birth: _____ Place of birth: _____

Cultural background: _____

How many years living in this community? _____

Where else have you live? _____

Spouses and children's names (if any): _____

Occupation: _____

Education: _____

INTERVIEW CONTEXT

Location of interview: _____

Date of interview: _____

Sound conditions (background noise):- _____

Other people present: _____

Notes: _____

1. How did you or your family come know about Berachah Rescue Home?
2. What were the names of your parents and siblings?
3. What was your house like? How many rooms? Bathrooms? Electricity? Plumbing?
4. What is your religion? What church do you attend? What other churches or denominations have attended in the past?
5. What were the perceptions and attitudes the community had about Berachah Rescue Home? The Founders? The girls?
6. Describe your earliest memories at the Berachah property.
7. How do you think today's society would feel about Berachah if it were open now?
8. Describe how your family felt about the work that was being done at the home.
9. What memory stands out the most about your experiences at the home?
10. Will you draw a map of how you remember the layout of the property? Buildings?

APPENDIX B

DORTHY UPCHURCH BETTS INTERVIEW

✓

INTERVIEW RELEASE FORM

Project name: Historic Archaeology at the Berachah Rescue Home: A Holistic Approach

Date: 2/13/08

Interviewer: Cody S Davis

Tape number: MP3 File -

Name of person(s) interviewed: Dorothy Upchurch Betts

Address: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Telephone number: [REDACTED]

Date of birth: 5

By signing the form below, you give your permission for any tapes and/or photographs made during this project to be used by researchers and the public for educational purposes including publications, exhibitions, World Wide Web, and presentations. By giving your permission, you do not give up any copyright or performance rights that you may hold.

I agree to the uses of these materials described above, except for any restrictions, noted below.

Name (please print): DOROTHY U. BETTS

Signature: Dorothy U. Betts

Date: 2-13-08

Researcher's signature: Cody S Davis

Date: 2-13-08

Restriction description: _____

OCT 12 2007

APPROVED BY THE UTA - IRB
The IRB approval for this consent
Document will expire on

OCT 11 2008

The Following is a transcription of an interview with Mrs. Dorothy Betts on 2/13/08.
The interview took place at 3:05 pm at her home in Arlington, TX.

Transcribed by Cody S. Davis

2/26/08

Edited by Cody S. Davis – 2/27/08

DAVIS: This is twelve [mistake by interviewer. Actually was February 13, 2008] thirteen thousand eight, interviewing with Mrs. Dorothy Betts, at her residence, its two...three o five. So, basically, that's all this is saying is that you are going to give me permission this for educational purposes, publications, and you're not giving up any of your copyrighted work that you hold, so I just need you to fill out this first three right there.

BETTS: Ok...[chair wrestling] lets see two...thirteen?

DAVIS: Yes, mam...And I sign the bottom part...ok...the first part is just some basic biographical information, I know you've got some of it in there, but I've got to keep it standardized [Laughter] for everybody...Date of birth?

BETTS: Seven six twenty-five

DAVIS: Seven six twenty-five ...and place of birth?

BETTS: Arlington, Texas

DAVIS: Arlington

BETTS: Umhuh, you can put Cooper Street, in Arlington, Texas.

DAVIS: Oh ok

BETTS: I was born in front of the library [Laughter]

DAVIS: [Laughter] Wow! That's nice.

BETTS: Course it wasn't there then...

DAVIS: No

BETTS: There was a house there then. [Laughter]

DAVIS: Ok...And you have lived in this community all your life?

BETTS: Yes just for a brief time that we were in College Station

DAVIS: Ok

BETTS: Little over a year.

DAVIS: Ok, so then... and you have your spouse, sorry what was the man again?

BETTS: Dexter

DAVIS: Dexter, ok

BETTS: D E X T E R...Dexter

DAVIS: And do you have any children?

BETTS: Yes

DAVIS: Ok...And what was your occupation?

BETTS: I was...well I retired as an Elementary Principal

DAVIS: Elementary Principal...Here in Arlington?

BETTS: umhuh

DAVIS: At ah?

BETTS: Wood Elementary

DAVIS: At Wood Elementary

BETTS: Umhuh

DAVIS: Ok so, you had education, I'm going to...College?

BETTS: Which college?

DAVIS: Umhuh

BETTS: [Laughter] How many you want?

DAVIS: [Laughter] multiple

BETTS: Well I graduated from Texas Wesleyan, and then I did my did my post graduate degree at University of North Texas

DAVIS: Ok...Alright, ok...well the first question is going to sound kinda funny to you, since [Laughter] it wasn't really written for you, but how did your family come to know Berachah Home and so?

BETTS: Well...My grandfather established

DAVIS: Umhuh

BETTS: What in nineteen o two, wasn't it?

DAVIS: Nineteen o three.

BETTS: Nineteen o three, yeah I got that over here somewhere.

DAVIS: Ok so, I'm going to go ahead and...some of these I'm going to skip just because I've got your got your information on some of them already, and I'm...is it alright if I...I'm going to reference your

BETTS: Sure

DAVIS: Your article in my paper.

BETTS: Sure, umhuh

DAVIS: Ok, so... you from what I remember, you your family, when you were first were, ya'll were living right next to the property? Right? Correct?

BETTS: Yes

DAVIS: Ok tell me a little bit about your house, just cause I'm trying to under...trying to incorporate as much

BETTS: Ok

DAVIS: We know we have at least one house on the site, that we excavated near and I know its not yours, but we just trying to look for typical things that

BETTS: Well

DAVIS: Most of these houses had.

BETTS: The place where I was built...where I was born and we lived for nine years, was on Cooper Street...

DAVIS: Umhuh

BETTS: And ah like I say its right right there, and across Cooper Street and on a little farther back was that Tabernacle building, big white building, and then down on Mitchell Street, which is now Nedderman Drive, I believe

DAVIS: Nedderman, umhuh

BETTS: My grandfather lived and my uncle Frank Wiese,

DAVIS: umhuh

BETTS: Who was also involved in the home, lived, and then later, after I...when I was nine, we moved to a house on the other side of my grandfather's, on Mitchell Street.

DAVIS: Ok

BETTS: And I lived there till was thirteen, then we moved up on Main Street.

DAVIS: Ok. So what was your house like? _____+...How many bedrooms? Did yall have running water or?

BETTS: Oh yeah!

DAVIS: Ok

BETTS: Yeah we had all the...facilities... lets see, we had...two bedrooms, I guess on Cooper Street, and three bedrooms on Mitchell, and three bedrooms on Main, where...where we moved later.

DAVIS: So, the tha you had...besides plumbing, you had electricity, I'm...

BETTS: Umhuh

DAVIS: Ok alright and ya'll were, your family started with Reverend Upchurch's in the Church of the Nazarene, right? Is that the association that ya'll are still today?

BETTS: Now what?

DAVIS: The Church of the Nazarene.

BETTS: No

DAVIS: Are ya'll still...what is your...

BETTS: No, we go to the Methodist Church.

DAVIS: The Methodist Church, ok

BETTS: Ah, my grandmother belonged to the Methodist Church

DAVIS: umhuh

BETTS: When they, and that probably says it in there, when they first met and he was a Methodist Minister, you know this story?

DAVIS: A little bit of it

BETTS: And the reason he didn't...he left the Methodist and went with the Church of the Nazarene was because the Methodists wanted him to let the girls adopt...

DAVIS: _____+....

BETTS: let the children out for adoption, and so then he became a part of the Church of the Nazarene, but my grandmother didn't leave the Methodist Church, she continued to go, she'd go with him on Sunday Morning, for his service out there, and on Sunday evening, they would go down to the Methodist Church.

DAVIS: Oh

BETTS: And my dad, of course, joined when they came here in nineteen o five and went to the Methodist Church the rest of his life and that's where I grew up

DAVIS: Oh ok. Well now that makes more sense, now, cause I was wondering, you know, I had read in yours that he had left the Methodist Church...

BETTS: Umhuh

DAVIS: And I didn't really know why and I found it kind of hard to believe that it was just because he was doing work with these kind of women.

BETTS: No

DAVIS: And I...I knew there had to be some more to it, and now you have answered question which

BETTS: No, it was just ah...they...the Methodist Church was very ah...strict about that, they wanted him to let the children out for adoption...and he didn't believe in that

DAVIS: No

BETTS: He believed in rehabilitating the girls and helping them to get a way for them to take care of themselves and their baby, and keep the baby

DAVIS: And ah

BETTS: And they could stay there until they could do that.

DAVIS: And honestly that is one of the most unique things about his work cause he...from what I gather is one of the only ones that did that

BETTS: Yeah, Umhuh

DAVIS: Everybody else...oh sure, give em up for adoption

BETTS: Yeah, oh yeah

DAVIS: But he...he was very unique in that aspect and ah

BETTS: yeah

DAVIS: that's why think that lately more interest in, you know, his type of work

BETTS: Umhuh

DAVIS: because he brought something new to the table, that throughout those whole, the last half of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century all of the homes that were doing similar work had that policy of letting, you know, giving em up for adoption,

BETTS: Umhuh

DAVIS: whereas, even the one in Pilot Point, I think allowed them to give up for adoption

BETTS: Umhuh

DAVIS: Ok. Well what do you remember that the Arlington Community in general, how do you...how did you perceive and how their att...attitudes towards Berachah?

BETTS: Well course I was a kid,

DAVIS: Umhuh

BETTS: You know it closed when in nineteen thirty...?

DAVIS: Five

BETTS: Five...I was ten years old it closed, so I wasn't thinking about that then

DAVIS: Umhuh

BETTS: Since I've become an adult, I've realized a lot of things that I didn't think about back then, ah they were not welcome the churches in Arlington, that's the reason he had to have his church out there, in fact it was out of Arlington City Limits.

DAVIS: Umhuh

BETTS: It was not in the town of Arlington and those girls were not welcome in Arlington.

DAVIS: Really?

BETTS: And ah I don't know if you've, there's and article in here that quotes ?Dorthy Rencurrell? , who does a lot of historical things and she pretty well expresses how the people felt about it.

DAVIS: Umhuh

BETTS: Those sinful girls here in Arlington

DAVIS: Umhuh

BETTS: [Laughter]

DAVIS: Well how do you think that people today would perceive if this home a home like this was running today do you think that people would still feel that way about these girls

BETTS: Not as much

DAVIS: Cause its unusual we don't really have these type of homes anymore

BETTS: Uh uh [no]...I think he was way before his time

DAVIS: Umhuh

BETTS: I don't think they would feel that way nearly as much as they did then

DAVIS: Umhuh

BETTS: Cause it was, you know, that was a really bad thing

DAVIS: Umhuh, and it was

BETTS: And

DAVIS: It was difficult to overcome

BETTS: It's more accepted now still, it's not recommended, but [Laughter]

DAVIS: And its funny cause one thing I am looking at is, you know, he rehabilitated a lot, they had a lot of girls come through those doors, like many homes of the time

BETTS: Umhuh

DAVIS: And the thing that funny is even though teenage pregnancy is such a problem then, today it's still such a problem

BETTS: Umhuh

DAVIS: And things really haven't changed, but we don't have this aspect of our culture anymore where people are doing this kind of rescue work and help these young mothers

BETTS: But they are not kicked out

DAVIS: But we have

BETTS: Like they were then

DAVIS: No...but we have these government assisted programs now

BETTS: Umhuh

DAVIS: And that is kind of supplementing it, but at the same time its kind of like a band aide

BETTS: Umhuh

DAVIS: Its not really doing what he was doing and trying to change these girls attitudes and trying to change their outlook on life

BETTS: Umhuh

DAVIS: Whereas these other ones are just giving them handouts

BETTS: Whereas...and he was successful with some

DAVIS: Umhuh

BETTS: And some they just went on their way [Laughter]

DAVIS: He...he from what I've read he was very successful I mean he did a lot

BETTS: But at that time, you know, the girl...They didn't have a place to go

DAVIS: Umhuh

BETTS: If they turned up pregnant they were they were kicked out of their homes they didn't have a place, and they are more accepted now, there more, you know, the family will take care of them now, whereas they didn't then. There's not the need for it now as there was then.

DAVIS: Yeah...I know you have described some of your other memories in...there, but I more looking at just your general memories of, you know, your everyday life around living close to this facility

BETTS: Well my everyday, wasn't involved with the facilities.

DAVIS: Ok

BETTS: We...my dad did not...was not a part of it at all, he worked in Fort Worth, for the transit company in Fort Worth. And of course we went to the Methodist Church and we pretty much, we lived pretty separately from it, now we went to occasions that they had there, we would go to some of the church meetings, and they had in that tabernacle I was telling you about, they would have camp meetings, people would come and stay for a week or two and have preaching and singing and all that in that tabernacle

DAVIS: Yeah he seemed very active

BETTS: And ah

DAVIS: In bringing people here

BETTS: Umhuh, and of course we would go to those and we went to some of his services up in the chapel in that building I told you about and they would have parties for the girls, Christmas parties, we would attend to them, we would attend these things, but as far as being involved in the operation of the home or the day to day activities of the home, we weren't

DAVIS: Ok...this the only map so far that is unique and is the only historical map that shows the property and this point it was already, I think this is nineteen forty one

BETTS: Umhuh

DAVIS: It was already the Christian Missionary Alliance

BETTS: Yeah

DAVIS: These are the only buildings that we know are mapped, do you remember how many buildings there were or one thing that is not adding up right now is, I know, my other informants have said that it went to Benge Street and the west boundary was Davis Street. Is that how...is that sound correct?

BETTS: Ok and you had said something about how large it was

DAVIS: Umhuh

BETTS: How much property? That you haven't found that out

DAVIS: No I'm still trying to find the deeds on all them

BETTS: Ok and they are available I'm sure

DAVIS: Most of them are, its funny Tarrant County, I've spent a weeks down there in that basement looking through there ledgers

BETTS: Well

DAVIS: And I've come up with at least fifty-five acres.

BETTS: This article right here says, there were twenty-seven acres originally. Which that sounds correct

DAVIS: Umhuh that was the first twenty-seven, umhuh

BETTS: Then they said they increa...expanded to forty acres, that's not right. They added forty acres.

DAVIS: Forty acres, ok

BETTS: They bought that strip immediately west

DAVIS: Umhuh

BETTS: That

DAVIS: So that would put it up at sixty something

BETTS: Yeah. So that forty acres was bought later and then it was sold after it closed to the ?Wildwins? and they made that Cottage Hills Addition that's out there now

DAVIS: Oh ok

BETTS: Got that

DAVIS: Ok yeah that makes, but...ok well so these were the only buildings that were close enough to the city limits

BETTS: Ok I have to turn it this way cause

DAVIS: At the time this map was made

BETTS: This is Cooper, [Laughter]

DAVIS: Well its its

BETTS: This is Hammill Hall

DAVIS: It's funny this map, this little piece right here is inserted into another map

BETTS: Yeah, this is this was the gymnasium and it had classrooms

DAVIS: Ok

BETTS: You have a school there; this was probably the last building that was built

DAVIS: Ok

BETTS: I have to...I don't know. Alright, let me think, there was the hospital, does this have anything about the hospital? Or the clinic or?

DAVIS: No these are the only building that they mapped, and these were these are the Sanborn Maps these were done for insurance purposes

BETTS: Ok

DAVIS: And so they only mapped these cause they were, I think, five miles from the middle of the city or something like that and so anything that was west or south got left off, cause it was technically outside the city limits.

BETTS: Well...there was a cottage back down, this doesn't show the...now wait, is this, what is this?

DAVIS: That is, not quite sure, some of these surveyors

BETTS: Well it looks like it is probably... this is Cooper, the way it was then, Mitchell came along here and was a dead end

DAVIS: Umhuh

BETTS: And the entrance to the home was

DAVIS: Ok

BETTS: Probably right there, and then that office, print shop, chapel was right in here and that's were Doug Russell is now

DAVIS: Ok

BETTS: And but this...

DAVIS: Yeah its kinda [Laughter]

BETTS: Yeah

DAVIS: That's the only thing that I have is actual map of

BETTS: Oh

DAVIS: The facilities

BETTS: Lets go over and make all this like this, with that building there cause then you came on up here there was

DAVIS: Give it to you, you can draw on there

BETTS: No I don't need to draw, I'd have to erase and draw again

DAVIS: [Laughter]

BETTS: Cause this hasn't done anything but confuse me [Laughter]

DAVIS: Oh

BETTS: Well anyway there was a building down here that was used for sickness, they were sick

DAVIS: Like a hospital

BETTS: Or something like a hospital, but they said...there...there was one article, that I was just read today that I was reading about said that they did not call the doctors very often of the...?Harten? I mean Nation girls had said in this article that they didn't call the doctor very often when the babies got sick or when somebody got sick, the nurses would try to take care of them, she was being critical of that part, now I don't remember that happening, but that was just what I heard today, but there was a little

DAVIS: A little Hospital

BETTS: Hospital

DAVIS: Yeah I had...I had read somewhere else that there was a...

BETTS: And I don't know where they there was a handkerchief...building...

DAVIS: There was

BETTS: Handkerchief factory somewhere, where the girls made handkerchiefs, I don't remember that, I keep

DAVIS: Yeah

BETTS: You know, everything I read it mentions that

DAVIS: Yeah there's a lot of references to that

BETTS: But I don't remember that and I don't know where it was...but between those two buildings, the big dormitory building, and the office building there was a playground out here, and...and there was some kind of building, this back in there and I don't remember what that was, let me see what this says

DAVIS: Let me get my pictures out for you

BETTS: There were ten buildings, the dormitory rooms...oh the laundry, that was the laundry back in here, and the handkerchief fact... and the barn and office, offices were up here

DAVIS: Ok

BETTS: And

DAVIS: And I do have a picture of that and that was, what was the name of the building? Was it Whitehill auditorium?

BETTS: I think so

DAVIS: Ok...I was like, I think that is what everyone else referred to it as

BETTS: Theres the little picture of it here, I mean I sure you have these pictures probably...it was kind of up on a hill [papers wrestling]... see this a little picture of it

DAVIS: Yeah I actually have that picture

BETTS: I'm sure you have it, real picture

DAVIS: I'm going to put this up here

BETTS: And I guess this picture of the dormitory...Hammill Hall

DAVIS: Yeah that's a really good one, I may include some of these in the collection, cause I'm going to give the Arlington Historical Society a copy of my thesis so they can...add it onto...now this is the Hammill...the white printing office with the auditorium.

BETTS: Yeah

DAVIS: Ok, so your houses were over here when this was Mitchell, this is where Reverend Upchurch lived?

BETTS: Now wait a minute, which direction are we going

DAVIS: This is Cooper going like this

BETTS: Ok we were on this side of Cooper, Cooper ran between the Upchurch's house and our house

DAVIS: Ok so

BETTS: And my uncle's house

DAVIS: Ya'll were over here on this side

BETTS: We're on this side

DAVIS: Ok

BETTS: And and and where was the

DAVIS: Lets see, this is actually Neederman now and this is Mitchell here

BETTS: Ok

DAVIS: Now a days, this is that big apartment complex that covers most of it, and this is just Doug Russell Park, the cemetery is right over here, that is gone now and this is still Cooper, Mitchell, Neederman, but we did do some digging over this way and you can kind of that there is a path right here

BETTS: Umhuh...Now this is the park?

DAVIS: Yeah this is the park

BETTS: Ok

DAVIS: Do you recognize that building right there? Its kind of a funny shape building but its, you can see heres the auditorium and heres...I'm guessing would be, I don't know what that building is either, I'm trying to identify that one also

BETTS: Well now what how current is this picture?

DAVIS: Let me see how far back this is...if I remember right this was probably in the...forties...which was...They were taking pictures for the school [Laughter]

BETTS: Ok...Well

DAVIS: And they just happened to catch part of Christian Missionary Alliance, when that was what it was

BETTS: Well now...from where the...office building was, there was a drive that up in there, and on the other side right in, if this was the office building, after the...Berachah Home closed as what is was and started that orphanage

DAVIS: Umhuh

BETTS: My uncle, Frank Wiese, built a house right in here

DAVIS: Ok, maybe that's what that is

BETTS: That...it doesn't look like it to me, but that may be

DAVIS: Ok...and you don't know

BETTS: It would be across, it would have been across the driveway from that office building. So that could be that, I don't know, it doesn't, maybe a different angle to what I ever saw

DAVIS: Yeah...no...that why I found these really

BETTS: It really doesn't look like a residence it looks more like a barn or something

DAVIS: Yeah that is what I was kind of thinking but nobody that I have showed the picture to has been able to tell me what it was, they don't remember it

BETTS: I don't I don't remember ever having seen it

DAVIS: Oh, well that that maybe the case [Laughter]

BETTS: Yeah...that might have been something the Missionary Alliance put in there, I don't know

DAVIS: This is one of the features they uncovered....do you remember any brick walkways look similar to that

BETTS: Yeah

DAVIS: Was that what probably was between buildings

BETTS: Yeah

DAVIS: Lets see, those are the apartment complexes over here, so over this way is Cooper Street

BETTS: Umhuh

DAVIS: And where the Whitehill Hall is and this is this walkway and over here is roughly where that white building that I just showed you was

BETTS: Yeah, I don't know what that was

DAVIS: Umhuh...well we may never be able to identify it, its one of those things that in archaeology its kind of hit or miss...these are just from the excavations they did...do you remember the well or a well on the premises

BETTS: No

DAVIS: You don't?

BETTS: Um uh

DAVIS: Cause two or three people have said that [Laughter] and we found what looks like a well

BETTS: Yeah

DAVIS: And it looks very old...and these we still have no idea what those were. That's my professor who did the excavations, that's the well...

BETTS: What is...?

DAVIS: and its really unique actually...because there is no mortar holding the bricks together, they're just stacked in a circular pattern, around and around and they're pretty deep

BETTS: umhuh

DAVIS: and it holds water...towards the end...

BETTS: where was it located?

DAVIS: Its actually...if you're at the cemetery

BETTS: Umhuh

DAVIS: It is probably thirty yards south of it going towards Mitchell

BETTS: Ok

DAVIS: I mean Its its really really close and its kind of in-between that...that where that white building that I showed you was and the cemetery

BETTS: Umhuh...I don't know

DAVIS: Well [Laughter] the archaeology is proving to be the biggest mystery of

BETTS: [Laughter]

DAVIS: Of the of the whole process

BETTS: Yeah

DAVIS: My archival research has been really good, we've found, I mean talking to you guys, and talking to other people...this is another little brick feature that we weren't able to figure out what that was

BETTS: Well they had little...pathway...you know little brick walks, through there from one building to the other, but I don't remember exactly where

DAVIS: Alright

BETTS: Like I say, I was ten years old when it closed [Laughter]

DAVIS: No and...you don't happen to recognize...now

BETTS: Now that's the house

DAVIS: Ok, who's house is that?

BETTS: I think that is the house that my uncle built

DAVIS: So that's the Wiese's , Frank?

BETTS: Well yes, Frank Wiese

DAVIS: Alright, I'm going to go ahead and

BETTS: It looks like it, it looks more like it than that other building

DAVIS: Add a note to that so...I remember...actually want to preview that one...this is an uni...another unidentified house, these were all taken...taken in the sixties when UTA was about to bulldoze it...this is their last effort to record the structures that were at the property

BETTS: In the sixties, I doubt that had anything to do with the Berachah Home

DAVIS: Ok

BETTS: Do you know where, where it was located?

DAVIS: Well it was...oops...says on the back of the picture, tenant dwelling on west side of twelve acres, these were all part of the Berachah collection

BETTS: Yeah

DAVIS: So...Umhuh...same building...well ok then there's this one

BETTS: Well what's the date on that one?

DAVIS: Sixty-three also, that's a one and a half story dwelling on the east side

BETTS: Well...I don't know, well now that first one that I said was the Wiese house, that looks larger than that one did, doesn't it? I don't remember all this

DAVIS: Yeah this is, this one looks pretty big [Laughter]

BETTS: Yeah

DAVIS: And it maybe that one, that's in that picture that we saw real close to that...the auditorium

BETTS: Umhuh...I don't know

DAVIS: Cause its roughly in that spot

BETTS: Yeah I don't know...I...you know during the sixties, we didn't have anything to do with it at all

DAVIS: Now that's what Whitehill

BETTS: Now that's the...yeah...that's the office building

DAVIS: Ok...farther away of the same building, yeah that that this building is the one that's right next to that in that aerial photo and no bodies been able to...

BETTS: Well that maybe that cause it was just across driveway from...you know I don't...like I say I wasn't...when they had that orphanage I was in college, I mean in high school and I wasn't paying no attention to what's going on out there [Laughter]

DAVIS: [Laughter] no I understand

BETTS: But I don't know, but they that house may have been built large enough for some of those children to stay that they were taking care of

DAVIS: Oh ok

BETTS: See I don't know that, but I...I know that they, I don't know why they wouldn't because they didn't...I'm sure they didn't use that big dormitory building, so that is a possibility, but I don't know that for sure...I'm not being much help [Laughter]

DAVIS: No, that's alright, hey I've learned one thing from doing archaeology that you're not always going to find the answers your looking for or be able to identify everything that you

BETTS: That's right

DAVIS: You've got

BETTS: That's right

DAVIS: All I have to do is use all of my resources available and compile

BETTS: And do the best you can

DAVIS: And compile as much of it as I can

BETTS: That's right

DAVIS: And hopefully, maybe one day we will be able to figure it out

BETTS: Yeah

DAVIS: But right now, I mean since we've lost so much of it to urbanization and that was my main goal and Kat, my professor's main goal is trying to preserve this part of history cause I think [Laughter] UTA, looking back wishes they probably hadn't bulldozed some of those buildings and...cause that that little prayer room would have been a beautiful

BETTS: Well I don't think that

DAVIS: historical...

BETTS: that was vandalism

DAVIS: yeah

BETTS: ok

DAVIS: well they say they tore it down because it was being vandalized so much

BETTS: yeah but most of it had already been torn down before UTA got there

DAVIS: yeah

BETTS: see the Christian Missionary Alliance sold it to...who ever built those apartments that were condemned, didn't last very long, and I was quoted as saying [Laughter] I was quoted as in one of these articles as saying that I'm not surprised that they fell down because...he thought he dedicated that [Laughter]

DAVIS: yeah

BETTS: property to be used for religious purposes

DAVIS: umhuh

BETTS: so,...they just fell down [Laughter]

DAVIS: and they had to go through the courts to get that fixed

BETTS: yeah and so then and and his...what that was suppose to have, if it was not used for religious purposes it was suppose to revert to the state

DAVIS: umhuh

BETTS: which eventually[Laughter]

DAVIS: kind of happened [Laughter]

BETTS: kind of...kind of got to the state, but anyway, but the dorms that are over there didn't fall down [Laughter]

DAVIS: trying to think, is there any other recollections or memories about all of this that that you haven't had time to write down that you may want to include?

BETTS: I don't think so...I think that most of it is in that...if you have a copy that

DAVIS: Umhuh, yeah

BETTS: That thing that I wrote

DAVIS: Yeah I've got one right here

BETTS: And that has

DAVIS: No its great, no [Laughter] its not very often, because

BETTS: Well, I...really I did it for my kids and cousins, I gave all my cousins a copy, but I did it for my kids, so they, cause they don't have any way of remembering any of that, and I just felt I wanted them to have it and remember it

DAVIS: Oh yeah

BETTS: So I really did it for them, but I gave UTA library a copy [Laughter]

DAVIS: [Laughter] well they've got a lot of the stuff up there and its, I don't know have you ever gotten to got through a lot of that

BETTS: Yeah I went through a lot of it doing this

DAVIS: Doing that?

BETTS: Umhuh, well see my grandparents moved to Dallas and my aunt, one of my aunts was with them and I think most of that stuff was found in a Nazarene Church over there

DAVIS: Umhuh

BETTS: Where it had been stored

DAVIS: Umhuh

BETTS: They were doing...what did they call that...they had another little organization going, where they were helping people or something over there and so they had stored a lot of things and this Margaret ?Hartin? found a lot of stuff over there and gave it to the library.

DAVIS: Umhuh...well I guess the last thing that I would ask is just kind of where...where does your family stand after...after this? I mean I know did you all go your separate ways or are yall closely tied here in Dallas. Kind of what happened after Berachah closed down? Basically with your aunts and uncles

BETTS: Well

DAVIS: And your parents and...

BETTS: The the...my...aunts and uncles were pretty well scattered even before that, I had one aunt and uncle that lived in San Antonio, and her and her husband, and family lived in San Antonio and course the Wieses stayed there, but then they moved to Dallas after it closed and lived in Dallas as you know as long as they lived and then their children scattered from there

DAVIS: [Laughter]

BETTS: And now their two surviving are in east Texas, in Nacogdoches, in east Texas and...and the aunt that moved to San Antonio her one daughter lives there close by and the son lives in Oklahoma. We're just scattered.

DAVIS: Just scattered?

BETTS: Umhuh...I'm the only one here left in Arlington [Laughter]

DAVIS: Oh really [Laughter]

BETTS: And since my names not Upchurch, you know my mother use to get a lot of calls from people looking for genealogy

DAVIS: Umhuh

BETTS: Because her name was Upchurch

DAVIS: Oh

BETTS: But since my name is not Upchurch people don't know

DAVIS: You don't get that, Yeah you don't very many

BETTS: So I don't get very many of those calls

DAVIS: Well I am trying to think, you really covered everything pretty well in your thing so that's why I figured your was going to be a little shorter I just wanted to get

BETTS: Yeah that all I know

DAVIS: Get into some of

BETTS: I put all I knew in that [Laughter]

DAVIS: [Laughter] I wanted to get some of these other questions that I asked other people and that I am going to ask other residents of Arlington, who weren't as closely tied as you

BETTS: umhuh

DAVIS: and Mr. Nation were to the home and just kind of getting a general feel of what Arlington was like during this time

BETTS: umhuh

DAVIS: because Arlington was a really young city when Berachah open

BETTS: oh yes, a small cit...a small town

DAVIS: and as the railroads kept coming and as the oil boom came we just

BETTS: and General Motors

DAVIS: yeah and General Motors, we just see this middle part of this middle part between just blow up'

BETTS: have you seen anything that looked like this

DAVIS: I have not, I have read about it

BETTS: Well this was sent to me a distant cousin in California, that contacted me and doing some genealogy work and he sent that to me and I had even forgot about I was looking through some you know to see if I could find anything that would be of any help to you and he did live here, well he said before nineteen twenty-nine and but that was, and I don't remember exactly where it was

DAVIS: That I read in another article that was that there was that as the kind of welcoming

BETTS: Umhuh

DAVIS: Sign. But we, I wonder what happened to that

BETTS: Who knows, what happened to all the rest of it [Laughter]

DAVIS: Yeah

BETTS: Well people in Arlington were not receptive of it, but I didn't know that, my mother wouldn't let me think that [Laughter]

DAVIS: Yeah

BETTS: She was

DAVIS: Did you did you get...did you play with the children that were living at the home? Or did you ever hang out there? I know...

BETTS: We just went to ...we just went to the parties and things like that I never did just...and mother would go over and she would help with the canning and you know things like that, big big projects...

DAVIS: Big projects

BETTS: That they had going and I would play around there then, but I didn't really play over there a lot

DAVIS: Yeah I know Mr. Nation said that, you know growing up there got to know the kids pretty well

BETTS: Umhuh...And some of them I did, and ah I don't remember, now the orphanage kids went to Arlington High school, but I think the other children were not, I think they were...educated there at the home

DAVIS: At the home?

BETTS: I don't think that they went to the public schools, but I'm not even sure about that, you know really

DAVIS: Yeah I think some of them may have

BETTS: Too young, I was too young [Laughter]

DAVIS: Yeah, well no, I mean and you you have given a lot of good information and you've helped me out a little so...

BETTS: Well I hope so...I don't feel like I've been much help

DAVIS: No

BETTS: Cause really like I say I there's just so much I don't remember about that time

DAVIS: No you've been a great help because [Laughter] the the piecing together this project for me, has been one of the most fun, because its its got such a rich history

BETTS: Yeah

DAVIS: And it has such a uniqueness about it, I I the last several projects that I were dairy farms or

BETTS: Yeah yeah

DAVIS: You know just regular old farmsteads and they didn't air about em and this goal, and this just lots of people, you know most the time it's a family of five or maybe ten living in a property and this

BETTS: You've done

DAVIS: Had hundreds and thousands of girls coming through here

BETTS: You've done a good job to track down these people that you have

DAVIS: [Laughter] well I have to give that credit to Mrs. Mills, she is Geraldine at the

BETTS: Oh ok

DAVIS: Arlington Historical Society, she who

BETTS: The Nations and the Weddles

DAVIS: Yeah she

BETTS: Irma D's name was Weddle

DAVIS: She is the one who introduced me to everyone of yall

BETTS: Umhuh

DAVIS: So and shes been very helpful cause she really

BETTS: That's good

DAVIS: She really wants this to be part of Arlington's history

BETTS: Yeah that's good

DAVIS: Because, you know we don't have enough stewards trying to preserve our heritage and we're losing it so fast that's the main reason why I got into archaeology

BETTS: Yeah ok

DAVIS: And I love learning about history...[END 37:12]

APPENDIX C

EDWARD GLEN NATION INTERVIEW

INTERVIEW RELEASE FORM

Project name: Historic Archaeology at the Berachah Rescue Home: A Holistic Approach
Date: 12/19/2007
Interviewer: Cody S Davis
Tape number: _____
Name of person(s) interviewed: Edward Glen Nation
Address: [REDACTED] Dr.

Telephone number: [REDACTED]
Date of birth: 2-28-24

By signing the form below, you give your permission for any tapes and/or photographs made during this project to be used by researchers and the public for educational purposes including publications, exhibitions, World Wide Web, and presentations. By giving your permission, you do not give up any copyright or performance rights that you may hold.

I agree to the uses of these materials described above, except for any restrictions, noted below.

Name (please print): E G Nation
Signature: EG Nation
Date: 12/19/07
Researcher's signature: Cody S Davis
Date: 12/19/07
Restriction description: None

OCT 1 2 2007

APPROVED BY THE UTA - IRB
The IRB approval for this consent
Document will expire on

OCT 1 1 2008

The following is a transcription of an interview with Mr. Edward Glen Nation on 12/19/07.
The interview took place at 2:30 pm at his home in Arlington, TX.

Transcribed by Cody S. Davis

12/20/07

Edited by Cody S. Davis – 2/17/08

NATION: Just off there...Just off Park...Park Row... just west there

DAVIS: This is interview twelve nineteen o seven with Edward Glen Nation at his home at 230 in the afternoon. I'm just gonna leave that there and we'll forget about it.

NATION: We've been here since 1960.

DAVIS: You've been in this house since 1960?

NATION: umhuh, umhuh

DAVIS: I like this neighborhood I mean I've live at that house for a year, and its, and a you probably know if you drive down Fielder, it's the second one from the corner of Second Street, its the white house, 611 Fielder, my landlord he, he was born here in Arlington and his family lives here, now.

NATION: Who's that?

DAVIS: I just went blank! Harry Waldrop

NATION: Waldrop

DAVIS: Ah uh! His sister lives on Second Street still, and he owns several houses
But he lives in Colorado now.

NATION: The Waldrop's now that's the ah, they live on the next block, right?

DAVIS: Ah uh, they just live right over there. So he... he likes it down here.

DAVIS: So I guess the other question is you've lived anywhere else since, you've lived in Arlington your whole life?

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: Do you have any spouses or children?

NATION: Spouse, she's been having some memory problems, so.

DAVIS: Ahh

NATION: That's the reason she didn't come in and talk with you

DAVIS: oh ok, ...and what did you do for a living?

NATION: I worked for ?Burrows? on a book keeping and adding machines, so forth, business machines, its ?Unicess? Now, it was Burrows when I started, Burrows started making the first adding machines in this country, I was with them for 36 yrs.

DAVIS: Did you go to college or anything?

NATION: I went up here for a couple years, I came back military.

DAVIS: When it was, ...Ah you were in the military, ok.

NATION: At THC.... I took industrial aeronatics, aircraft repairing painting, building, painting, repairing, I thought I wanted to maybe to do that, but decided it wouldn't be to profitable.

DAVIS: [Laughter]

NATION: There's so many got into it after the war so many got in it, I enjoyed it though.

DAVIS: Yeah that's kinda what I mean, doing Archaeology is not the greatest paying job but it's one of the jobs that I had I can actually say I really like doing the job and its its is really interesting to... you know?

NATION: That makes a difference

DAVIS: Discover our past, yeah, and I am kind of getting a pigeon hold into doing historic archaeology as everybody in the field wants to do Indian and paleoindian kind of things and find the stone tools but we have this humongous need for understanding our own history

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: We don't really well we know bits and pieces of it from you know writings but we don't really know all the dirty deeds and what was going on and so there's a huge demand now for people in this field and we're kind of well once I get my master's and done with school I already have work coming out my ears but it should becoming out more. We'll go ahead and get started. I only have a few little questions. I kind of want to see, get you kind of reminiscing about some of your experiences and some of these ideas about the home. So your dad worked there?

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: He was employed there,

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: Tell me a little bit about what how your dad got the job and kind of what he did for the facility?

NATION: Well I don't know how. My dad's folks came here from Alabama... and they stopped off at Snyder, Texas first and somehow he got back to Arlington not sure how.

DAVIS: [Laughter] umhuh

NATION: As for Doctor Upchurch going to work with him or what? but ah as far as him contacting the Upchurches I'm not sure exactly what ...but he started way back there about 1911 or so.

DAVIS: And he did... I know Irma's dad kind of did some grounds work and working in the orchards and stuff like that.

NATION: Yeah and milking cows.

DAVIS: Yeah just kind of farm life kind of thing.

NATION: He and Irma D's dad would milk the cows, that's one thing I know they did. At five years old well up to five years old, I'd go pull the top off a small milk can a little thing, kind of thing that fit down on top of it

DAVIS: umhuh

NATION: and he'd milk that thing full and I sit down and drink it.

DAVIS: [Laughter]

NATION: [Laughter]

DAVIS: So what was your dad doing there?

NATION: Well he was just general maintenance whatever had to be done.

DAVIS: You remember how large the facility was? How many acres? Cause there's kind of conflicting not really conflicting but I heard some around 50 acres was the ...was the total

NATION: No much bigger than that!

DAVIS: Yeah see I thought it was, from the deeds records its looking

NATION: See it came all the way from Cooper Street to Davis the college farm was there then.

DAVIS: Really it went from Cooper to Davis?

NATION: And all in there

DAVIS: I didn't realize it went that far back

NATION: All that and the university in all that stuff is all the way from the church down there. Episcopal church, where that drain down there and comes down by the cemetery all that goes for the Berachah home in there.

DAVIS: ok, then it went all the way to Benge Street. Was the...

NATION: Well now on Benge it went down for about the first oh couple hundred yards

DAVIS: Ok, so almost to Benge Street?

NATION: It did go to Benge Street There, from there it broke off a little bit.

DAVIS: Ok

NATION: And a few houses on the north side from that point on

DAVIS: And it went over Cooper Street onto the east side of Cooper Street a little bit?

NATION: No no no it didn't go that far. It went North side of cross the creek.

DAVIS: Oh ok above Neederman

NATION: Yeah

Neederman, Nedderman or Neederman whatever you want to call it. Was Mitchell at that time

DAVIS: umhum OK that makes some of the old maps I have made a little more sense

NATION: See well that Mitchell stopped so Cooper came down through and they had everything up towards Mitchell ____+

DAVIS: Actually one of the things I was going to have you do is kind of draw me a map of how you remember the site, because that would help me understand better cause [Laughter] I've got historic the Sanborn maps and ummm

NATION: Did you see the stuff at the college there at UTA?

DAVIS: Oh yeah I've been through all the stuff up there

NATION: You've been through all the stuff up there? You may know more than I do!

DAVIS: Um Yeah, I've been working on this now for about a year.

NATION: Let's see, I don't know how to draw this, I'm not much at

DAVIS: Oh it doesn't have to be spectacular thing, just out, I usually start of the streets that's the easiest way

NATION: Ok ... Cooper, comes across here, does this need to be exact?

DAVIS: No it doesn't have to be to scale

NATION: This can be Davis, he had a nursery, Benge Nursery is where it got its name there.

DAVIS: Oh ok

NATION: Out there on Bennett, see I had my first home that I bought was on Bennett, right there by the church you know the Baptist church?

DAVIS: umhuh

NATION: the north side and Bennett is the next street.

DAVIS: Yeah yeah

NATION: And ah, we went in there, there wasn't a tree, cause he had all that a nursery in there, here on back this way. Course, I'm not talking about my place now, but Bengé ____+ ...Bengé runs this way off of there. And all this was just nursery stuff. There wasn't any trees, I look down that thing now, and man there big trees all over the place.

DAVIS: yeah [Laughter]

NATION: And my house is still there. And the fellow that live down on the corner, that White House, one of my neighbors he still there after all these years we've been here sixty years, ok to the creek, will this be a bridge here, creek kinda came around here,

DAVIS: umhum

NATION: Nedderman now and this is Cooper. Cooper [Laughter] if you want the correct pronunciation for it by us? Ah their property came roughly right in here. The cemetery of here, I am not sure exactly, it fits a little bit over here, because the cemetery was here. To see the ____+ cemetery back down here. Ah ... the tabernacle was here, roughly right in here.

DAVIS: Ok, I've got some aerial photographs.

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: And I was wondering what that building was, that was one of the only buildings that was standing

NATION: Yeah ... And the tabernacle, the tabernacle was not sure that's ____+, see UTA comes around there now,

DAVIS: Umhuh

NATION: The street and all, and there was a home here, dwelling over here, the Sims family live right there, right on the corner. Postmaster lived right there on that corner. Ah what do you want now the um?

DAVIS: Um, Whatever buildings you can remember and kind of how they were laid out.

NATION: Ok well lets see, I really didn't give myself a whole lot of room her, but this, the Berachah building, now wait a minute here there are trees in here, and drainage ditch went down, I don't know how this is scaled, I'm sure

DAVIS: Oh it doesn't need to be to scale.

NATION: This is called Hammill Hall. Hammill hall, this here this is the two story

DAVIS: That was the dormitory, right?

NATION: Yeah umhuh

DAVIS: That's where all the girls stayed?

NATION: Yeah, course, there's a pretty good gap in here. This is not near right

DAVIS: Oh Yeah no that's fine.

NATION: and the oldest ...The Children's home was here, over this way

DAVIS: So how old the children have to be to stay with the mom in the bigger house or did all the children stay over there?

NATION: Well this one was torn down fairly early, was an old wooden structure and I remember my dad use to milk the cows and I would I was old enough, they put the milk on the cart it was a big two wheeled cart, the wheels about this tall,

DAVIS: umhuh

NATION: had about five gallons, big big five gallon can

DAVIS: oh yeah

NATION: ____+...and we'd run that thing up here by the sidewalk and leave. it here at this Children's building ...that's the children's building here, I don't know what ...its hard to tell to make sense to you

DAVIS: No I will understand

NATION: In fact I'm kinda crowding it here ... printing office is right here, down by the creek that was the office and printing office, chapel up stairs for Sunday services and so forth

DAVIS: Yeah I remember reading about that one that one they used a lot,

NATION: and ah

DAVIS: and so the cemetery is right over here, then right?

NATION: Yeah right up in here

DAVIS: Umhuh

NATION: in place to the creek its kinda off to the north northwest corner.

DAVIS: Yeah ok ... And then from what I understand there was also a little ... Doctor Upchrch's little personal chapel over there or?

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: kinda a choir room?

NATION: yeah, The girls had yeah the girls had that put in there the girls in the home donated money that little ideal ____+...

DAVIS: I've got some beautiful pictures of it it looked like a really nice little chapel.

NATION: Yeah little rock chapel ... How much How much you want on here?

DAVIS: Whatever fit ... whatever you can do I can get you a bigger piece of paper if you want that, it doesn't have to be to scale .at all I would just kinda to see roughly how you think or how you remember some of these buildings being laid out.

NATION: Ok that was the children's building there that was the only one there wasn't anymore here till you came down here and they build homes in here, heres a home here for the for some officials in the business and Doctor Upchurch lived over here on Mitchell he lived over here, he didn't live on the grounds

DAVIS: So now his house now is probably under that big parking lot?

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: [Laughter]

NATION: You're right ... The Wiese's the Wiese's his son in law lived here first house and the Doctor Upchurch lived there and there was house down here ... and the houses went down to the creek from Mitchell to the creek

DAVIS: Ok so that actually

NATION: _____+...

DAVIS: Yeah those actually are now under that building of in the University of Texas, ok that helps me cause I found a deed for those properties

NATION: Did ya?

DAVIS: But I was I, there underneath the University Hall now

NATION: yeah!

DAVIS: so those are gone now, ok well

NATION: Course theres a number of buildings in here I got this maybe a little tight here later on they build was called the school building in here added later, little buildings then laundry was about in here.....I don't know you want me to put that laundry..... here there's a brick sidewalk came across this little ditch here and over here there was a home over here housing whatever you wanna call it

DAVIS: Ok let's put housing

NATION: _____+...And this was just a field down here

DAVIS: Is that the orchard?

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: Oh ok, I know he they had an orchard or some...

NATION: Yeah yeah the orchard was back over here

DAVIS: Ok

NATION: This is the short in here

DAVIS: Ok

NATION: Yeah And its this little drain theres a little a brick walk that came through to this and then you had a sidewalk that basically went from, well from the children's building well you this is all this is all messed up in, a brick sidewalk came down through here, I wish I had a little more room, I could have done a better job had I known

DAVIS: No let me ahh let me get you a bigger piece of paper

NATION: ___ at one time had to really stop cause I drew it out once before

DAVIS: So then you drew it out for somebody?

NATION: ____+...I may go get more more real [Laughter]

DAVIS: I've got this would work cause

NATION: I've got a big old black board

DAVIS: ...really big piece of paper and that way you can stretch it out and ... Cause yeah this is going to be helping ____+...

NATION: Why don't you let me make one of these out and let you come by and pick it up later

DAVIS: Ok sure that would be fine

NATION: Why don't we do that cause I cant make it half decent

DAVIS: Ok yeah I can that would be fine then

NATION: Well let me call you when I get it finished it won't take long

DAVIS: Well then umm

NATION: Give me a little more time to...

DAVIS: ok well sure I well finish up...

NATION: I'll make it out in pencil so I can change it

DAVIS: [Laughter] well let me finish some of these

NATION: move some of these buildings around...cause I know where they were no doubt about that

DAVIS: Ok so lets just finish up these questions then ... Your fathers name was Edward ... Greene

NATION: Greene umhuh

DAVIS: Edward Greene

NATION: G R double E N E

DAVIS: Double E N E?

NATION: I think.

DAVIS: ok ... and your mother's name?

NATION: Lillian L I L L I A N ...she was a Hunter. Lillian Hunter Nation.

DAVIS: Did you have any brothers and sisters?

NATION: yep.

DAVIS: I know you have a sister

NATION: yep

DAVIS: ok ... What was her name?

NATION: Wanna start with the oldest one?

DAVIS: Sure

NATION: Margaret, Faye, Dexter, Ruth, ... Brothers?

DAVIS: ok

NATION: William, then myself the second, Joe, Joseph, ? then some of them? Born didn't make it. So, three, three died at the you know ____+...

DAVIS: Now do you have family that is buried in that cemetery? Or was it?

NATION: They were.

DAVIS: Was it Irma?

NATION: Now she had she had one of her children ____+...

DAVIS: She has one of her children that's what it was.

NATION: yeah

DAVIS: And so you have ah?

NATION: I had Virginia and ... another one that's buried there that they my sister had them moved to ?Moores?

DAVIS: Oh ok, so they've been moved?

NATION: so, there not there now

DAVIS: so your family lived on the property right?

NATION: No no, they lived across the street.

DAVIS: So ya'll lived across the street so ya'll weren't technically on the ...

NATION: No

DAVIS: The home, ok.

NATION: No, no ... we were across the street. Directly east of it.

DAVIS: Where yall...I don't know when that part of town became incor...was that still considered outside the city limits at that time, do you remember?

NATION: City Limits was at the creek.

DAVIS: Oh so the creek was the city limits

NATION: For along time

DAVIS: Ok cause that... I've been going through a lot of historic maps and it was until the... probably the forties when they started doing those insurance...the Sanborn Maps and it was basically for the fire departments to kinda know and if you ever seen one they have these big circles and its...you know... this far from the fire station how many minutes they can...

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: Fire people can get there and its kinda for insurance purposes but in the last couple they started including some of the Christian Missionary Alliance, it was already that by that time

NATION: Ok

DAVIS: And ... so I've got a little bit of an insurance map that shows me just the very edge, that's right up against Cooper Street and it basically shows me what you've just drew. The Hammill Hall and a couple other buildings

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: That I didn't know what they were cause they weren't labeled and so that the only thing besides

NATION: There were there were several buildings but if I was _____ to finish

DAVIS: Oh yeah that would

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: Oh yeah take your time ... I'm going to be

NATION: One, two, three

DAVIS: And there's

NATION: _____+... and it started with the children's building, there's one, two, three, four, seven or so

DAVIS: Buildings?

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: That's ashamed that we [Laughter] don't have much of this anymore... ok so, so as a child growing up just kinda tell me about your house, you know, I mean not the way you were, but just like how many rooms typical? Or you know, bathrooms? Did ya'll actually the way you were, but just like how many rooms typical? Or you know, bathrooms? Did ya'll actually running water? Or...

NATION: Oh yeah

DAVIS: Did ya'll have electricity then?

NATION: See...Oh yeah. We had a line from the Berachah Home because he was working for them

DAVIS: Ok so

NATION: We didn't have a meter

DAVIS: Ok wow

NATION: I remember that

DAVIS: [Laughter] so that was for the electricity to come straight to your house from theirs

NATION: No I think the electric we did have, but for the water

DAVIS: Oh for the water ok

NATION: The electric and phone were on us, they have a water line because there was a facet right out the road and neighbors use to come down and get good water cause all the wells around there were hard water

DAVIS: Umhuh

NATION: Undrinkable

DAVIS: Do you...I'll show you the picture in a minute, but do you remember its pretty close to the ... cemetery ... probably ... seventy five feet ... there's is a circular, it, I think it's a well, was there, do you remember a well...see Irma didn't remember a well there either.

NATION: No

DAVIS: And that perplexes me, because I have this brick circular feature that we've been excavating at and typically when we look at historic properties, if the did have well, towards the end of the property that usually turned into a trash dump and that was the same here because we have a lot of modern trash, and then we have a lot of, you know, trash from probably the fifties and sixties and then we have some older stuff down there that I am assuming that is associated with the Berachah, but Irma didn't remember a well there, and now that you don't remember a well there makes me wanna go back out there and try to figure out what this thing really is

NATION: No they had city water.

DAVIS: Ok so do you remember a silo? Maybe?

NATION: Not a silo as such.

DAVIS: Ok hum, I really don't know what that is then. [Laughter] well I figure it I guess

NATION: Now the newest barns were build over on what is now the ... the homes there ?everybody picked? ____+... what they called ____+ ... they called it the forty acres. That's where the ... the new barns were built, see they had ah, the first barn was across the creek when you came in off Cooper Street there's just a little ways there, the you had a bridge across that a little drainage ditch that I'm talking about

DAVIS: Umhuh

NATION: That ditch is kinda there left, left there fact they just took that bridge down about a year ago, I hated to see it go, cause that was the only thing left that tied me to the Berachah Home .

DAVIS: Yeah, there

NATION: That that little wooden bridge

DAVIS: There [Laughter] all over that area over there, they're just doing

NATION: yeah

DAVIS: new construction and yeah

NATION: For safety sakes, the reason why they took it down.

DAVIS: Yeah

NATION: So, they didn't build any thing there, they just took it down ... they didn't want someone to come driving across there, and it now hold up the truck

DAVIS: Ok, so ... did you... did your parents attend church at Berachah or did ya'll go to a different church?

NATION: No we attended there

DAVIS: You went to that one

NATION: Umhuh, umhuh

DAVIS: So

NATION: See the chapel is above the business office and printing shop ... see that was, for along time that was the largest ... largest building there was... until well the Hammill Hall.

DAVIS: Besides, I mean, obviously your family and the girls who were living at the home, were...did other people come to that church? ... that ... or was it just basically

NATION: Basically the workers

DAVIS: Basically the workers and the girls living there

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: Ok

NATION: Now they used to ____+... have the old tabernacle, that I'm talking about ____ that's just off of ... where Mitchell comes in there, they'd have meetings and ah singing conventions and things that... they'd come from all over for those. People would camp out there along that ... from the cemetery on out down toward that bridge, they'd camp in there

DAVIS: Oh ... yeah I've got some pictures

NATION: I just I just barely remember that cause, you know that's, cause [Papers Wrestling] I wasn't to old at that time [Laughter].

DAVIS: Yeah this is the article I was talking about

NATION: Ok

DAVIS: That

NATION: Yeah I've seen that

DAVIS: Yeah that that your father, I'm assuming that the were interviewing your father talking about that, cause that was right when they were about to

NATION: See he's on the front porch of the printing office, and this is the front door facing east

DAVIS: Ok

NATION: That's about ... oh thirty yards from Cooper Street.

DAVIS: Ok ... Yeah that will be great if you can ... draw me up a map ... cause [Laughter]

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: Cause I need...I need all the help I can get right now trying to figure out this ... this site cause typically when you work, when we work with historic properties, we are usually the first people out there, like the properties we are doing at DFW, you know,

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: Even though most of the buildings aren't standing, the foundations are intact, and some of the, you know trash and debris that were left by the

NATION: [Laughter] yeah

DAVIS: residents is still there, well with Berachah we have a different situation [Laughter] since somebody went through before us and took a bulldozer [Laughter] and pretty much destroyed everything

NATION: yeah

DAVIS: o its a lot tougher to piece together the archaeological record and so that's why, you guys' information is just invaluable. I mean ... once ... we... I mean we need that kinda information because there's no way I can ever get it from the ground again.

NATION: I wish I had ___ I wish I had some pictures, something I could show you.

DAVIS: I ...

NATION: You know they have some the

DAVIS: I've... got Irma's... had a couple, majority of 'em are the ones at the collections at the UTA library, which I'm

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: I mean that is an amazing collection, and I

NATION: I'd like to meet with you up there sometime... so I can

DAVIS: That'd be great, we can

NATION: [Laughter] I could tell more about it

DAVIS: Oh we can, we can set up another one that would be perfectly fine, and ah

NATION: I'd like to go through...I've only been up there one time [Clock Chiming] I'd like to go back up there.

DAVIS: Oh yeah we would we can totally, maybe ... towards the beginning of January, after the holidays are all done.

NATION: Ok

DAVIS: I can... that would be great cause you could help actually ...

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: Explain what's going on in some of these pictures.

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: Cause some of the little captions on the back are just a date, and maybe a reference to what was going on, but you know, have actually first hand experience

NATION: I wouldn't know everything

DAVIS: Well no, but [Laughter]

NATION: I'd know a lot of it

DAVIS: [Laughter] you would be of the greatest of help to me

NATION: I'm in that big old long picture

DAVIS: Yeah I've seen that one... Really? Oh ok

NATION: [Laughter] yeah I'm in that one

DAVIS: I'll have to find you in there

NATION: My sister, she has one, I'm going to try to try to getta copy of that somewhere cause...two of my sisters have that long picture

DAVIS: I'm sure we can get a copy of it from the library... they can probably

NATION: Yeah, I'd like to have copy

DAVIS: Yeah

NATION: Cause they always have to point me out cause I don't remember it [Laughter]

DAVIS: [Laughter] ok well

NATION: And ah Irma D's mother is in there too, Mrs. Weddle

DAVIS: Ok

NATION: _____+... this is Mrs. Weddle, this to me... [Laughter]

DAVIS: [Laughter]

NATION: How do you know that's her?

DAVIS: Yeah I like that picture, that one

NATION: Yeah, I'd like to meet with you sometime up there

DAVIS: Oh yeah

NATION: And go through those

DAVIS: We... there's [Laughter] we may have to do it on a couple days to do it all because there's a lot of stuff to go through I've spent a couple weeks up there alone just going through it and reading the ledgers

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: And looking at you know you know I've tried to get a count of how many girls were actually going through the home, I mean it was... pretty amazing, they had ah a lot of girls coming there and from my research you know it was... Berachah or a Ber...How did you say it?

NATION: Berachah

DAVIS: Berachah, was not the only home of its type at the time there was actually lots around the nation that were, you know doing that kinda work. And ah it gave me a whole new perspective on the whole situation because... you know trying to understand, you know what... the whole point of that is...and from other people I've talked to... and I want to... know what you think...how did you see that people perceived that home or the girls living there? Did your family kind of get associated with that? You know cause a lot of people you know from who I've talked to just Arlington residents who didn't have anything to do with the home ... that just grew up in Arlington you know they always kind of make the reference that was the wrong side of the tracks or you know those girls were kind of outcasts according to society

NATION: You know in a certain sense I guess they were

DAVIS: Did your family... did you ever feel like ya'll were kind of... just because you were associated with the home that...

NATION: No no

DAVIS: People looked at ya'll different?

NATION: No

DAVIS: No, ok

NATION: No, ____+... my brother ____+... He lettered four years in high school football, course he's older... he's big and strong.

DAVIS: So ya'll went to the public schools

NATION: Yeah, umhuh

DAVIS: Ok

NATION: And the children there did too, there _____ see...

DAVIS: Oh really I thought that they were...

NATION: Well see after the ah... after it closed during the depression

DAVIS: Umhuh

NATION: Then it reopened again took some kids from just disturbed homes and ... high school...there was there was kids that came there that were high school aged for short periods...quite a number of them that's the ones I know most because they were my age and maybe just a little smaller or just a little younger, little older, but the infants, I don't _____+...that's before I got to know them.

DAVIS: Well...My next question is... I guess... I'm trying to get familiar with Reverend Upchurch and... I was wondering if you could just give me some of your memories about any times you interacted with him... or you know... just some things so I can get to know him a little personally since I can't actually talk to the man anymore

NATION: Oh I just heard his preaching in the chapel that's the only thing that I remember... as far as having dealings with him personally... I didn't

DAVIS: Really...

NATION: No

DAVIS: He seemed to be a pretty busy man

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: I mean from

NATION: See his son-in-law, Reverend Wiese

DAVIS: Umhuh

NATION: Now his son is my age, he had three girls...one, two, three...he had three girls and a boy, and the boy was my age. The the baby was my age. [Laughter]

DAVIS: [Laughter]

NATION: And they lived on the property too. See they build across from the printing office and business offices... see that was a two story building _____ building...cause they had a...they weren't just a small printing... they'd print out a magazine... there there

DAVIS: Umhuh, I've got

NATION: There there

DAVIS: A copy of it

NATION: There printing thing was at least across here and those big sheets that they run through that were this long about this wide ...

DAVIS: Yeah

NATION: Then they'd take that...then you'd fold it all up then you trimmed off... then you stapled it to make your magazine

DAVIS: Yeah, I've I've I've ...I love his magazine I've been reading a lot it and that's that's honestly [Laughter] one of the best ways for me to try to understand... get to know him

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: And understand

NATION: I think they had a linotype machine in there to set up those those...things that they print out of...it was always amazing how that worked anyway

DAVIS: So, He...were some of the girls that they learned to do that and that's how he printed or who...who

NATION: No the girls didn't do the printing

DAVIS: Who who did the printing?

NATION: Mr. Ferry

DAVIS: Mr. Ferry

NATION: I always called him Brother Ferry...he was just...just a man in there just doing a job

DAVIS: Ok

NATION: And he would hand set stuff for...just for small stuff...he'd pick out each piece and hand set it

DAVIS: Umhuh, wow [Laughter]

NATION: And then he'd set the ... he'd sit down at that... I wanna say teletype like a teletype and make those little things and then set that up in and get ready for the printer

DAVIS: Wow

NATION: He was the main one that did the ... making the ... stuff to print with ____+...I still don't know how that thing ever worked [Laughter]

DAVIS: [Laughter]

NATION: That old pot there they kept on the fire melted the old ones back in and had a spoon there to dish off all the junk that wouldn't ____ take if off the top the trash

DAVIS: Oh yeah ok yeah

NATION: Through it in the bucket ... and this machine somehow he'd he'd ?tug? _____+... here, he'd run it over here and this thing...he'd make it up. And this thing would come down and grap that... take it up and ah screw would run it back through and they'd drop off the rack magazines it's its amazing thing

DAVIS: Yeah he had a pretty good set up

NATION: [Laughter]

DAVIS: There from

NATION: Yeah that's the way they did years ago

DAVIS: Yeah

NATION: _____+...[motorized noise] then they'd take that old stuff and re-melt it and of course it would have ink on it _____+.... At the printing station, and the trash they'd just spoon it off of, just a ladle, they'd put it in the trash pot there.

DAVIS: Well so, ok so, if...the girls pretty much worked in the handkerchief factory? From what I understand.

NATION: Yeah, that's kinda before my time

DAVIS: That was before, ok.

NATION: Yeah... I understand there was something there that they were able to do.

DAVIS: Cause everyone always mentions the handkerchief factory, but I don't think Irma said it was much going on there, when she was there

NATION: They did have down in the basement of the Hamill Hall, they did do some canning.

DAVIS: Ok, yeah she talked about that

NATION: Yeah it's a big ol...big ol pressure cooker yeah I remember those

DAVIS: Cause part of ... from what I am understanding and what I've read and researched you know he not only wanted to help these young women, you know, get back ...

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: And do something with their lives and, you know, give them some skills

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: But, he was, that was part of the deal, you know was teaching them some kind of...

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: Job skill

NATION: Can't just kick em back out again

DAVIS: Yeah, what other skills...cause mainly everyone references the, you know, the handkerchief around that, how can you really make a living making handkerchiefs,

NATION: I don't know

DAVIS: You don't know, remember any other? Ok

NATION: See most of those were pretty well gone by the time I, the time I got about six years old, five or six years old. Like I say until I was five I was still drinking that milk from the cow [Laughter]

DAVIS: [Laughter]

NATION: That warm milk. Now I can still taste that milk today, and ah I think if I had a chance to drink some I would.

DAVIS: Really

NATION: Warm milk, now when I quite, my folks, my mother took my sister and I, she the one that's younger than I, and went back home to to Missouri, to see Grandpa Hunter, her dad up there, and they separated the milk

DAVIS: Oh [Laughter]

NATION: And all I got was skim milk

DAVIS: Yeah

NATION: And I came back, and I ... I quite right there, I didn't ever go back to drinkin _____

DAVIS: To the whole milk [Laughter]

NATION: I never did, I never go back to it ... its funny _____+... up till I was five years old able to do that I did, but after I got that separated milk, its just not the same kinda milk. [Laughter]

DAVIS: Yeah [Laughter] that's true

NATION:?now she took? Ruth, Dexter, and myself took the train, caught the train here in Arlington...old steamer...yeah they use to stop here on a regular basis, let off the mail and everything else.

DAVIS: One thing that ... Reverend Upchurch ...really spoke out about ... and a lot of the... his you know his articles

NATION: Umhuh

DAVIS: Was... what was called Hell's Half Acre in Fort Worth... I don't know if you are familiar with that

NATION: No

DAVIS: Ok, that was... it was the red light district of Fort Worth...from the cowboy days

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: Late Eighteen Hundreds and ...he actually

NATION: I'm not that familiar with that part

DAVIS: He's really interesting because he ... really ... took a part, those are the areas he considered to be the places, you know, where these women where becoming outcasts and fallen

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: He was really trying to clean up those kinds of areas.

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: And ... I didn't... if you don't remember don't know anything about it [Laughter]

NATION: No

DAVIS: It's no big deal ... I was just

NATION: That was before my time

DAVIS: Ok cause he has actually ... it's great because he's one of the only people that ever took pictures of what is called Hell's Half Acre, in Fort Worth,

NATION: Umhuh

DAVIS: Before it was actually demolished, its actually...where... well Fort Worth Convention Center is

NATION: Umhuh

DAVIS: That that's ...pretty much considered

NATION: That's where it was?

DAVIS: To be where it was in the late eighteen hundreds and it was that way until 1905ish, 1906 and then Fort Worth started enacting laws, you know, _____ the gambling and people wearing guns in the streets

NATION: [Laughter]

DAVIS: Cause they had a big problem [Laughter] towards, towards the turn of the century, Fort Worth had a problem with crime, prostitution

NATION: [Laughter] they had ?problems? they had too huh?

DAVIS: Yeah [Laughter] but ah, ok so, lets see where I'm at here... do you have any outstanding memories about, you know, life there, daily life there...living around Berachah did you ...Irma said that she as a child, you know would just play, and she would even play with some of the kids from

NATION: Oh yeah, I spent half my time over there

DAVIS: Really? She...

NATION: Especially with there to the kids, you know after about 1935, 36, 37... like I say some of them were in my high school class.

DAVIS: Oh really

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: She said that she remembered ... I think it was a swing or ...

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: That they just use to always just play at

NATION: Oh yeah, they had between the Berachah... but the the oaks that are out from the Hammill Hall or from the children's building clear down to the other there was a good big oak, lots of oaks in there, they put up the swing, they are about as high as this ceiling,

DAVIS: umhuh

NATION: at least that high, nice big swings tall as

DAVIS: umhuh

NATION: you can get on that swing and really go [Laughter]

DAVIS: [Laughter]

NATION: Had a swing and they had a bar ...with chains so you get on the, and they had the rings, had two swings, two rings, and ah bar about like this all on that high, high deal

DAVIS: Wow

NATION: _____+...it was fun to swing those, get those bars and get our legs in through there and swing and swing, going upside down

DAVIS: [Laughter] oh wow

NATION: And now that swing that's that's the tallest swing I've ever seen, but that's where that type of...just ah normal swing

DAVIS: Besides that what other ... did ya'll just...what other did ya'll play around out there?

NATION: Oh we'd play games at night hide and go seek, kick the can, all them normal games to play

DAVIS: Yeah

NATION: After supper they would come out and have a lot of free time before they would have to go in and do there lessons or whatever they were doing. So I had I had a beautiful time over there

DAVIS: Oh I bet

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: Yeah lots of friends to play with

NATION: And we could ride the mules once in a while, bareback

DAVIS: Oh wow

NATION: Yeah the weren't wild, you could ride em

DAVIS: Well pretty much anything else you remember about the home, I mean right now this is just ah... I just wanted to ah you know kinda get some of your memories and ah thoughts about the home ... but the main goal is I wanted to [Laughter] I wanted to get a map or your recollections of, you know how it was

NATION: Yeah yeah I'll get that

DAVIS: Oh yeah I'm not I'm not worried about

NATION: [Laughter]

DAVIS: But mainly you know just some...any other memories or you know things that stand out about the home that you can remember... that you know that you would like to share

NATION: Not to many, no

DAVIS: Ok

NATION: Just general stuff

DAVIS: Ok, well I would definitely like to get together with you at the library

NATION: Yeah I'd like to do that

DAVIS: And ah go through some of the pictures...let me show you a couple of what I got and maybe you can help me ah... discern what they are and mainly its maybe kinda some of the aerial photos and maybe you can remember what these buildings were so

NATION: Ok

DAVIS: So I can have a map of what they looked like ... here I'll come over here...lets see...this is Cooper Street right there this is what is now Mitchell, those are the apartments and so your saying...so what building is that right there do you know?

NATION: Where you at?

DAVIS: Where the little pointer is. If this is where the apartments are now

NATION: Ok

DAVIS: I would

NATION: [Laughter]

DAVIS: It looks, to me it looks like a two story white building ... and so I was kinda thinking maybe if you see right here this is the creek

NATION: Ok

DAVIS: The cemetery is somewhere right over here

NATION: Yeah it came by the property right here on west

DAVIS: All of this was once part of the property

NATION: Umhuh

DAVIS: Ok wow

NATION: Umhuh, about 140 acres

DAVIS: 140 acres? Wow

NATION: All the way from Cooper to Davis, except that little bit on Benge, where ya, theres a few houses, that ah...

DAVIS: I've got a lot more, I've got a lot more deeds to find [Laughter] cause I probably have deeds consisting of sixty acres of buying, but ... that... I've got some more digging to do [Laughter] but that's fine

NATION: It went from Davis to Cooper

DAVIS: Ok so let me see if I have another picture of that building, that's that building right there, looks really big ... see you can still see ... this looks, I think this is a brick walkway, right here. it leads to this foundation that's no longer there.

NATION: Foundation that they just never did build on

DAVIS: Oh there was one that was like that

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: Ok

NATION: We use to use just to run on it and where the space that were for windows we'd just jump

DAVIS: [Laughter]

NATION: It was a playground everybody knew the foundation

DAVIS: Oh ok

NATION: I can point that out to you when

DAVIS: If you like to, we can walk around the park and ah ... cause this is just pretty much the only area that is ... the Doug Russell Park is the only thing that is kinda still

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: What we consider intact in Archaeology

NATION: Yeah yeah ... I don't know what this I don't know what this would be down here

DAVIS: I may have another picture there...there it is without Mitchell or the apartments and then there is this building right here

NATION: I recognize the printing office down there cause that one black buildings to go

DAVIS: So you think that's the printing office? Cause it's looks, it's a two story building ... I can maybe make it a little...That's the old printing office?

NATION: The Chapel...Yeah

DAVIS: Ok...Do you remember what that building is right there? Its kind of a funky shape...It goes up then flat

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: Then it goes back down

NATION: Yeah that was one of the later...the later buildings when they ____+...

DAVIS: Yeah so you think maybe a home?

NATION: It was a living quarters.

DAVIS: Living quarters...

NATION: umhuh

DAVIS: and then there is this building, right here...is that the Hammill Hall or the children's building?

NATION: No

DAVIS: Maybe?

NATION: No, the childrens's home was gone along time ago.

DAVIS: Ok

NATION: Yeah ...long time

DAVIS: So, is one of these, over here... this is where ... Reverend Upchurch lived?

NATION: Yeah...think that

DAVIS: Cool, that

NATION: See the Wieses, let me see your pointer ..._____ here, right here, theres... Mitchell here and the Wiese's lived, this was his son-in-law, and then later on some, came and built a little house in-between, and then this was Doctor Upchurch's two story dwelling here, this was put in later, this little house in-between there ... this this is a nice little open area we kept mowed and they had good times out in ?lights? they had some lights in it ... if he'd have a function, he'd use this little big grassy area

DAVIS: Ok...So none of these other buildings were ... they were just other people's homes?

NATION: No no, see this down here where they ... they moved in later and build this stuff down here. this one the...there was one just...

DAVIS: Well, that helps me now I can show where Doctor...Reverend Upchurch lived and so we...we're still kind of know what these two are though, this is probably the printing

NATION: Yeah that's got to be the printing office, there...

DAVIS: Ok, and this building

NATION: That's a two story building, you know where building

DAVIS: Ok so, we don't know...

NATION: This is probably and probably with this may have been the new building, down here, where the Wieses live

DAVIS: Ok

NATION: This is the brick home open _____ doors, just had a brick walk, that use to come right down to the barn there about...it was more near the street than the Hammill Hall was ... Hammill Hall was set back a little bit

DAVIS: Let me see if I have another picture

NATION: That's interesting to see those

DAVIS: Kinda just...I hit up the archives guys and they just gave me all of the scans they could find

NATION: Ok

DAVIS: Lets see...this looks like ... this is one of the brick walkways theres what we think is a foundation right down here ...think that's that building that you... I showed you in that last picture that...

NATION: Umhuh

DAVIS: You said was one of the later ones that had been, the none standard type roofing so I think that's the way... the brick walkway that's going that way and its still there and we're keeping it we're trying to make sure

NATION: Oh that's one you you that's...two or three years ago they came and asked me about the bricks... yeah, see Irene's folks moved over, right over here, well they moved in house that was right next to...that set right over here

DAVIS: Ok

NATION: And I don't know what, I don't remember anything in there that... just the long field of bricks in there ... don't remember anything that would have been in there that needed bricks...see all the water, city water then, all those dwellings, there weren't any water wells

DAVIS: Right now I'm I'm I'm just calling it a brick walkway

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: [Laughter] so

NATION: But there was one that went all the way from the bridge clear up to the cemetery but was farther over, farther over a little bit toward the creek

DAVIS: Lets see [Laughter] these days I lost with out one of these things [Computer Beep] everything I do is based on... using a computer ... this I think is another part of a brick walkway, we just found these few bricks, just lined up like that...

NATION: Umhuh...that's kinda out of out of the normal path but I would think that...I have some bricks here from the...

DAVIS: Oh really

NATION: When I moved in here I had to have gravel driveway, so I put ah ... had the concrete put in, and at the end of the house they they had the... the fence came from the house over to the west, and you had open the gate to the fence to get into the garage... I didn't have that, I didn't have that concrete in, so I got the, a lot of, when the Berachah Home was closing down, I went over there and got a lot of red brick, and there out here right now

DAVIS: So

NATION: And used them

DAVIS: So this doesn't look familiar? This to me is the that's odd, because its, most of the time when you see bricks organized there, they have some kind of pattern

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: And this is kind of, you know just jumbled

NATION: Yeah, no telling where that would be

DAVIS: Ok

NATION: Part of that brick sidewalk, cause this is red brick

DAVIS: Yeah

NATION: Old road bricks, like Fort Worth has over there

DAVIS: Yeah it's a bunch of Ferris bricks, Three Hole, maybe a couple of Builder Bricks, I'm not sure, its its great now we got books that you know that we can use to figure out... brick dating, dating by bricks, by who manufactured and when they were manufactured

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: Now this just says, I can't remember, this is a, its just labeled tenant, this is some of the pictures actually from one of the collections, do you do you remember who's house that might may be?

NATION: Yeah, That looks like what I was talking about, the Wiese's that was built in

DAVIS: Ok

NATION: And see your see your office was over here

DAVIS: That big white building that we were wondering, ok

NATION: See you have your street come down to _____

DAVIS: Lets see and then this house... was labeled another tenant's house, does that one look familiar to you?

NATION: Lets see on that one built later on, I think if there's a doorway

DAVIS: Ok

NATION: That's close to that brick brick walk, that you

DAVIS: Ok

NATION: Where you dug up the bricks...then Irene's folks moved over there, rented it from them for a while, they move here December 7, 1941, Pearl Harbor Day, moved down the street from me, my wife did

DAVIS: Oh ok [Laughter]

NATION: [Laughter]

DAVIS: This is the, I think the same house, just from the backside

NATION: The backside, yeah

DAVIS: Is it...this says tenants home, but is this Doctor Upchurch's house?

NATION: No its not

DAVIS: Its not ok

NATION: Lets see, see I know the two story, I know that

DAVIS: Ok, looks like theres a car right over there

NATION: Yeah, ok so that's probably the same one...Cooper Street is right here

DAVIS: Ok so you think that maybe Doctor Upchurch's house?

NATION: No that's the Weis...that's where

DAVIS: Oh the Weis...

NATION: Wieses

DAVIS: Wiese's house ok

NATION: Doctor Upchurch wasn't even there then

DAVIS: Now this is that big white building

NATION: That's the printing office.

DAVIS: That is the printing office? Ok, cool

NATION: Yeah that's were my dad was sitting when the picture was taken

DAVIS: Ok, alright wow ok

NATION: Yeah, there was a side door way down here, was actually a printing business and heres an all ____ all

DAVIS: And that was the chapel

NATION: Upstairs was a chapel

DAVIS: Ok

NATION: Umhuh

DAVIS: Cool, cause I'm going to use some of these my my thesis... now this a little harder... that's the same building ok

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: That's the same building, see they just labeled em, when the school when the school started to develop it, they had a guy go out and take pictures, and this is what these pictures are in twelve six sixty-three, but he just labeled them vacant two story farm building

NATION: Ok

DAVIS: [Laughter]

NATION: [Laughter] _____+....terrible nice

DAVIS: This was, I don't know, do you know when the little chapel by the cemetery was built?

NATION: I remember when it was built, built...

DAVIS: Cause the one thing that is very unusual about this [Clock Chiming] this is, you can see right here that this foundation is abnormally thick [Laughter] I mean in all my, I mean I've only been doing archaeology for about six years, but I've never had a foundation that is about two feet three almost three feet think

NATION: yeah

DAVIS: I was wondering if you know why, was it because of the close proximity to the creek, maybe?

NATION: I don't know

DAVIS: I'm really sad that they tore that building down, because it was just a beautiful... I've got a couple pictures of ah reve...Doctor Upchurch and his wife standing outside of it

NATION: Umhuh

DAVIS: And it just looks, I mean we don't have don't have many things like that left

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: Especially in the Dallas/Fort Worth Area, cause everything is just, as soon as they can their trying to tear it down... this

NATION: They kept on asking if there was anything underneath it, I said no there was nothing underneath it _____+...no

DAVIS: Ok, maybe cause it so thick [Laughter]

NATION: [Laughter]

DAVIS: The foundations just so big, this is the, its labeled storage, but I'm not sure

NATION: That could have, theres a there's an old storage building, but they put the coal, ____ itself, and see the creek came right around in through here

DAVIS: Just noticed those little bricks right there

NATION: And this a little, they actually had a gasoline pump there for a while, underground, pump type

DAVIS: Umhuh

NATION: And this is where they had the oil and stuff, in there that's what that is.

DAVIS: Well that maybe what we've uncovered here cause

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: I just noticed there's a line of bricks and its pretty thin, about three or four bricks wide

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: And that maybe what we found, so alright

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: Another little mystery solved [Laughter] and that's that same picture... well yeah yeah that has been a great help. I... don't think I have anymore right now, but ah

NATION: That's not it

DAVIS: Do what?

NATION: That's not it

DAVIS: Oh no [Laughter]

NATION: [Laughter]

DAVIS: I will... after the holidays, little bit, once the, I guess the beginning of January or so see if you'd like to go up to UTA with me

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: And we'll take a look at maybe walk around the site, what's left of the site and

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: And chat some more and that would be great

NATION: Now they messed it up with all the other stuff there its been wiped out [Laughter]

DAVIS: Yeah it's a shame and that's that's one reason I like my job so much is because, we are trying to identify places like Berachah and other ones

NATION: Yeah Berachah

DAVIS: Berachah [Laughter] everyone's been calling, even I think Irma was saying Berachah and I think that why

NATION: She shouldn't have been

DAVIS: [Laughter] well I appreciate you letting me know

NATION: I'm going to talk to her about that next time I see her

DAVIS: Well I appreciate you letting me know that and I appreciate your all your help cause

NATION: I don't mind helping...cause I remember most of that

DAVIS: Well I going to leave you that, my contact information, don't hesitate to call me once you finish up your map

NATION: Ok

DAVIS: And that would be of great help to

NATION: I'll get it up in pencil so I can erase it and

DAVIS: Ok, and I if you need me to I can get you

NATION: I'm not much of an artist [Laughter]

DAVIS: I can get you a pretty big piece of paper, if you need it pretty big,

NATION: No

DAVIS: But like I said it doesn't need to be at all to scale, I would just like, you know, a rough estimate, not estimate, I would just like to know kind of how the buildings were placed in association with the cemetery

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: Typically when I do these, when I did one with Irma, I just said this is where the cemetery is, kinda draw me what you remember

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: And she she said she didn't really remember because she was just so young when she was there

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: And then they moved away, so with your experience you probably _____, and once I talk to Dorthy well hopefully be able to fill in these gaps and then I can

NATION: Yeah talked to Dorthy yet?

DAVIS: No I haven't talked to her yet, I've left her a message and she'll get back to me whenever she can

NATION: Oh she'd be nice

DAVIS: And I've read her her little publication and that is a great help and I would just like to... and part of my project is, you know collecting these stories and collecting people's memories about the home

NATION: Umhuh

DAVIS: So that we can, you know have something that isn't lost because

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: We've lost the whole site, and you know, I'm sure it was gorgeous, and I hate that we've lost it to some of this stuff but

NATION: Yeah I hated to see the nice trees go and so forth

DAVIS: Umhuh...Well I'm glad that now that Doug Russell Park has it's Historical Marker no one will ever really be able to do anything at all to that property again

NATION: Ok

DAVIS: And it is pretty much by Texas Law it is a preserved area and that is one of my main things it to actually, you know since its now protected you know get more of our knowledge and with Geraldine Mills, you know

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: She wants to add it on to the tour of Arlington and

NATION: Ok

DAVIS: Get more information and she's going to get copies of some of these pictures and she's going to actually she would like to she said she would like to put up a little display at the Fielder House you know because this... I was part of Arlington's history.

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: And its part of this whole area's history because you know these girls were coming from all over Texas and Oklahoma

NATION: They were coming from all over

DAVIS: Yeah they were coming from all over and so it's and it's a really cool piece of history and it's very unique because even though we had a lot of these around the nation you know we kind of lost it and you know and now a days when you do Historic Archaeology, it's a farmstead or you know it something associated with

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: You know Texas becoming a state, or Sam Houston, we forget about all these other little things that were part of Texas that you know, we need to record and we need to you know learn from and you know remember

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: Because with out that we'll lose our history we'll lose our way so I appreciate all your time and

NATION: I don't mind

DAVIS: I'll be in contact with you again shortly

NATION: I have lots of time

DAVIS: Alright, and I appreciate and I'm glad you live so close to me and...

NATION: Yeah, I'm round here most of the time since my wife doesn't get out much, we did go out to have lunch today so

DAVIS: Well

NATION: We'd go out to the buffet

DAVIS: Well, I honesty owe you a lunch or something

NATION: No you don't

DAVIS: [Laughter]

NATION: [Laughter]

DAVIS: Maybe after we go to the library we can go eat lunch or something and

NATION: I've got to get someone to stay with her while we are gone so, I don't leave her by herself

DAVIS: Ok...Well, I will be in contact with again pretty shortly

NATION: Ok

DAVIS: And ah we will set up the time

NATION: Did you leave that piece of paper me to use it

DAVIS: Oh here you can ah

NATION: I can find one

DAVIS: I'll let you keep this little piece of paper right here so you can have kind of a reference

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: And actually I'm going to look into seeing how much or how I can go about getting some of those, copies of those, copies of those photos for you

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: Like that big one because several people have it but you deserve to have a copy of it to

NATION: I'd like to have a copy of it

DAVIS: I know I've got some some of the people that work in that part or the Special Collections of UTA are actually really involved in my project because they would like to you know see some thing else come out of it I mean

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: Since its associated with the school now, and since the school owns part of the property, UTA really wants to learn more about it and kind of get some publicity, I guess, maybe I don't know what what their reasoning is even though they destroyed half of it

NATION: [Laughter]

DAVIS: [Laughter] I guess they're trying to make up for their past

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: They cut down a lot of trees, there not doing anything else in Doug Russell Park now it has that historic marker, so they can't even really move cant take a tree out

NATION: See they used that as farm land down from Hammill Hall to Cooper Street, they plowed that up

DAVIS: Oh really

NATION: Yeah

DAVIS: Ok well I won't take up any more...[END= 1:00:59]

APPENDIX D

IRMA DEE WEDDLE GROUNDS INTERVIEW

INTERVIEW RELEASE FORM

Project name: Historic Archaeology at the Berachah Rescue Home: A Holistic Approach

Date: 2/12/08

Interviewer: Cody S Davis

Tape number: 2-12-08 Mp3

Name of person(s) interviewed: Irma Grounds -

Address: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Telephone number: [REDACTED]

Date of birth: 9-20-22

By signing the form below, you give your permission for any tapes and/or photographs made during this project to be used by researchers and the public for educational purposes including publications, exhibitions, World Wide Web, and presentations. By giving your permission, you do not give up any copyright or performance rights that you may hold.

I agree to the uses of these materials described above, except for any restrictions, noted below.

Name (please print): IRMA D. GROUNDS

Signature: Irma D. Grounds

Date: Feb 12 2008

Researcher's signature: Cody S Davis

Date: 2-12-08

Restriction description: _____

OCT 12 2007

APPROVED BY THE UTA - IRB
The IRB approval for this consent
Document will expire on

OCT 11 2008

Mar 28, 1999

The following is a transcription of an interview with Mrs. Irma Grounds on 2/12/08.
The interview took place at 10:05 am at her home in Arlington, TX.

Transcribed by Cody S. Davis
2/25/08
Edited by Cody S. Davis – 3/2/08

DAVIS: This is Cody Davis...February Twelfth Two Thousand Eight...Interviewing with Mrs. Irma Grounds at her residence...let me go ahead... I'm just going to leave that right there...let me get some of this information from you...the address is fifteen o one

GROUND: Division, Umhuh [Affirmative]

DAVIS: Division

GROUND: Umhuh [Affirmative], Division

DAVIS: Ok, and I have your phone number...its eight one seven...I'll get that...your birthday?

GROUND: Nine, twenty, twenty-two

DAVIS: Nine, twenty, twenty-two...ok, and then signing this you are just saying your not...your giving me permission use the tapes, photographs, for me, the purposes of this project and educational purposes

GROUND: Ok

DAVIS: And you are not giving of the rights that you hold to anything that's published or stuff like that

GROUND: Yeah ok

DAVIS: Let me get you to fill this bottom part out you just need to print your name, sign it then date it.

GROUND: Ok [throat clears]...now I write better than I print [Laughter]

DAVIS: [Laughter]

GROUND: They taught us to write and not print...when I started school [Laughter]

DAVIS: [Laughter] that's actually how I learned too...I'm a really...well...people tell me I have nice cursive writing too...

[Laughter]

I spent along time practicing my cursive now I kind of do a half cursive half print [Laughter]

GROUND: [Laughter] yeah...ok...

DAVIS: It kind of works out

GROUNDNS: This is today's date is?

DAVIS: Is the twelfth, yes mam

GROUNDNS: ...what...February?

DAVIS: The twelfth

GROUNDNS: Twelfth

DAVIS: and then I sign the bottom

GROUNDNS: ok and that's it...Umhuh [Affirmative], ok

DAVIS: So, thank you

GROUNDNS: All right

DAVIS: I'm going to go ahead and sign that here

GROUNDNS: Now when you get through, well what will you have?

DAVIS: I will have a Masters degree

GROUNDNS: That's what I thought

DAVIS: And with a Masters Degree in Archaeology, I will be able to do a lot of things that wish I could do now, I could start my own business, I can pull permits, and work in multiple states and just

GROUNDNS: Can you go to the Holy Land and dig over there?

DAVIS: No...well that I I I can but the process to get the over there is...is just phenomenally wait and you just...in archaeology it kind of about who you know [Laughter] and so if I had a friend that was an archaeologist over there I would have a better way in

GROUNDNS: I went to ah...the Holy Land with a group from the Southwestern University

DAVIS: Yeah ok

GROUNDNS: And one of them was an archaeologist that went every year and it was fun

DAVIS: Oh I bet, they are pulling...they are digging up some really neat stuff over there

GROUNDNS: Yeah they are, Umhuh [Affirmative]

DAVIS: I'm maybe going to Belize, this summer in South America, they're

GROUNDNS: Oh

DAVIS: We're digging Mayan stuff down there

GROUNDNS: My hus...My son would love it he spent three months in Belize

DAVIS: Oh its really

GROUNDNS: But he was

DAVIS: Pretty

GROUNDNS: Back in the bush with the natives, kind of a mission work

DAVIS: Its tough down there, they're kind of going through some turmoil

GROUNDNS: Yeah, they were...its...

DAVIS: But it can be dangerous, that's what I hear

GROUNDNS: Yeah yeah...I sure you probably don't want this on your recording, but he he was always going out by himself, he went up to some Maya ruins one day and it came up a storm and...he was cutting some of those big palms...go get for shelter...

DAVIS: Umhuh [Affirmative]

GROUNDNS: And he whacked himself with a machete and he nearly bleed to death before he got help and then another time, he was wondering off up in there by himself and just looking you know [Laughter] came down an old road, and he said "I looked up and there stood and armed man" with ah...I forgot what kind of gun he said

DAVIS: Oh I bet it was a big machine gun, or something

GROUNDNS: Big one...he said "when I looked up and saw him I said American, American" he said "I started backing off" and that was all there was to it...and he turned around and left, but [Laughter]

DAVIS: Wow...that can be really scary

GROUNDNS: Yeah

DAVIS: That's what my professor told me she... before we go down there shes like it can be dangerous,

GROUNDNS: yeah

DAVIS: but they have a...they live, they have a ranch that their their friends owns and so its pretty safe there

GROUNDNS: yeah

DAVIS: and they actually stay at the ranch and the actual dig is at the ranch too

GROUNDNS: yeah yeah

DAVIS: so they don't really have to mingle [Laughter]

GROUNDS: yeah he this missionary were way out in the bush

DAVIS: oh wow...it can be really dangerous out that way

GROUNDS: stayed three months

DAVIS: no body knows your out there [Laughter]

GROUNDS: [Laughter]

DAVIS: And they know that terrain really well...Alright you were born in...were you born in Dallas?... or Arlington?

GROUNDS: Fort Worth.

DAVIS: Fort Worth,

GROUNDS: Umhuh [Affirmative]

DAVIS: This is just some background information

GROUNDS: Ok

DAVIS: How many years have you lived in this community?

GROUNDS: I'm eighty-five years...

DAVIS: So all of your life

GROUNDS: so all eighty-five years, Umhuh [Affirmative]

DAVIS: and you haven't lived anywhere else

GROUNDS: for ah...nineteen forty...we moved to Brazoria County and stayed down there for eighteen years, but our home was still here

DAVIS: ok

GROUNDS: and Bud worked for the prison system down there

DAVIS: ok at ah...Hunts...in Huntsville?

GROUNDS: No it was down ah...

DAVIS: Wait what's in Brazoria County?

GROUNDS: Brazoria County.

DAVIS: What what town is that?

GROUNDS: That's down below, down below Houston, the little old town where we got our mail was Odie and it was near Angleton, Texas

DAVIS: Ok...I'll just put that, just for a few years

GROUNDS: Ok

DAVIS: Ok and your husbands name?

GROUNDS: He's deceased, his name was Dewey

DAVIS: How do you spell that?

GROUNDS: Warren Grounds

DAVIS: D E W

GROUNDS: E Y

DAVIS: E Y, ok. And then your children?

GROUNDS: Clark and Dixie

DAVIS: Ok...and did you work? Or were you...

GROUNDS: I worked...I was...worked for Southwestern Bell

DAVIS: Southwestern Bell

GROUNDS: For thirty-five years

DAVIS: Oh wow...I bet that was a cool job

GROUNDS: A hard job, people

DAVIS: A hard job, yeah

GROUNDS: Yeah but I worked at several different levels, I started out in Arlington, number please?, and a then we transferred to Fort Worth when Arlington went dial and I ended up in Houston and I worked for the investigation department now that was fun

DAVIS: Oh I bet that was neat [Laughter]

GROUNDS: That was fun [Laughter] and then I was off, three years, we moved back to Tarrant County and I was off three years on leave and I'm the only person, they never had another person that went back to work after being off that long on leave

DAVIS: Oh I see

GROUNDS: And I went back with all my credits and all my seniority

DAVIS: Wow that's nice

GROUNDS: And I worked ten more years

DAVIS: Wow

GROUNDS: Here in Arlington, came back home

DAVIS: Ok and so...education?

GROUNDS: High school

DAVIS: High school... and was that Arlington?

GROUNDS: Umhuh [Affirmative] Arlington High, class of thirty-nine. [Laughter]

DAVIS: Ok [Papers Wrestling] _____+...this page is...ok, well we'll get to some of these questions then, you'll probably you'll hear some of the repeats but how did you and your family come to know about Berachah?

GROUNDS: I don't have a...I don't know [Laughter]

DAVIS: You don't know [Laughter]

GROUNDS: My dad and his his family, he lived here in Arlington, but how he got connected with them, I really don't know, he was the dairyman, he tended to the orchards, and did some of the farming and the you know just kind of lots of things different things...I was very young when they move onto the place out there, I don't know he just know about it [Laughter]

DAVIS: [Laughter] Well that's that's exactly what I'm looking for just kind of kind of that information

GROUNDS: Yeah

DAVIS: [Throat Clears] ok what were...your parents names again incase I come across them in the literature

GROUNDS: My dads name was James Clark Weddle...W

DAVIS: What was it?

GROUNDS: Weddle...W E D D L E...and they have it misspelled over at the...

DAVIS: Ok they do...the name sounds familiar, I may have come across

GROUNDS: And I tried to get them to correct it and they said no they can't correct anything in there, and I said, well that's my dad's name it ain't spelled right

DAVIS: Its its...once it gets, its one of those things, once someone puts it in print its...

GROUNDS: I think she finally told me...I stood around there so long that she would had a method that she could insert a little note or something that the correct spelling

DAVIS: Oh ok

GROUND:s Now whether she ever did it or not

DAVIS: I'll have to look and see and I remember the name

GROUND:s Yeah yeah

DAVIS: But when you get, when you are dealing with archival historic records

GROUND:s Yeah

DAVIS: They don't like to change a thing, they just trying to keep them exactly like they are

GROUND:s Yeah he was Clark

DAVIS: Ok

GROUND:s Working for them, you know he always went by the name Clark

DAVIS: Ok, and then your mom?

GROUND:s Daisy Dee, D double E Prock Weddle, her her

DAVIS: P R

GROUND:s O C K and Weddle that was her maiden name

DAVIS: Ok, and then you had several brothers and sisters

GROUND:s I'm the oldest of seven

DAVIS: Ok. Now your parents, you said, ya'll did live on the property for awhile, right?

GROUND:s We did

DAVIS: Ok

GROUND:s As far as I can remember back

DAVIS: Tell me what you remember about that house, the kind of, the kind of things, you know what it was like, you know running water, if it had it, or did it, what kind of amenities?

GROUND:s [Throat Clears] it was a, lets see, it was a one, two, three, it was a four room house with a kitchen and a kitchen, had a screen porch cross the front and the back it had a porch, but it wasn't screened, it was just an old porch

DAVIS: Umhuh [Affirmative]

GROUND:s It was just an old porch at the back. I don't re...Hi! (Speaking to another resident) ...I don't remember we had running water in the house, I know we bathed in a tub...

DAVIS: mhuh

GROUND: A great big laundry tub...a wash tub, but there was water outside I know that when momma washed there was some water outside, now where it came from I don't know. I don't remember. EG says that there was a well, out there, and he remembers it but I don't.

DAVIS: ell we...we actually uncovered a well pretty close to the cemetery

GROUND: Yeah that's where we lived

DAVIS: Actually then good cause there's a picture of a house in that neighborhood or in that vicinity that I was going to show you

GROUND: Yeah

DAVIS: I was hoping it was your house

GROUND: Ok... Let' see [Laughter]

DAVIS: That way that would kinda solve that mystery for me

GROUND: Yeah

DAVIS: Let me get my little card out

GROUND: Yeah I don't remember that well I remember one time the ice man came and brought some ice and he got him a drink of water, and he came to the house and says "Mrs. Weddle your water is running out there" and she was draining her draining her washing tub [Laughter] and he had drank...

DAVIS: He had drank...oh no...[Laughter]

GROUND: [Laughter] I remember that

DAVIS: Yeah [Laughter]

GROUND: [Laughter]

DAVIS: Let see we got some pictures here...one that ... I don't remember if it shows up in this... Aerial photo that was taken the when the school was buying the property. [Door opening and closing]

GROUND: Yeah EG kept trying to get me to remember that well and it just didn't come to my mind

DAVIS: This is the printing hall with the chapel on top

GROUND: Umhuh [Affirmative] Umhuh [Affirmative]

DAVIS: And this is the house...I don't know if that looks familiar or not that's the one that we uncovered in actual excavations.

GROUNDS: This one right here

DAVIS: Yeah I can actually zoom in and make it a little bigger

GROUNDS: It didn't have an upstairs

DAVIS: Didn't have an upstairs?

GROUNDS: But it may have been built to look like it cause there was a big attic up there

DAVIS: That's what it looks like, it may...I think that's the side view of it.

GROUNDS: A side view. No, I'm sorry, that's not the one,

DAVIS: That's not it

GROUNDS: No I'm not sure where that one is...I bet that's that old children's home that was further south

DAVIS: The children's home? Ok

GROUNDS: They have a kind of a creek ran through there

DAVIS: Well there's a creek, yeah that runs back over this way

GROUNDS: Yeah

DAVIS: And then the chap...the cemetery is over this way somewhere too

GROUNDS: Yeah, that the children's home that they

DAVIS: Ok

GROUNDS: Had that they had a bridge that went across over there yeah that's what that is, our house would have been back in these trees right towards the cemetery

DAVIS: There may be another picture of another foundation for another house back there.

GROUNDS: But that was, my limits was that creek, I couldn't go any further...

DAVIS: Past that creek?

GROUNDS: Playing, you know?

DAVIS: No there's a little house right here. and then the cemetery is right over here, and this is where that printing press is or the printing shop was

GROUNDS: And the printing shop, where the creek...ran before the printing shop right between there?

DAVIS: Umhuh [Affirmative].

GROUNDS: We couldn't go any further that way than that.

DAVIS: Oh ok

GROUNDS: We had our...and the cemetery was the other boundary.

DAVIS: The other boundary

GROUNDS: Yeah **[Laughter]** we could play all over the place, but...just within those boundaries.

DAVIS: Ok...let me show you this other picture then. This is a storage unit. Now do you recognize that house?

GROUNDS: Yeah, but that's further...that's down further, it was built later down on Cooper St, I think.

DAVIS: Ok

GROUNDS: That was...[People in the background say hello] now that's...

DAVIS: This ya'lls house? It's got a big old screened in porch?

GROUNDS: Yeah that looks more like it right there its got a, Umhuh **[Affirmative]**, but I don't know what this is, I don't remember like that

DAVIS: May have been a new addition

GROUNDS: We moved...lets se...oh right... during The Depression, they laid dad off when we didn't have...

DAVIS: When times got tough?

GROUNDS: It seemed like they...yeah...I think they built...maybe they built a store room back in there, but I didn't realize it was that close to where we lived. What is...

DAVIS: Now I think Mr. Nation said he thought that was Mr. Upchurch's?

GROUNDS: Yeah...well that's one later on I think

DAVIS: Ok

GROUNDS: Later on...they had a

DAVIS: And that's the printing press.

GROUNDS: Yeah

DAVIS: With the chapel up here.

GROUNDS: Yeah that's where we went to church and Sunday school...yeah there's printers all back in there, then right back in here was back here was the creek and the lane went around the barn and went up to our house.

DAVIS: Oh ok...that's that same printing press

GROUNDS: Yeah

DAVIS: Ok and the road just went back that way

GROUNDS: Yeah. Yeah. Yeah.

DAVIS: You wouldn't know it to think if you went to the park today **[Laughter]**

GROUNDS: I know

DAVIS: There's no signs of a road or anything like that

GROUNDS: I know it. I've taken my friends over there and showed them and tried to...oh I remember that ole...

DAVIS: That old picture?

GROUNDS: That old publishing...paper that he published.

DAVIS: Yeah I been reading a lot of those...I'll show you some, these are some pictures from the excavations from when they were

GROUNDS: You know one time we talked about one of my babies being that was stillborn being buried over there

DAVIS: Umhuh [Affirmative]

GROUNDS: Um and the grave was lost. I think the marker had sunk down.

DAVIS: The marker had sunk down

GROUNDS: Or something, Umhuh [Affirmative]

DAVIS: We are actually going to be going out there in a few weeks and trying to identify every grave that we can find

GROUNDS: Good. And if you find her her...

DAVIS: See this is the well, and see what's funny about this well is they didn't use any mortar at all, its only bricks stacked, but it holds water and its sitting right next to a big old oak tree

GROUNDS: Yeah, a EG was trying to

DAVIS: Its pretty good si...you can see probably fit about four or ...

GROUNDS: Yeah that's probably where our water came from, but being a little snotty nosed kid, you know, I didn't pay attention to that

DAVIS: Let's see if I have another picture of it

GROUNDS: Are?...

DAVIS: This is the, this is I think the brick walkway that goes to that first house that I showed you

GROUNDS: Umhuh [Affirmative]

DAVIS: Over here would be where that printing press is over this way

GROUNDS: Umhuh [Affirmative] Umhuh [Affirmative]

DAVIS: and the creek is behind us and so is the cemetery

GROUNDS: Yeah so that big house is...huh? Is it past the cemetery back over that way?

DAVIS: We never actually found the foundation, cause it was ripped out, but this is what we found leading up to what looked like would have been a foundation

GROUNDS: Umhuh [Affirmative]

DAVIS: We didn't really recover, we didn't really recover any thing you would thought you would have found associated with a home, it was...

GROUNDS: Umhuh [Affirmative] Umhuh [Affirmative]

DAVIS: But they they...I think the school did a really good job of ah [Laughter] bulldozing it

GROUNDS: Umhuh [Affirmative]

DAVIS: Before...

GROUNDS: Yeah yeah

DAVIS: We got to it, but ah there's the well again

GROUNDS: Yeah now that looks like the woods where my sister and I played

DAVIS: These are some they took for a...the school. Let me find the other ones. Let's see, there's the well.

GROUNDS: Umhuh [Affirmative] Well that had to be where our water came from, but we didn't have any indoor plumbing, so I...I don't remember momma carrying water in out there, but I know that she had a hose out there where she could run water...

DAVIS: Ok

GROUNDS: To wash in, so I'll be that was...

DAVIS: Then we just found these bricks kinda...[Laughter]

GROUNDNS: yeah [Laughter]

DAVIS: that happens a lot

GROUNDNS: but now EG remembers that...and he has a picture

DAVIS: yeah he has a really good photographic memory

GROUNDNS: yes, and I was going to say that anything, if I contradict anything that EG says, well then take his word for it cause he remembers, that whole family was...

DAVIS: This is a weird...you may not recognize this, cause nobody that I have this pictures to, recognizes what that was

GROUNDNS: Didn't recognize that well, huh?

DAVIS: No this is this we don't...this is farther away

GROUNDNS: Oh oh I see

DAVIS: It was just a conglomerate of bricks [Laughter] I thought we had another picture of the well... and this one we're still kind of stumped about what that is...

GROUNDNS: Ah...EG had no idea?

DAVIS: Nunhuh [No] and it makes sense cause I don't ... its weird cause its seems like the bricks are positioned like somebody did it on purpose,

GROUNDNS: Umhuh [Affirmative]

DAVIS: But you usually wouldn't find that many random types of bricks, because we've got four totally different types of bricks in there

GROUNDNS: Umhuh [Affirmative]

DAVIS: Which is maybe recycled, you know they...

GROUNDNS: Yeah

DAVIS: Tore down and they...that happens a lot

GROUNDNS: Umhuh [Affirmative]

DAVIS: It's just kind of a [Laughter] kind of a funny way to shape some bricks together

GROUNDNS: Yeah

DAVIS: And we couldn't really identify what in the world was going on there, but they used broken bricks, all kinds of bricks

GROUNDS: Umhuh [Affirmative] look at that long there...back there [Laughter]

DAVIS: Yeah

GROUNDS: This right in here...[Laughter]

DAVIS: Yeah I don't know what is going on there [Laughter]

GROUNDS: I don't have any idea, but I...right, those woods look familiar

DAVIS: Yeah, Well good [Laughter]

GROUNDS: It was always clean and we weren't afraid of the snakes or anything

DAVIS: Well let's see, I don't have any clue about that...that's all those pictures. Let's see... ok so, we went through that, Now your family went to church, while your dad was employed there, he went to chu...

GROUNDS: Well yeah went to church on the premises.

DAVIS: On the premises

GROUNDS: Umhuh [Affirmative]

DAVIS: And then after ya'll moved away ya'll...

GROUNDS: Well yeah after we continued to go

DAVIS: Oh ya'll continued to go

GROUNDS: Well my mother and father didn't go very much, of course, under the circumstances that they left

DAVIS: Yeah

GROUNDS: You know? But we kids did. Yeah, we lived up in up the pasture up where the parking lot of the university is now, south there

DAVIS: Umhuh [Affirmative]

GROUNDS: And we go down, and the Nations, all the kids would join together

DAVIS: Oh ok

GROUNDS: And we'd go down, you know to the services and Sunday School, yeah, now that was me and my sister that was just next to me, I don't remember the others going there but they may have. I don't remember.

DAVIS: Ok, um what were the perceptions and attitudes that you remember that people had about the home from being outside of the home?

GROUNDS: You mean the community of Arlington?

DAVIS: The community of Arlington, what do you, do you remember? They were all kind of stuck up about it.

GROUNDS: They had been known to slam the doors, in some of the girls faces, no for what reason I don't know, I just hear the story that miss so-and-so slammed the door in her face, don't know why she was even there, but many... many of them.

DAVIS: Now I...I remember reading in a few of the journals that were published there, occasionally he would through in an insert, and it was kind of, it was a warning to people, who were spreading rumors about things that were going on, you don't remember anything like that?

GROUNDS: No I remember that Upchurch was a hell-fire-damnation preacher, and he... I can remember, he was a little bitty fella, and I can remember running across preaching and stomping

DAVIS: That's what I heard he was pretty energetic and...

GROUNDS: Yeah

DAVIS: very...

GROUNDS: jumping on chairs, that kind of thing, yeah, we felt as a family that they didn't treat us right, at my...my dad so forth,

DAVIS: Umhuh [Affirmative]

GROUNDS: But anyway, it's all over now,

DAVIS: Oh yeah it's all in the past

GROUNDS: Yeah

DAVIS: So, but for the most part what you remember the community kind of looked down probably towards the girls that were living there

GROUNDS: Yeah yeah

DAVIS: Now what do you, they... they...I get mixed reviews, some liked the work he was doing, and some didn't like the work he was doing, just because that's

GROUNDS: Of what? The kind...

DAVIS: The type of work

GROUNDS: Yeah, Umhuh [Affirmative] well I don't, I don't remember, I don't remember that, you know, being aware of it, at all

DAVIS: Yeah

GROUNDS: Of course, different people have different ideas about things, but I thought, and as I've grown older and look back on it, I think it was a good work, cause...

DAVIS: Oh yeah

GROUNDS: Many of those girls didn't have anywhere to go

DAVIS: No

GROUNDS: They didn't have anywhere to go

DAVIS: And it, it... it was...his home was not a unique, I mean, there were multiple of those around the nation doing this type of work.

GROUNDS: Were they?

DAVIS: Especially with unwed teenage mothers, around the turn of the century, just because...

GROUNDS: Yeah I didn't know anything of course about a... that but this, but ah...but I went to school with some of the kids and graduated from high school with one of them...ah I thought that, you know, we played together and it when they...

DAVIS: They were just no different than you?

GROUNDS: No

DAVIS: Just cause of their background they were kind of

GROUNDS: Yeah of course

DAVIS: Stigmatized

GROUNDS: I know that when we would get in a fight and some of them were real good at making fun of...my dad... I would come home crying and my dad would say 'that's not right, we know its not and that was a bad thing for them to do.' And here's this little snot-nosed kid crying you know, he said 'but one day you will understand how much better off you are than they are' and I though well...[Laughter]

DAVIS: [Laughter] when's that going to happen.

GROUNDS: When's that going to happen. Yeah but we played together and and... mostly go along got along pretty good.

DAVIS: Ok well then on that I guess, if you wouldn't mind, you know, telling me some stories about your memories of living there and you know things that you would do, besides cause trouble and run around with the other kids. [Laughter]

GROUNDS: [Laughter] Wi...ah, William Nation, Bill Nation, the one that got killed in a...in a World War II, Captain, was older than ah of the rest of us, and he would build us roads, they had a gas line that ran up over the ground, you know?

DAVIS: Umhuh [Affirmative]

GROUNDS: And he'd build that up and he'd build us roads to play with our wagons and we had roads all over the place, you know? The leaves were, from the trees in the fall

DAVIS: [Laughter]

GROUNDS: We would cover ourselves up bury each other in leaves

DAVIS: [Laughter]

GROUNDS: Fun! [Laughter]

DAVIS: [Laughter] Oh I bet, yeah I've don't that before

GROUNDS: We put...built ah, forts and things in the hay barn, Bill would get up there and play with us, and he would take the hay bales and you know build them around, we'd sit up there and put, they had peanut hay

DAVIS: Umhuh [Affirmative]

GROUNDS: And we'd pull those peanuts out of that hay and see who could get the most in their [Laughter] in their mouth, you know games like that.

DAVIS: Now...

GROUNDS: We'd play follow the leader, and I was the least one of the bunch and [Laughter] Bill would climb up, and he would tell Faye where to put her feet, you know, so she could get up there, and Faye would turn around and tell me where to put...we played follow the leader up in the loft and I remember one time that we were doing that and Bill ran and jumped out of the loft...probably about that high

DAVIS: Oh ok

GROUNDS: And Faye ran and jumped out of the loft [Laughter] and then I ran and jumped out of the loft and I thought I'd killed myself.

DAVIS: Oh no [Laughter]

GROUNDS: [Laughter] I was ok, it just knocked the breathe out of me.

DAVIS: Yeah I bet...you weren't ready for that

GROUNDS: And one time we to... we were playing in the barn and had an old mean cow and she cornered Bill

DAVIS: Oh no

GROUNDS: And I thought she was going to kill him and this piece of a 2x4 laying there and he got that and beat that old cow off of him and got out of that corner oh I thought he was fixing to die... of course we were just little kids, he was maybe really twelve or thirteen years old when we played like that. We had a trolley; there was a bridge that went across this little creek over towards the printing thing

DAVIS: Umhuh [Affirmative]

GROUND: And ah, let's see, the sandy bed creek, very seldom any water in it, or maybe just a little

DAVIS: Just a little bit

GROUND: Yeah and there was a big oak tree on this side of the bridge and way up this way towards the barn was another great big tree the older boys built us a trolley and they tied it to this big tree up here and all the way down across the creek to this other big oak tree by the bridge and they had ah a bar, had wheels on it on each end

DAVIS: Oh ok

GROUND: They put us a toe-sack swing down on each end of that bar and two of us could ride together

DAVIS: Oh wow

GROUND: And they tied ah... a rope or a pulley of some kind so we could pull it back up and we took turns and when we, when it came your turn well one got on the front, one on the back and they jumped up and rode the trolley all the way down to this tree across the branch

DAVIS: Umhuh [Affirmative]

GROUND: And when you got down there the trolley would hit the tree and push us back and we got to ride till the cat died, you know swinging back and forth

DAVIS: Ah [Laughter]

GROUND: But the one on the front had to be sure that they stuck their feet out and bounced us back

DAVIS: Bounced back

GROUND: Of course if we hit that...

DAVIS: [Laughter]

GROUND: A young kid came over to play with us and he wanted to ride it, we were not stingy, we didn't mind you know, yeah he could, but we forgot to tell him

DAVIS: Oh no

GROUND: When you got to it, to bounce back, knocked that kid off and oh way high, way high in the dirt down there

DAVIS: Oh man

GROUNDS: Knocked him...we thought he was out, that was another time we thought someone was going to die

DAVIS: Oh no

GROUNDS: And we ran down there to see about him and we couldn't find any water and finally we saw this little bitty puddle way over there and we ran and got water [Laughter] brought him to, but it knocked the kid cold

DAVIS: Oh no

GROUNDS: And it scared us all nearly to death [Laughter]

DAVIS: [Laughter]

GROUNDS: He never did come back to play

DAVIS: He never rode it again...oh

GROUNDS: With us. He didn't come play. [Laughter]

DAVIS: Oh man

GROUNDS: But that...it's just a bunch of kids not knowing the danger and forgetting to tell him what he had to do [Laughter]

DAVIS: That's funny [Laughter]

GROUNDS: Oh but we loved that trolley

DAVIS: That sounds like a lot of fun, I would like to ride it

GROUNDS: Oh yeah, and then the boys, Bill and some of the older boys built us a swing on another tree way on down closer to that children's home there, and it was on a big oak, it had... it was also that sack that you just

DAVIS: Umhuh [Affirmative]

GROUNDS: Run and jump on that gunny sack

DAVIS: Umhuh [Affirmative]

GROUNDS: And ah they built a ladder up too, propped it up some way out there and when you swung on this swing you had to climb this ladder and jump off this ladder, and it was a lot of ... but you got to swing till the cat died then you got off and it was somebody else's turn, but each on of those ah...contraptions, I guess, had a rope or something to pull it by

DAVIS: Pull I back up

GROUNDS: Yeah I guess it was a rope, and we'd just swing [Laughter]

DAVIS: [Laughter] so ya'll we're pretty creative making up things to play

GROUNDS: Kids don't know how to have any fun today.

DAVIS: Oh yeah we use to do that kind of stuff for the most part

GROUNDS: Yeah yeah

DAVIS: Playing and those things

GROUNDS: And none of us, besides this kid that came over, none of us ever got hurt very bad, not a broken... my sister fell off of a little bitty old hay bailer, bout this high, and broke her wrist, and that was the only...broken bone at all, she was [Laughter] just sitting up there and fell off

DAVIS: [Laughter] Just goes to show you doesn't matter what you're doing you can get hurt

GROUNDS: Yeah [Laughter] and my sister and I use to swing in a swing down in this dirt lane that went down from the printing press over the bridge kind of curved around here was a dairy barn here and on up to our house and dad put a swing down there, and we thought that was just wonderful, you know a nice I mean like a porch swing

DAVIS: Yeah like a porch swing

GROUNDS: We got down there and we thought we just being tack and ugly, we sang a song like 'oh the billy goat, he went "something" and the billy goat he went blind, he backed into a barbed wire fence, and skinned his little behind' and [Laughter] dad came down and told us that was not nice and we couldn't sing that song

DAVIS: Oh no [Laughter]

GROUNDS: Yep we were...we had a lot of fun

DAVIS: Yeah

GROUNDS: Yeah we did

DAVIS: I didn't have any idea, like we said last time, isn't it because you were living on a property where you had lots of kids, at least some of them close to your age so

GROUNDS: Yeah, Umhuh [Affirmative]

DAVIS: Lots of social ability

GROUNDS: And it was usually the Weddles and the Nations, but once in a while some of the other kids would get away, course they were pretty closely supervised

DAVIS: Supervised, yeah

GROUNDS: One...I could ride to school with them if I wanted to and they had a...one of the girls took the school kids, but we all got...they got a new Model-A Ford, and we were waiting for the driver to come take us to school, and we got into a fight, for some reason in the back seat of that car, and the Matron, her name was Misses Norwood, and she called us all in and lined us

up and got a yard stick and she was going to paddle us all at the same time, scared the liver out of me

DAVIS: [Laughter]

GROUND: I just knew she was going to spank us [Laughter] and I was telling mom and dad about it that night when I got home from school, and dad kinda grinned and he says 'she better not hit one of my kids a lick' [Laughter]

DAVIS: Oh [Laughter] yeah

GROUND: Well she didn't... she didn't paddle any of us

DAVIS: Oh wow, so on that note what do you remember, do you remember a lot about like the matrons that who worked there, I know the home had several different ones over its course and ah

GROUND: I don't remember any of them except Miss Norwood

DAVIS: Miss Norwood

GROUND: Umhuh [Affirmative] Mother Norwood [Laughter] I didn't like her

DAVIS: [Laughter] you didn't like her?

GROUND: A little kid didn't know that you wasn't suppose to dislike people

DAVIS: How many years did ya'll live on the property, do you remember?

GROUND: I was ten years old, I believe when we moved away

DAVIS: Moved away

GROUND: Yeah ten, I think I was ten years old

DAVIS: And when did you move there, do you remember?

GROUND: Well I went there as a baby, I didn't know

DAVIS: Oh so you were probably there about ten years then

GROUND: Yeah...I was a baby when I...cause I didn't remember living in any...ever living any where else, now is that the kind of stuff you want to hear?

DAVIS: Yeah I actually I...I want to hear more of just...I'm trying to...with these interviews...I'm just trying to capture as many memories as people can think about

GROUND: Yeah

DAVIS: Just the thing that were happening there, little things that get lost and aren't recorded by archaeology

GROUNDS: Yeah yeah

DAVIS: And their not recorded by you know documents

GROUNDS: Mrs. Nation use to tell us, now don't you kids play in that horse trough, it was a great big cement horse trough to water the horses and we went just as straight to that horse trough as we could not having the sense enough that the feed would be all in our hair [Laughter]

DAVIS: [Laughter]

GROUNDS: We did that that was our swimming pool.

DAVIS: Ya'll didn't swim in the creek ever? I am assuming it had to be kind of high every once in a while, cause of the way the banks are cut

GROUNDS: Ah

DAVIS: But right now I think there is maybe a foot and a half of water

GROUNDS: There wasn't ever enough...much water in there and I didn't realize that there was always water there...I don't know where...I can't think it came from a spring back there some place

DAVIS: Its actually...I think it's actually tributary off of the Trinity River

GROUNDS: Really?

DAVIS: I think what feeds it

GROUNDS: There was always some water

DAVIS: Yeah it's a perennial creek

GROUNDS: Yeah it seems like, I don't know why, but seems like we kind of avoided that

DAVIS: Avoided that area

GROUNDS: That was our boundary that you know we couldn't go past.

DAVIS: Umhuh [Affirmative]

GROUNDS: The creek up towards auditorium and all up in there unless there was...mother and daddy were with us or we were having a special service. I was saved in a children's service there

DAVIS: Oh ok

GROUNDS: At a in that big old auditorium

DAVIS: Ok

GROUNDS: It was a morning...children's service that they had special, they were having a camp meeting, and they had a special children's service and I was saved in one of those children's services and was at the camp meeting one time at that Whitehill Auditorium and I remember that the saints got to singing and shouting, and they were singing "We're Marching to Zion" and they got out of the auditorium and they marched all over the place across the creek down by the printing office and all and I was running along there with them, and we had two pit bulldogs that followed us everywhere we went [Laughter]

DAVIS: [Laughter]

GROUNDS: And I don't remember any of the other kids being with them, but I remember following those saints along and them singing and think well lord we'll just get there any time, you know pretty soon they were shouting and carrying on, and these two old dogs following after me. Yeah it was "We're Marching to Zion"

DAVIS: Umhuh [Affirmative]

GROUNDS: That they were singing, and we were, they were having a good time

DAVIS: Yeah it seems like from what I've read in the journals that he's published that he quite actively had lots of kind of a public gatherings and he tried to bring in speakers and all kinds of stuff

GROUNDS: Umhuh [Affirmative]

DAVIS: He was pretty active in that

GROUNDS: Yeah I remember that, especially one speaker that he brought in and his name was called, they called him Uncle Buddy Robinson. And he was tongue tied, but he could out preach anything you could ever heard in your life

DAVIS: Oh wow

GROUNDS: Yeah, he'd lisp and he couldn't talk plain at all and but it was fun to listen to him preach

DAVIS: Oh...yeah it's what it seems like he's always in his little bulletins there's always announcements

GROUNDS: Yeah

DAVIS: So and so is coming here or we're going to be doing...he sounds like he was actually gone quite a bit from the home, cause he would go to rescue conventions in like Saint Louis

GROUNDS: Umhuh [Affirmative]

DAVIS: And all around

GROUNDS: I don't remember that much, they were the upper part and we kids didn't know anything about what was about that kind of thing

DAVIS: That thing

GROUNDS: Yeah now something ran through my mind here that he did, oh, the Tarrant County Singing Convention, like the Stamps,

DAVIS: Umhuh [Affirmative]

GROUNDS: And that kind of music, met at that big auditorium every quarter

DAVIS: Oh ok

GROUNDS: Now that was another thing that we enjoyed they sang Saturday night, and all day Sunday with this like, like Bill Gather, you know

DAVIS: Oh yeah I know

GROUNDS: That kind of music

DAVIS: Oh ok

GROUNDS: That was one of our great things that we really enjoyed

DAVIS: Let's see well...well I remember...do you remember the boundaries of the property? I know I had you draw me a map last time, um but do you, is Davis the west boundary and Bengé the southern boundary?

GROUNDS: Right

DAVIS: So the property went all the way

GROUNDS: Umhuh [Affirmative] Umhuh [Affirmative]

DAVIS: Well now you and Mr. Nation both say that, so I only have deeds showing probably fifty acres

GROUNDS: Really?

DAVIS: Now that whole area was probably close to 130 acres

GROUNDS: Ah from where we lived over to Davis we called it the forty acres because it was all pasture land

DAVIS: Yeah now it's all housing

GROUNDS: Yeah Umhuh [Affirmative]

DAVIS: [Laughter]

GROUNDS: Yeah Umhuh [Affirmative] all housing

DAVIS: Well that means I just got more digging to do or hopefully I will be able to find it cause somebody had to...there's got to be records of that being purchased. So Davis to Bengé and Cooper and pretty much that creek was the northern boundary?

GROUND: A little past that

DAVIS: A little past that?

GROUND: Where Mitchell comes, well no they rerouted Mitchell

DAVIS: They rerouted Mitchell, yeah

GROUND: Yeah

DAVIS: It's now Neederman that's up there

GROUND: Yeah, it was past, hum, how can I tell you?

DAVIS: Well I know the property, those properties right there are more documented I have deeds on the northern part it's the stuff to Davis

GROUND: Do you know where the Sims Property is or could you...the Sims property was the northern border

DAVIS: The Sims property, Ok well I am going to have to check into that

GROUND: Umhuh [Affirmative] and I don't remember their... and Boyd Lawson was past...the post master across the road from the Sims his was about even only across Cooper.

DAVIS: Ok and then Reverend Upchurch actually didn't live on the property, he lived on Mitchell

GROUND: Umhuh [Affirmative]

DAVIS: Over pretty much where the parking lot is now right?

GROUND: Oh yeah Umhuh [Affirmative]

DAVIS: Ok that's what Mr. Nation said.

GROUND: Yeah

DAVIS: Cause I've got deeds for property that he bought over there and he's got all this property over here and then he's got this one over there, then I realized that's probably his house [Laughter]

GROUND: [Laughter] he a that was maybe a way of...letting others know that he was in charge and he [Laughter]

DAVIS: Well I mean, that's normal

GROUND: I mean that's my...

DAVIS: No I know, that that's something that you can kind of see even especially from... even from archaeological or you know documents like that

GROUNDS: It was a beautiful big two story house, beautiful lawn in between, I remember it had and it sloped off to the creek and his son-in-law Weise

DAVIS: Frank?

GROUNDS: Yeah, lived next door in a smaller house

DAVIS: Yeah that's exactly what Mr. Nation said, alright. Let's see, I've got some of that...

GROUNDS: Now I'm sure that EG didn't say anything about anyone being snooty or removed [Laughter]

DAVIS: No

GROUNDS: [Laughter]Their...he's to nice to

DAVIS: You can...You can pick up on that and lots of other ways and not just from interviews, but you can see, just especially knowing history and understanding the kinds of thing that people historically perceived and attitudes towards this type of work

GROUNDS: This...Yeah

DAVIS: Because it was on the fringe of society and these girls were

GROUNDS: Fallen

DAVIS: Fallen and outcasts

GROUNDS: Soiled doves

DAVIS: Yeah and so, and all that right there just makes you understand it more

GROUNDS: Yeah, yeah I didn't think...the Nations are much nicer than I am [Laughter]

DAVIS: Ok so on that note, I think I asked you this last time, but how do you think if that type of home was being run today, by Reverend Upchurch, how do you think...do you think it would be able to fit into this community today or would it be kind of...?

GROUNDS: I doubt it

DAVIS: You doubt it

GROUNDS: I doubt it, Umhuh [Affirmative] there'd be too many questions asked

DAVIS: Yeah

GROUNDS: Investigations might even go as far as the senators likely some of the television preachers now you know

DAVIS: And that that...It's funny you don't even really see this type of work being done anymore

GROUNDS: No

DAVIS: It's now; it's actually in the mid 20s and 30s, a lot of these homes especially like Berachah they were run by religious groups

GROUND: Umhuh [Affirmative]

DAVIS: Actually in the 20s and 30s these actually started changing, and its funny, he and a few others that he mentioned in some of his bulletins, very few men did this kind of work

GROUND: Umhuh [Affirmative]

DAVIS: And that right there is just kind of different because men, typically and historically it was women doing all of this work

GROUND: Umhuh [Affirmative]

DAVIS: And for...from the late 1800s to 1925, 1930 it was all religiously based groups doing this and then in the 30s we had this switch from religion to a more "scientific" treatment you could say

GROUND: Umhuh [Affirmative]

DAVIS: They started taking a little bit of the religion out and actually trying to treat it as a scientific problem and but still to this day we really don't have these types of homes and so a lot the girls now a days and one thing I am looking at in this thesis is, how have attitudes towards teenage pregnancy changed from this time period to today

GROUND: Umhuh [Affirmative]

DAVIS: And really it...kind of hasn't we're almost kind of in the same their still kind of outcasts and nobody really they deal with everything privately you know

GROUND: Yeah Well that

DAVIS: You don't see these kind of congregations

GROUND: That was religious to the point of no jewelry, no make-up

DAVIS: Oh yeah he had very strict rules

GROUND: Long dresses, long sleeves, long hair,

DAVIS: But the hair had to be put up right?

GROUND: Yeah yeah and I can't think

DAVIS: Is it...

GROUND: No picture shows

DAVIS: No Picture shows

GROUND: No

DAVIS: No...ah coffee or tea

GROUND: Yeah we had coffee and tea at our house.

DAVIS: Well I couldn't make it without coffee [Laughter]

GROUND: [Laughter] but when somebody came up that we weren't expecting well my dad would just set his saucer over his coffee cup and we didn't pay any attention about the tea we just went ahead drank the tea, but I understand I heard dad say one time that someone reported him for having coffee and tea in his house

DAVIS: Oh no

GROUND: And JT Upchurch said that is Clark's house, Clark Weddle's house, and if he wants to have and if he wants to have coffee and tea in his house that's his business.

DAVIS: Well that's good

GROUND: And I was really proud of the old... [Laughter] for saying that

DAVIS: [Laughter]What are the other no...what was one of the rules that I remember reading there were like seven rules that the girls had to by...obey and one of them was no telephone on Sunday

GROUND: Here's...that's a good point. No telephone on Sunday, they couldn't use their telephone, but they didn't mind asking Mr. Nation to walk all the Arlington to get the doctor, if one of the babies was being born, he would walk all the way to Arlington

DAVIS: They wouldn't use the phone to call the call for an emergency

GROUND: No wouldn't use the phone

DAVIS: But it was an emergency

GROUND: Now does that make sense to you. [Laughter]

DAVIS: No that doesn't make much sense at all [Laughter]

GROUND: Well in fact, this is not on this subject but I had a preacher to visit me one time when I worked for the telephone company, and he said 'well I wouldn't work for a company that work, that their employees had to work on Sunday' and I said do you have a telephone? Do you use your telephone on Sunday? He said 'well yes' and I said well you expect someone to be there to ring that number for you

DAVIS: Umhuh [Affirmative]

GROUND: That was back in the old days of 'number please?'

DAVIS: Yeah

GROUND: You know, people, that's not what Christianity is all about.

DAVIS: No

GROUND: Not at all...I was a senior in high school before I realized what Christianity was... is all about and if you know who the Lord Jesus Christ is,

DAVIS: Umhuh [Affirmative]

GROUND: And who he is and you treat other people right and if you don't do those two things then you have missed it all anyway

DAVIS: Yep

GROUND: You've missed it all

DAVIS: That's the main purpose of Jesus' teachings

GROUND: Umhuh [Affirmative] Umhuh [Affirmative] you've missed it all, you didn't come out for a sermon did ya? [Laughter]

DAVIS: No [Laughter] my family is very involved in the church

GROUND: Yeah but ah...

DAVIS: And that's one thing that interesting especially for me, is looking at how, especially Christian views, a lot of denominations have changed a lot from that

GROUND: Oh yeah...do you ever see channel 2? It's DayStar. It's a Christian...

DAVIS: Every once in a while, I don't get to watch TV a whole lot

GROUND: They have the most beautiful...Joni Lamb is the presidents wife, she is just a beautiful women and she has on her makeup and she has her everything coordinated, she is beautiful and so are their daughters and people have changed

DAVIS: Oh yeah

GROUND: A lot

DAVIS: Especially if you take that view to Berachah because none of that was allowed

GROUND: All those old long dresses and droopy things

DAVIS: And weren't all the dresses basically the exact same every girl wore like a white shirt and a long blue or black bottom

GROUND: Yeah they were very very plain, in fact I remember that

DAVIS: That's what it looks like in all the pictures, all the...every girl

GROUND: Yeah yeah

DAVIS: You can pretty much pick out ones that are living at the home

GROUND: [Laughter]

DAVIS: Cause they're all wearing similar clothing.

GROUND: Yeah

DAVIS: And then the wives of the other members or staff

GROUND: Yeah my...

DAVIS: Were able to dress how they wanted

GROUND: My mother dressed us like she wanted to, however she wasn't extreme about it.

DAVIS: Umhuh [Affirmative]

GROUND: Our dresses came to...up...

DAVIS: Umhuh [Affirmative]

GROUND: You know just above our knees, when we were little girls

DAVIS: Yeah

GROUND: And we could get out in the yard and turn summersaults and things like that without...they were pretty strict on us, but that...that was my dad's

DAVIS: Your dad's say

GROUND: Yeah that he, but he didn't think it was a sin, he was just teaching us to be ladies.

DAVIS: Umhuh [Affirmative]

GROUND: And a...and momma too, she would [Laughter] momma pretty well did what she pleased.

DAVIS: Did what she pleased. [Laughter] it's usually the women that are the strong ones in the... or the...are the silent strong ones in the background

GROUND: Yeah Umhuh [Affirmative]

DAVIS: Alright, well I know you have shared a lot of your memories today, but what memory stands out the most about, when you were...if you're just thinking about one thing about the whole of Berachah, what is the one thing that pops in your mind?

GROUND: First?

DAVIS: Umhuh [Affirmative]

GROUNDS: The good times that we had playing as kids now, it would probably be different had I lived there longer

DAVIS: Little bit longer?

GROUNDS: Umhuh [Affirmative] but the...the pleasure of having all those woods to roam in and to play in, and a...and the Christian teachings that I got there, see it was at that camp meeting where I was saved and a...we were taught about Jesus from the very beginning and a...but that... the freedom that I had playing there

DAVIS: Umhuh [Affirmative] ok

GROUNDS: Yeah

DAVIS: Now we can do one of...I can have you redraw the map you made for me last time...or if you want I think I would be able to use that map

GROUNDS: Did EG draw you one?

DAVIS: He did draw me one

GROUNDS: Go by his [Laughter]

DAVIS: Well then I am just go ahead and...

GROUNDS: Go by his cause he's

DAVIS: Well I am asking everybody

GROUNDS: Oh oh

DAVIS: to do it, so...let me...I think I have a copy of yours on here...we'll just briefly go over that...and then I'll get out of your hair cause I know you probably got some other stuff going on

GROUNDS: won't you stay of lunch?

DAVIS: Are ya'll about to have... oh you don't have to worry about that.

GROUNDS: In just a very few minutes. We start serving at 11:45, be happy to have you for lunch.

DAVIS: I thought I had a picture of your...the map you drew me...there it is.

GROUNDS: I worked for the telephone company with these great big computers, when I walked out of there the day I retired...no more computers! [Laughter]

DAVIS: Ah no more computers. [Laughter]

GROUNDS: And I don't how...I don't even know do one...to turn one on [Laughter]

DAVIS: Ok this is the one that you drew me last time

GROUNDS: Is it?

DAVIS: And you have the auditorium... I think the creek actually kind of goes around the auditorium, is that right?

GROUNDS: At the south end of it

DAVIS: Ok the auditorium

GROUNDS: Under there

DAVIS: The cemetery, this is the house that you said

GROUNDS: Umhuh [Affirmative]

DAVIS: Was ya'lls house?

GROUNDS: Umhuh [Affirmative]

DAVIS: And this was the children's home?

GROUNDS: yeah

DAVIS: The orchards? Barn? And then the newer children's home? And then Hammill Hall?

GROUNDS: Umhuh [Affirmative]

DAVIS: Ok well if you'll let...I'm gunna...I'll use one then

GROUNDS: Ok I don't think I could...

DAVIS: Unless you have anything to add to it?

GROUNDS: No I don't...I can't

DAVIS: Ok

GROUNDS: Improve on it because I left out that well and all that EG remembers

DAVIS: Well the well should be right around here...

GROUNDS: Yeah that's probably where our came from...

DAVIS: Ok, well then I'll just use this from that time

GROUNDS: Ok

DAVIS: And...those are just parcel maps and properties ok, well let me see if I have any last things that I remember before we turn off this tape recorder...I'm trying to think here...so the property boundaries we've been over...Davis...Benge...which is...Cooper...and this was the Sims' property?

GROUNDS: Yeah

DAVIS: Let's see if I can find anything like that.

GROUND: And then a... a...let's see is this...east

DAVIS: This is east...yeah this is Davis

GROUND: Well the Sims' property was just right along here and then this is Cooper Street, here.

DAVIS: Umhuh [Affirmative]

GROUND: And right across here is Boyd Lawson's place, and so that...that pretty well marks the...

DAVIS: The boundary

GROUND: Now how far back this line went...I don't remember.

DAVIS: Ok, Mr. Nation said he thought it...he said it went all the way to Davis Street.

GROUND: It probably...Yeah, I know part of it did.

DAVIS: And so then if this is the other side of Cooper...this is what's now the parking lot.

GROUND: Yeah yeah

DAVIS: And so Mr. Upchurch was somewhere right around here? cause the creek kind of runs...

GROUND: Behind the house. Behind their house.

DAVIS: So it was behind their house? Ok

GROUND: Behind Weise's and Upchurch

DAVIS: And so the Weise's were kind of like next door?

GROUND: Yeah yeah

DAVIS: Ok, I think those may be the maybe what those pictures are from...that I have that...somebody took all those pictures right before the school started bulldozing things

GROUND: Umhuh [Affirmative]

DAVIS: And a...that was a last ditch effort to record the property, so maybe Mrs. Betts will be able to tell me for sure which house is which...

GROUND: Turn that off

DAVIS: Ok [END: 57:40]

APPENDIX E

BERACHAH HOME LETTERHEAD

General Business
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John McKnight
George Parr
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Berachah Rescue Society

(Incorporated)
J. T. Upchurch, President
National Headquarters
301 Southland Life Building
Dallas, Texas.

Berachah Home
"For Mother and Child"
Arlington, Texas

E. R. Stewart
Field Secretary

March 22,
1924.

Humphrey's Pure Oil Co.,
1561 Kirby Bldg.,
Dallas, Texas.

Gentlemen:

Will you join us in answering the
appeal of the Berachah Home, as expressed
in the attached letter?

There is no nobler philanthropy and
we are sure \$100.00 invested by you in sup-
porting this Home two days is a pleasure you
will long cherish.

Checks made payable to Frank E. Austin,
Treasurer, will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

JTU/am.

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BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Cody has been doing archaeology professionally for five years in the private sector while conducting this research. During this time, he also taught an Introduction to Anthropology lecture class to undergraduates as a graduate teaching assistant for three semesters. He obtained a BS in Psychology and a BA in Anthropology from Texas State University in San Marcos, TX in 2003. He plans continue working in Cultural Resource Management as a Principal Investigator and Project Manager in the private sector in Texas and the Southwest.