CHARTING THE WIKIVERSE

ENGAGING WITH WIKIPEDIA AND WIKIMEDIA COMMONS TO REACH NEW AUDIENCES

MICHAEL BARERA
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT ARLING TO N
Berachah Industrial Home for the Redemption of Erring Girls

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The Berachah Industrial Home for the Redemption of Erring Girls was a facility for unwed mothers in Arlington, Texas. Rev. James T. and Maggie May Upchurch opened the home on May 14, 1903, and it took in homeless, usually pregnant, women from Texas and the surrounding states. Unlike other homes for “fallen women”, women at the Berachah Home were required to keep their babies, no children were given up for adoption.

The home closed in 1939 but reopened as an orphanage named the Berachah Child Institute which existed from 1936 to 1942. The University of Texas at Arlington purchased the property in 1963. On March 7, 1981, a Texas Historical Marker was installed and dedicated at the graveyard that served the Berachah Home.

Contents
- History
- References

History

James T. Upchurch was born on October 29, 1870, in Bosqueville, Texas. While living in Waco, Upchurch joined the Methodist Church and began mission work by conducting religious services in jails and on the streets. In 1892, he married Maggie May Adams, who was born on December 5, 1873, in Jackson, Tennessee; together they pursued their religious work. After encountering a woman in the red-light district of Waco, J. T. Upchurch began to focus his work ministering to these “fallen women” in 1894, the couple together founded the Berachah Rescue Society to address this social issue. The name Berachah derives from the Bible: it is found in 2 Chronicles 20:26 (“And on the fourth day they assembled themselves in the valley of Berachah, for there they blessed the LORD, therefore the name of the same place was called, The valley of Berachah, unto this day.” —KJV).

In 1899, the Upchurches relocated to the Oak Cliff neighborhood of Dallas and established a small mission. This mission moved from 612 Elm Street to 160 Main Street on October 31, 1899. J. T. Upchurch appealed to Christians in Dallas to help spread the gospel and reach out to “fallen” men and women as well as the city’s street children. At this time, he also began to publish the Party Journal. Written mostly by Upchurch himself, the journal describes the work being done by the Berachah Rescue Society.

On September 25, 1901, J. T. Upchurch met with Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Cooper of Arlington, Texas, to acquire seven acres of land. The Berachah Industrial Home for the Redemption of Erring Girls opened on that site on May 14, 1903. The berachah’s charter stated its purpose was to provide a space for “redemption and support” as well as a place in which to educate and train “errant girls” in addition to the home, other structures erected on the property included a chapel, kindergarten, factory, infirmary, print shop, and school. Also established was a cemetery that contains the remains of young mothers who died during childbirth, stillborn babies, and former residents of the home who died during the measles epidemic. Eunice Williams was the first girl from the home to be buried in the cemetery in 1904.

The Berachah Home, which operated just outside of the city limits, offered young women an opportunity to learn parenting and job skills to allow them to return to mainstream society. Funding for the home came from contributions made by local businessmen in the Dallas-Fort Worth area by 1924. 129 women and girl residents were at the Berachah Home; their average age was 17(14). The home ultimately closed in 1935 due to insufficient funds. Women and girls at the home were relocated elsewhere.

The Berachah Child Institute opened on the Berachah Home grounds on Easter Sunday, 1936. The Berachah Institute was founded for the care of children from broken homes. The orphanage was operated by Frank Weise until it closed in 1942. Rev. J. T. Upchurch died at his home in Dallas on September 12, 1950.

References

6. **Waller, Robert E.**, House Number 309, East Front Drive, February.
Template:Did you know nominations/Berachah Industrial Home for the Redemption of Erring Girls

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Did you know nominations

The following is an archived discussion of the DYK nomination of this article. Please do not modify this page. Subsequent comments should be made on the appropriate discussion page (such as this nomination's talk page, the article's talk page or Wikipedia talk:Did you know), unless there is consensus to re-open discussion at this page. No further edits should be made to this page.

The result was: promoted by Narutolovehina on 03:24, 21 April 2018 (UTC)

Berachah Industrial Home for the Redemption of Erring Girls [edit]

(Back to TTDYK - Article history)

- Berachah Industrial Home for the Redemption of Erring Girls was a former home for women and orphans on the University of Texas at Arlington campus?
- Comment: User:Michael Barera let me know if I have done this correctly!

Created by Samantha Dodd (talk) on 17:24, 20 March 2018 (UTC).
- I will review this nomination, and help walk Doddsam09 through her first DYK. Michael Barera (talk) 18:10, 20 March 2018 (UTC)

General: Article is new enough and long enough [show]
Policy: Article is sourced, neutral, and free of copyright problems [show]
Hook: Hook has been verified by provided inline citation [show]
Image: Image is freely licensed, used in the article, and clear at 100px. [show]

Dyq: None required

Overall: Note that COP is not necessary because this is Doddsam09's 1st DYK nomination. Also note that I am accepting many of the sources, which are offline, in good faith because I don't have access to them. Nice work, Doddsam09! I hope you enjoy the DYK process and nominate many more articles here! Michael Barera (talk) 09:50, 21 March 2018 (UTC)

• Hi, I came by to promote this, but the hook is a bit circular (did you know that the home was a former home*). Something hooky should be said about the place. Here's a suggestion:

• ALT1: Berachah Industrial Home for the Redemption of Erring Girls was a former home for women and orphans on the University of Texas at Arlington campus, ministered to Texas women? Yoninah (talk) 22:14, 25 March 2018 (UTC)

• ALT2: Berachah Industrial Home for the Redemption of Erring Girls was a former home for women and orphans on the University of Texas at Arlington campus? Doddsam09 (talk) 13:25, 26 March 2018 (UTC)

• ALT3: Berachah Industrial Home for the Redemption of Erring Girls was a former home for women and orphans on the University of Texas at Arlington campus? Yoninah (talk) 15:52, 26 March 2018 (UTC)

Regarding your ALT2, is the "hook" the fact that it was located on a college campus? If so, I think you could say it a lot more concisely by piping the link:

• ALT2: A home for unborn mothers and orphans was established on the campus of the University of Texas at Arlington. Yoninah (talk) 15:54, 26 March 2018 (UTC)

• Thanks for clarifying! This is my first one of those so I am still a little unsure of how it all works. I appreciate how helpful all the Wikipedians have been that I have interacted with! Doddsam09 (talk) 15:56, 26 March 2018 (UTC)

• I am just afraid that saying it like ALT2 that it almost makes it sound like the home was established after the university. Perhaps this sounds a little better?

• ALT3: The University of Texas at Arlington used to be the site of a facility for unborn mothers and orphans called the Berachah Industrial Home for the Redemption of Erring Girls. Yoninah (talk) 15:54, 26 March 2018 (UTC)
DID YOU KNOW (DYK) NOMINATION FOR THE BERACHAH HOME

- **ALTI**: Aly [a home for unwed mothers and orphans] was established in the city of university of Texas at Arlington in 1985. Today, the home is significant to the university. It was founded with the help of the Berachah Home, a facility for unwed mothers and orphans, which was located in the University of Texas at Arlington campus. (Yoninah) 10:54, 26 March 2018 (UTC)

- **ALTI**: Thanks for clarifying! This is my first one of these so I am still a little unsure of how it all works. But I appreciate how helpful all the Wikimedians have been that I have interacted with! (Yoninah) 15:56, 26 March 2018 (UTC)

- **ALTI**: I am just afraid that saying it like ALT2a that it almost makes it sound like the home was established after the university. Perhaps this sounds a little better? (Yoninah) 16:10, 26 March 2018 (UTC)

- **ALTI**: Indeed. The University of Texas at Arlington used to be the site of a home for unwed mothers and orphans, called the Berachah Home for the Redemption of Girls. (Yoninah) 16:30, 26 March 2018 (UTC)

- **ALTI**: Well, I have been confused. First, there's no mention of this facility in the University of Texas at Arlington article. If the home is important, it should be mentioned there. Second, was the home on campus or off? I changed "established" to your "located" in ALT2a; does that help? Third, using the name of the facility together with a description of it is simply too long. You'll see that I chose to identify it rather than name it in ALT2a. Alternatively, you could name it without identifying it, as in ALTI. Anyway, the name says a lot. Please remember that we're writing hooks here, not descriptive sentences. If you tell me everything about the subject in the hook, I won't need to click on it. (Yoninah) 16:30, 26 March 2018 (UTC)

- **ALTI**: I also think ALT2a looks good, and would likewise be happy to go with ALT4. (Michael Barera) 03:10, 28 March 2018 (UTC)

- **Per Yoninah**: I'd like to officially approve both ALT2a and ALT4. The qualifier can decide which one to use in the hook. (Michael Barera) 16:30, 26 March 2018 (UTC)

This page was last edited on 21 April 2018, at 03:24 (UTC).
Welcome to Wikipedia,
the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.
5,629,654 articles in English

From today’s featured article

Dubrovnik was a formidable leader for the Royal Yugoslav Navy by Yarrow Shipbuilders in Glasgow in 1930 and 1931. One of the largest destroyers of the time, she was a fast ship with a main armament of four Czechoslovak-built Skoda 140 mm (5.5 in) guns in single mounts. During the German-led Axis invasion of Yugoslavia in April 1941, Dubrovnik was captured by the Italians. After a revolt, she was commissioned into the Royal Italian Navy as Premuda. In June 1942, she joined the Italian force that attacked the Allied Operation Harpoon convoy attempting to relieve the island of Malta. Premuda was the most important and effective Italian war prize ship of World War II. After the Italian surrender to the Allies in September 1943, the destroyer was seized by Germany and commissioned into the German Navy as TA32. In March 1945, the ship took part in the Battle of the Ligurian Sea against two Royal Navy destroyers. She was scuttled the following month as the Germans retreated from Genoa. (Full article...)

Recently featured: Lancashire Fusiliers War Memorial - 1867 Manhattan, Kansas earthquake - The Destroying Angel and Diabolics of Evil

In the news
• Danish entrepreneur Peter Madsen (pictured) is sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Kim Wall.
• Serzh Sargsyan resigns as Prime Minister of Armenia, following large-scale protests.
• Ten people are killed and fifteen injured after being struck by a van in Toronto, Canada.
• An airstrike at a wedding in Hajag Governorate, Yemen, kills at least 33 civilians.
• At the London Marathon, Eliud Kipchoge wins the men’s race and Vivian Cheruiyot wins the women’s race.

Ongoing: Nicaraguan protests
Recent deaths: Madeeza Gaharu - Sachio Kinugasa - Haddon Donald - Dave Nelson

On this day...

April 26: World Intellectual Property Day
• 1478 – In a conspiracy to replace the Medici family as rulers of the Florentine Republic, the Pazzi family attacked Lorenzo de' Medici and killed his brother Giuliano during High Mass.
• 1665 – U.S. Army soldiers cornered and fatally shot John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of U.S. President Abraham Lincoln, in rural northern Virginia, ending a twelve-day manhunt.
• 1958 – The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad’s Royal Blue (pictured), one of the first major electric trains in the U.S., made its final run.
• 1994 – Just prior to landing at Nagoya International Airport, the copilot of China Airlines Flight 140 inadvertently pushed the wrong button, causing the plane to crash and killing 264 of the 271 people on board.

More anniversaries: April 25 - April 27

THE BERACHAH HOME ARTICLE ON THE WIKIPEDIA MAIN PAGE
PAGE VIEW STATISTICS FOR THE BERACHAH HOME ARTICLE
Etta Hulme

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Etta Hulme (December 22, 1923 – June 25, 2014) was an American editorial cartoonist. Her syndicated cartoons started appearing in the Fort Worth Star-Telegram in 1972.[1] Her drawing style has been described as "underrated".[2] Star-Telegram editorial page director Tommy Denton called her "one of the most insightful and provocative cartoonists in the country".[3]

Hulme was born Etta Grace Hulme in Somerville, Texas, on December 22, 1923 to Charles and Grace (Redford) Parks. She submitted cartoons to The New Yorker as a teenager, although they were not published. She graduated from the University of Texas with a fine art degree and worked for the Walt Disney animation studio in California, under the tutelage of Ward Kimball. In the 1960s, she did freelance work for The Texas Observer.

Hulme won the National Cartoonists Society Editorial Cartoon Award for 1981 and 1986.[4] In addition, she was elected president of the American Association of Editorial Cartoonists.[5] She was one of the first women to find success as an editorial cartoonist, establishing herself before other trailblazers such as M. G. Lord of Newsday and Signe Wilkinson of the Philadelphia Daily News.[6] In the late 1980s, she was thought to be one of only five or six women employed as an editorial cartoonist in the United States.[7]

Known for her wit and liberal perspective,[8] Hulme's cartoons have attracted criticism from conservatives,[9] including her depiction of Rush Limbaugh.[10] Some commentators have compared her political perspective to columnist Molly Ivins and Texas governor Ann Richards.[11] Hulme herself once commented that one of the most distressing events she covered in her work was the Viacom siege.[12] Her last cartoon was published in December 2008 and featured George W. Bush and Dick Cheney.[13]

After suffering a heart attack in early 2009, Hulme died at her home in Arlington, Texas, on June 24, 2014, at the age of 90.[14]

References [edit]

3. ^ NCS Awards[17]

Further reading [edit]


External links [edit]

- View cartoons[25]
- NCS Awards[26]

Authority control[edit]

The following is an archived discussion of the DYK nomination of the article below. Please do not modify this page. Subsequent comments should be made on the appropriate discussion page (such as this nomination's talk page, the article's talk page or Wikipedia talk:Did you know), unless there is consensus to re-open the discussion at this page. No further edits should be made to this page.

The result was: promoted by Caminraeth (talk) 06:07, 3 September 2018 (UTC)

**Etta Hulme**  [edit]

(Back to T:DYK · Article history )

- That Etta Hulme, a native of Somerville, Texas, was one of the first women to find success as an editorial cartoonist?

- ALT! That editorial cartoonist Etta Hulme began her artistic career at Walt Disney animation studio under Ward Kimball?

- Expanding by Michael Barera (talk), Nominated by Dod Cassim (talk) at 21:03, 15 August 2018 (UTC)

- Long enough - is 1847 bytes prose, a 6.4x increase over the previous 287 bytes. Meets policy, no copyvio issues. Looks ready to go! Fixed dupe ellipses in hooks, both are properly cited in the article. —Kremlin (talk) 02:21, 16 August 2018 (UTC)
Pageview Analysis
Comparison of pageviews across multiple pages

Options

Dates
9/1/2018 - 9/21/2018

Data type
Daily

Project
en.wikipedia.org

Platform
All

Agent
User

Pages
Enter up to 10 pages

Chart type
Format link
Download

Show values
Begin at zero
Logarithmic scale

Totals

Pageviews
3,202

Median:
7.5

Daily average:
162

Revisions

Edits:
11

Editors:
6

Basic information
Watchers:
Unknown
Size:
5,991
Protection:
none
Class:
start

All languages • Redirects

PAGE VIEW STATISTICS FOR THE ETTA HULME ARTICLE
Welcome to the event page for the first Wikipedia edit-a-thon hosted by the libraries at the University of Texas at Arlington. This is a free event open all staff and students both on and off-campus. Join us as we help contribute content to the world's encyclopedia. Both new and experienced editors are invited to join us. We've experienced Wikipedians to help new editors create their accounts and make their first edits. Attendees will have access to the library's staff and resources.

Preserving HerStory in Texas: A Wikipedia Edit-a-thon, UTA Librarians and staff will guide you through research and show you how to add content to Wikipedia. No experience required. Refreshments provided to fuel your editing. Come contribute to HerStory on Wikipedia.

HerStory Edit-a-thon

Date: March 28, 2016
Time: 10:00 am – 12:00 pm
Location: University of Texas at Arlington, Central Library, 315A
Sponsors: University of Texas at Arlington Women’s and Gender Studies Department
Library Resources: LibGuide for HerStory

Contains links to books, journal articles, and other reference materials in the libraries. Also contains additional tutorials and Wikipedia Guides.
Attendees

- Doddsam09 (talk) 18:50, 22 March 2018 (UTC)
- Liblux (talk) 19:33, 27 March 2018 (UTC)
- Lynnij (talk) 19:37, 28 March 2018 (UTC)
- Tenbied (talk) 15:37, 28 March 2018 (UTC)
- Trefyvescent (talk) 15:11, 28 March 2018 (UTC)
- PeggySemangon (talk) 15:30, 28 March 2018 (UTC)
- Aztecan (talk) 15:32, 28 March 2018 (UTC)
- Tens Dufithias (talk) 16:38, 28 March 2018 (UTC)
- Harriyin2016 (talk) 15:37, 28 March 2018 (UTC)
- Sarah A. Shelton (talk) 15:30, 28 March 2018 (UTC)
- Mimmom6 (talk) 15:40, 28 March 2018 (UTC)

PRESERVING HERSTORY IN TEXAS: A WIKIPEDIA EDIT-A-THON
HERstory: A Wikipedia Edit-a-thon

Preserving HERstory in Texas: A Wikipedia Edit-a-thon

Wednesday, March 28 | 10 am–2 pm
Central Library, Room 315a

SPONSORS: UTA Libraries & UTA Women's and Gender Studies department
Wikipedia:Meetup/Becoming a Wikirarian

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

+ Wikipedia:Meetup

## Contents [hide]

1. **Becoming a Wikirarian: An Introduction to Wikipedia Editing for Librarians and Archivists**
2. **Editing Resources**
   2.1 **Editing Guides and Tutorials**
   2.2 **Policies**
   2.3 **Your first article**
   2.4 **Tips**
   2.5 **Video Tutorials**
   2.6 **Wikipedia and other related projects**
3. **Useful Links for Librarians**
4. **Attendee Sign-In**

### Becoming a Wikirarian: An Introduction to Wikipedia Editing for Librarians and Archivists [edit]

**Texas Library Association® Annual Conference**

Time: 10:00 – 11:00 am

Location: A133/A134 Level 1 of Kay Bailey Hutchison Convention Center

Presenters: Michael Barera, Texas A&M University-Commerce, and Samantha Dodd, University of Texas at Arlington

About: As the fifth most popular site in overall global web traffic, Wikipedia is often the starting point for research. Its mission is to provide free access to knowledge. So how can librarians and archivists leverage the power of Wikipedia and turn this tool into an interactive learning opportunity? Join us for a hands-on venture into Wikipedia. Learn about the five pillars and how content is contributed by Wikipedians. Then create an account, experiment within your trusted confines of your sandbox, and start editing actual articles. Bring your own device. Tickets must be purchased by Friday, March 16 through pre-registration.

**Conference Program**

### Editing Resources [edit]

**Editing Guides and Tutorials** [edit]

- [Editing Wikipedia: A guide to improving content on the online encyclopedia](#)
- [Evaluating Wikipedia](#)
- [Illustrating Wikipedia](#)
The broadside includes a short description of Myrtle Corban and transcript of a "medical certificate" attesting her condition. It further explains that her parents' "only object in the exhibition is to gain means to give the child a thorough education, and if possible a competency for life." Illustration depicts mother attending the seated child who is wearing a short dress which reveals 4 lower limbs. Exhibition times and admission costs are also noted.

Joseph Jones - University of Texas at Arlington Libraries
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summary</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Title</strong></td>
<td>Greatest Living Wonder of the Age: 4-legged child J. Myrtle Corban.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>English: The broadside includes a short description of Myrtle Corban and transcript of a &quot;medical certificate&quot; attesting her condition... It further explains that her parents’ &quot;only object in the exhibition is to gain means to give the child a thorough education, and if possible a competency for life.&quot; Illustration depicts mother attending the seated child who is wearing a short dress which reveals 4 lower limbs. Exhibition times and admission costs are also noted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Depicted people</strong></td>
<td>Myrtle Corban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date</strong></td>
<td>between 1871 and 1881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medium</strong></td>
<td>newsprint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dimensions</strong></td>
<td>Height: 36 cm (14.1&quot;), Width: 13 cm (5.1&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Collection</strong></td>
<td>University of Texas at Arlington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Credit line</strong></td>
<td>English: The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries: Special Collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source/Photographer</strong></td>
<td>University of Texas at Arlington Libraries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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This work is in the public domain in the United States because it was published (or registered with the U.S. Copyright Office) before January 1, 1924.

This file has an extracted image: File:Greatest Living Wonder of the Age - 4-legged child J. Myrtle Corban (1871-1881) (engraving).jpg.

**BROADSIDE OF MYRTLE CORBIN ON COMMONS (METADATA)**
CROPPED ENGRAVING FROM THE BROADSIDE OF MYRTLE CORBIN

The broadside includes a short description of Myrtle Corban and transcript of a "medical certificate" attesting her condition. It further explains that her parents' "only object in the exhibition is to gain means to give the child a thorough education, and if possible a competency for life." Illustration depicts mother attending the seated child who is wearing a short dress which reveals 4 lower limbs. Exhibition times and admission costs are also noted.

Joseph Jones - University of Texas at Arlington Libraries
Myrtle Corbin

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Josephine Myrtle Corbin (May 12, 1868[1] – May 6, 1928) was an American sideshow performer born a dipygus. This referred to the fact that she had two separate pelvises side by side from the waist down, as a result of her body axis splitting as it developed. Each of her smaller inner legs was paired with one of her outer legs. She was said to be able to move her inner legs, but they were too weak for walking.

## Early life and career

Corbin was born in Lincoln County, Tennessee. Corbin's parents were William H. Corbin, aged 25, and Nancy Corbin (née Sullins), aged 34.[2] Both parents were described by physicians who examined the infant shortly after her birth as being very similar in appearance, "both having red hair, blue eyes, and very fair complexion"; in fact, they looked so similar that the physicians felt compelled to point out that they were not "blood kin".[3] The Corbins had four sons and four daughters in total, including a daughter from Nancy’s first marriage.[2]

Myrtle's birth was not marked by anything "peculiar about the labour or delivery" according to her mother, which was itself a stroke of luck; doctors who examined the child shortly after her birth noted that a breech presentation "would have proved fatal to the infant, and possibly to the mother".[4] Corbin soon showed herself to be a strong child, weighing 10 lbs three weeks after her birth, and it was reported in a journal published later that year that she "nurses healthily" and was "thriving well".[5]

Corbin entered the sideshow circuit with the moniker "Four-Legged Girl from Texas" when she was 13 years old, one of her first promotional pamphlets described her as being as "genteel of disposition as the summer sunshine and as happy as the day is long". Her popularity in this industry was such that other performers turned to exhibiting four-legged gaffs (falsified performances) and once Corbin herself was no longer performing, there were several phony four-legged women to whom audiences could turn. At the age of 19 she married James Clinton Bikelnell, and she would go on to give birth to four daughters and a son.

## Presence in medical literature

Teratologists in medical journals and encyclopaedias in the nineteenth century classified Corbin's anomaly using several different, yet equally complex, terms, according to conventions of the time. Some referred to her as a "dipygia dichroclus tetrapus",[6] others named her condition "posterior dichotomous, subvariety schorachus".[7] One doctor, Brooks H. Wells, described her as "female, belonging to the monochorial, lead-and-slash class of monsters by fusion."

In the spring of 1887, approximately a year after marrying Bikelnell, Corbin became pregnant for the first time; her condition was discovered by Dr. Lewis Whaley, of Blountsville, Alabama, who was sent for after Corbin had experienced pain in her left side, fever, headache, and a decreased appetite.[8] In addition, the physician noted that "vomiting and amenorrhea had persisted for two months".[9] Whaley went on to write up the case for the Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal, which led to a resurgence of interest in Myrtle throughout the late 1880s, and was known in medical journals as of 1890.[10]
Presence in medical literature [ edit ]

Teratologists in medical journals and encyclopaedias in the nineteenth century classified Corbin’s anomaly using several different, yet equally complex, terms, according to conventions of the time. Some referred to her as a “diplosus dibrachius tetraphus,” others named her condition “posterior dichotomy: subvariety schizochoria.” One doctor, Brookes H. Wells, described her as “female, belonging to the monocephalic, leadiphalic class of monsters by fusion.”

In the spring of 1867, approximately a year after marrying Bicknell, Corbin became pregnant for the first time; her condition was discovered by Dr. Lewis Whaley, of Blountsville, Alabama, who was sent for after Corbin had experienced pain in her left side, fever, headache, and a decreased appetite. In addition, the physician noted that “urinating and amenorrhoea had persisted for two months.” Whaley went on to write up the case for the Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal, which led to a resurgence of interest in Myrtle throughout the late 1860s, now known in medical journals as “Mrs. B.”

Examining Corbin, Whaley discovered that the duplication of her external sexual organs was mirrored by a similar duplication internally. He determined that it was in her left uterus that Mrs. B. was pregnant. According to Whaley, upon being told that she was pregnant, she replied in disbelief, saying “If it had been in my right side I would come nearer believing you are correct.” From this comment, physicians determined that Corbin preferred intercourse in the right side, and this fact was commented upon in several subsequent reports.

Later life [ edit ]

The pregnancy caused Corbin to become gravely ill, and after consulting with colleagues, Whaley decided to perform an abortion eight weeks after her initial examination. She was, reportedly, between three and four months pregnant at the time. She made a full recovery, and the procedure (as well as her unique anatomy) did not prevent her from successfully carrying future pregnancies to term. As medical journals across the United States and around the world turned renewed attention to a now mature Corbin, details about her personality revealed a sense of the woman. One article noted that “The lady, Mrs. B. . . . the Myrtle Corbin of days gone by, is attractive in face, physically well, and able to attend to all her household duties” while she was described elsewhere as being “very intelligent” and “a refined woman, of some musical taste.”

Death [ edit ]

She died in Cleburne, Texas, on May 6, 1926. Her casket was covered in concrete and various family members kept watch until it was fully cured. This was to prevent grave robbers from stealing her corpse. Several medical practitioners and private collectors offered financial compensation for her corpse.

Gallery [ edit ]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image 1</th>
<th>Image 2</th>
<th>Image 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broadside of Myrtle Corbin, published between 1871 and 1881</td>
<td>Corbin in 1892</td>
<td>Corbin with her husband and daughter in later life</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cultural references [ edit ]

- In 2015 Graywolf Press published Four-Legged Girl by Diane Seuss. The 88 page collection of poems was a finalist for the 2016 Pulitzer Prize for Poetry.
マートル・コリン
出典：フリー百科事典ウィキペディア（Wikipedia）
ジョセフ・マートル・コリン（英: Josephine Myrtle Corbin, 1868年5月12日 - 1939年5月8日）は、アメリカ合衆国の、本名のサドシェ・コービン（Nancy Corbin (旧姓サリンス・スウィン)）であった。[1]南蛮は、分類学を学んだ小児を無視した医師らによって、「やったままの赤毛、髪は赤く、肌は白い」と「both having red hair, blue eyes, and very fair complexions」と、外見が規範になっていると推定され、とされるところから、ふたりはあまり注目されていない、動物学の時代をかぶっているどうしたのでは、[2] コリン氏には、あたかも男の子のように、ここには華麗の調教の役人がいる。[3]

小児マートルの誕生、母としては、「思春期にも妹もいません」と「prepubescent and untrained」などに近かったが、これもいたずらに誤解である。妹は、骨髄に骨髄（bleeding point）があると「would have proved fatal to the infant, and possibly to the mother」と推定したが、[3] コリン氏はもはや、丈夫な子であることをしめし、生活の習俗をさせる10ポンド（約4.5キログラム）であり、そして彼女が「健康に光を望む」と「nurses healthfully」として「いつでも健康に成長している」[4] がその年の年に発行されたジャーナルに報告された。[2]

コリン氏は10歳であり、妹のサドシェの女児は「Four-Legged Girl from Texas」という名でサドシェの記述にいっている。彼女の最初の顔料はプレッセント、妹を「目の光を読み取る」と「to be read with the eye」であった。[5]

医療文献における存在 [引用]

「ホルモン治療は、性の健康を向上させ、一般的な健康を改善する」という文脈で、彼女は「性の健康を向上させる」と「to be read with the eye」であった。[5] その一方で、彼女は「性の健康を向上させる」と「to be read with the eye」であった。[5] その一方で、彼女は「性の健康を向上させる」と「to be read with the eye」であった。[5]
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3

Editors:
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Class:
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