

DNCR Accessions Committee Agenda For the NC Historical Commission

Prepared for the 11/29/2022 DNCR Accessions Meeting and
12/7/2022 Historical Commission Meeting

*Reflects 9/14/2022, 10/12/2022 & 11/9/2022 NCMH Acquisitions Meetings
& 11/16/2022 NCSHS Acquisitions Committee Meeting*

Document 1 of 2 (contains highlighted sections)

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Proposed Deaccessions:

NC Museum of History
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NC Museum of History

Reflects 9/14/2022, 10/12/2022 & 11/9/2022 NCMH Acquisitions Meetings

1) Receipt #: R.5916.1-7

Object Name: Miscellaneous Items

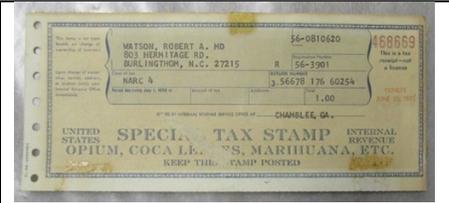
Source: Donation, Whitney Watson

R.5916.1 Tax Stamp

Date Made: 1970

Historical Significance: The tax stamp was displayed by Robert Watson, MD, at his pharmacy in Burlington so that he could use, prescribe, and distribute opium, cocaine/coca, and marijuana. As the donor noted, “my dad was a doctor and had to have various licenses in order to dispense medications. He kept this one since it was for drugs that had become symbolic of changes in American life in the 60’s.” Prior to the early 1900s, narcotics like opium and cocaine were routinely used for both medicinal and recreational use, but fear of addiction, criminal activity, and racial views surrounding African Americans and Asian Americans lead to the Harrison Narcotics Tax Act in 1914. The Act regulated and taxed the production, importation, and distribution of opiates and coca products, resulting in licenses and tax stamps like this one. Customers were also taxed on their purchases.

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: Tax stamp: This tax stamp helps contextualize some of the pharmaceuticals in the collection as well as highlighting changing pharmaceutical practices and laws over time.



Receipt #: R.5916.2

Object Name: Beech Mountain Souvenir Patch

Date Made: Ca. 1970s

Historical Significance: After the invention of the snowmaking machine, Alabama dentist Dr. Thomas Brigham decided to develop a ski resort in the mountains of North Carolina. In 1961, he purchased a large tract of land on Beech Mountain and shortly after approached Harry and Grover Robbins, developers of Tweetsie Railroad, to go in on a ski resort in the Beech Mountain area. The brothers, as well as other investors, created the Carolina Caribbean Corporation in 1965- to create a year-round resort on that property.

The snow skiing craze hit the U.S. in the 1960s (over 500 ski areas were developed in North America) and came south in the late-1960s/early 1970s. Developers began pushing land sales around the mountain by promoting a ski resort, summer recreation area, golf course, and theme park.

Beech Mountain Resort opened its ski resort in the 1967/68 season. The ski area was Alpine-themed, complete with Tyrolean music, and even brought Austrian instructors in to teach skiing to



<p>visitors. In its heyday, some of the best skiers in the world came to Beech Mountain and was even a stop for the Women’s Pro Tour.</p> <p>The donor’s parents started skiing when the park opened and visited Beech Mountain ski resort often in the late-1960s and 1970s.</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections: A set of generic skis and ski poles (purchased in 1981) and Land of Oz pennants, but nothing from Beech Mountain Ski Resort.</p> <p>Reason for collecting & Potential Use: To collect souvenirs from various tourist destinations in North Carolina.</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.5916.3-4</p> <p>Object Name: Beech Mountain Souvenir Glasses</p> <p>Date Made: Ca. 1970s</p> <p>Historical Significance: See above for info on Beech Mountain Ski Resort</p> <p>The Red Baron Room initially opened in January of 1970. It was designed and decorated with World War I flying memorabilia and dedicated to German flying ace Baron von Richthofen, known as the Red Baron.</p> <p>According to the donor: “A central feature of the village was the lodge – large fireplaces, bar, cafeteria, restaurant, music, etc. The resort catered to both families and to adults without kids. The Red Baron Room was one of the bars in the lower level of the lodge. It was themed around a pub/bar in WW1 frequented by fliers. The drinks were all named after medals – the Blue Max – or famous squadrons. I think there was even a kind of bar game that would award guests a “Blue Max” if they drank one of each of 8-12 different drinks.”</p> <p>Reason for collecting & Potential Use: To collect souvenirs from various tourist destinations in North Carolina.</p>	

2) Receipt #: R.6485.1-.4

Object Name: PPE Face Shield (.1) and Plastic Gown (.2); Bicentennial Decanter (.3); Boy Scout Backpack (.4)

Source: Donation, Whitney Watson

Date Made: 2021 (.1-.2); 1976 (.3); c. 1966 (.4)

Historical Significance: The PPE Face Shield and Plastic Gown are related to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. In addition to vaccination campaigns, PPE mandates and quarantine measures were put in place to keep people safe. Nursing homes, retirement communities, and medical facilities were among the first and strictest adherents to these measures, though it made it difficult for family members to visit their relatives in these spaces. As the donor Watson notes of the experience with this PPE material: “My parents moved into a retirement community in

Burlington in 2017. In 2019 they had to move to skilled nursing and memory care. In March 2020 the retirement community restricted all visitation to staff and contractors only. [...] In June 2020, my dad declined very quickly before he passed and it was only at that time that I could visit both my parents and it was the first time in 3 months that my mother and father had been able to see each other. In the fall, the retirement community began allowing some visitation, first by phone while looking through a window. Several months after that, inside visitation was allowed in rooms that were cleaned before and after each visit. Visitors had to wear full PPE, disposable gloves, gown, mask, and a face shield. As time went on, the restrictions were reduced or tightened depending on the 'outbreak status' at the community. This gown and mask were from a visit I made in early 2021 when I could go to my mother's room, still wearing either a mask or face shield." In addition to representing Mr. Watson's experience visiting his mother, his gown and face shield represent the experiences of numerous people in North Carolina who had to don protective gear in order to visit their loved ones.

Decanters like this were issued in various states alongside country-wide commemorations of the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. This whiskey decanter depicts many of the episodes that made North Carolina a firebrand in the years leading up to the Revolutionary War and showcases North Carolina's importance during the time period. As the donor noted of this decanter, "My dad grew up in the Depression and his family had few possessions. After he finished med school, joined a practice and got married, he began buying items for their household and to satisfy a need to collect things. Collections were pretty random; pocket watches, knives, coins, lighters, ball caps, and things like the decanter."

The Boy Scouts of America was incorporated on February 8, 1910. Troops were established in North Carolina shortly thereafter. These troops taught outdoor skills, first aid, athletics, citizenship, leadership, and swimming. The donor related the history of their participation in the Boy Scouts and the use of the backpack. "I joined a troop in probably 1966 or 67. The troop I joined, Troop 17, did a monthly campout with some hiking on each outing. Also went to summer camp where sometimes it was pretty rustic and in other places a little more comfortable. A pack was needed for those outings. I progressed through the ranks and earned my Eagle in 1970. In late 1969, a contingent of Scouts from several troops was put together to go to Philmont in 1970 – that was the first high adventure camp and is located in Cimarron, NM. In preparation for the trek, we hiked a number of trails averaging 10 or so miles each time. The whole trip was an adventure. The group flew from Greensboro to Chicago where we went to the Museum of Science and Industry. Then took the train from Chicago to Raton, NM and a bus from there to Philmont. After the trek, the group took a bus back to Denver stopping at the US Air Force for a tour. From Denver, the group flew back to Greensboro.

The camp was and is a working ranch covering many square miles with elevations ranging from 7,000 to just over 12,000 ft. A trip to Philmont is called a trek and treks ranged from about 70 miles to about 120 miles in 10 days over various terrain. It wasn't all hiking, there were activities at many locations; riding, shooting, archery, panning for gold, pioneer skills, games, etc. Still each group had to keep to their schedule and arrive at a specific location each night. The group carried tents, sleeping bag, cooking equipment, food, water, clothes, first aid supplies, and so on. I took this pack with me to Philmont. Our trek was about 75 miles

with two two-day layovers. After that, I took the pack on one or two more campouts before it went up in my parents’ attic.”

Reason for collecting & Potential Use:

Many of the COVID-related items in the collection document the social aspects (and restrictions) of the COVID-19 pandemic, but this PPE represents a human element that crosses the boundaries surrounding scientific restriction and explores the impacts of COVID-19 on relationships. They also bring the existing medicinal and pharmacy collections in the museum up to the present day. The decanter represents many of the episodes that made NC a firebrand in the years leading up to the Revolutionary War and showcases NC’s importance during the time period. The backpack adds to the collection of Boy Scout paraphernalia and gives insight to what troop members used during hiking and camping trips.



.1 Face Shield



.2 Gown



.3 Decanter



.4 Backpack

3) Receipt # 6543.1

Object Name: Painting of NC author Reynolds Price

Source: Dr. William “Bill” Price, donation

Date Made: 1995

Historical Significance: Reynolds (Feb 1, 1933-Jan 20, 2011) or “Ren” as he liked to be called was an accomplished internationally recognized author from Northeastern NC. He wrote over 13 novels and dozens of short stories. The focus of his writing featured the ordinary people of rural NC treating his characters with a sense of humor, insight, and respect. He also delivered essays on public radio.

Relevant holdings in current collections: none

Reason for collecting & Potential Use:

Reynolds sat for Beverly McIver, a noted successful contemporary Black female artist from Greensboro who explores racial, gender, social, and occupational identity. Her work can be found in universities, museums, and institutions throughout NC and the US.

Reynolds chose to be pictured in his wheelchair. He wrote about his life as a quadriplegic (later in life) in his 1994 book “A Whole New Life.”

Reynolds, who identified as being queer, confirmed his open secret in his 2009 memoir “Ardent Spirits.” He never however identified as a “queer writer.” He said, “...My private life is private...All I need to say about my life is said in my work.”

The portrait can be interpreted in a variety of social, gender, cultural, and literary means.



4) Receipt # 6540.1,a-b

Object Name: Sentimental Cards

Source: Elizabeth Fournet, Monterey, TN, donation

Date Made: Dec. 3, 1873

Historical Significance: William Huntington (1792-1874) in 1815 at age 23, opened his own very successful silversmith shop in Hillsborough. He married Frances Robeson Howze (1802-1877) on Dec 3, 1819. He was also a partner in a silversmith shop in Milton and Oxford, and he also engraved tombstones. William and his family moved to Marion, Alabama in 1833. Even after moving, William made items for his beloved community in Orange County, NC.

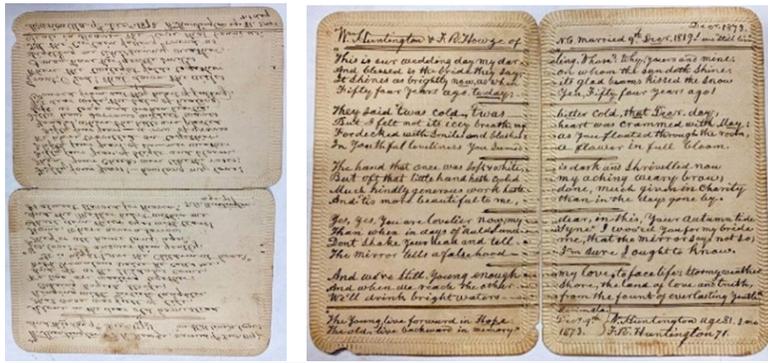
Besides his silver, he was also known for composing sentimental poems on small cardstock and giving these to his friends, community, and family.

Relevant holdings in current collections: NCMOH has Huntington silver but none his trademark poems on cardstock.

Reason for collecting & Potential Use:

These rare surviving two poems on cardstock would fill a gap in the collection of material culture Huntington was known for. It would enable the NCMOH to tell the personal side of the artisan which we often do not have the opportunity to tell through objects.

They could be displayed alongside his silver as well as displayed as examples of sentimental poetry written to loved ones, a common cultural expression and practice in the 19th century.



5) Receipt # R.6538.1

Object Name: Apron

Source: Donation, Mrs. Brenda Fairless Edwards

Date Made: 1925–1945

Historical Significance: Lily Belle Holloman Harrell (13 October 1888–13 November 1978) of the Colerain area of Bertie County made and wore this feed sack apron to work in the kitchen, pick vegetables from her garden, gather eggs, and put out laundry. She used the apron’s pockets for holding clothespins, vegetables, eggs, etc. Her sewing machine had an attachment that folded strips of fabric to make the apron’s trim. The apron was later worn and used by four subsequent generations of her descendants (donor will provide photograph of all the women who used the apron). This item is representative of utilitarian garments used and worn by rural women in the early-to-mid twentieth century for household tasks. It also speaks to the reuse of sackcloth in garments and household textiles.

Relevant holdings in current collections: We have 3 other sack cloth aprons in the collection. This one is a different design and has more detailed provenance information than the others.

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: We continuously have sack cloth garments on display in *The Story of North Carolina*. This would be a good rotation item for that exhibit. Further, it could be used in the new *Becoming North Carolina* exhibits, either in Chronology, Work, or Community.



6) Receipt #: R.5913.1-3

Object Name: Promotional Cigarette Lighters

Source: Donation, Whitney Watson

Date Made: 1950s-60s

Historical Significance: Promotional lighters from two of the cigarette brands produced in North Carolina. The R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company launched Winston in 1954 and it was the first filter cigarette to achieve a major success in the marketplace. They released Salem in 1956 as the first filter-tipped Menthol cigarette. By 1966, Winston was the number one cigarette brand sold throughout the world.

Relevant holdings in current collections: We do have a variety of lighters in the collection, but none promote these brands. (We do have a one that promotes Camel- another R.J. Reynolds brand).

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: To bring in items that people collected (and that showcase NC brands/industry).



7) Receipt #: R.6542.1, a-b

Source: Donation, Dr. John N. Wall

Date Made: ca. 1870-1875

General Condition Assessment: Guitar- Good (Case is Fair)

Value Estimate: \$100

Historical Significance: This guitar and case belonged to Helen ("Ines") Liles Wall of Anson County. She was born August 16, 1857 in Wadesboro, NC and spent all of her life in Anson County. She died on February 4, 1940. Her father was Colonel E. R. Liles and her mother was Helen Mar Bennett. Her mother's childhood home, the James Bennett Plantation in Anson County, was the main setting for the house in *The Color Purple*.

Ines received this guitar as a young woman, probably before she married Edwin Wall in 1875. Wall was born in Walltown, which no longer exists, near the Pee Dee River east of Lilesville. They moved to Morven, NC around 1884 to take care of a farm that she inherited from her father. She passed the guitar to her son (the donor's father) who was her 10th child, born in 1904.

Musical instruments like pianos and guitars were a central part of a well-rounded education for well-born young women. It was a way that women could entertain visitors at home or entertain once she was married.

Relevant holdings in current collections: We have one guitar without any provenance

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: To add to our musical instrument collection- especially a female-played musical instrument (which we have very little of)



8) Receipt #: R.6545.1

Object Name: License Plate

Source: Donation, Mr. Earl Quiller

Date Made: 1922

Historical Significance: The donor was helping restore a house at 717 E. Hargett Street in Raleigh and found this license plate on the roof, which had been used as a shingle. He had it restored.

Relevant holdings in current collections: We do have some license plates in our collection: one (in fair condition) from 1914, and the rest from the 1930-1980s, mainly political and commemorative; we don't have any from the 1920s

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: To collect transportation artifacts from the 1920s; to collect items that show the resourcefulness of North Carolinians.



9) Receipt #: R.6544.1

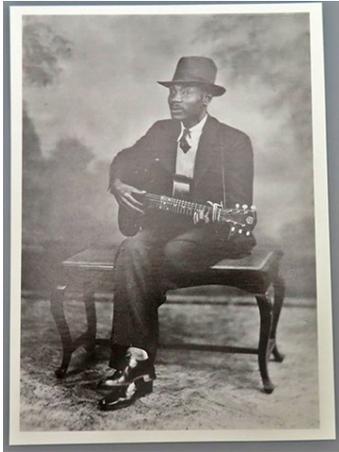
Object Name: Postcard, Blind Boy Fuller

Source: Museum Purchase (for *North Carolina: A to Z*)

Date Made: Photo taken ca. 1930s; postcard printed ca. 2020s

Historical Significance: (Born ca. 1907; died 1941) Blind Boy Fuller was one of the most popular of the Piedmont blues artists. Born Fulton Allen in Wadesboro, he began losing his eyesight as a teenager, ultimately becoming completely blind by 1928. To support his family, Fuller played as a street musician around tobacco towns like Winston-Salem and Durham, eventually developing a local following. He continued to record music until his sudden death in 1941 of kidney failure. This image was a studio shot of him taken some time in the 1930s.

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: To bring in images of North Carolina musicians to the permanent collection



10) Receipt # R.6539.1-5 Military Items

Source: donation, Daniel Giddens, Raleigh NC

R.6539.1

Object Name: WWII USAAF B-15 flight jacket

Date Made: ca. 1943

General Condition Assessment: wear around sleeve cuffs, insignia faded

Value Estimate: \$250

Historical Significance: Items belonged to donor's wife's great uncle, Ralph Murray (1922-2000) of Henderson, NC. Murray was born 17 October 1922 in Pineview (Harnett Co.) to Wm Thos Murray and Mary Fannie Oakes Murray. Murray was working at Continental Hosiery Mills in Henderson on the eve of WWII. He completed the basic course (1st of 4 courses) in the Citizens' Military Training Camp program at Fort Bragg in the summer of 1940, but the program was discontinued before he could take the next level course and also enlisted in the Naval Reserve as an aviation cadet some time after Pearl Harbor. He joined the Army in November 1942 and was assigned to the Army Air Forces, spending most of his time with the 864th Bombardment Squadron as a flight engineer on a B-24 in the



<p>Pacific Theater. The 864th initially attacked Japanese strongholds at Yap and Palau in late 1944, which had been bypassed by American forces during their advance to the Philippines. The squadron later assisted in hitting Japanese targets throughout the Philippines, including Corregidor and Clark Field, before moving to Okinawa in June 1945 from where it struck targets in the Japanese home islands, primarily Kyushu. After the war Murray returned to Henderson and apparently went to college – presumably on the GI Bill, details are very scarce about his post-war life. He died 4 November 2000 in Durham and is buried in Oxford.</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections: several USAAF collections but none from Pacific Theater (except Ferebee) or from a flight engineer</p> <p>Reason for collecting & Potential Use: provide additional options and/or rotations for military exhibits.</p>	
<p>Receipt # R.6539.2</p> <p>Object Name: WWII USAAF AN-S-31 flight suit</p> <p>Source: Daniel Giddens, Raleigh NC</p> <p>Date Made: ca. 1943</p> <p>Historical Significance: (see previous)</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections: (see previous)</p> <p>Reason for collecting & Potential Use: (see previous)</p>	
<p>Receipt # R.6539.3</p> <p>Object Name: 864th Bombardment Squadron patch</p> <p>Source: Daniel Giddens, Raleigh NC</p> <p>Date Made: ca. 1943</p> <p>Historical Significance: (see above)</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections: (see above)</p> <p>Reason for collecting & Potential Use: (see above)</p>	

<p>Receipt R.6539.4&.5</p> <p>Object Name: WWII USAAF blood chits (2) These were notices carried by military personnel and addressed to any civilians who may come across an armed-services member. They had a message written in several languages.</p> <p>Source: Daniel Giddens, Raleigh NC</p> <p>Date Made: ca. 1943</p> <p>Historical Significance: (see above)</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections: (see above)</p> <p>Reason for collecting & Potential Use: (see above)</p>	
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11) **Receipt #: R.6549.1, 5-13 (10 Items)**

Object Name: Grocery Store Objects used by Grace Phillips

Source: Donation, Charles Knight

Date Made: 1981-1996

Historical Significance: These items (R.6549.1; .4-.5; .9-.13) were used by Grace Lee Knight Phillips during her career across BB&T, Lowes Foods, and Harris Teeter. They also speak to the growth and change in two North Carolina-based grocery chains. Grace Lee Knight Phillips (23 March 1951-17 January 2022) moved from Virginia to North Carolina, spending most of her time living in and around Wilmington. She spent her career working mostly for various grocery chains (possibly as a computer specialist): Piggly Wiggly, Lowes Foods, and Harris Teeter. She worked for Harris Teeter beginning in 1975 as a systems consultant and front end specialist, going “into the field” to train other Harris Teeter employees. In addition to working, she was the family genealogist, had a booth at an antique store in Shallotte, and crafted for Etsy. She died in Wilmington.

The apron (.1) showcases Lowes Foods – a supermarket chain based in Winston-Salem. The chain began in 1954 in Wilkesboro, with a single store opened by Jim Lowe. Lowes expanded across the state by 2000, mostly through the acquisitions of and mergers with other grocery chains. In 2013, Lowes announced a comprehensive growth strategy that would include rebranding all existing Lowes Foods stores by 2019 to show their “Carolina Roots.” Today there are 61 Lowes Foods throughout North Carolina, many of which offer Lowes Foods to Go – as represented on this apron - where shoppers can order groceries online and drive to the store to

pick them up. Lowes Foods claims that they “pioneered online grocery shopping over 20 years ago and have never stopped improving it.”

The shopping bags, name tags, business cards, button, and pencil (4-.5; .9-.11; .13) represent Harris Teeter Supermarkets, Inc., a supermarket chain based in Matthews, a suburb of Charlotte. Harris Teeter was founded by two entrepreneurs, William Thomas Harris and Willis L. Teeter, who started separate businesses during the Great Depression in Charlotte, North Carolina. William T. Harris opened the first full-service drugstore called Harris Drugs and Willis L. Teeter opened Teeters Food Mart. They took innovative business methods – customers selecting their own groceries, staying open past 5pm on Fridays, home delivery service, and automated checkouts – and merged in November 1959 to become Harris Teeter Supermarkets. It became the largest independent grocery organization in the Carolinas. The company slowly expanded, including outside of North Carolina, but remains headquartered in Matthews.

The BB&T nametag relates to the BB&T Corporation (previously known as the Branch Banking and Trust Company), one of the largest banking and financial services firms in the United States, based in Winston-Salem. In 2019, BB&T announced its intentions to merge with Atlanta-based SunTrust Banks to form Truist Financial Corporation, the eighth-largest U.S. bank. The economic roots of BB&T can be traced back to 1805, though it was not until 1872 that Alpheus Branch and Thomas Jefferson Hadley founded the Branch and Hadley Merchant Bank in their hometown of Wilson. In 1889, Branch and other men secured a charter from the North Carolina General Assembly to operate the Wilson Banking and Trust Company, changing the name to BB&T in 1913. Even though banks across the United States failed as a result of the 1929 Stock Market Crash, BB&T survived; it was the only one to do so in the town of Wilson. In 2020, Truist Financial acknowledged and apologized for the company's historic connections to slavery through their founders.

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: These items speak to two of the largest grocery store chains in North Carolina, as well as the rise of grocery stores as an extension of the farming and agriculture industry in the state. It also speaks to the growth of North Carolina as a banking powerhouse in the 20th century. All of these objects could be used in the new *Becoming NC* exhibit.





12) Receipt #: R.6527 Collection (.1-3,9, 12-13, 71-75, 87-88, 93, 97, 104)

Source: Donation, Amy Eckel

R.6527.1 Jeweler’s Chest

Historical Significance: These objects belonged to Frank Fuller Jordan (August 14, 1875 – January 28, 1960), a jeweler and optometrist in Rowland, Robeson County. Born in Nash County, he opened F. F. Jordan Jewelers in 1905, attending a Jeweler’s Convention at Salem College in Winston Salem about 1908 (R.6527.3). On August 20, 1909, Jordan was awarded his optometry license by the State Board of Examiners of North Carolina (R.6527.2). He practiced as a jeweler and optometrist (R.6257.1; .72) until the end of his life, and according to family lore never owned a car, always riding a bicycle to his office. These artifacts represent the early years of optometry as a profession in North Carolina as well as the various roles optometrists filled within that profession.

“Jeweler-optometrist” was a common profession in the late 19th to early 20th century, with optometry developing licensing laws and governing bodies in the mid-1890s that parsed it from larger medical practice. Optometry’s first licensure law was passed in Minnesota in 1901; North Carolina followed in 1909, approving regulations governing optometry. North Carolina is one of only 23 states that requires optician licensing. Before this division into its own profession, optometrists were often considered jewelers who also made frames for glasses or lens crafters who fashioned microscopes and surveying instruments (as indicated by Jordan’s optometry lenses, R.6527.72) in addition to fixing watches and clocks. E.E. Hight of Henderson and Dr. G.W. Raby of Blowing Rock had similar careers. Despite North Carolina’s early adoption of laws, as seen in the census records, Jordan remained identified as a jeweler until 1950.

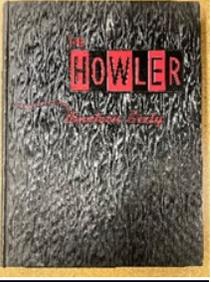
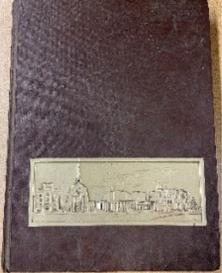


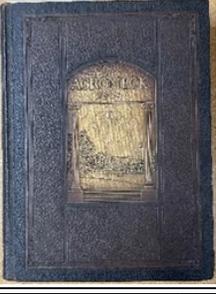
<p>R.6527.2 Optometry License Related to Frank Fuller Jordan</p>	
<p>R.6527.3 Optometry Conference Photograph Related to Frank Fuller Jordan</p>	
<p>R.6527.9 Postcard Date Made: c. 1930 - 1961 Historical Significance: R.6527.9; .12-.13; .73-.76 Philip Monroe Hendricks, Sr. (May 13, 1902 – June 6, 1963) had a long and profitable career in agriculture in North Carolina, working in animal husbandry, crop science, and forestry. He worked as a County Agent with the NC Agricultural Extension Service in both Caldwell (1926-1930) and Davidson (1930-1944) Counties, and he founded and managed the Davidson County Farmers Cooperative in 1932, serving as General Manager from 1944 until his death in 1963. The Cooperative expanded in location, membership, and content under his tenure. He was also known for his work with local 4-H groups and for bringing electricity to over 600 rural farms in Davidson and surrounding counties. The artifacts in this collection related to P.M. Hendricks show his career from its height (photographs, R.6527.12-.13, R.6527.74) to recognition of his service to the community at its conclusion (Masonic certificate (R.6527.76) and Agricultural Workers Council Certificate (R.6527.75)). The plow (R.6527.73) and postcard (R.6527.9) both represent his career as well as farm technological advances of the time.</p>	
<p>R.6527.12 4-H Photograph Date Made: c. 1930 - 1961 Related to Philip Monroe Hendricks, Sr.</p>	

<p>R.6527.13 (4-H) Photograph Date Made: c. 1930 - 1961 Related to Philip Monroe Hendricks, Sr.</p>	
<p>R.6527.71 Panoramic Photo of Agricultural Demonstrators, 1911 Historical Significance: This photograph is related to Melver Jackson Hendricks, sr. (January 26, 1867 – December 13, 1933), a politician and advocate for agricultural development in North Carolina. Born in Davie County, Hendricks was a farm demonstration agent for Davie County from 1910 – 1913 and served as a lecturer in the Farmers Institute from 1910 – 1918. In 1923, Hendricks was the Democratic state representative from Davie County for the 1923 – 1924 term. The photograph was taken at a convention held in Asheville at the Swannanoa-Berkeley Hotel from October 25-26, 1911. As <i>The Asheville Citizen</i> noted, “every demonstrator in the state” was present. A speaker at the event, R. R. Williams, noted that the demonstrators are “doing great things to help the farmers in every way” and noted that the “state should make early appropriation for this work and the amount should not be a small one.” Another speaker, W.W. Long, referred to the demonstrators as “missionaries of better agriculture.” Hendricks appears in the front row of the photograph, eighth from the left. The photograph was taken by Herbert W. Pelton, a photographer who arrived in Asheville in 1905. In 1908, Pelton began using a specialized panoramic camera, the Cirkut Camera, which would become a trademark of his photography; the small “B” in the corner signifies that it was used to capture this photograph. When he left Asheville in 1930, he had become one of the best and most prolific commercial photographers in the region.</p>	
<p>R.6527.72 Set of Optometry Lens Related to Frank Fuller Jordan</p>	
<p>R.6527.73 Small Plow Memento Date Made: c. 1930 - 1961 Related to Philip Monroe Hendricks, Sr.</p>	

<p>R.6527.74 Photograph Date Made: c. 1930 - 1961 Related to Philip Monroe Hendricks, Sr.</p>	
<p>R.6527.75 Agricultural Certificate Date Made: c. 1930 - 1961 Related to Philip Monroe Hendricks, Sr.</p>	
<p>R.6527.76 Masonic Certificate</p>	
<p>R.6527.77 Lexington Yearbook, 1944 Historical Significance: Yearbooks have been a staple of high school, college, and university life since the early 20th century. From early editions that were created and bound by the students themselves, to mass-produced, easy to access books, to today's digital yearbook. As it became easier to mass produce these books, many schools began to create their own. Yearbooks contain photos of students, sometimes individual images but also class portraits. Besides these images, older yearbooks featured essays, poetry, and other written material. These books chronicle student life, extracurricular activities, and they serve as a keepsake for those students to reminisce about their early life. Throughout the years, yearbooks have changed and evolved. Yearbooks can give insight to the living conditions of the students, the social and cultural history of the area, as well as the history of the school itself and the changes that have occurred throughout the years. The Digital NC blog also states that "Beyond being interesting in their own way, this information shows how priorities for school age children and the expected responsibilities they have shift over time." The Lexington, North Carolina "Lexicon" (R.6527.77-.86) and the Salisbury, North Carolina "Sayakini" are examples of high school yearbooks in North Carolina during the 1940s-1960s which can give insight to student life and expectations during that time period. The yearbooks of Wake Forest College (R.6527.88, .90-.91), North</p>	

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<p>Carolina State College (R.6527.94-97;.100-.103) and Meredith College (R.6527.104) are from the 1920s, 1950s, and 1960s, all give an idea student life and the makeup of the students who attended these schools. The class portrait of Lexington High School of 1952 (R.6527.87) shows all the students with their caps and gowns. Portraits like these appear in yearbooks as well. Class portraits are still taken today.</p>	
<p>R.6527.82 Lexington Yearbook, 1952</p>	
<p>R.6527.87 Photograph, (1952 Lexington High School class portrait)</p>	
<p>R.6527.88 Wake Forest College Yearbook, 1960</p>	
<p>R.6527.93 Salisbury Yearbook, 1967</p>	

R.6527.97 NC State College Agromeck Yearbook, 1926	
R.6527.104 Meredith College Yearbook, 1925	

13) Receipt # R. 6555.1

Object Name: Cottage style bed (walnut and yellow pine), attributed to NC furniture maker, Thomas Day

Source: Diane Vaughn and David Vaughn (brother and sister), donation

Date Made: c.1845

Historical Significance: This bed is from the Person County home of Joseph Pointer of Halifax, VA. (c.1812-1880) and Susan Pointer of Halifax, VA (c.1816-?) The bed resided in the home (located in the Semora, NC neighborhood, approximately 10 miles from Milton) that was purchased from Ryland Halliburton in 1849 for \$4,400 (est. \$170,000, 2022 comparison.) The home's interior decorative woodwork is attributed to Thomas Day. Joseph Pointer was an extremely wealthy farmer and slave trader whose personal estate was valued at \$75,000 in 1860 (est. \$2.5million, 2022 comparison.)

Relevant holdings in current collections: none. The museum has one other cottage style bed (turned spindle style) by Thomas Day; however this bed is much more stylish and incorporates the shaped feet usually seen on Day lounges and bureaus.

Reason for collecting & Potential Use:

Collect to illustrate Day's creative adaptive re-use of his furniture patterns in decorative ways previously not documented; documented original owners of Day furniture are rare; and to collect to explore the complex relationships of free persons of color, enslaved, and enslavers.

This image is believed to be the Halliburton-Pointer-Bass-Home.



14) Proposed Acquisition: Original Framed Watercolor of Palermo Plantation House- Rowan County, NC 1860; Plantation of Dr. James Graham Ramsay (1823- 1903)

Receipt #: R. 5982.1

Object Name: Original Framed Print of Palermo Plantation House, 1860- near the town of Cleveland in Rowan County, NC

Source- Richard Hines

Date Made: 1860

Historic Significance/ Reason for Collecting: There are several antebellum images of North Carolina plantations, however most dated examples are at State Archives. The color images of “non-working” antebellum plantations in North Carolina are rare. The 1860 Slave Schedule lists Palermo with 5 (five) enslaved persons, who likely kept the home and assisted Dr. Ramsay with his medical practice at the plantation home. Most significantly, Palermo Plantation House also served as the “hospital” for the local population of whites, enslaved people, and free persons of color.

James Graham Ramsay descends from some of the first Scotch Irish families in the backcountry of North Carolina. His great grandfather, Robert Ramsay, emigrated from Pennsylvania in 1766 when the boundary of old Rowan County extended indefinitely westward per the Carolina Charter.

James Ramsay enrolled in the first class at Davidson College of 1837/ 1838. James G. Ramsay graduated in 1841 and graduated 1848 from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, PA. The following year Dr. Ramsay created the first medical society in Rowan County.

Additionally, Dr. Ramsay is among the most politically active people in North Carolina, literally among the last of the Whig Party in North Carolina, Ramsey represented Rowan County in the Legislature 1856-1864. During the Civil War, Ramsey challenged the incumbent Confederate Congressman William Lander for his strong support of Confederate President Jefferson Davis. With support of (future Gov.) W.W. Holden and the Raleigh Standard Ramsey easily won the 1864 bid.

After the Civil War, Dr. Ramsay was among the first ex-Confederates to take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States. During Reconstruction Dr. James G. Ramsay was a Republican, also serving as a presidential elector in 1872. The next (Republican) Administration of President Rutherford B. Hayes offered Dr. Ramsay a diplomatic post in South America, but amid Reconstruction tensions he declined. However, Ramsay was elected to the State Senate in 1882 and served the 30th district of Rowan County during the January- March 1883 North Carolina General Assembly Session. Ramsay retired from state

and national politics to returning to his medical practice at Palermo Plantation. Dr. Ramsey served the people of Cleveland, NC, and western Rowan County at Palermo until his passing in 1903.

This artifact serves as an excellent period image of a North Carolina piedmont antebellum plantation home and physician's office. According to the August 25, 1968, Salisbury ***Sunday Post***, only remnants of the once fine plantation house "*are as incongruous to the setting as a white-haired old man at a high school prom.*" The Papers of James G. Ramsay are in the Southern Historical Collection at UNC- Chapel Hill. However, the only other known artifact related to Palermo Plantation House is the mantle at Third Creek Presbyterian Church, near Cleveland, NC. This period color framed image of the Plantation House the history of Dr. James Graham Ramsay as physician and effective politician would make a fine addition to the MOH collection.



15) Receipt # R.6554.1

Object Name: Coverlet

Source: Donation, Marion Haywood

Date Made: 1945–1975

Historical Significance: This woven coverlet is associated with Madie Melton Haywood (1/25/1911–10/30/1994) and Earl Walter Haywood (3/1/1914–1/26/2002) of Star, Montgomery County. They both worked at Russell Hosiery Mill in Star, he in shipping and she as a looper. Like other mid-twentieth century North Carolinians who worked and lived in textile mill communities, the Haywoods had access to mill cast-offs like looper clips. These small fabric tubes were created when the seamed end of a sock or piece of hosiery was cut by machine. Thrifty people used them for a variety of household purposes and crafts. Weaving them on potholder looms and then stitching them into larger textiles like rugs or coverlets proved popular. This is a craft tradition tied closely to the industrial landscape of the North Carolina Piedmont in the mid-twentieth century.

Relevant holdings in current collections: We have one other looper-clip coverlet in the collection, R.5952.1. This acquisition would allow us to have a rotation on hand.

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: This coverlet has excellent provenance and is related to a regionally specific craft tradition. It could be used in a variety of exhibit settings including in the Arts, Work, of Chronos galleries of the new *Becoming North Carolina* exhibit.



Madie & Earl



16) Receipt # R.6052.10; 11; 12; 16–17; 19

Object Name: Dresses

Source: Donation, Elsie Thompson

Historical Significance: Millie Dunn Veasey (1/31/1918–3/9/2018) was a Raleigh native who served in the 688th Women’s Army Corps during WWII—the only all-Black WAC unit to serve overseas during the conflict. She attended St. Augustine’s College on the GI bill after her return and had a 30-year career at the university in various administrative roles. She was also the first female president of the Raleigh chapter of the NAACP in the mid-1960s. These garments belonged to Veasey in the 1960s–2000s, and they would allow us to expand our interpretation of her life beyond her WWII service.



(Millie Dunn Veasey, ca. 1970s, NCDAH PC2177_B1_F3_E268)

Relevant holdings in current collections: We have Veasey’s military uniform with insignia (2018.6.1–3). Our clothing collection related to African American North Carolinians is disproportionately small, and expanding it is a current collecting initiative.

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: Millie Dunn Veasey’s story is widely known and of great importance locally and nationally. These garments allow us to interpret her life beyond her military service to include her work in the NAACP and local Civil Rights Movement, involvement in the Order of the Eastern Star (probably related to the white gown) and involvement in St. Ambrose Episcopal Church.

<p>Receipt # R.6052.10 Date Made: 1965–1995 General Condition Assessment: good</p>	
<p>Receipt # R.6052.11 Date Made: 1965–1980 General Condition Assessment: good</p>	
<p>Receipt # R.6052.12 Date Made: 1985–2000 General Condition Assessment: good</p>	
<p>Receipt # R.6052.16–17 Date Made: 1985–2000 General Condition Assessment: good</p>	

Receipt # R.6052.19

Date Made: 1970–1980

General Condition Assessment: good



17) **Receipt #** R.6570.1

Object Name: Rocking Wave Bath

Source: Donation, Cynthia Kaylor

Date Made: 1890-1920

Historical Significance: This rocking wave bath was used at the Pittman Sanatorium in Tarboro for hydrotherapy in the early 20th century. The Victorian era saw the invention of numerous medical implements to cure everything from bad electricity in the body to tuberculosis. Perhaps the strangest in concept is the wave rocking bath, which promised to bring “the fullest illusion of a sea or river bath” into your home with “absolutely no water splashing in the room.” Marketed to “invalids, delicate people, and children,” the bath was meant to keep the blood in active circulation, treating everything from gout to arthritis. Filled with either hot or cold water, a person would climb inside, using momentum and holding the bar at the top to create a rocking motion (it could also be rocked for younger children).

First patented in the late 1800s, the bath was connected to the hydrotherapy craze in the 19th century, which suggested that people “take to the waters” to cure hundreds of ailments; the practice even had a dedicated magazine, the *Water-Cure Journal*. By the mid-19th century, water-cure and thermal spa facilities had cropped up all over Europe and the United States. Many of these, in addition to sanitarium and other medical facilities, included various bathtubs like this one. For those to whom the coast and formal spas and sanitarium were inaccessible, the bath and dozens of other devices created during the period brought the waves to them. *Lloyd’s Weekly* in the UK described these baths as the “height of luxurious ease”. The concept was so highly valued that numerous patents were issued through the early 1900s on updated designs.

This bath bears the maker’s mark of Sanitätswerke Moosdorf & Hochhäusler in Berlin. The company, which was active between 1890 and c. 1920, made popular bath appliances and fixtures of the time, including heated chairs, sweating apparatuses, and circulation bathing facilities. The “wave pool swing” in particular was introduced to the German market in 1889 by the plumber Carl Dittman, and patented under number 51766, though “only a minority of Berliners could afford it” (*Berliner Zeitung*). Despite the price, however, according to a 1905 German ad, the company had sold 75,000 units. A similar British model, patented in 1891, was advertised in the United States: *The Roanoke Times* in Virginia published notice of the bath’s invention on October 4, 1891.

The Pittman Sanatorium, the first hospital in Tarboro, was founded by Lycurgus Lafayette Staton, an Edgecombe County physician and businessman, in 1901.

Relevant holdings in current collections: We have one postcard in the collection (1971.118.10) with an image of Pittman Sanatorium, and we have other objects related to sanatoria throughout North Carolina (e.g., 19XX.324, 1961.25.61, 1967.89). We do not have any objects related to hydrotherapy in the collection.

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: This wave bath shows us how “cutting edge” technology in medicine has changed over time and the attempts made to customize medical care to different patients (here, by adding minerals, changing the temperature, etc.). It also shows the flow of medicine and ideas (e.g., hydrotherapy) between Europe and the United States in the 19th century. This object will be used in the upcoming *Becoming NC*, as well as possibly in a *Collecting Carolina*.



18) Receipt #: R.6564.1-.13

Object Name: Abortion Rights Protest Signs (13)

Source: Found in collection

Date Made: 2022

Historical Significance: These signs were abandoned near the museum entrance after being carried during a downtown Raleigh protest in response to the US Supreme Court overturning *Roe v. Wade* on June 24, 2022. They represent arguments surrounding abortion rights (including healthcare and bodily autonomy) while also acknowledging the larger systems at work and expressing how racism, economic insecurity, and immigration status multiply the barriers to abortion care in the country.

Abortion is a divisive issue in American politics and culture, with laws varying by state. The abortion-rights movement advocates for patient choice and bodily autonomy, while the anti-abortion movement maintains the right to life of a fetus. Historically framed as a debate between ‘pro-choice’ and ‘pro-life’ labels, according to polling, most Americans agree with some positions on each side.

Historically, abortion has been part of the American medical and legal discourse for centuries. From the colonial era to the mid-19th century, abortion was a fairly common practice, and was not illegal or controversial. This changed around the Civil War, when doctors in the nation attempted to standardize the medical profession and limit the abilities of people to practice medicine who had not received a medical degree. This, however, severely limited the medical work of women and BIPOC, who were largely barred from attending medical schools; and this consequently limited who was able to obtain an abortion and under what circumstances. Religious revivalism and the anti-feminist movement also contributed to increasing legislation surrounding abortion. But by the 1960s, feminists, physicians, and members of the clergy came to question the basis for anti-abortion laws and raised public interest on the topic, leading to some of the first political campaigns that took abortion as a platform issue.

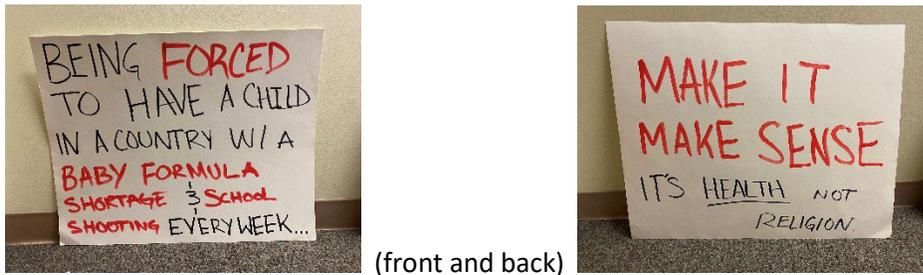
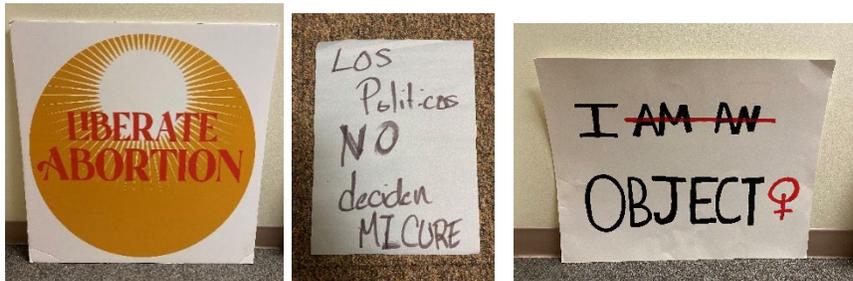
On January 22, 1973, the United States Supreme Court issued a 7–2 decision in the case of *Roe v. Wade* holding that the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution provides a fundamental "right to privacy", which protects a pregnant woman's right to an abortion. The court also held that the right to abortion is not absolute and must be balanced against the government's interests in protecting women's health and prenatal life. The *Roe* decision was among the most controversial in US history. Despite criticism, the Court reaffirmed *Roe*'s central holding in its 1992 decision, *Planned Parenthood v. Casey*. Polls into the 21st century showed that a plurality and a majority, especially into the late 2010s to early 2020s, opposed overruling *Roe*. However, abortion rights protections were not codified in most states, including North Carolina.

After a leaked opinion regarding abortion rights appeared on May 3, 2022, North Carolina attempted to pass SB 888, also known as Codify *Roe* and *Casey* Protections, which would have prohibited arbitrary restrictions or outright bans on abortions, and HB 1119, the Reproductive Freedom Act, which would have guaranteed legal access to abortion and removed barriers such as bans on abortion insurance coverage. Both bills were introduced to the General Assembly on May 26, 2022. They were not passed into law before the June 24, 2022, Supreme Court ruling in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*, which overturned *Roe v. Wade*. The 2022 decision ended protection of abortion rights by the US Constitution and allowed individual states to regulate any aspect of abortion not preempted by federal law. The decision was met with rallies in support of and protests against the overturning across the country.

Relevant holdings in current collections: We have objects related to women's rights (especially the Equal Rights Amendment, e.g., 1981.216.3-.4; 1982.117.1-.6; 1995.194), political and campaign materials from candidates who ran on abortion rights as part of their platform, such as Jim Hunt, Bill Clinton, and Al Gore (e.g., 1984.220.7; 1993.139.1-.5; 1993.405.2; 2001.7.1; 2005.59.1-.13), and objects directly relating to stances on abortion rights (1993.139.1-.10; 1993.492.3-.4; 1996.125.1-.6). However, we do not have any material more recent than 2004.

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: The overturning of *Roe v. Wade* was a landmark moment in the history of the women's and all birthing people's rights movements, Supreme Court history, and the political interaction between church and state. These signs, which express numerous facets of the pro-abortion rights protest, will help explain to visitors in 5, 20,

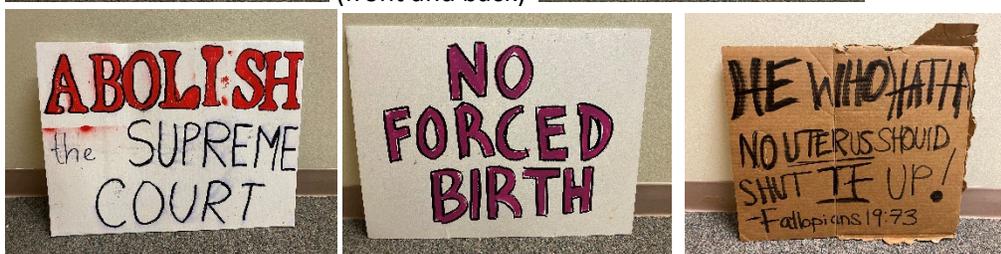
or 50 years how some people in NC reacted to this moment. One sign is being proposed for use in the *Signs of the Times* exhibition.



(front and back)



(front and back)



19) Receipt # R.6561.1–3

Object Name: Evening gown, inauguration program, inaugural ball program

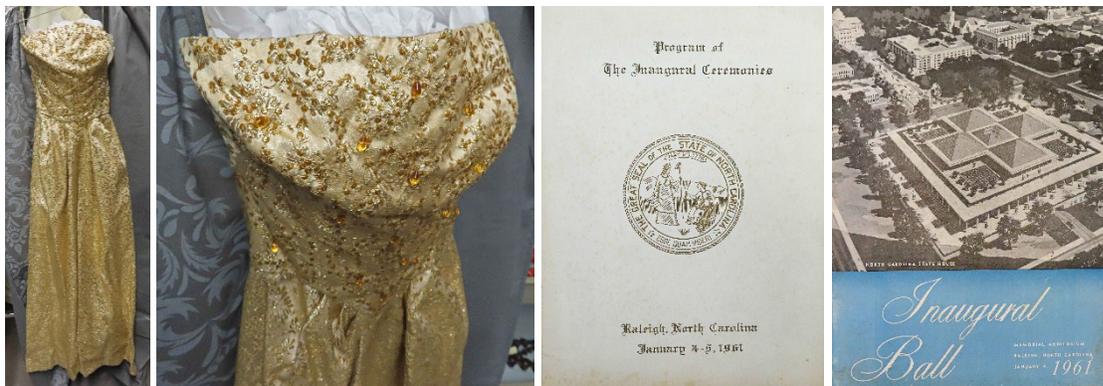
Source: donation, Mr. Lawson Harrill Caldwell

Date Made: 1960–1961

Historical Significance: Martha Gunter Caldwell (1917–2020) wore this strapless gold beaded brocade Mary Carter gown to Terry Sanford’s 1961 gubernatorial inaugural ball. Her husband Jesse B. Caldwell Jr. (1917–2001) had gone to UNC with Sanford and was a friend. Along with the dress, the donor is giving two programs—one to the 1961 Gubernatorial Inauguration and another to the 1961 Inaugural Ball.

Relevant holdings in current collections: We have the gown that Margaret Sanford wore to Terry Sanford’s inaugural ball and the tuxedo that Sanford wore, but we only have one other garment (from 1929) associated with unrelated guests to this or other gubernatorial inaugural balls.

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: This gown and the two programs would be a good addition to both our political and clothing collections. They could be used in upcoming gubernatorial exhibits or fashion exhibits.



20) **Receipt #** Not in House; Collection containing a wedding ensemble, bedroom suite, teddy bear and college banners.

Source: Donation, Mr. John Daniel Vann III and Mrs. Jane Vann

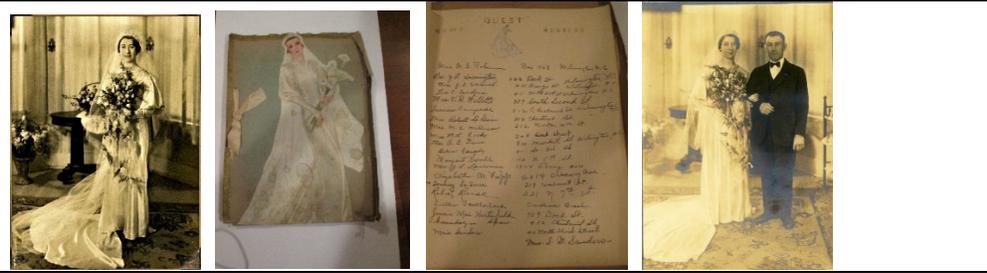
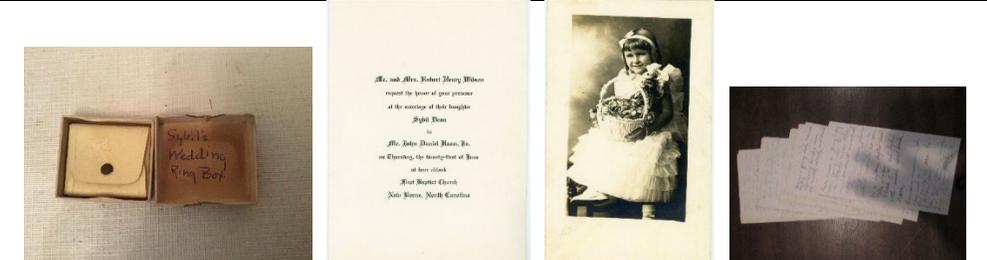
Object Name: Ensemble of 1934 wedding items including Gown by Little Paris Shoppe, Wilmington, NC, brassiere, panties, slip, shoes, veil, cake topper, nightgown, tuxedo (including shirt, detachable collar, bow tie, shirt stud, collar studs, cufflinks, vest, coat, and pants), wedding ring box, 6 wedding photos, 2 magic lantern slides, autograph book, invitation, wedding shower game, wedding scrapbook, and wedding shower guest list.

Date Made: 1934



Historical Significance: Sybil Dean Wilson Vann (5/3/1904–9/20/1985) of New Bern married John Daniel Vann, Jr. (1/17/1906–11/17/1907) of Wilmington at the First Baptist Church in New Bern on June 21, 1934. The Vanns carefully preserved every item from their wedding, producing a veritable time capsule of 1930s nuptial culture.

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: This collection is meticulously documented. Sybil Dean Wilson Vann, who was a schoolteacher, Sunday school teacher, active citizen, and ardent Baptist, kept careful notes on each of her possessions. Further, her son and daughter-in-law wrote extensively about the lives of Sybil and J.D. Vann. They have provided copies of their essays and a copy of the book they published of Sybil's writings (to be included in item history file). These writings contain relevant anecdotes such as how JD was nearly late to his wedding because of trouble tying his bowtie, and how New Bern movie theaters projected news of Sybil's and J.D.'s wedding the evening following the ceremony. This collection could serve as the centerpiece of a weddings or rites of passage exhibit.



<p>Object Name: Oak bedstead with matching washstand and bureau</p> <p>Date Made: c. late 1880's-1900</p> <p>Historical Significance: This bedroom suite was owned/used by Robert Henry and Carrie Bishop Wilson of New Bern, grandparents of the donor.</p> <p>Reason for collecting & Potential Use: Great family provenance and condition. The oak bedroom suite was the staple furniture suite manufactured for Southern families--with limited economic means--by NC's early furniture industry. Oak was a native wood, quite plentiful, and a cheap raw material. One furniture company sold an entire suite of oak furniture, wholesale for less than \$4.</p> <p>The seemingly unlimited availability of the native oak and the cheap price prompted the Southern Lumberman magazine of 1901 to comment and praise the sale of oak furniture suites: "There have been thousands of families in the Southern States that have not had a new bedstead, bureau, or set of chairs since the close of the War between the States."</p> <p>This suite would serve as an illustrative example of the type of furniture that made NC famous—in the formative years, 1880-19teens--in furniture manufacturing as well as being featured in the new Art section or a furniture history survey of NC.</p>	  
<p>Object Name: Teddy bear</p> <p>Date Made: ca. 1906</p> <p>Historical Significance: This bear belonged to Sybil Dean Wilson Vann.</p> <p>General History of the teddy bear: The teddy bear was partially inspired by President Theodore Roosevelt who, on a 1902 hunt, refused to shoot a bear who had been tied up calling it "unsportsmanlike." A Brooklyn candy shop owner named Morris Michtom saw a political cartoon inspired by the event and he and his wife created a stuffed toy bear, which he called "Teddy's Bear." The bears became so popular that Michtom began to mass-produce them and soon founded the Ideal Toy Company.</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections: We have several teddy bears ranging in dates in the collection.</p> <p>Reason for collecting & Potential Use: To add another version of a classic toy to our collection with excellent North Carolina provenance. These early teddy bears are very rare and very fragile so it will be nice to have some rotations.</p>	

<p>Object Name: Wake Forest College Pennants</p> <p>Date Made: ca. 1920-1950</p> <p>Historical Significance: These two Wake Forest College pennants were most likely used and collected by the donors father, John Daniel (J.D.) Vann. He attended the college from 1924-1927. He graduated in 1927 with a B.S. degree. Pennants or pennon flags have a long history of use. Similar flags were used in medieval times by knights with a motto or crest. Later flags, like these, were usually made of felt with the school/team colors. In this case, black and gold are the colors of Wake Forest College. Today, pennant flags are used for a variety of purposes; to show pride in a school or sports team, at celebrations, the military, or for businesses.</p> <p>Reason for collecting & Potential Use: We only have three college/university pennants in the collection and having these two would help give variety and can be used to rotate the current pennants in <i>Story of North Carolina</i>. These pennants can be used in exhibits about education in North Carolina and the upcoming community section of the <i>Becoming North Carolina</i>.</p>	
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21) Receipt # R.6559.1

Object Name: Tobacco-twine doily

Source: Donation, Brenda Fairless Edwards

Date Made: 1925–1945

Historical Significance: Lily Belle Holloman Harrell (13 October 1888–13 November 1978) of the Colerain area of Bertie County used the tobacco twine ubiquitous on eastern-North Carolina farms to make decorative items like this doily. This type of adaptive reuse was common in rural households with farm women (and men) using the items they had available to make the things that they needed—including decorative objects.

Relevant holdings in current collections: We have tobacco twine doilies associated with two other makers in the collection. We recently accepted her feed sack apron into the collection. If this item is accepted, it should be accessioned together with the apron (R.6538.1). The photograph of Lily Harrell (.2) is a copy that should be kept in the item history file and not accessioned. It should also be linked in Proficio.

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: This diminutive item would allow us to interpret this woman’s life and work. It could be exhibited in the Arts gallery of *Becoming North Carolina* or any temporary display dealing with utilitarian decorative arts, make do craft, or rural culture.



22) Receipt # R.6534.1

Object Name: Pocket Knife

Source: Anonymous

Date Made: ca. 1920s

Historical Significance: Schrade Knife SC 508 serial #- Ku Klux Klan engraved, found in the basement of the Martha Sue Sessoms (Stone) Aycoth house- a 1927 Craftsman style house in downtown Matthews, Mecklenburg County, NC. Martha Aycoth (1928- 2016) purchased the home in 1969 and lived there until her passing in 2016. During covid-19 the home was being renovated when the knife was located inside a wall in the basement.

The “Second” Klan of the 1920s was when the organization went nationwide. The KKK population in North Carolina was commonly ranked among the largest in the nation. The focus of the 1920s Klan was to “enforce” segregation and make racism a part of everyday life in America.

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: The history of the Ku Klux Klan is an important state and national story. Artifacts related to the Klan bring the “invisible empire” to light and prove its existence and *raison d’etre*. This artifact can be used in *The Story of North Carolina* exhibit; the online Civil Rights Exhibit; and may also prove a popular item for future loans.



Museum of the Albemarle

1) Receipt #: R108.1-2

Object Name: Gordon Soybean Harvester & Pitchfork

Source: Donation: Mr. Stacy Riddick, Hobbsville, NC

Date made ca. 1920

General Condition Assessment: (4) better than fair.

Historical Significance: The soybean harvester was manufactured in Elizabeth City by the Gordon Bean and Pea Harvester Company (incorporated 1920), this machine was developed by local inventor LeRoy Starke Gordon (1866-1955). Gordon was not the only inventor and manufacturer of soybean harvesters in Elizabeth City, as Church Street resident George Pritchard (1883-1947) also patented his own model in the 1920s as well.

Relevant holdings in current collections: MOA also holds the Pritchard soybean harvester in its collection.

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: Currently on display in connection with a new soybean marker in downtown Elizabeth City. From <https://coastalreview.org/2022/07/elizabeth-city-museum-to-display-1920s-soybean-harvesters/>: “In the main lobby of the [Museum of the Albemarle](#) from Aug. 12 to Oct. 14 two soybean harvesters from the early 20th century are to be on display. The temporary exhibit in the Elizabeth City Museum is in conjunction with the unveiling Aug. 12 of an updated North Carolina Highway Historical Marker dedicated to soybean processing. Visitors to the museum will be able to see a 1920 soybean harvester manufactured in Elizabeth City by the Gordon Bean and Pea Harvester Co., invited by resident LeRoy S. Gordon, born 1866 and died 1955. Church Street resident George Pritchard, born 1883 and died 1947, also patented his own model in the 1920s as well. The original North Carolina Highway Historical Marker erected in 1982 read “Commercial processing of domestic soybeans in U.S. began in 1915 at a plant which was located two miles north.” The updated marker to be unveiled next month states, “In 1915 W.T. Culpepper launched the soybean oil industry in the U.S. at Elizabeth City Oil & Fertilizer Co., 1 mi. NE,” according to the [state marker program’s website](#). A representative with the North Carolina Highway Historical Marker Program told Coastal Review that the unveiling of the new marker to be located near where Church Street meets and Water Street will not be open to the public.”

Dimensions: 193” x 57” x 65”, **County:** Pasquotank County



.1



.2

2) Receipt #: 2526.1-2

Object Names: pillbox hat and hatbox

Source: Donation; Lynette Sawyer, Point Harbor, NC

Historical Significance: “Gage” brand, black velvet hat belonged to Lynette Sawyer’s mother, Gladys Annette Sawyer, and was likely purchased in 1960s in Elizabeth City. When Lynette was young in the 1960s-1970s, she said her family would come into Elizabeth City about once a month from Currituck County. Annette Sawyer had a collection of about 10-12 hats. This black velvet pillbox hat was worn for formal events, such as funerals. Ms. Sawyer liked colors, so this hat was for more somber occasions. Hat box is original to the hat. Handwritten in faint pencil is “Annette” and “Mrs. Annette Sawyer [....]”

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: MOA does not have in its collection a hat of this type or date. Hat was used in *Reliving the 1960s* exhibition.

<p>Receipt #: R2526.1 Object Name: black velvet pill box hat with satin ribbon Date Made: ca. 1960 Dimensions: 8” x 6 ½” x 5” County: Currituck County</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R2523.2 Object Name: pink hat box Date Made: ca. 1960 Dimensions: 7” x 11” diameter County: Currituck County</p>	

3) Receipt #: R2454.1-4

Object Name: Happy Princess Moth Boat (.4) with mast (.1), sail (.2), and boom (.3)

Source: Donation: Mr. Joseph “Skip” Sanders III

Date made: built 1933

County: Pasquotank County

Dimensions: boat (131” x 46”); mast (216” x 2 ½”); sail (101” x 164”); boom (115” x 2”)

Historical Significance: The *Happy Princess* moth boat was built by Ernest Sanders and Joel Van Sant at Elizabeth City Iron Works. Captain Joel Van Sant, Harry O’Neal, and Ernest Sanders designed and built the first moth boat, the *Jumping Juniper*, at the Elizabeth City Shipyard. The new boat would be the focus of many regattas for the city beginning in 1931. The *Happy Princess* will be a part of our newest exhibit, *Rock of Eye: Boatbuilding Traditions Around the Albemarle Sound*. The donor is the nephew of Ernest Sanders.

Relevant holdings in current collections:

MOA also holds in its collection the *Tom Cat* and *Sea Nymph* moth boats. The *Sea Nymph* is on display in our main gallery *Our Story*. We also have circa 1930 patterns that were forms used to cast by Sanders Company Inc. for the Elizabeth City Shipyard. Wooden patterns were used as forms to make molds, pressed in sand, then cast in bronze. These patterns will be on display in the exhibit *Rock of the Eye*. Millicent Sanders won the 1934 Carolina Yacht Club Moth Race with the *Happy Princess*, this trophy is on display in our main gallery *Our Story*.

Reason for collecting & Potential Use:

The *Happy Princess* moth boat has been in MOA’s collection since 2004. However, it was never accessioned by the state. Recently, Mr. Sanders brought the mast, sail, and boom to add it our collection as he stated that he was unable to locate these items when he initially brought in the boat itself. An Incoming/Temporary Receipt Form was signed that included all four items as we would like for all 4 of the items to be accessioned at the same time.



4) Receipt #: R2513.1-23 Military Collection of Dorothy Bellamy

Source: Donation Dorothy A. Bellamy

County: Perquimans

Historical Significance:

Ms. Bellamy was a female African American medic in the Army Reserves from 1969 until her retirement in 1993. Born in Martin County, she moved to Baltimore with her family as a child. After high school she worked for the Union Memorial Hospital in Baltimore for four years as a “nurse’s attendant.” (She took a 6-week course to become nurse’s attendant.) She was able to join the Army Reserves in the 92nd Field Hospital as an E4 because of that prior training. She completed basic training at Fort McClellan in Alabama. She had a good basic background in medical knowledge which helped her with her Army duties, and she continued building her knowledge through Army training. As a medic, she also learned such tasks as setting up field hospitals.

She moved to Atlanta, Georgia and worked at Dobbins Air Force Base (83rd Cats). Over the course of her career, she worked as a medic on Hueys and medivac units. She was born in Martin County, but now lives in Perquimans County. Two of her four sisters served in the military as well as her father.

<p>R2513.1-6 – Military MREs (cherry nut cake, beans with tomato sauce, turkey with gravy, crackers, beef patty, cocoa beverage powder)</p> <p>Date made: ca. 1980</p>	 <p>The images show six individual MRE packages. Top left: 'CHERRY NUT CAKE' with ingredients like Sugar, Flour, Chocolate, Salt, Baking Powder, and Oil. Top right: 'BEANS WITH TOMATO SAUCE' with ingredients like Water, Beans, Tomato Paste, Sugar, Vegetable Oil, and Onions. Middle left: 'TURKEY, DICED, WITH GRAVY' with ingredients like Turkey, Water, Chicken Gravy, Salt, Flavoring, and Monosodium Glutamate. Middle right: 'CRACKERS' in a foil bag. Bottom left: 'COCOA BEVERAGE POWDER' in a foil bag. Bottom right: A small, partially visible MRE package.</p>
<p>Object Name: R2513.7a-h – Army uniform (pants, t-shirt, button-up shirt, hat, belt, 3 pins). Poly-cotton blend version of the OG-507 uniform, which was in use in Army 1975-1989.</p> <p>Dates: issued 1975-1989</p>	 <p>The image shows a collection of military uniform items laid out on a white surface. It includes a tan t-shirt with a circular insignia, a green button-up shirt, green cargo pants, a green garrison cap, a black belt, and three small pins.</p>
<p>Object Name: R2513.8 – t-shirt – white boot camp t-shirt, 1969 Fort McClellan, Alabama</p> <p>Dates: 1969</p>	 <p>The image shows a white short-sleeved t-shirt with a blue and black graphic. The text on the shirt reads 'U.S. ARMY' at the top, followed by a circular emblem, and 'FORT McCLELLAN ALABAMA' at the bottom.</p>
<p>Object Name: R2513.9a-e – Army Battle Dress Uniform, which succeeded the OG-507, in use from 1981-~2005. Shirt (button-down), pants, loose patch, 2 pins.</p> <p>Dates: issued 1982-85</p>	 <p>The image shows a collection of military uniform items in camouflage. It includes a button-down shirt, cargo pants, a circular patch, and two pins.</p>

<p>Object Name: R2513.10a-i – Army Battle Dress Uniform – pants, shirt, jacket, hat, 5 pins. Dates: 1993</p>	
<p>Object Name: R2513.11a-b gloves, 75%/25% wool/nylon Dates: issued 1982</p>	
<p>Object Name: R2513.12 flashlight with night filter Dates: ca. 1980</p>	
<p>Object Name: R2513.13a-b boot blousers Dates: ca. 1980</p>	
<p>Object Name: R2513.14 medic dress patch</p>	
<p>Object Name: R2513.15 pin – “To Serve Our Defenders” Dates: ca. 1980</p>	

<p>Object Name: R2513.16 pin – “Help to Heal” Dates: ca. 1980</p>	
<p>Object Name: R2513.17 medic dress pin (new, sealed in plastic) Dates: ca. 1980</p>	
<p>Object Name: R2513.18 – can opener, P38 Dates: ca. 1980</p>	
<p>Object Name: R2513.19 – dog tag Dates: 1969-1993</p>	
<p>Object Name: R2513.20 – Velcro name tag, SSG, USAR Dates: 1969-1993</p>	
<p>Object Name: R2513.21 – name tag pin, plastic</p>	
<p>Object Name: R2513.22a-u – first aid kit with mostly intact contents Dates: ca. 1980</p>	

<p>Object Name: R2513.23 First Aid 4th Ed. book, Red Cross – belonged to sister Cora Bellamy</p>	
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5) Receipt #: R2456

Object Name: R2456.1 Citizen Band (CB) Radio

Source: Donation, Mr. Wayne Mathews

Date made: usage dates of 1985-1994

County: Pasquotank

Dimensions: 7" x 9 1/2" x 2 3/4"

Historical Significance:

Mr. Mathews used this CB radio mostly from 1985-1994 while commuting from Elizabeth City, NC to the Outer Banks for work as a construction superintendent at Kings Grant Construction. He also used the device while deer hunting to communicate with other hunters. His handle was "Blue Boy," taken from the blue 1984 Ford F-150 he always drove. His friend, Joey Grant, gave Mr. Mathews the radio. Joey got the radio from his father William G. Grant. Realistic TRC-424:

Citizen Band Radio (CB Radio) was created by Al Gross and the US Navy in 1945 but it did not gain prominent use until the 1970s. The Oil Crisis of 1973 provided incentive for the public to take interest in and to start using CB radios. Due to the gas shortages caused by the crisis, people would communicate to each other over CB radios which gas stations did and did not have gasoline. CB radios gained even wider appeal as their usage began to make its way into pop culture through songs like "Convoy" by C. J. McCall and in movies and TV shows like "Smokey and the Bandit" and "Dukes of Hazzard."



6) Receipt #: R2006

Object Name: R2006.2

Source: Donation, George Kevin Harrell

Date made: 1990s-2000

County: Pasquotank

Dimensions: 22" x 16" x 41"

Historical Significance: This donation relates to the racing career of Kevin Harrell who began racing boats at the age of 13. He won six national championships in the American Power Boat Association (APBA) and two in the American Outboard Federation (AOF). This form of racing has a long history in this region- particularly in Elizabeth City and along the Pasquotank River where boat building was an important industry. Kevin’s father raced boats during the 1960s and 1970s.

Relevant holdings in current collections: These items are currently on display in our boatbuilding exhibit, Rock of the Eye: Boatbuilding Traditions Around the Albemarle Sound. They greatly augment the 2018.14 collection.

<p>Object Name: R2006.2 Boat Motor Date made: 1990s-2000</p>	
<p>Object Name: R2006.3 FH Award Date made: 1991</p>	
<p>Object Name: R2006.4 National Award Date made: 1991</p>	
<p>Object Name: R2006.6 AOF First Place Award Date made: 1997</p>	

<p>Object Name: R2006.15 APBA Framed Membership Cards Date made: 1990-2000</p>	
<p>Object Name: R2006.7 National Award Date made: 2004</p>	
<p>Object Name: R2006.8 Speed Record Date made: 2001</p>	

7) Object Name: R2558.1 Embosser

Source: Donation, Currituck County Historical Society

Date made: circa 1920

County: Currituck

Dimensions: 6" x 2 ¼" x 10"

Historical Significance: Reads, "Klan No. 134 North Carolina. Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Currituck." The blood drop circle cross is in the center. "The Ku Klux Klan was organized after the Civil War by a small group of men aiming to form a brotherhood during the time of Reconstruction in the 1860s. Throughout American history, the organization has come, gone and adapted with the times. In the 1960s, as lunch counter sit-ins and other civil rights demonstrations spread across the U.S., the dormant Ku Klux Klan once again began gaining momentum. That the Klan would rise once again wasn't necessarily surprising, but where the reincarnation took place was. North Carolina, long considered one of the most progressive southern states, saw a boom in Klan membership under the leadership of Bob Jones, the most influential Grand Dragon in the country. In just three years, he grew the North Carolina Klan from a handful of friends to some 10,000 members -- more than the Klans of all other southern states combined." (From <https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/klansville-gallery/>).

(From <https://www.ncpedia.org/ku-klux-klan/>): "During its heyday in the early 1920s, the second KKK numbered about 3 million members nationwide. It gained political power in Indiana,

Oklahoma, Oregon, and other states but was comparatively weak in North Carolina. Unlike the first Klan, it was primarily urban, reflecting demographic changes in the country. Its members, drawn chiefly from the lower middle class, were often religious fundamentalists who felt threatened by the drift away from the small-town Protestant culture they had known growing up. They disdained immigrants, especially communists and other radicals, labor unions, Jews, Catholics, and the increasing number of blacks moving into both northern and southern cities. Some Klansmen resorted to the terrorism of earlier days, but the vast majority were nonviolent.”

Relevant holdings in current collections: MOA and MOH has several items in the collections including regalia, membership cards, medals, and insignia pins. Item was given to the Currituck County Historical Society. The donor wished to remain anonymous for the donation to the collection.

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: For future exhibition in our main gallery *Our Story*.



See Document Part II for Rest of the Agenda.

DNCR Accessions Committee Agenda For the NC Historical Commission

Prepared for the 11/29/2022 DNCR Accessions Meeting and
12/7/2022 Historical Commission Meeting

*Reflects 9/14/2022, 10/12/2022 & 11/9/2022 NCMH Acquisitions Meetings
& 11/16/2022 NCSHS Acquisitions Committee Meeting*

Document 2 of 2 (contains highlighted sections)

Proposed Accessions:

NC Museum of History
Pages 2-32

NC Museum of the Albemarle
Pages 33-42

NC Maritime Museums
Pages 43-46

NC State Historic Sites
Pages 47-49

Proposed Deaccessions:

NC Museum of History
Pages 50-54

THE NORTH CAROLINA MARITIME MUSEUM SYSTEM

Reflects 9/14/2022, 10/12/2022 & 11/9/2022 NCMH Acquisitions Meetings

NC Maritime Museum - Beaufort:

1) **Receipt** Not in-house

Object Name: Net needles

Source: Linda Northcutt (Raleigh, NC)

Date Made: ca. 1880

Historical Significance: Net needles used by donor's grandfather, Henry Harding Swindell (1858-1926), who lived in Swan Quarter, NC.

Relevant holdings in current collections: 86.026.006 (more modern net needle)

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: From an Eastern NC fisherman, very old example of traditional net making.



2) **Receipt #:** Not in-house, 8 items

Object Name: Porthole from *Normania*, porthole from *Esso Nashville*, gauge cover and dog bolts from HMS *Senateur Duhamel*

Source: Larry Nunnery (Raleigh, NC)

Date Made: 1897, 1940, 1927

Historical Significance: all three ships were wrecked off the coast of North Carolina, *Normania* foundered in 1924, *Esso Nashville* was torpedoed by *U-124* in 1942 during World War II and *Senateur Duhamel* collided with the *USS Semmes* in 1942 during World War II.

Relevant holdings in current collections: MM2005.003.001 (items from the *Senateur Duhamel*)

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: can be used in WWII exhibits or diving exhibits



3) Receipt # Not In-House

Object Name: Sweep oar and 6 pound net weights

Source: Mark Schmalbach (McCordsville, IN)

Date Made: 1890s for oar, 1950s for weights

Historical Significance: The sweep was used by the LSS at Cape Lookout to steer the boats during rescues. The pound net weights are used in pound net fishing to keep the net upright in the water.

Relevant holdings in current collections: Many photographic collections of pound net fishing and the Life Saving Service on Cape Lookout

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: upcoming commercial fishing exhibit for the net weights, Life Saving exhibit for the sweep



INSTITUTION: NC Maritime Museum- Graveyard of the Atlantic

1) **Receipt #** Not In-House

Object Name: Hatteras lighthouse bid book

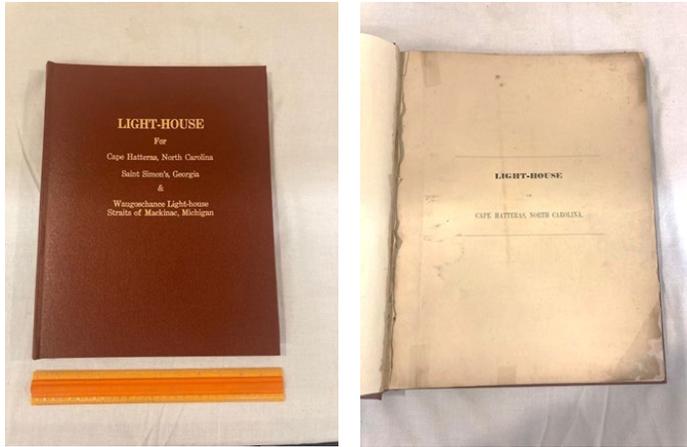
Source: Jackie Wenberg (Waves, NC)

Date made: 1860s

Historical Significance: Original bid book from the building of the Cape Hatteras lighthouse, along with Saint Simon's and Waugoschance lighthouses

Relevant holdings in current collections: GA2014.001.002 (Fresnel lens fragment), GA2021.008 (Kenneth Payne collection), NPS loan of the Fresnel lens

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: Can be shown next to the NPS lens to show construction of the lighthouse, great research potential.



2) Receipt # Not In-House

Object Name: *Harper's Weekly* print 'The Wreck of the *City of New York* of the Burnside Expedition, off Hatteras Inlet'

Source: Marta Martinez (Buxton, NC)

Date Made: 1862

Historical Significance: Wreck occurred off Hatteras during the Civil War from a Nor'easter

Relevant holdings in current collections: GA2016.007.001 (painting based off this print)

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: can be digitized for the Civil War exhibit



INSTITUTION: NC Maritime Museum- Southport

1) Receipt # Not In-House

Object Name: bilge pump and line cleaner

Source: Alex Launey (Holden Beach, NC)

Date made pump 1960s, cleaner 1930s-40s

General Condition Assessment: fair-good

Value Estimate: \$100

Historical Significance: Simmons Sea-Skiffs were very common in the Cape Fear area, and the line cleaner is for cotton line, which was a predecessor to poly line

Relevant holdings in current collections: SP2015.008.001-2 (Simmons oars)

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: Line cleaner is very unique, can go in fishing exhibit.



North Carolina State Historic Sites

Objects approved for accession by Historic Sites Collections Committee November 16, 2022

Objects approved for accession by the NCSHS Acquisitions Committee, 2022

Proposed Accessions

1) Receipt Number: HST.2539.1-3

Object Name: (.1) Patch (.2) Magazine (.3) Magazine

Donor: Mr. John Mosely

Site: Fort Fisher

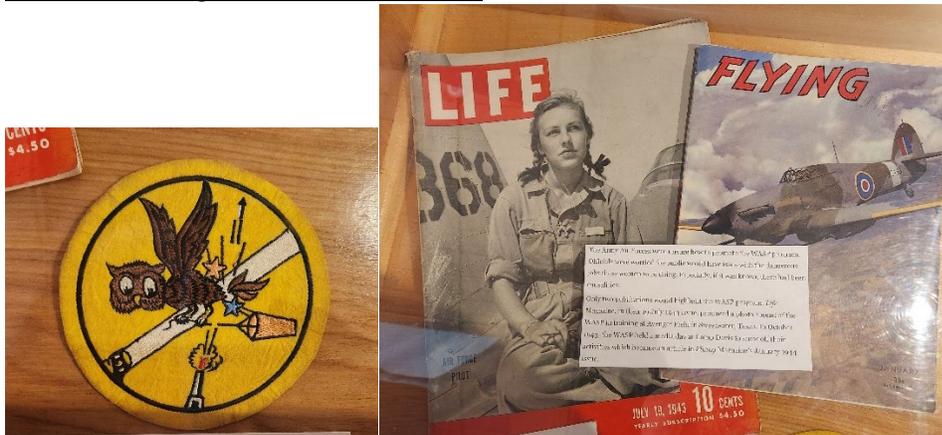
Date Made: Circa 1943-1944

Description: (.1) 14th Tow Target Squadron patch; depicts owl pulling a target; (.2) “Life” Magazine; July 1943; Women Airforce Service Pilot (WASP) on the cover; (.3) “Flying” Magazine; 1944; regarding the Women Airforce Service Pilots; features article about Camp Davis WASP media day

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: (.1) The 14th Tow Target Squadron served at Camp Davis Army Airfield from 1942 to 1944. The unit completed target towing missions and artillery spotting missions. While at Camp Davis, several WASPs served in the unit. (.2-.3) These are the only two WWII era publications that featured information the WASP program. The United States Air Force struggled to promote the WASP program in publications as they were unsure how the public would receive the concept of women serving in dangerous jobs where casualties were a risk. The magazine titled *Flying* features an article about a WASP media day at Camp Davis, a prominent base close to Fort Fisher. Many enlisted men and women stationed at Camp Davis trained on Fort Fishers grounds as it became an auxiliary site for Camp Davis activities.

All three of these artifacts will enrich WWII exhibits at FF with important aspects of women’s history on both a local and national scale.

Relevant holdings in current collections: None.



2) Receipt Number: HST.2543.1-6

Object Name: (.1) Saber; (.2) Buckle; (.3) Pistol; (.4) Holster; (.5) Wallet; (.6) Box

Donor: Mr. Lewis Hannah

Site: Fort Fisher

Date Made: Circa 1860s

Description: (.1) Froelich saber; (.2) CSA buckle; Atlanta; (.3) Colt Patent No. 1597 .36 pistol; (.4) Holster with belt; leather; (.5) wallet; leather; contains various items including small letter dated January 1865 from Wilmington, NC; (.6) Box, tin; carried by soldier during battle at Fort Fisher

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: These items were owned by a member of the Staunton Hill Artillery Unit, William M. Hannah. The unit organized in Richmond, VA in 1861 and divided into three sections- two serving in SC, GA, and FL, and the third serving in NC. The entire unit united in NC for the battle at Fort Fisher in May of 1862. William M. Hannah was at the first battle of FF. These items are primary source materials from the first battle at FF and will be used on exhibition to interpret Civil War battles & activity at FF.

The Froelich saber (.1) is extremely rare. German immigrant Louis Froelich is known as the “Sword Maker for the Confederacy.” He moved to Wilmington in 1861 where he operated the CSA Arms Factory (formerly known as Wilmington Sword Works) which produced varied materials for the Confederacy. He later moved the factory to Kenansville and focused on producing swords and edged tools and weapons.

Relevant holdings in current collections: (.1) FF has two sabers (1965.15.1 – used by a soldier at FF) and (HS.2018.6.1- no significant provenance) – while these sabers look similar to the Froelich, they are not known to be Froelich sabers.

No other relevant holdings.



3) Receipt Number: NCTM.116

Object Name: Painting, Oil

Donor: Tracy Kendrick

Site: North Carolina Transportation Museum

Date Made: Circa 1880s

Description: Oil Painting of William J. Hawkins by Mary Lyde Williams (nee Hicks, 1866-1959); in wooden frame; frame is painted gold

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: This portrait will be used to interpret the history of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. The subject of the painting, William Hawkins, was the first President of the railroad. The Raleigh and Gaston RR was one of the first two railroads in NC and had the first operating engine.

Relevant holdings in current collections: None.



Deaccessions:

North Carolina Museum of History

1) **Accession #:** 1963.163.1

Object Name: dress

Source: DONATION, MS. AVIS SPESSARD BODWELL

Date Made: ca. 1880

General Condition Assessment: fair

Historical Significance: none—this dress belonged to Adell Elizabeth Sawyer Spessard (1861–1929) of Summit County, Ohio.

Relevant holdings in current collections: We do not collect clothing without NC provenance.

Reason for deaccession & recommended disposition: transfer to Ohio Historical Society or other institution that can use it.



2) Accession #: 1968.9.1

Object Name: Dress

Source: Mrs. William R. (Helen) Bray, Donor

Date Made: 1890–1900

General Condition Assessment: fair

Historical Significance: This was given to the museum by a representative of Raleigh Little Theater with no accompanying provenance information. Likely it came into their costume collection by now-unknown means and they donated it to the museum because of its age and quality.

Relevant holdings in current collections: We have other dresses from this period with better provenance and in better condition.

Reason for deaccession & recommended disposition: No provenance; condition would require extensive conservation work. Could be used in the conservation teaching collection.



3) Accession #: 1968.9.2

Object Name: dress

Source: Mrs. William R. (Helen) Bray, Donor

Date Made: 1890–1900

General Condition Assessment: fair/poor

Historical Significance: This was given to the museum by a representative of Raleigh Little Theater with no accompanying provenance information. Likely it came into their costume collection by now-unknown means and they donated it to the museum because of its age and quality.

Relevant holdings in current collections: We have other dresses from this period with better provenance and in better condition.

Reason for deaccession & recommended disposition: No provenance; condition would require extensive conservation work. This could be offered to Education collection, the Gregg Museum for research purposes, or sold at public auction.



4) **Accession #:** 2019.17.2

Object Name: Custom-built display case for CSS *Shenandoah* model (2019.17.1)

Source: Dr. Richard Pressley

Date Made: 2010s

General Condition Assessment: excellent

Historical Significance: none

Relevant holdings in current collections: large model of CSS *Shenandoah*

Reason for deaccession & recommended disposition: A new and sturdier exhibition case was constructed for the Shenandoah model that could withstand the rigors of school-age groups. This case is very large and not needed and may be more suitable for other uses. Disposition – reclassify as a non-artifact and transfer to the MOH Design Section for use as a display case in other settings.



5) Accession #: 1999.73.1-.7

Object Name: flag poles (2), stands (2), & accoutrements

Source: Colonel Mildred Irene Clark, Donor

Date Made: 1990s

General Condition Assessment: fair

Historical Significance: none

Relevant holdings in current collections: 1999.73.8 – US Army Medical Corps flag donated with flag poles but is missing.

Reason for deaccession & recommended disposition: not artifacts – Disposition – reclassify and use as props or museum/event use. These were new in 1993 and have no known history.



1999.73.5 – finial (spear)



1999.73.6 – finial (eagle)



1999.73.7 - tassel

See Document Part I for Beginning of the Agenda.