

DNCR Accessions Committee Agenda For the NC Historical Commission (NCHC)

For the 6/10/2025 NCHC Meeting

Agenda reviewed at the 5/30/2025 DNCR Acquisitions Meeting

*Reflects Approvals from 3/12/2024, 4/9/2025 & 5/14/2025 NCMH Acquisitions Committee Meetings
& 5/15/2025 NCSHS Acquisitions Committee Meeting*

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NC Museum of History

Reflects 3/12/2024, 4/9/2025 & 5/14/2025 NCMH Acquisitions Committee Meetings

Proposed Accessions

1) Receipt # R.6761.1

Object Name: Stoneware face jug

Source: Donation, North Carolina Museum of History Foundation

Date Made: 2024

Historical Significance: Face jugs—also called harvest jugs or monkey jugs—are an acquired taste; with bulging eyes and jagged teeth adorning their countenances. Scholars credit enslaved Africans in the region of Edgefield, South Carolina, with creating the classic Southern face jug. In the mid-19th century, African and enslaved African American potters likely created such pots for funerary rituals. The genre has continued to evolve with modern American potters, both Black and White, continuing the tradition.

Face jugs became a huge economic boom to the NC pottery industry drawing the attention of traditional potters, historical collectors, museums, and public institutions throughout the country and the world.

This piece of pottery is hand-scribed with African symbology as well as a quote by Maya Angelou and W.E.B. DuBois. The maker adds a quote or two to every jug. The words add a contextual meaning to the pot and helps illustrate “the message” of the pot.

Relevant Holdings in Current collections: not represented.

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: McDowell, 79, is the second Black potter working in the state (the other being Ben Watford, Craven County, also African American) McDowell states, “I take back our history [African American] history one jug at a time. These jugs [and their messages] will outlast you or I.”

Images:



2) Receipt # R.6493.1-2

Object Name: Button

Source: Alan K. Matthews

Date Made: 1963

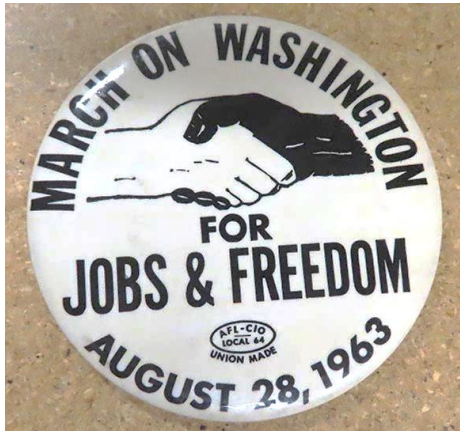
Historical Significance: Object was originally owned by Dr. Frank Haggard (b. June 1935 in Wolcott, CT). Growing up in Connecticut, Haggard was a white student who supported racial integration. While a PhD student at Drew University in Madison, NJ, he joined the 1963 March On Washington. At the 28 August 1963 March, Haggard obtained an original union made button “March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom”. According to a March 2022 interview with Dr. Haggard, the buttons were produced by the AFL- CIO/ Local 64 Union.

In 1967 Dr. Haggard moved to Rocky Mount, NC to teach at North Carolina Wesleyan College where he taught history until 1974. While living in Rocky Mount, he married Mary Bienvielle. In 1975 Dr. and Ms. Haggard moved back to Connecticut where he finished his career and then retired to Rocky Mount, in his words “for the barbecue!”

Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: The MOH has another “March On Washington” button currently in the collection, however, R.6493.1 is a different button with a more detailed and diverse provenience.

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: These items reflect the diversity and geographical range of the participants at the 1963 March On Washington. The button could be displayed as a standalone exhibit that represents the height of the 20th century Civil Rights Movement.

Images:



3) Receipt #: R.6759.1- Collection of Various NC Historical Objects

Source: Donation, North Carolina Museum of History Foundation

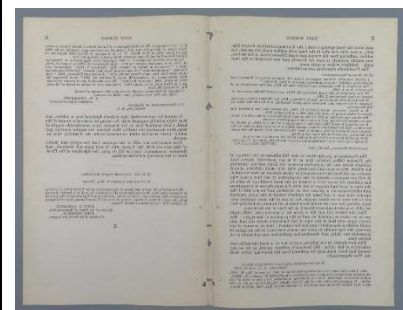
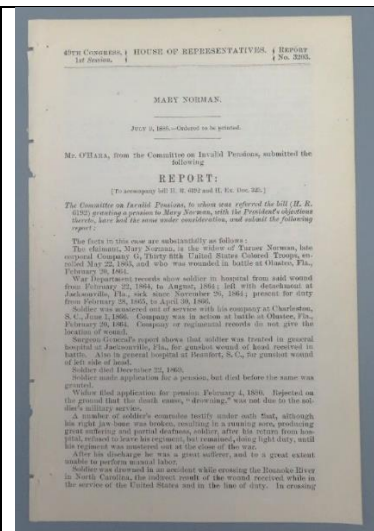
Object Name: Official report of pension inquiry for widow of Turner Norman, 35th USCT


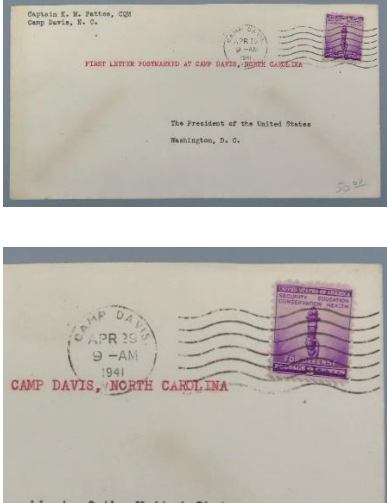
Date Made: 1886


Historical Significance: The 35th USCT was originally the 1st NC Colored Infantry Regt, formed at New Bern in 1863. Turner Norman, a former slave from Tyrell Co., enlisted in the 1st NCCI at age 25 in New Bern in May 1863. He rose to the rank of corporal and was wounded in the head at the Battle of Olustee, FL, Feb. 20, 1864, and sent to a hospital in Beaufort, SC, to recover. He was back with his Regt by Sept 1864 although on limited duty, and he mustered out in June 1866 in Charleston. Norman apparently never fully recovered from his wound, which caused partial deafness and limited his ability to work, and he drowned in December 1869. His widow, Mary Norman, claimed his death was due to his deafness and thus his inability to hear the cry from others that his boat was sinking. Mary applied for a pension in 1880 which was denied, and this document is the findings of a follow-up application in 1886 in which President Cleveland's denial of a pension (on the grounds that the death was accidental and not directly caused by his military service) was overridden by Congress and a pension awarded to Norman's wife and children.

Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: ID tag from enlisted man and presentation sword from officer in 35th

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: We have very little related to black troops from NC; this is an excellent addition to the collection, although due to its front-and-back nature, a reproduction of it would almost certainly be used for exhibit purposes in either military or main gallery talking about black troops during CW.



<p>Receipt # R.6759.2</p> <p>Object Name: Oak Ridge Military Institute patch</p> <p>Date Made: mid-20th century</p> <p>Historical Significance: Oak Ridge Military Academy was founded by Quakers in 1853 in Guilford Co. as the Oak Ridge Male Institute (“Male” was dropped in 1854 when girls were admitted). Although not originally a military school, it is today supposedly the oldest military school in the country. It closed during the Civil War when nearly the entire student body enlisted, and it had difficulty reopening after the war due to the main bldg. burning down in 1865. By the late 19th C, Oak Ridge had become one of the leading preparatory schools in North Carolina. Another fire destroyed the main bldg. in 1914, and the rebuilt school re-opened as a military academy. It became the Oak Ridge Military Institute in 1929, continuing under that name until 1972 when it again began admitting girls, who were not required to participate in the school’s JROTC program. It operated as Oak Ridge Academy 1972-1981 when military training again became a requirement for all students and the name was then changed to Oak Ridge Military Academy. The academy currently has grades 7-12 divided into a middle school and high school and in 1991 was designated as the official military school of NC by the state legislature. Dale Earnhardt Jr is the school’s most notable alumnus, and it has a student body of ~100 currently.</p> <p>Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: Postcard of 1 building on campus</p> <p>Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: Use in military gallery w/other NC military school items for section on military education</p>	
<p>Receipt # R.6759.3</p> <p>Object Name: 1st piece of mail postmarked at Camp Davis, NC – sent to FDR April 1941</p> <p>Historical Significance: Onslow Co. was selected by the Army in December 1940 to be the site of a new training facility. Nearly 22,000 workers descended on the small town of Holly Ridge – population 28 in 1940 – to construct what became Camp Davis, named after Maj. Gen. Richmond P. Davis of Statesville, who pioneered much of the Army’s plans for coastal and harbor defense in the 20th century. It opened in April 1941 and hosted both white and black troops, mostly coast artillery and anti-aircraft units. Eventually the camp boasted around 1,000 buildings, more than 30 miles of paved roads, and two airstrips. Just before Pearl Harbor, around 20,000 officers and men were stationed there, and it</p>	




<p>became home to the Army Anti-Aircraft Artillery School. The Army vacated the post in October 1944, and it was used as a USMC training facility late in the war.</p> <p>This envelope was the first piece of mail postmarked from Camp Davis, being sent by then-Capt. K.M. Pattee, of the Army Quartermaster Corps, which oversaw construction of the base, to President Roosevelt in April 1941. FDR had a large stamp collection which was auctioned off by H.R. Harmer in 1946, of which this was a part.</p> <p>Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: dozens of photos of/from Camp Davis; pass to enter/leave grounds; souvenir matchbook</p> <p>Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: excellent piece of Camp Davis history w/direct tie to FDR; use in either new military exhibit or main exhibit to illustrate military bases in NC</p>	
<p>Receipt # R.6759.4</p> <p>Object Name: NC A&T ROTC insignia</p> <p>Date Made: late 20th century</p> <p>Historical Significance: NC A&T is one of the largest HBCUs in North Carolina and its ROTC program dates to shortly after WWI. Nearly 1,800 Army officers have been commissioned from NC A&T's ROTC program since 1947.</p> <p>Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: Uniforms, insignia, photos, etc from other NC schools ROTC but nothing related to A&T ROTC program</p> <p>Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: Use in new military gallery w/other ROTC items</p>	



NC Museum of the Albemarle

Proposed Accessions

1) Receipt #: R2165.1-5 Clothing grouping associated with Emily Jennings White

Emily Jennings White was born on December 10, 1928, in Elizabeth City, North Carolina. Upon her early graduation from high school in July of 1946, Ms. White commenced her college career at Duke University. While at Duke University, Ms. White became very active in the Women's Glee Club, Choir, and Triple Trio. Her junior year, she changed her major from Elementary Education to Music Education. In 1950, she graduated from Duke with her Bachelor of Arts in Music Education. After graduating from Duke University, Ms. White began working as a music teacher until January 1954 when she was appointed as a File Clerk, GS-2 at the Navel Supply Center in Norfolk, VA. By June of that year, she had moved positions to Clerk Typist, GS-2, at the Naval Air Facility Weeksville. She remained there until the base was closed in 1957. She returned to Norfolk, VA, after a short stint in Louisiana, as an Employee Relations Assistant, GS-5 for the Public Works Center. Upon the death of her mother in 1959, she transferred to the U.S. Coast Guard Aircraft and Supply Base. In April 1967, she returned to the Personnel field and remained there until her retirement in May 1985. Ms. White was able to climb up the professional ladder and retired as a Personnel Management Specialist, GS-11.

<u>Receipt #</u>	<u>Object Name</u>	<u>Date Made</u>	<u>Image</u>
R2165.1	Black Evening Dress	1946	
R2165.2a-b	Pink gloves and arm guards (c-d). Tag "Van Raalte Rayon 7/MADE IN U.S.A."	Worn in 1946 with black dress	
R2165.3a	Handbag with black sequins, corded pull closure, square bottom. Double-sided mirror (.b). Paper for mirror (.c)	Worn in 1946 with dress and gloves	

R2165.4	Black bowler hat. "Fine's/Cavalier." Owned by Miles Jennings (1874-1945). Black ribbon band. Leather band on inside. Gold bow on inside.	Ca. 1940	
R2165.5	Black bowler hat with black ribbon, "Lansdowne/ 6 ¾". Worn by Paul White.	Ca. 1940	



A copy of the image of her wearing this dress (above) was given and will be placed in the deed folder.

2) Receipt #: R2873.1

Object Name: Chair trade sign in the form of a common chair, attributed to Joshua Moore

Source: Donation (**not in house**), Wayne McBride, Norfolk Police & Fire Rescue Museum

Date Made: circa 1830

Historical Significance:

Taken from <https://ehcnc.org/decorative-arts/furniture/cabinetmakers-who-never-left-norfolk/>:

"Although Joshua Moore was born in 1785, the first mention of him in public records occurred in 1806, when he is linked with a Johnson – only time mentioned – as partners in Windsor chair making. Moore's civic endeavors included committee membership of the Norfolk Benevolent Mechanic Society and serving as a legal trustee for the manumission of a slave. Moore purchased a workbench from the estate of Samuel Smith in 1835, also advertising that same year that his shop offered painting, repair work, and a large quantity of various forms of furniture. Possibly the oversized chair owned by the Norfolk Police Museum (donated sometime in the early 1920s) served as the trade sign for Moore's shop. A number of the chairs made by Moore and his shop have a stamp on the bottom of the plank seat "M C Co" for Moore Chair Company. Moore died in 1854, with burial being in Cedar Grove."

Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: MOA is currently borrowing a circa 1825 fancy chair crafted by Norfolk chairmaker Joshua Moore (1785–1854). Shipping instructions from Portsmouth, Virginia, to Enfield, North Carolina, are written under the seat. Moore's shop crafted, repaired, and painted chairs. None in Proficio related to Joshua Moore.

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: If approved, the chair will be deaccessioned from the Norfolk Police & Fire Rescue Museum and given to DNCR. The chair was once displayed at the Norfolk History Museum (now closed, once owned by the Chrysler Museum in Norfolk) for 20 years.

County: shows trade between SE Virginia and NE North Carolina.

Dimensions: 45 ½" tall

Images:



3) Receipt #: R2603.1-6

Object Name: R2603.1-2 Child's snow suit; matching tweed jacket, black/white/red (.1) and pants (.2) with attached suspenders; jacket lining quilted satin; pants lining cotton. Has buttons, pockets zipper, and a cap snap. Inside tag "THIS GARMENT CAN BE LENGTHENED." No makers tag. R2603.3-4 Child's snow suit jacket (.3) and cap (.4); matching brown tweed with satin lining; cap has ear flaps with added cord sewn to one flap. Has buttons and pockets. No makers tag. R2603.5-6 Child's snow suit; matching tweed jacket (.5) and pants (.6) with attached adjustable suspenders; jacket lining tweed and satin; pants lining cotton. Herringbone pattern, brown/gray. Snaps, zippers, 2 buttons present, 2 missing buttons. Leather straps, zippers, snaps at bottom of each pant leg. Button at each wrist.

Source: Donation, Rebecca Jane Daniels.

Date Made: ca. 1955

Historical Significance:

Donor states the suits belonged/worn by donor (1954-) and her siblings Steven Reid Daniels (1950-), Webster Richard Daniels (1951-), Mark Morris Daniels (1958-) and Thomas Brent Daniels (1962-). The suits were purchased in the Norfolk area by an aunt, Pauline Leibeigh, who doted over the children. The suits were found in an old wardrobe in the donor's house.

Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: MOA has no snow suits. Proficio has no similarly dated child's snowsuit.

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use:

These snow suits will be rotations for the leisure section of the main gallery, Our Story.

Image/s:



4) Receipt #: R2833.1

Object Name: Elizabeth City & Norfolk Railroad Timetable and Map

Source: Donation, Massachusetts State Archives

Donor states that items were found while the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation was cleaning out files from the Western Gateway Heritage State Park Visitor Center in North Adams, and they felt they would be more appropriate in NC.

Date Made: June 1882

Historical Significance:

"On January 20, 1870, the Elizabeth City & Norfolk Railroad was chartered to build a railroad line between Norfolk, VA, and Elizabeth City, NC. The completion of the Elizabeth City & Norfolk Railroad in 1881 foretold a period of prosperity unlike any that Elizabeth City had ever seen. At the festive grand opening on May 26th, Richard B. Creecy, the editor of *The Economist*, declared that this day was "the dawn of a new era in our history, a new departure in our business prosperity, a new development in our industrial and social progress -- We enter today upon a career of prosperity that finds no parallel in our past history." The railroad was completed through Hertford to Edenton by December 15, 1881, and in January of 1883, much to the ire of the people of Elizabeth City, the railroad's name was changed to the Norfolk Southern Railroad to more accurately reflect its regional interest.

The railroad entered Elizabeth City from the northeast, through Camden County, having crossed the Pasquotank River near the site of the old Lamb's Ferry. While the railroad's main line skirted the town on the west as it continued to Hertford, a spur ran along the town's northern boundary before turning and terminating along the river at what is now North Poindexter Street. Their purchase of the former property of D. S. Kramer and Conrow, Bush, and Lippencott along the waterfront in the present-day Northside was particularly advantageous. This location provided the most convenient link between the railroad and the various steamship companies. These steamship lines also connected the city with points on the Chowan, Roanoke, and Neuse rivers.

In 1882, less than a year after the railroad's completion, the railroad company signed a five-year contract with the Old Dominion Steamship Company to make connections with the railroad in Elizabeth City and to provide passenger and freight service between Elizabeth City and New Bern and Washington, NC. This arrangement ended in 1887, with the Norfolk and Southern Railroad operating its own line of steamers and the Old Dominion Steamship Company continuing its Norfolk to New Bern-Washington route through the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal. This route change meant the loss to Elizabeth City of much of the trade of the Pamlico Sound region. During the summer, however, most vacationers going to the prospering resort at Nags Head were still dependent on taking a steamship from Elizabeth City.

On February 1, 1883, the name was changed to the Norfolk Southern Railroad, reflecting the company's ambitions to build further. It entered receivership for the first time in 1889, and was purchased April 29, and reorganized in May of 1891 as the Norfolk & Southern Railroad. By that time it had acquired trackage rights of the Norfolk & Western Railroad over the Elizabeth River into Norfolk. With the reorganization also came the acquisition of the Albemarle & Pantego Railroad in North Carolina from the John L. Roper Lumber Company, extending the line from Mackey on the other side of

the Albemarle Sound from Edenton south to Belhaven on the Pungo River, a branch of the Pamlico River.”

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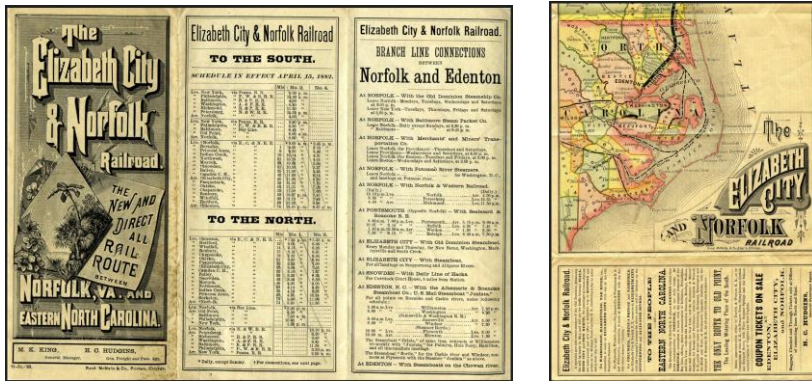
https://www.carolana.com/NC/Transportation/railroads/nc_rrs_elizabeth_city_norfolk.html

Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: MOA has multiple Norfolk & Southern RR items, but nothing so early and nothing from the brief 2 years it was named the Elizabeth City & Norfolk. Proficio does not have any items from the Elizabeth City & Norfolk RR.

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use:

MOA collects items from the railroads that passed through our 13-county service region. Will be used in the main gallery Our Story as a rotation piece.

Image/s:



Receipt #: R2870.1-2 Collection of Firearms

Source: Donation, Mrs. Karen Farmer Mathews of Elizabeth City

Object Name: R2870.1 Double-barrel shotgun; “twist Belgium” barrels, “7039” W.H. Hamilton.

Date Made: circa 1900


Historical Significance:

Owned by donor’s grandfather, Archer Duncan Farmer, Sr. (1905-2000), who lived a part of his adult life in Elizabeth City, NC. He used this gun for goose and duck hunting in the Currituck Sound, Hatteras area, and the Eastern Shore (VA).

According to census records, he was a chemist/bacteriologist by occupation and had a college degree. He worked at one point for the City of Norfolk Health Department. His parents were David Samuel Farmer and Mary Virginia Lovelace.

Relevant holdings in current collections: MOA has a similar gun, but a different provenience. Proficio does not have anything similar.



<p><u>Reason for collecting & Potential Use:</u> Will be used as a rotation in our main gallery Our Story in the hunting/fishing section.</p> <p><u>County:</u> Pasquotank County</p> <p><u>Dimensions:</u> 46.5” x 2.5” x 5.5”</p>	
<p><u>Object Name:</u> R2870.2a-c Pell Master 700, 22 caliber single shot pellet gun. Spent CO2 cartridge (b)Rifle with small, compressed air tank (used) and (c) knob that unscrews</p> <p><u>Date Made:</u> circa 1970</p> <p><u>Historical Significance:</u> Owned by donor’s father, Archer “Arch” Duncan Farmer, Jr. (1936-2023).</p> <p>Arch was hired by Albemarle Hospital [in Elizabeth City, NC] in 1972 as Laboratory Director and retired in 2000 as VP of Clinical and Support Services. Before finding his career at Albemarle Hospital, he co-founded Tidewater Biologicals and Tidewater Medical Lab, prior to coming to Elizabeth City.</p> <p>Arch was a lifelong avid sailor. He served as Commodore, Fleet Captain, and Past Commodore for many years with the Pasquotank River Yacht Club. He won many a first place at sailing venues, such as, Pasquotank River, Colington Harbor, Albemarle Plantation, Edenton, Cock Island, and the 100-mile race. At home, when you were racing, he always said, “Second place is the first loser.” Arch also helped begin the Jr. Sailing Program, where he and others from the yacht club taught sailing to the kids. He strived to be the best sailor, racing was his passion, and he taught many a person how to sail and race. As an avid sailor, he was a member of the Albemarle Sound Sailing Association, in which he raced.</p> <p><u>Reason for collecting & Potential Use:</u> Will be used as a rotation in our main gallery Our Story in the hunting/fishing section.</p> <p><u>County:</u> Pasquotank County</p> <p><u>Dimensions:</u> 36.75” x 2” x 4.5</p>	

North Carolina State Historic Sites

Objects approved for accession by Historic Sites Collections Committee

Proposed Accessions



1.) Receipt Number: HST.2668.1

Object Name: Pottery

Donor: Ms. Senora Lynch

Site: Historic Halifax

Date Made: 1997

Description: Red clay hand coiled pottery; red clay has been polished with a rock; etched white clay is layered on top of the red clay in floral and geometric patterns; vessel is round at base with a cylindrical neck

Reason for collecting & potential use: Ms. Lynch is a member of the Haliwa-Saponi Tribe, a contemporary American Indian potter, winner of the North Carolina Heritage Award among many other awards, and is nationally renowned for her hand coiled pottery. Her work has been

displayed at the North Carolina Museum of History, the 1996 Olympic Games, Smithsonian National Museum of the American Indian, and the National Museum of Women in the Arts. This piece has been on loan to Historic Halifax for many years and the loan is now being transitioned to a donation in preparation for the piece to be displayed in the new permanent exhibit. On exhibit, this piece will represent both ancient and modern day American Indian cultures that are local to the Halifax County region.

Relevant holdings in current collection: None.

2.) Receipt Number: HST.2670.2



Object Name: Tea Table

Donor: Purchase from Brunk Auctions

Site: Halifax

Date Made: late 18th century

Description: Chippendale Walnut Tea Table; attributed to eastern North Carolina; late 18th century; with circular figured top tilting and rotating on a dovetailed box support, urn turned tripod base with slipper feet
28x32x31.5 in

Reason for collecting & potential use: This table has attributed provenance to eastern North Carolina and will be placed on exhibit as part of the bedchamber of the William R. Davie House at Historic Halifax.

Relevant holdings in current collection: There is one more tilt-top table in the collection at Halifax but is already on exhibit at the Owens House.

3.) Receipt Number: HST.2680



Object Name: Postcard

Donor: Glenn E. Cameron

Site: Fort Fisher

Date Made: 1932

Description: Postcard envelope commemorating the unveiling of UDC Battle Acre Monument, signed by Louis T. Moore and addressed to John P. Colby, Jr. Newburyport, Mass. Postmarked Wilmington, NC June 2, 1932, 3PM with

four postage stamps.

Reason for collecting & potential use: This postcard envelope shows the historic memorialization and interpretation of the battles of Fort Fisher through the 1932 commemoration and dedication of the Battle Acre Monument. It will help interpret the memorialization of the Civil War in the postwar section of the permanent exhibit. Staff plan to create a facsimile for display and only display the original for special exhibits.

Relevant holdings in current collection: None

4.) Receipt Number: HST.2681



Object Name: Gee's Bend Quilt

Donor: Purchase from Etsy.com

Site: Halifax

Date Made: 2022

Description: Dress tail quilt in denim and broad cloth fabric; patchwork design with square and rectangular patches of various blues, stripes, plaids, reds, and beiges; cotton batting and white lining; measures 86" W X 98" L

Reason for collecting & potential use: Artist Doris Pettway Hacketts crafted this quilt following the Gee's Bend quilting tradition which goes back three generations to the 19th century.

Many residents of the community of Gee's Bend, Alabama descend from enslaved people who labored on Joseph Gee's cotton plantation.

Gee was a planter from North Carolina who established a 6,000 acre cotton plantation in the Black Belt of Alabama in 1816. Gee operated the plantation for about 30 years until relinquishing ownership of the plantation to his relative, Mark H. Pettway as a means of settling debts. Pettway was an enslaver and sheriff of Halifax County, North Carolina. In 1846, Pettway moved from North Carolina to Alabama to operate Gee's plantation, bringing 100 enslaved people with him and inheriting about 100 enslaved peoples from Gee.



After emancipation, many formerly enslaved folks remained on the Pettway plantation as sharecroppers. Many members of the rural community, including the artist, still carry the Pettway name today. The Gee's Bend community has persisted in the area for generations, overcoming enslavement, socioeconomic disadvantages, and discrimination.

Community members were active during the Civil Rights Movement, marching with MLK Jr. in

Camden, AL, and founding the Freedom Quilting Bee in 1966. The Freedom Quilting Bee produced made-to-order quilts for large retailers including Bloomingdales and Sears, which brought economic growth to the community and helped revive a national interest in patchwork.

Gee's Bend quilts are a story of resilience, love, artistry, tradition, and strength. During and after the Civil War, Gee's Bend women made patchwork quilts out of what they had – old work clothes, fertilizer and

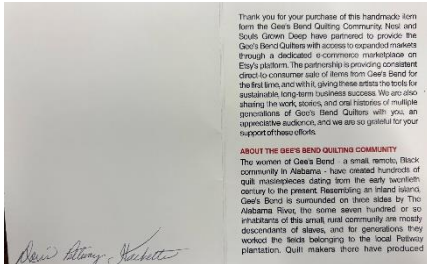
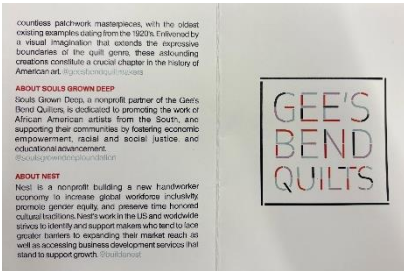
flour sacks – to keep their loved ones warm in homes without electricity. In the twentieth century, cheaper fabric became more prevalent. However, the tradition of using scrap fabric and repurposed

materials survived, lending themselves to the improvisational designs commonly seen in Gee's Bend quilts. Many quilts follow a basic form upon which artists follow their own inspiration, piecing together unique patterns, shapes, and colors. For this reason, locals commonly refer to the quilts as “my way” quilts, as each artist follows their own way when crafting. Many quilts carry spiritual meaning as they serve to memorialize loved ones after their deaths.

In 2016, the Souls Grown Deep Foundation - a non-profit which documents, preserves, and promotes the work of leading contemporary African American artists from the Southeastern United States began transferring artwork such as Gee's Bend quilts from their collection to permanent collections of museums as a way to secure the place of Black artists from the American South in American art history. Since the pivotal exhibition “The Quilts of Gee's Bend” debuted at the Museum of Fine Arts in Houston, TX, in 2002, Gee's Bend quilts have found their place in over 40 museum exhibitions and collections worldwide.

Halifax County, NC is an ancestral land of Gee's Bend quilters. This quilt will be included in the “Promise of Liberty” section of the new Historic Halifax State Historic Site permanent exhibition, forever linking the resilience and artistry of Gee's Bend quilters to the land that their ancestors were forced to leave behind in 1846.

Relevant holdings in current collection: There are no other Gee's Bend quilts in the collection.



5.) Receipt Number: HST.2687



Object Name: Bell, wire and crank

Donor: Found in Collection

Site: Stagville

Date Made: 1800-1850

Description: Brass bell and mechanical system; includes exterior bell, spring, and mount, as well as interior wire, crank, and mount. Paint spots on bell and crank, some rust on spring and mount.

Reason for collecting & potential use: Mechanical bell systems, like this one, were common in wealthy households in America throughout the 19th century. This bell was used at Fairntosh

plantation to allow enslavers to communicate with their servants outside of the home. Most likely built by Richard Bennehan between 1790 and 1810, Fairntosh was purchased by his son-in-law Duncan Cameron in 1810 and became known as a 'sister plantation' to nearby Stagville, also located in present-day Durham County. The Bennehan and Cameron families enslaved hundreds of people at Fairntosh. This bell matches [the blueprint of exterior details](#) including an exterior bell, drawn as part of an architectural research project in 1966. The bell will be placed on display in the exhibit in the new Stagville Visitor Center to help interpret the history of the Bennehan and Cameron families and the ways they interacted with the people they enslaved.

Relevant holdings in current collection: None

Deaccessions: NC Museum of History

1.) Accession #: 1980.110.38

Object Name: Zariel quadruplets PET milk advertisement

Source: Purchase, Frank Speal, Jr. (vendor)

Date Made: 1937

General Condition Assessment: Poor. The poster is fragile, torn in many places, and flakes when being handled.

Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: We hold another collection of objects related to the Fultz quadruplets, the first recorded identical quadruplets, born to Annie Mae and Pete Fultz of Reidsville in 1946. This collection is in much better condition and has strong North Carolina provenance. It includes a poster comparable to that featuring the Zariel Quads and a scrapbook that belonged to the doctor who treated the four Fultz girls. Unlike the Zariel poster, this collection has strong value for future exhibitions, related to the history of the Black-Cherokee Fultz family, and the PET Milk history in North Carolina.

Reason for Deaccession: While the story of the Zariel quadruplets is interesting, especially as a potential point of comparison to the history of the Fultz quadruplets, there is no compelling reason to maintain this poster as part of the collection based on condition and its lack of North Carolina connection and provenance.

Recommended Disposition: Curator recommends disposal at public auction or physical disposal because of the severity of its poor condition.

Images:



Accession #: 1958.56.13

Object Name: WWI Red Cross poster

Source: Donation, William Howell

Date Made: 1918

General Condition Assessment: Poor with large tears & area of loss

Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: We have other WWI posters in better condition, including several other ARC posters

Reason for Deaccession: Poor condition – very little monetary value in this condition and not worth repairing.

Recommended Disposition: Physical disposal.

Images:



Accession #: 2005.94.48-49

Object Name: Hood and door from NC Natl Guard truck damaged by IED in Iraq, 2004

Source: Donation, Major Cliff W. Wilkins

Date Made: Ca. 2000

General Condition Assessment: Battle damaged

Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: The museum has many other items from the NC National Guard 2004 Iraq deployment.

Reason for Deaccession: Large size and weight makes these items difficult to both exhibit and/or store, and we have no plans to exhibit in the foreseeable future.

Recommended Disposition: Transfer to NC National Guard Museum, who has expressed an interest in them.

Images:



.48 Truck Hood



.49 truck door

Deaccessions: NC Historic Sites

Objects approved for deaccession by Historic Sites Collections Committee



1.) 1.) Accession Number: HSALM.UNKNOWN#.082

Site: Historic Edenton

Source: Unknown

Object Name: Apple Cider Mill Press

General Condition Assessment: Good.

Justification for Deaccession: Object is a reproduction and should not be part of the permanent collection.

Proposal for Disposition: Transfer to Historic Edenton teaching collection for use in living history demonstrations.



2.) Accession Number: HST.2009.56.2

Site: James K. Polk

Source: James K. Polk Veterans Association

Object Name: Plaque

General Condition Assessment: Good.

Justification for Deaccession: Object is modern and should not have been accessioned into the permanent collection.

Proposal for Disposition: Return to support group.

3.) Accession Number: HSV.1962.80.8



Site: Vance Birthplace

Source: Purchase

Object Name: Chair

General Condition Assessment: Excellent

Justification for Deaccession: This chair has no documented provenance to Zebulon Vance or any of his peers and therefore does not belong in the permanent collection. It is currently being held in storage and not on exhibit.

Proposal for Disposition: Transfer to other site or institution

4.) Accession Number: 1980.160.211, 214, 240-241, 252-292, 295-300, 302-322, 324-332



Site: Bentonville Battlefield

Source: UDC – Holt-Sanders Chapter

Object Name: (.211) Mattress; (.214) Mattress; (.240) Barrel; (.241) Barrel; (.252-.262) Sponge, Surgical; (.263-.268) Barrel; (.269-.292) Blanket; (.295) Vest; (.296) Cap, Forage; (.297-.298) Haversack; (.299) Bag; (.300) Canteen; (.302-.303) Box, Cartridge; (.304-.305) Belt; (.306) Scabbard, Bayonet; (.307) Holster; (.308-.313) Cup; (.314) Candlestick; (.315-.316) Can; (.317-.319) Can; (.320-.322) Can; (.324-.325) Saucepan; (.326-.327) Pail; (.328) Pail; (.329) Saucepan; (.330-.332) Cup

General Condition Assessment: Fine to Poor

Justification for Deaccession: These items are all reproduction items purchased and donated by the Holt-Sanders Chapter of the UDC for use in the Harper House. As reproduction items they should not have been accessioned into the permanent collection and belong in the teaching collection so the site can use them for programming and education.

Proposal for Disposition: Transfer to Bentonville HS Teaching Collection

