

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

For the 3/18/2025 NCHC Meeting

Agenda approved at the 3/10/2025 DNCR Acquisitions Meeting

*Reflects Approvals from 12/11/2024, 1/10/2025 & 2/12/2025 NCMH Acquisitions Committee Meetings
& 2/27/2025 NCSHS Acquisitions Committee Meeting*

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NC Museum of History *Reflects Approvals from 12/11/2024, 1/10/2025 & 2/12/2025 Meetings.* **Proposed Accessions**

1) Receipt R.6749.1-2 Table and Silhouette

Object Name: Catawba Valley side table

Source: Donation, North Carolina Museum of History Foundation (Vendor: Oak City Antiques, John Haywood Raleigh, NC)

Date Made: 1800-1830

Historical Significance: This tradition of furniture design/aesthetic was brought to Piedmont NC from Pennsylvania via the great wagon road. This was a new aesthetic for locally crafted NC furniture as previously makers were more reserved and preferred a simpler design. This style elevated furniture manufacturing in our state and helped create the foundation for NC becoming the furniture capital of the world.

Relevant holdings in Current Collections: Not represented.

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: Rare Catawba Valley side table, c.1800-1820, with inlay work and initials. TWO of these known tables are documented by MESDA.

NCMOH has very little early 18th and 19th century more formal furniture. It has NO inlaid furniture from the Piedmont tradition of inlaid furniture.

CORE, decorative arts, manufacturing, and immigration exhibits.

Images:



Receipt R.6749.2

Object Name: Silhouette of Governor James Turner

Source: Donation, North Carolina Museum of History Foundation (Vendor: Oak City Antiques, John Haywood Raleigh, NC)

Date Made: c. 1805

Historical Significance: Identified by museum in the first half of the 20th century as the only known image of James Turner NC governor 1766-1824. During the American Revolution, he served in Nathaniel Greene's army in 1781. Turner believed that education was important for a free society.

Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: Not represented

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: Identified by the museum in the first half of the 20th century as the only known image of Governor Turner (1766-1824). Could be used in political, decorative arts, CORE, and political exhibits.

Images:



2) Receipt R.6746.1

Object Names: Vance County Sheriff's Badge

Source: Donation, NC Museum of History Foundation (Flying Tiger Antiques, vendor)

Date Made: ca. 1881

Historical Significance: This sheriff's badge dates from the late nineteenth, possibly very early twentieth century, soon after the formation of Vance County. At this time, sheriffs were responsible for law enforcement as well as for executing court processes and overseeing tax collection, making them high-level county officials. The North Carolina General Assembly established Vance County in May 1881, carving the borders and population comprising the new county from sections of neighboring Franklin, Granville, and Warren counties. Scholars point to the formation of Vance as one of the earliest and most blatant examples of gerrymandering in state history. Gerrymandering is most commonly defined as the intentional manipulation of voting district lines to favor one political party or electoral outcome. In this case, legislators created an entirely new county to alter election results, a historically uncommon gerrymandering strategy. White Democratic legislators carved out sections of Franklin and Granville counties with strong Black Republican bases to form Vance in order to concentrate African American voters in a new county, allowing white Democratic candidates to win at the polls in the other two counties. Vance County had a strong Black Republican base in the years leading up to African American disenfranchisement in 1900. For 16 years after the county's founding, Vance voters elected African American candidates to represent them in the state legislature.

Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: We do not currently have any sheriff's badges from this time period in the collection, and the only related artifact is an advertisement for a Polk County Republican candidate for sheriff, ca. 1900. Objects related to the history of Vance County are underrepresented as well.

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: This badge could be used to interpret the history of gerrymandering in North Carolina, as well as the politics of the Reconstruction era and the history of law enforcement in the state.

Images:



3) Receipt # R.6740.1-.11

Object Name: Collection of uniforms, etc., from Edwards Military Institute (2 uniform coats, 2 pair of trousers, 2 neckties, hat, belt, EMI pennant, Pineland College pennant, 1952 EMI newspaper)

Source: Donation, Vivian Lea Solek, Monroe CT

Date Made: 1940-1959

Historical Significance: These uniforms belonged to Richard G. Stevens (1936-2020) of Pulaski Co., VA. Stevens attended Edwards Military Institute (EMI) in Salemburg, NC, in the late 1940s through early 1950s (his daughter was not certain of the exact dates but narrowed it down to 1946-54). Stevens served as an editor for the EMI school newspaper for at least part of his time there. He left EMI at age 16 to join the U.S. Army, getting one of his instructors to help forge enlistment documents. He served in 82nd Airborne Division for approximately 9 months before the instructor had second thoughts and revealed that Stevens was a






minor. Stevens subsequently finished high school in Pulaski before joining the Air Force, serving as an air traffic controller on Okinawa. At the completion of his 4-year term, he worked for the Federal Aviation Administration as an air traffic controller while working toward getting his pilot’s license. He was then a pilot for Piedmont Airlines out of Winston-Salem for nearly two decades before being grounded for medical reasons.

Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: Nothing from this school

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: Use in new military gallery as an example of military education in NC.

Images:

R.6740.1 – Ike jacket w/1 st Sgt and EMI insignia	
R.6740.2 – 4-pocket coat w/1 st Sgt and EMI insignia	
R.6740.3&.4 - trousers	

R.6740.5 – hat w/EMI device	
R.6740.6&.7 - ties	
R.6740.8 – leather belt w/EMI buckle	
R.6740.9 – EMI pennant	
R.6740.10 – Pineland College pennant	

For the collection research file:



R.6740.11 – March 1952 EMI newspaper *The Bell and Bugle*

4) **Receipt #:** R.6682.1-4, R.6715.1-3, R.6742.1-5 (Norma Jean Thompson Collection of 12 items)

Source: Donation, Norma Jean Thompson

Historical Significance: Captain Norma Jean Thompson (Smith) was born in Rutherford County. When she was sixteen, she took a part-time job at the Horizon Aviation office (at the local airport) where she wrote fuel tickets and answered telephones. She had an interest in flying, but no money to pursue it and she was also busy with high school. She moved to Greensboro, NC and began working in the office of Atlantic Aero Aviation. They offered a \$10 flight adventure class, and she took it- she was immediately smitten with flying an airplane.

Over the years she worked hard and earned her pilot's license and other licenses including (Commercial, Instrument, Flight Instructor, Multi-Engine, and Airline Transport Ratings. (Early 1970s) "I could basically fly anything that had wings." Even though there were over a thousand of women who flew in the military during World War II, by 1970 women were no longer allowed so Norma continued as a flight instructor. She applied to every major airline in the country- her preference was Piedmont. In the early 1970s, they hired her students but wouldn't hire her. Finally, Air Virginia, a commuter airline, gave her an opportunity to fly a Metroliner. She was eventually furloughed by the airline. She was finally recalled by Air Virginia and quickly made Captain in 1978. In 1982 she was hired by Reynolds to fly a Falcon Jet. She enjoyed flying corporate but really wanted to work for a major airline.







In 1986 she was hired by Frontier based in Denver. She enjoyed flying Captain on the Boeing 737, flew internationally and have type ratings on the Boeing 757, 767 and the "sweetheart of it all" the Boeing 777 before she retired in 2008 due to having back surgery. She said she was no feminist but just fell in love with flying- she loved studying meteorology, loved the sky, the sunsets, the cloud formations, calculating winds, distance, fuel consumption, etc. "I never sued anyone, or any company based on my gender or for any other reason. I just kept begging until they were tired of hearing from me."

Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: We have a Piedmont pilot uniform, but no female airline pilot uniforms.

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: To continue to collect the legacy of flight artifacts and to tell this story of a pioneering female North Carolinian.

Image:

<p>Receipt #: R.6682.1 Object Name: Airline pilot uniform: jacket and top Date Made: Ca.1980s</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6682.2 Object Name: Airline pilot uniform hat Date Made: Ca.1980s</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6682.3 Object Name: Continental Airlines Training Manual Date Made: Ca.1980s</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6682.4 Object Name: Business Card Date Made: Ca.1980s</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6715.1 Object Name: Uniform pants Date Made: Ca. 1980s</p>	

<p>Receipt #: R.6715.2-3 Object Name: Epaulet (x2) Date Made: Ca.1980s</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6742.1 Object Name: Uniform Pants Date Made: Ca.1980s</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6742.2 Object Name: Uniform Tie Date Made: Ca.1980s</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6742.3 Object Name: Luggage Tag Date Made: Ca.1980s</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6742.4 Object Name: Business Card Date Made: Ca.1980s</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6742.5 Object Name: Toiletry Bag Date Made: Ca.1980s</p>	

<p>Receipt #: R.6742.5 Object Name: Toiletry Bag Date Made: Ca.1980s</p>	
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Supplemental Photos - Copies for Item History File:



5) **Receipt #:** R.6739.1

Object Name: Ernie Barnes Limited Edition Lithograph "In the Beginning;" 137/150

Source: Donation, North Carolina Museum of History Foundation (Vendor: Ernie Barnes Inc.)

Date Made: 1978

Historical Significance: Born in 1938, Barnes grew up in Durham, NC. He began excelling in sports in high school at Durham Hillside and earned an athletic scholarship at what is now North Carolina Central University where he majored in art. He played several years in the National Football league, eventually retiring in 1966 to devote himself to art. Barnes died of cancer at age 70 on April 27, 2009. In 2022 his "Sugar Shack" painting sold for \$15.2 million.

Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: Ernie Barnes was inducted into the North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame in 2019. We have a jersey and several of his football trading cards. No artwork.

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: To have a piece of artwork from a celebrated North Carolina artist.

Images:



6) **Receipt #:** R.6755.1

Object Name: Battle of Wyse Fork boardgame

Source: Donation, CSS *Neuse* Gunboat Association

Date Made: 2024

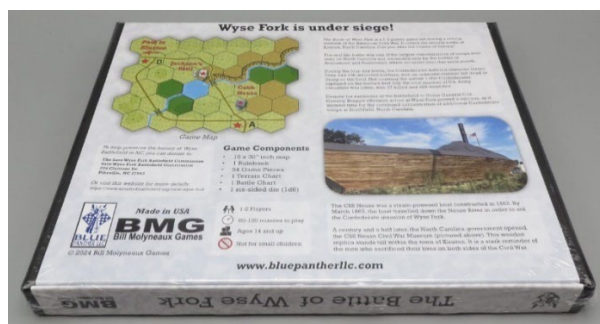
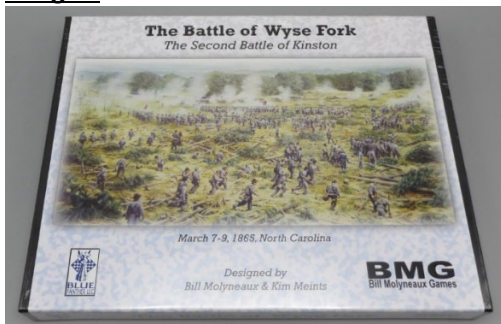
Historical Significance: The Battle of Wyse Fork (aka Wise Forks, 2nd Kinston) occurred March 7-10, 1865, just east of Kinston between Union forces under Maj. Gen. Jacob Cox and Confederate forces under Gen. Braxton Bragg. As Maj. Gen. William Sherman's forces approached NC from the south, Union forces in coastal NC under Maj. Gen. John Schofield were to move inland and open a supply line for Sherman, specifically the Atlantic & NC Railroad, and link up with him at Goldsboro. Confederate Gen. Joseph Johnston, in command of the scattered forces opposing Sherman, ordered Bragg to delay the Union troops in eastern NC to buy time for Johnston to gather his troops. Bragg had roughly 8,000 troops, including his own from Wilmington and a detachment from the Army of Tennessee, to oppose about 12,000 under Cox. Bragg had some early success but was unable to drive the Federals back to New Bern and he eventually retreated, joining up with Johnston at Bentonville. Confederate losses were around 1,500 and Union casualties slightly lower at around 1,200.

Wargame designer Bill Molyneaux created this game in 2023 in part as a fund-raiser for the preservation group Save Wyse Fork Battlefield and the CSS *Neuse* Museum (the ironclad played a minor role in the battle and was scuttled when Bragg abandoned Kinston), and to bring attention to the battle.

Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: Various flags, equipment, uniforms used at Wyse Fork; no Civil War games

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: Wyse Fork battlefield is currently one of the most threatened battlefields in the country due to plans for the US 70 Kinston bypass and has garnered national media attention in the past year because of this. Games would be used in the new military exhibit to illustrate battles that took place in NC and wargame hobby.

Images:



7) Receipt # R.5082.1, (formerly on loan to the museum as L.2011.6.1)

Object Name: Homemade prosthetic leg

Source: Donation, Todd Jones, Raleigh NC

Date Made: 1864-1865

Historical Significance: Made and used by Spencer R. O’Brian (1834-1913) of Granville County, who served in Co. E, 23rd NC troops, of the Confederate Army. O’Brian was the son of John O’Brian Jr. and Sarah Philpott O’Brian, and was a farmer before the Civil War. He enlisted at Oxford in the “Granville Targeteers” in early June 1861, which mustered as Company E of the 13th North Carolina Volunteers on June 5, 1861. (The 13th Vols became the 23rd Infantry in May 1862.) O’Brian was twice wounded at Malvern Hill on July 1, 1862; it is not known how long these wounds kept him out of action due to a gap in his service record, but he was back with his unit by November 1862. He was wounded again at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863, which kept him out of action for little more than a month, and again – apparently slightly – at 3rd Winchester in September ’64. His final wound came at Cedar Creek on Oct. 19, 1864, where he was left on the field and captured by the enemy. This wound was so severe that it required the amputation of his left leg. It appears he was paroled and discharged in late 1864 as he is listed as being back home in Granville Co in November ’64. He fashioned this wooden leg out of a wagon axle during the winter of 1864/65. O’Brian received a more conventional prosthetic leg from the state of NC in July 1866, but he must have preferred this one, as a photograph of him from late in his life shows him with this one that he made himself. He married Mary Currin in May 1871, with whom he had 9 children.

Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: 2 other prosthetic legs from CW veterans; battle flag of 23rd NC

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: We have very little from Iverson’s Brigade (5th, 12th, 20th, 23rd NC Regts), and this piece has excellent provenance. It was borrowed for use in a CW exhibit 1999-2006 and in Story of NC 2011-2024. Will be used in the Civil War section of upcoming museum exhibits.

Images:



8) Receipt # UN.1532

Object Name: WWI US Navy recruiting poster

Source: Found in collection

Date Made: 1917

General Condition Assessment: Fair – fold crease, some damage to bottom edge

Historical Significance: One of the more famous Navy recruiting posters from WWI. Artist Richard F. Babcock (1887-1954), educated at the Art Students League of NYC and Art Institute of Chicago; contributed to Encyclopedia Britannica and later taught at the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts

Relevant holdings in current collections: several other recruiting posters from various eras and branches

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: Could be used as exhibit “dressing” in a Navy themed case in new military exhibit.

Images:



9) Receipt #: R.6753.1

Object Name: Heart Mountain jersey sample by Gabriel Eng-Goetz

Source: Donation NCMOH Foundation

Date Made: 2017

Historical Significance: Gabriel is an award-winning, multidisciplinary artist born and raised in Durham, North Carolina USA. His work explores our human connection to the natural world and the cultural history of identity, including his own as a Chinese American born and raised in the South. Outside of creating artwork for clients and collectors, Gabriel works with his community to showcase and uplift North Carolina's vibrant and diverse art scene by producing/curating events and working as a youth mentor. Gabriel received his inspiration for community engagement from his mother who spent 40 years doing community work as a public health professor at University of North Carolina.

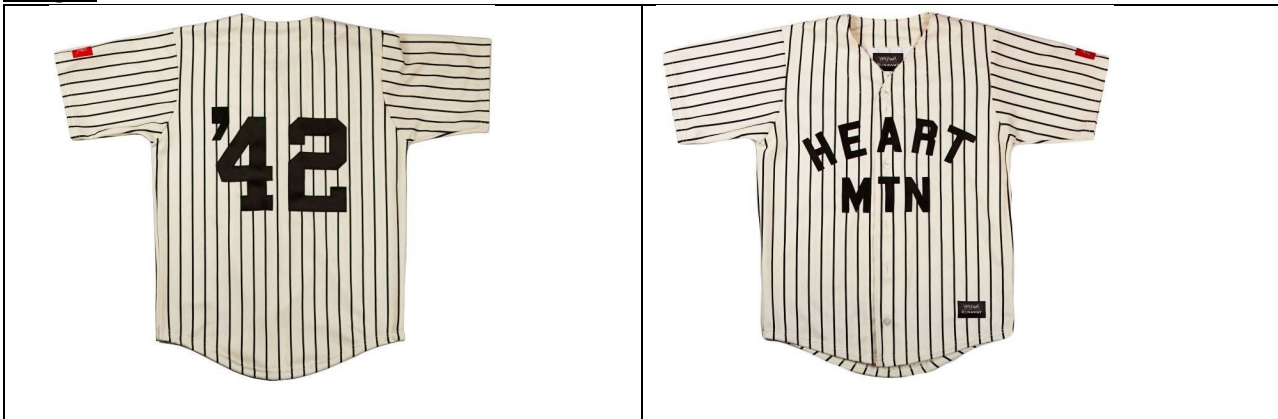
This jersey is a sample from the collaboration between Eng-Goetz and Durham-based music artist G Yamazawa. The project honored the baseball players of Heart Mountain internment camp who were forced into incarceration during World War II. The retro-inspired baseball jersey was a limited edition sold through the artist's fashion line, Runaway, and a portion of the proceeds benefitted the youth baseball programming for low-income minorities through the Durham Bulls Youth Athletic league. Eng-Goetz created Runaway Fashion with one goal in mind—to run from convention. The project used a combination of apparel, art exhibits, concerts, documentary filmmaking, and digital media to act as

creative platform for the Triangle Arts Community. Murals by Eng-Goetz can be seen in Raleigh, Durham, Morganton, and Asheville. Each of these murals honor the broader community and the artist is actively engaged with the communities throughout his process.

Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: Although this jersey represents a baseball uniform, its creation was for the purpose of art as social practice. Therefore, other jerseys with the MOH collection would not be reliable comparisons.

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: This jersey is an example of work produced by a socially conscious artist whose collaborative efforts involve NC communities that often feel like the narrative of their stories is silenced. The collaboration between Eng-Goetz and G Yamazawa was monumental because it featured two up and coming Asian American, Durham-based artists working together to highlight a seldom told Asian American story. Through Fashion, the artists brought awareness and embodied the pride of survival and endurance. Considering that just a few short years later, the United States would see an unprecedented amount of hate crimes toward its Asian American population, this Jersey can be exhibited to remember the realities of the past and to reveal the communities of the present that still contend with this trauma.

Images:



NC Museum of the Albemarle

1) **Receipt #** 2829.1-161 Collection of Textile Mill Equipment

Parts of collection for permanent collection (46 total) and parts are for the prop collection where there is redundancy (115 total). [.1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21-23, 49, 56-57, 59, 64-66, 77, 82, 85-93, 96, 99-100, 109, 118-119, 122, 139, 147-148, 151, 153-154, 156-161 for permanent collection]

Source: Donation, James Flanigan

Date Made: 1900-2008


Historical Significance:

Each of these artifacts were used at the Elizabeth City Cotton Mill. Some were left when the mill closed in 2008, others date to earlier time periods. The Outer Banks History Center (OBHC) also collected many archival items from this mill, including ledgers, booklets, brochures, timecards, documents, maps, and photographs. The mill has been stripped of many of its large machines however, a few pieces remain. The mill is slated to be turned into apartments.

From the National Register of Historic Places form ([10-900 Registration Form](#)), listed 8/6/2024.

“The Elizabeth City Cotton Mills is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A (Industry) for its local, long term industrial significance, its prominent role in the local economy, and as the last remaining, large, nineteenth century industrial complex in Elizabeth City. The Elizabeth City Cotton Mills facility was largely complete by 1896. It was the only cotton mill in the county...”






Despite periodic closings depending upon the market for its yarn, the mill remained one of the more important businesses and significant employers in Elizabeth City for more than a century. The large, one-story complex itself is highly intact and tells a clear story of the physical development of the mill from its initial construction in 1896 through its last significant additions in 1967...”

<u>Receipt #</u>	<u>Object Name</u>	<u>Date Made</u>	<u>Image</u>
R2829.1- 4 (.1 for Perm. Coll. & 2-4 for Prop Collection)	yellow plastic bobbins	Ca. 2008	

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<p>R2829.5- 8 (.5 for Perm. Coll. & 6-8 for Prop Collection)</p>	<p>blue plastic bobbins</p>	<p>Ca. 2008</p>	
<p>R2829.9- 12 (.9 for Perm. Coll. & 10-12 for Prop Collection)</p>	<p>green plastic bobbins</p>		
<p>R2829.13 -16 (.13 for Perm. Coll. & 14-16 for Prop Collection)</p>	<p>red plastic bobbins</p>	<p>Ca. 2008</p>	
<p>R2829.17 -20 (.17 for Perm. Coll. & 18-20 for Prop Collection)</p>	<p>blue plastic bobbins, open weave</p>	<p>Ca. 2008</p>	
<p>R2829.21</p>	<p>clear plastic bobbin, open weave</p>	<p>Ca. 2008</p>	
<p>R2829.22</p>	<p>mint plastic bobbin, open weave</p>	<p>Ca. 2008</p>	








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<p>R2829.23 -48 (.23for Perm. Coll. & 24-48 for Prop Collection)</p>	<p>26 beige and pink spools, cardboard, Brand is Hannah & Vaughn</p>	<p>Ca. 2008</p>	
<p>R2829.49 -55 (.49 for Perm. Coll. & 50-55 for Prop Collection)</p>	<p>7 beige and yellow spools, cardboard, Brand is Hannah & Vaughn</p>	<p>Ca. 2008</p>	
<p>R2829.56</p>	<p>watchclock, "Detex Patrol"</p>	<p>Ca. 1933</p>	
<p>R2829.57 -58 (.57 for Perm. Coll. & .58 for Prop Collection)</p>	<p>two striped wood-based spools with cotton thread</p>	<p>Ca. 2008</p>	
<p>R2829.59 -63 (.59 for Perm. Coll. & .60-63 for Prop Collection)</p>	<p>five striped wood-based spools with metal ends</p>	<p>Ca. 2008</p>	

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R2829.64	one striped wood-based spools, slightly smaller than others, metal end	Ca. 2008	
R2829.65	one dark red plastic spool	Ca. 2008	
R2829.66-76 (.66 for Perm. Coll. & .67-76 for Prop Collection)	10 brown wood-based spools with metal ends, one maroon wood-based spool with metal ends	ca. 2008 or a little earlier	
R2829.77-81 (.77 for Perm. Coll. & .78-81 for Prop Collection)	5 wood bobbins with ridged lines	ca. 2008 or a little earlier	
R2829.82-84 (.82 for Perm. Coll. & .83-84 for Prop Collection)	wooden spool with thin cotton thread.	ca. 2008 or a little earlier	
R2829.85	black plastic bobbin, open weave	ca. 2008	
R2829.86	black, metal heavy bobbin. Deep ridges, sunken metal disk	ca. 2008	
R2829.87	black, metal heavy bobbin	ca. 2008	







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R2829.88	black, metal heavy bobbin. Deep ridges, flush metal disk	ca. 2008	
R2829.89	black, metal heavy bobbin Still in heavy wrapping paper	Ca. 2008	
R2829.90	narrow black bobbin. Open weave.	ca. 2008	
R2829.91	clip, yellow painted metal sheet folded at right angles. Painted yellow surface and black numbers.	ca. 2008	
R2829.92	clip, painted metal sheet folded at right angles. Painted turquoise on one side with painted in black "30/2" on one side. Painted black opposite side in white "24/2."	ca. 2008	
R2829.93-95 (.93 for Perm. Coll. & .94-95 for Prop Collection)	black crayon. "Lumber crayon/carbon black/for wet and dry surfaces." Hexagonal shaft. Paper tags around shaft. Possibly unused.	ca. 2008	
R2829.96-98 (.96 for Perm. Coll. & .97-98 for Prop Collection)	bag of connecting pins. 1 ¼" for clipper joints. Plastic Ziploc bag with 1 ¼" long wood sticks and a paper tag.	ca. 2008	


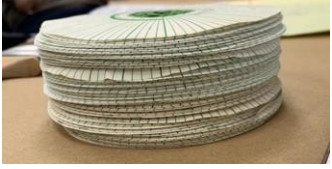


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R2829.99	gray tin box with contents “Boyce Weavers Knotter Parts.”	ca. 2008	
R2829.100-108	nine iron stamps with numbers 0-8	ca. 2008	
R2829.109-117 (.109 for Perm. Coll. & .110-117 for Prop Collection)	nine metal and yellow plastic bobbin pins.	ca. 2008	
R2829.118	cardboard spool with large amount of thin white cotton thread.	ca. 2008	
R2829.119-121 (.119 for Perm. Coll. & .120-121 for Prop Collection)	three paper pamphlets. Each with staples. All the same: “The CIO and The Negro Worker/Together for Victory/Congress of Industrial Organizations.”	ca. 1942	
R2829.122-138 (.122 for Perm. Coll. & .123-138 for Prop Collection)	paper tag with metal ring. “From Elizabeth City Cotton Mills.”	ca. 2008	
R2829.139-146 (.139 for Perm. Coll. & .1140-146 for Prop Collection)	sheet of four paper tags. Unused. Reinforced holes. “To Elizabeth City Cotton Mills.”	ca. 2008	

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R2829.147	Safety Rules	ca. 2008	
R2829.148-150	card thread counter. Black and white printed. Heavy cardstock. "LOEPFE" at top of each. Notches on sides.	ca. 2008	
R2829.151-152	two Boyce Weavers Knotter mill tools with bronze manufacturing emblems.	1950-2008	
R2829.153	sweeper	ca. 1950-2008	
R2829.154-155	two large green barrels with springs and tops inside. The spring used to compress the cotton to fill the barrel	ca. 2008	
R2829.156	large metal/composite wood red rolling cart with spring platform inside. Marked "33" on side with chalk.	ca. 2008	
R2829.157	medium sized metal/composite wood red cart on wheels.	ca. 2008	

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R2829.158	small sized metal/composite wood/plastic red cart on wheels with spring platform inside.	ca. 2008	
R2829.159	watch clock round paper (216). Each paper is dated, starting 6/25/2001 and ending 8/9/2002 on back of rounds. Includes time punches for 9/11/2001. Each is embossed a varying number of times.	ca. 2001-2002	
R2829.160	wooden green door with metal hardware (handle, hinges, plate, lock, screws). Led into an inventory room. MOA will recreate inventory room using the door and some of the above/below tools/materials.	ca. 2008	
R2829.161	tensile machine for stringing	ca. 2008	

North Carolina State Historic Sites

Objects approved for accession by Historic Sites Collections Committee February 27th, 2025

Proposed Accessions



1.) Receipt Number: HST.2657.1

Object Name: Door

Donor: Found on site

Site: House in the Horseshoe

Date Made:

Description: Smokehouse door; covered in nails; made of 6 large diagonally oriented planks on the front which are backed by 7 vertically oriented planks; wood is broken and jagged at bottom; hole on right side for door handle; chain on top right side for lock; likely pre or early nineteenth century; 119.38cm L X 6.35cm W X 185.42cm H

Reason for collecting & potential use: This door was found on site in the corn crib. Institutional knowledge says that it is the original smokehouse door. Reid Thomas

from SHPO examined the door and stated that it could definitely be pre nineteenth century. Currently, the HinH exhibit team plans to display the door in the Alston family section of the new permanent exhibit.

Relevant holdings in current collection: None.



2.) Receipt Number: HST.2661.1

Object Name: Box, cartridge

Donor: Mr. James D. Coley

Site: Fort Fisher

Date Made: Circa 1860

Description: Cartridge box plate only; die struck brass; dark patina; oval; "US" embossed on front; raised rim around edge; no attachment loops on back; accretions and corrosion around edges; found by donor in 1975 near Carolina Beach sewer pond in sand bank

Reason for collecting & potential use: Because this was found at Carolina Beach, it is likely linked to battles at Fort Fisher. It can be used in temporary exhibits.

Relevant holdings in current collection: None.

3.) Receipt Number: NCTM.158.1-2



Object Name: (.1) Plate, Identification; (.2) Plate, Identification

Donor: Mr. Steve Richardson

Site: NCTM

Date Made: (.1) 1942; (.2) 1945

Description: Two aircraft data plates; small aluminum plates with manufacturers’ data about a DC-3 airplane.

Reason for collecting & potential use: These data plates are the originals from the Piedmont Airlines N56V airplane. Similar to a car’s VIN number, these plates contain manufacturers information about the aircraft, as well as the serial number. Data plates are considered to be the “heart and soul” of aircraft, as all information – including maintenance and modifications are tied to the information on the data plate. Aircrafts names and call signs can change, but the information on the data plate does not. Aircraft are not allowed in the airspace without data plates. The Piedmont Airlines N56V was once a part of the Piedmont fleet that serviced North Carolina and beyond as a part of the Winston-Salem based Piedmont Airlines. The aircraft is currently being restored for display at NCTM. These plates will go on exhibit with the plane.

Relevant holdings in current collection: None.



4.) Receipt Number: HST.2667.1

Object Name: Medal, Military

Donor: Mr. Patrick Zimmermann

Site: Fort Fisher

Date Made: 1865

Description: USN Medal of Honor; Bronze five point star; each point contains a crown of laurel oak; each point is tipped with a trefoil; Obverse depicts goddess Minerva holding a shield and fending off a man who is holding snakes in each hand; the image of Minerva is encircled in stars; the five point star is hung from an anchor shaped hanger which hooks to the star via two small loops; the top of the anchor hanger is attached to a bronze rectangular bracket with a star shape in the center; a red, white, and blue ribbon stretches between the lower bracket and a top bracket; pin is affixed to the back of the top bracket.

Reason for collecting & potential use: William Campbell, Boatswain’s Mate of the USS Ticonderoga, was awarded this United States Navy Medal of Honor for his actions as captain of a gun crew during the second Battle of Fort Fisher. This pin can be used as a rotation in the permanent exhibition or used on display in temporary exhibitions.

Relevant holdings in current collection: None.

Deaccessions: NC Museum of History

1) Accession #: 1933.12.1

Object Name: Tall case clock

Source: Donation, Ms. Linda T. Rodman

Date Made: 19th century

General Condition Assessment: Fair

Relevant holdings in Current Collections: NCMOH has multiple, tall case clocks in good condition, with important NC familial ties, and documented histories.

Reason for Deaccession: No specific/related history to the clock.

Clock has had EXTENSIVE replacement, NOT conservation, of major component parts like clock face, moldings, clock hood and base.

Clock has never been on exhibit since acquiring. No plans to exhibit.

Recommended Disposition: Public sale/auction or transfer to Historic Sites.

Images:



2) Accession #: 1987.112.30

Object Name: Empire mantle clock

Source: Donation, Ms. Nina Bell Reddit, Pitt County

Date Made: 19th century

General Condition Assessment: Fair

Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: NCMH has multiple clocks with important NC familial ties and documented histories.

Reason for Deaccession: Noted/identified by original MOH curator when acquired, as “general household furnishing items/support furniture” for historic sites or NCMH. No specific/related history to the clock.

Clock has never been on exhibit since 1980’s. No plans to exhibit. Face of clock broken beyond repair.

Noted by previous conservator as problematic, time exhaustive, and costly restoration.

Recommended Disposition: Public sale/auction or transfer.

Images:



Deaccessions: NC Historic Sites

Objects approved for deaccession by Historic Sites Collections Committee February 27th, 2025



1.) Accession Number: 1980.160.140

Site: Bentonville

Source: UDC, Holt-Sanders Chapter

Object Name: Tongs, Fireplace

General Condition Assessment: Good

Justification for Deaccession: These tongs are duplicates of many other examples that Bentonville has on site.

Proposal for Disposition: The tongs will be transferred to the NC Civil War and Reconstruction History Center for display in their permanent exhibit.



2.) Accession Number: HS.2009.56.1

Site: James K. Polk Birthplace

Source: James K. Polk Veterans Association

Object Name: Box, shadow

General Condition Assessment: Poor. The shadow box contained twelve patches, all of which are moldy.

Justification for Deaccession: The shadow box and patches have mold and are stained beyond repair and are not fit for display.

Proposal for Disposition: Disposal.



3.) Accession Number: HS.2009.56.3

Site: James K. Polk Birthplace

Source: James K. Polk Veterans Association

Object Name: Print

General Condition Assessment: Poor

Justification for Deaccession: Print and frame have severe mold, past repair and are unfit for display.

Proposal for Disposition: Disposal.

4.) Accession Number: HS.2009.56.4



Site: James K. Polk Birthplace

Source: James K. Polk Veterans Association

Object Name: Print

General Condition Assessment: Poor

Justification for Deaccession: Print and frame are severely molded past repair and unfit for display.

Proposal for Disposition: Disposal.

5.) Accession Number: HSALM.UNKNOWN#.036-.040, .043-.056, .058-.063

Site: Alamance Battleground

Source: UNKNOWN

Object Name: (.036) Shirt; (.037) Breeches; (.038) Shirt; (.039) Vest; (.040) Breeches; (.043) Coat; (.044) Legging; (.045) Belt; (.046) Belt; (.047) Belt; (.048) Vest; (.049) Shirt; (.050) Breeches; (.051) Stocking; (.052) Sock; (.053) Tricorn; (.054) Tricorn; (.055) Tricorn; (.056) Tricorn; (.058) Tricorn; (.059) Tricorn; (.060) Hat; (.061) Coat; (.062) Belt; (.063) Coat

General Condition Assessment: Poor

Justification for Deaccession: All of these clothing pieces are modern reproductions. They are in poor condition and should not have been accessioned in the first place.

Proposal for Disposition: Disposal.
