

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

For the 3/19/2026 NCHC Meeting

Agenda reviewed at the 3/13/2026 DNCR Acquisitions Meeting

*Reflects Approvals from 12/10/2025 and 1/14/2026 NCMH Acquisitions Committee Meetings  
& 3/3/2026 NCSHS Acquisitions Committee Meeting*

## ***Proposed Accessions:***

NC Museum of History  
Pages 1-16

NC Museum of the Albemarle  
Pages 17-24

## ***Proposed Deaccessions:***

NC Historic Sites  
Pages 25-26

**NC Museum of History**  
*Reflects NCMH Acquisitions Meetings*  
**Proposed Accessions**

**1) Receipt # R. 6780.1-9**

**Object Name:** NC Furniture Company Catalogs

**Source:** Found in Collection

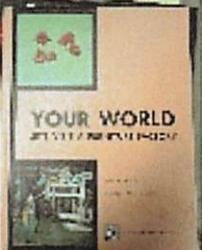
**Date Made:** 20<sup>th</sup> century

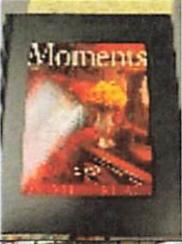
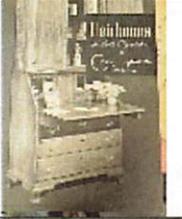
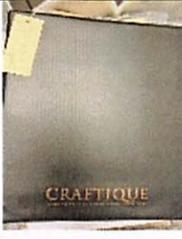
**Historical Significance:** Furniture companies in NC of the late 19th and 20thc did not preserve catalogs, adverts, personal papers, and ephemera used in their commercial ventures. Most were destroyed or thrown away once the line or campaign were over.

**Relevant Holdings in Current Collections:** Not represented

**Reason for Collecting & Potential Use:** Catalogs/ephemera such as this are rare survivors and valuable to determine dating, interpretation, and aid in studying the furniture material culture of NC and the national trends. Used in Crafting A NC Furniture Legacy Exhibit and plan to use in upcoming exhibitions and research.

**Image/s:**

.1_Drexel Furniture History book, "Reflections"	
.2 Drexel Furniture employee handbook	
.3 Drexel Furniture product info book	
.4 Drexel Furniture child book "Your World"	

.5 Drexel Furniture book, "Moments with Drexel"	
.6 Drexel Furniture ring bound product book	
.7 Craftique Authentic Heirloom Reproduction catalog	
.8 Craftique Authentic Reproduction brochure	
.9 Craftique catalog, featuring the Thomas Day Collection	

**2) Receipt # R.6696.1**

**Object Name:** Southern Desk Company Church Furniture Catalog

**Donor:** Found in collection, used in Crafting A NC Furniture Legacy Exhibit

**Date Made:** 20<sup>th</sup> century

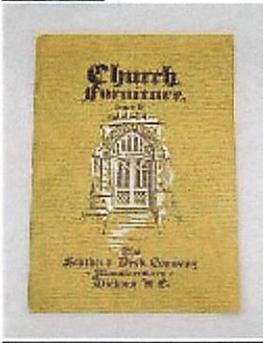
**Historical Significance:** Furniture companies in NC of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century did not value/preserve catalogs, adverts, personal papers, and ephemera used in their commercial ventures. Most were destroyed or thrown away.

**Relevant holdings in Current Collections:** not represented.

**Reason for Collecting & Potential Use:** Catalogs/ephemera such as this are rare survivors and valuable to determine dating, interpretation, and aid in studying the furniture material culture of NC and the national

trends. Used in Crafting A NC Furniture Legacy Exhibit and plan to use in upcoming exhibitions and research.  
NOTE: NC companies diversified to offer institutional furniture for churches, schools, and government offices.

**Image/s:**



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**3) Receipt #:** R.6791.1-2

**Object Name:** Coin silver teaspoon

**Donor/Vendor:** Sandra Elam, Raleigh

**Date Made:** 19th century

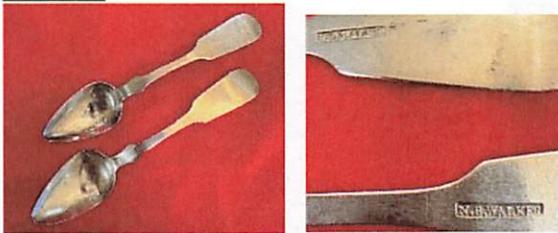
**Historical Significance:** Made by N.B. WALKER, Louisburg NC. Mary Reynolds Peacock, historian on NC silver and reviser of the NC Silversmith book originally by George Cutten; noted she had NEVER found any silver by this maker from Louisburg. Rare maker and mark.

**Relevant Holdings in Current Collections:** Not represented.

**Reason for Collecting & Potential Use:** RARE maker and mark, no pieces by this smith has surfaced since the early 2000's. Tableware and interior material culture reflected the current trends in the culture, community, and state. Use in CORE exhibit, decorative arts, manufacturing, material culture and craft.

For use in Decorative Arts, cultural, economics exhibits.

**Image/s:**



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**4) Receipt #** R.6799.1

**Object Name:** Book, *Ghost Cadet* by Elaine Marie Alphin

**Source:** donation – Charles Knight, Holly Springs NC

**Date Made:** 1990s

**General Condition Assessment:** excellent, signed by author

**Value Estimate:** \$30

**Historical Significance:** *Ghost Cadet* is a children's book based on the May 15, 1864, Battle of New Market with the ghost of Virginia Military Institute cadet William Hugh McDowell of Iredell County, NC, as one of the main characters. Young Benjy Stark spends the summer in New Market, VA, with his grandmother and meets the

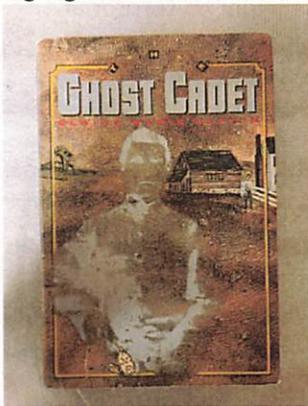
ghost of Cadet McDowell, one of the cadets killed at New Market. McDowell needs help finding a gold watch that he lost at the battle, so together Benjy and the ghost search for the watch. This book was required reading for all 4<sup>th</sup> grade students in Shenandoah County, VA, prior to their field trip to the battlefield. For several years in the mid- to late-90s, New Market Battlefield State Historical Park offered “Ghost Cadet tours” based on Alphin’s book.

In the Spring of 1864, Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel, a former German revolutionary, was given the task of capturing the Shenandoah Valley. He led an army of approximately 10,000 from Martinsburg, WV, intending to capture Staunton, VA, and there link up with another column moving from the Kanawha Valley. He was stopped at New Market in the central Shenandoah Valley by a force of about 5,000 Confederates – including 257 cadets from VMI – under the command of Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge, a former US Vice President and presidential candidate in 1860. New Market is the only time that an entire cadet corps from a military academy (or an entire study body from any school) participated in a battle, and as a result the VMI Corps of Cadets is authorized to affix a “New Market” battle streamer to the battalion colors.

William Hugh McDowell (1846-1864) was from Beattie’s Ford in Iredell County, NC, the son of Robert Irvin McDowell and Rebecca Brevard McDowell. He entered VMI in August 1863, only a few years after VMI began admitting out of state cadets. He was one of 10 cadets killed or mortally wounded at New Market; at least two others were wounded by the same artillery shell that killed McDowell. He was initially buried with the other Confederate dead at St. Matthew’s Church cemetery in New Market but was reinterred later beside the Parade Ground at VMI at the base of Moses Ezekiel’s sculpture “Virginia Mourning Her Dead.” McDowell’s watch was indeed missing when his personal effects were returned to his parents, but rather than being lost on the field during the battle, it is likely that he left it in his trunk in his room at VMI and it was probably taken by Union troops when they looted and burned VMI on June 12, 1864.

**Relevant holdings in Current Collections:** A post-war VMI shako but nothing relating to CW-era VMI or the Battle of New Market.

**Reason for Collecting & Potential Use:** Use in military education or Civil War section of new military exhibit to highlight William H. McDowell’s time at VMI.



(Image of book cover)

(photo & website for informational purposes only)

<https://libguides.vmi.edu/archives-research-guides/McDowell> - letters in VMI Archives pertaining to McDowell



**5) Receipt #:** R.6772.1-.9

**Object Name:** Boricuas en NC collection: Puerto Rican flag (6772.1), award pin (.2), certificate (.3), event banners (.4-.7), t-shirts (.8-9)

**Source:** Donation, Alfredo Medina

**Date Made:** 2006

**General Condition Assessment:** Good, though the flag (6772.1) has signs of wear and adhesive from where it was duct-taped to a broomstick as a type of pole for use in a protest march. The adhesive marks should be retained during conservation.

**Historical Significance:** Puerto Ricans have been in North Carolina since the early twentieth century. Puerto Rico became a US territory after the 1898 Spanish American War, though many Puerto Ricans have long opposed US control over the island. The US Department of War recruited Puerto Rican laborers to help build the Fort Bragg military base (then named "Camp Bragg") in Fayetteville beginning in 1918. The US government allowed Puerto Rico to become self-governing through Puerto Rico's 1952 constitution, though it remains under US territorial control. Today, Cumberland County still has the largest Puerto Rican community in North Carolina. Growing numbers of Puerto Ricans have been migrating to North Carolina in the 21st century to seek economic opportunity and to recover from the devastating impacts of natural disasters like Hurricane Maria.

Boricuas en NC started in 2010 as a social media group for friends to find community and grew starting in 2017, when Hurricane Maria hit Puerto Rico, causing a humanitarian crisis. Over the course of the years that followed, Boricuas en NC grew to have roughly 21,000 members across the state and beyond. In the wake of Hurricane Maria, the group's organizers started North Carolina for Puerto Rico, coordinating the distribution of ~100 tons of aid to the island from NC. In, 2019, the organization expanded to become Boricuas en North Carolina, a community and cultural organization. Boricuas en North Carolina hosted fifteen cultural gatherings in different NC cities over four years for Puerto Ricans across the state and beyond. These events drew on the Puerto Rican tradition of the chinchorro, which brings together friends and family connected to food, drink, and performance, and featured Puerto Rican vendors and musicians. Thousands of Puerto Rican North Carolinians attended these popular gatherings between 2019-2022. At their height, festival attendees arrived in buses from other US states, and announcements of the events appeared in the news in Puerto Rico. The organization disbanded in 2025, as leaders have moved on to other projects.

The flag is the donor, Alfredo Medina's, personal flag that was made in Puerto Rico. Medina, who grew up in Puerto Rico, was one of the founders and key leaders of Boricuas en NC. As a grassroots community organization by and for Puerto Ricans in North Carolina, Boricuas en NC also hosted and led political events. This flag was part of one such event, a protest in 2019 that called for the resignation of then Puerto Rican Governor Ricardo Rossello over popular concerns about corruption and a lacking government response to the devastation caused

by Hurricane Maria. Medina remembers that he taped the flag to a broomstick as a makeshift flagpole for the protest.

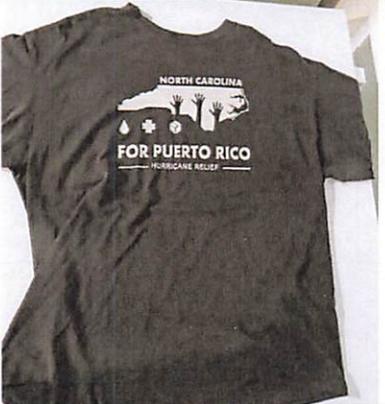
Other items in this collection include awards received by Medina for his community work with Boricuas en NC and artifacts connected to the organization’s work facilitating Hurricane Maria recovery support and hosting community festivals.

**Relevant Holdings in Current Collections:** The collection contains few artifacts that could be used to interpret the lives of Puerto Rican North Carolinians. Most of our Puerto Rico-related artifacts connect to the US military and/or to the Spanish American War. Others relate to US tobacco interests in Puerto Rico in the decades following the US conquest of Puerto Rico. We have a few other objects that connect individual North Carolinians to a Puerto Rican heritage, but this would be the only group of artifacts in the collection highlighting the work of a grassroots Puerto Rican-led community and/or political organization in our state.

**Reason for Collecting & Potential Use:** These artifacts could be used to interpret the history of the Puerto Rican North Carolinian community and to support the interpretation of late-twentieth century cultural and political organizing within Puerto Rican and wider Latinx communities in North Carolina. The North Carolina for Puerto Rico t-shirt could share the story of grassroots humanitarian efforts within our state in response to natural disasters like Hurricane Maria. These artifacts could be included in both the Chronos and Community exhibitions.

**Image/s:**

<u>Receipt #</u>	<u>Object Name</u>	<u>Image</u>
6772.1	Puerto Rican flag	
6772.2	award pin	
6772.3	certificate	

<p>6772.4-5</p>	<p>event banners</p>	
<p>6772.6-7</p>	<p>event banners</p>	
<p>6772.8</p>	<p>t-shirt</p>	
<p>6772.9</p>	<p>t-shirt</p>	

**6) Receipt # R.6800.1- .2**

**Object Name:** Julian Pierce campaign materials (two yard signs (.1A&B) and two palm cards/hand bills (.2A&B))

**Source:** Donation, Harvey Godwin

**Date Made:** 1988

**Historical Significance:** Julian Pierce was a Lumbee lawyer and community advocate in Robeson County. Many in Robeson County and across the state remember Pierce as someone who stood up for legal and social justice for Black and American Indian residents of Robeson County and built bridges across racial and community divides. Pierce grew up the child of tenant farmers in Moore County and went on to graduate with an undergraduate degree in chemistry from UNC Pembroke and a law degree from North Carolina Central University. He became the first legal director of Lumbee River Legal Services, the Robeson County arm of Legal Services of North Carolina, providing legal assistance to low-income people. He also founded the Robeson County Health Care Corporation.

Mr. Pierce was involved in the push for the merger of the five school systems that was approved in 1988 and 1989, following resistance by merger opponents. The two central school systems involved in the merger, the Robeson county and Lumberton city schools, were notably divided by race and Native identity: American Indian students made up ~60% of students in the county, and Black and American Indian students together made up ~75% of the county's students, while white students made up ~50% of the Lumberton city schools population. Pro-merger advocates charged that the county schools were vastly inferior to city schools. Notably, when Pierce became the first Native person to run for Superior Court Judge in North Carolina, he leaned on the American Indian-Black-white coalition that formed partly in support of the school systems merger as his targeted voter base. Pierce noted that the slim margin of victory that approved the referendum on the school merger on March 8, 1988 would be the coalitional force that would bring him into office in the judicial election. Additionally, Pierce campaigned on the promise of reform of what he and his supporters underscored as a discriminatory criminal legal system in Robeson County. In 1987, a State committee appointed by the North Carolina Commission on Indian Affairs had highlighted such racial disparities, wherein American Indian and African American residents were more than twice as likely to be arrested statewide, and, in Robeson County, American Indians were three times as likely as whites to receive prison sentences. Joe Freeman Britt, Pierce's opponent in the race for Superior Court Judge, had long served as the District Attorney for Robeson County, and was well-known for being listed in the Guinness Book of World Records as the "deadliest prosecutor" for the high number of death penalty convictions that he sought and secured while in that role.

Just weeks after the vote on the school merger and weeks ahead of the election, Julian Pierce was found murdered in his home at the age of 42. While the Robeson County sheriff's office, led by Sheriff Hubert Stone, quickly concluded that that murder was connected to a domestic dispute, the findings of the sheriff's investigation continue to remain disputed by Pierce's family and by local community groups and NC-based organizations. In the election, Pierce outpolled Joe Freeman Britt, winning the election posthumously. Britt took the seat at the end of that year. In the aftermath of the election and public outcry over Pierce's death, NC Governor Jim Martin with the support of the NC legislature created an additional Superior Court Judge seat in Robeson County and to it appointed Hon. Dexter Brooks, who became the first American Indian (and Lumbee) Superior Court Judge in North Carolina. Hon. Judge Brooks had worked on voting rights issues with Julian Pierce. Today, the Julian T. Pierce Legacy Foundation holds an annual art dinner to raise money for scholarship funds, including at UNC Pembroke and the law school at North Carolina Central University, Mr. Pierce's alma maters. The donor of this collection, Mr. Harvey Godwin, was Julian Pierce's campaign manager. These artifacts are original campaign materials used in Pierce's 1988 race for Superior Court Judge in Robeson County. Today, Mr. Godwin is one of the leaders of the Julian T. Pierce Legacy Foundation.

**Relevant Holdings in Current Collections:** The collection contains no artifacts related to the story of Julian Pierce, and minimal artifacts related to American Indians in state politics. These objects would help to start filling in this gap.

**Reason for Collecting & Potential Use:** These artifacts could be used tell the story of American Indian voting rights in North Carolina and the gains of the 1980s and 1990s, as larger numbers of the State's American Indian peoples organized to make their voices heard in the polls and through elected office. They could share aspects of Lumbee history, as Julian Pierce remains a celebrated community leader. Pierce was also the attorney who prepared and filed the petition to the Bureau of Indian Affairs seeking federal recognition for the Lumbee tribe. These artifacts could additionally be used to interpret late-20th century social movement history in North Carolina, as they were part of a grassroots voter-led campaign that supported and strengthened multiracial alliances for social, racial, and economic justice in Robeson County.

**Image/s:**

6800.1	Yard Sign	
6800.2	Yard Sign	
6800.3	Handbill	
6800.4	Handbill	

**7) Receipt # R.6777.1**

**Object Name:** Engraving, subject is Admiral John A. Winslow

**Source:** Donation, North Carolina Museum of History Foundation

**Date Made:** Late 19<sup>th</sup> century

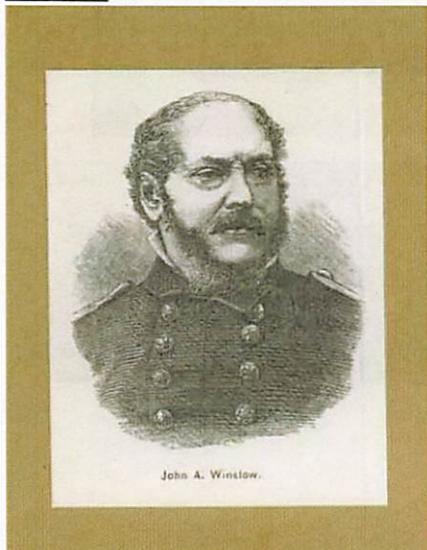
**Historical Significance:** John Ancrum Winslow (1811-1873) was a career US Navy officer from Wilmington who served in the Mexican War and Civil War. His career spanned 1827-1872 and he was a Rear Admiral commanding the Pacific Fleet at the time of his retirement. His main claim to fame is commanding USS Kearsarge during her engagement with the commerce raider CSS Alabama off Cherbourg, France, in June 1864. Winslow was born in Wilmington but raised in New England and was an ardent abolitionist. Tangentially, Ens.

Worth Bagley of Raleigh, the only USN officer killed during the Spanish-American War, was serving on board USS Winslow, a torpedo boat named for Adm. Winslow.

**Relevant Holdings in Current Collections:** Nothing directly related to Winslow himself, although several items re USS Winslow and/or Worth Bagley

**Reason for Collecting & Potential Use:** Include in either naval actions part of Civil War section in new main exhibit, or in CW naval section of new military exhibit.

**Image/s:**



**8) Receipt # R.6798.1-4**

**Object Name:** Miscellaneous Collection of Fort Liberty items and Butler Medal reproductions.

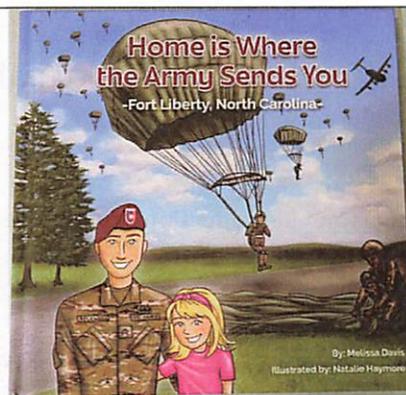
**Source:** Donation, North Carolina Museum of History Foundation

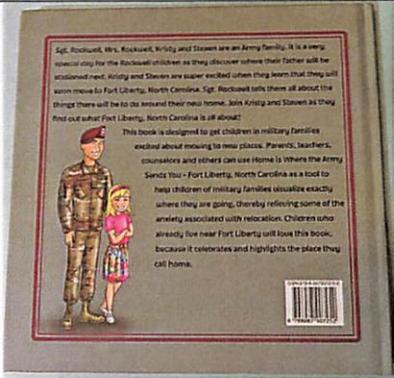
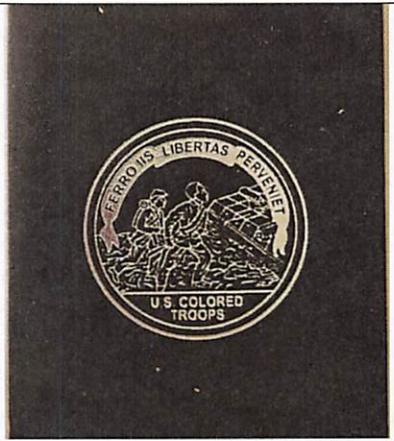
R.6798.1

Children's book, *Home is Where the Army Sends You – Fort Liberty, NC* by Melissa Davis

**Date Made:** 2023

**Historical Significance:** Book follows Kristy and Steven, the children of US Army Sgt Rockwell, who has just been stationed at Ft. Liberty, as they explore the area. The base was established in 1918 as Camp Bragg, one of several WWI-era military installations in the state. In 1922 it was made a permanent base and renamed Fort Bragg, the namesake being Confederate General Braxton Bragg of Warren County. It was greatly expanded during the interwar years and was a major training facility during WWII. After the war it became the home of the 82<sup>nd</sup> Airborne Division and XVIII Airborne Corps. In 2023 it, along with several other Army bases named after Confederate generals, was renamed, gaining the new name "Fort Liberty." This moniker was short-lived, lasting only two years when it was again renamed "Fort Bragg," but this time after WWII soldier PFC Roland Bragg of the 17<sup>th</sup> Airborne Division.



<p><b>Relevant Holdings in Current Collections:</b> Numerous items and photos re Fort Bragg, but only one other item (see below) from the short-lived “Fort Liberty” era of Bragg</p> <p><b>Reason for Collecting &amp; Potential Use:</b> Use in military base section of new military exhibit</p>	
<p>R.6798.2</p> <p><b>Object Name:</b> Fort Liberty license plate frame</p> <p><b>Date Made:</b> ca. 2024</p> <p><b>Historical Significance:</b> Frame uses Fort Liberty name for previously-named Fort Bragg. The base was established in 1918 as Camp Bragg, one of several WWI-era military installations in the state. In 1922 it was made a permanent base and renamed Fort Bragg, the namesake being Confederate General Braxton Bragg of Warren County. It was greatly expanded during the interwar years and was a major training facility during WWII. After the war it became the home of the 82nd Airborne Division and XVIII Airborne Corps. In 2023 it, along with several other Army bases named after Confederate generals, was renamed, gaining the new name “Fort Liberty.” This moniker was short-lived, lasting only two years when it was again renamed “Fort Bragg,” but this time after WWII soldier PFC Roland Bragg of the 17th Airborne Division.</p> <p><b>Relevant Holdings in Current Collections:</b> Numerous items and photos re Fort Bragg, but only one other item (see above) from the short-lived “Fort Liberty” era of Bragg</p> <p><b>Reason for Collecting &amp; Potential Use:</b> Use in military base section of new military exhibit</p>	
<p>R.6798.3&amp;.4</p> <p><b>Object Name:</b> Reproduction Army of the James Medal aka “Butler Medal” – boxed neck medal (.3) and loose medallion (.4)</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Donation, North Carolina Museum of History Foundation</p> <p><b>Date Made:</b> 2020-2025</p> <p><b>Historical Significance:</b> The Battle of New Market Heights (aka Chaffins Farm) outside Richmond on Sept. 29, 1864, was one of the largest engagements in which black troops participated in. USCT units – including two from NC, the 36<sup>th</sup> USCT (nee 2<sup>nd</sup> NC Colored Infantry) and 37<sup>th</sup> USCT (nee 3<sup>rd</sup> NCCI) – distinguished themselves in this fighting, with some 14 black soldiers being awarded the Medal of Honor. Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler, commander of the Army of the James, wanted to recognize the bravery of additional black soldiers and paid out of his own pocket for the creation of silver medal (made</p>	 <p>.3</p>

by Tiffany) initially called the “Army of the James Medal” but more popularly known as the “Butler Medal.” Approx 190 of these were made and presented by Butler himself to deserving USCTs in the Army of the James, including at least two members of the 36<sup>th</sup>. Lincoln himself supposedly ordered production and awarding of this medal to cease, and after Butler’s removal from command it was prohibited for recipients to wear it on their uniform. This is an EXTREMELY rare medal today and originals practically never come up for sale, but reproductions such as this one are available.

**Relevant Holdings in Current Collections:** A few original 35<sup>th</sup> USCT items

**Reason for Collecting & Potential Use:** Use in either new main exhibit or military exhibit (maybe both) to illustrate USCTs from NC. (Included info card is for item history file.)



.3



.4 (reverse)



.4

**9) Receipt #: R.6787.1**

**Object Name:** Quilt

**Source:** Donation, Eva Jane McHan

**Date Made:** 1840–1860

**Historical Significance:** Mary Ann “Polly” Leatherwood Moody (1804–1884) made this quilt ca. 1840–1860. Moody lived in the Ivy Hill Township/Jonathan’s Creek/Dellwood area of Haywood County. She and her husband, Reuben Moody (1801–1891), had between 7 and 9 children and enslaved one to two people (after the mid-1840s—one person possibly named Rosette). According to family history, the quilt was buried, along with china and silver, to protect it from being stolen by Kirk’s Raiders at the end of the Civil War. The quilt passed down to the maker’s son, James Lafayette Moody (1830–1913), his son Charles Rector Moody (1877–1965), to his daughter, Evelyn Moody McHan (1910–2005) to her daughter, the donor. The quilt was documented in the 1985–1986 North Carolina Quilt Project (GJ5). The donor’s mother embroidered the list of owners on the back of the quilt sometime during the late-twentieth century.

The donor of this quilt also claims that the quiltmaker had substantial Cherokee ancestry. The maker’s son and several of his cousins did apply for enrollment in the EBCI in 1910 but were rejected on the basis that the ancestor, from whom they claimed descent did not appear on the appropriate rolls (she would have likely been dead prior to the creation of a key 1835 roll). Through consultation with the Museum of the Cherokee People, we have been advised that they do not assign Cherokee identity to anyone who was not enrolled in one of three federally recognized Cherokee tribes. As an institution we should follow their lead in interpreting this artifact. However, we should also retain the information provided by the donor in the item history file and curator’s notes field of Proficio.

**Relevant Holdings in Current Collections:** The western part of the state is underrepresented overall in our quilt collection, and we don't have any other quilts this early from Haywood County. We also don't have any other repeating album Star of Bethlehem quilts. We do have a few other quilts that were purportedly hidden during the Civil War, and this helps support the stories of people seeking to protect valuables (textiles were considered highly valued) from raiders. This could be rotated with other items in renovation exhibits to tell a homefront story.

**Reason for Collecting & Potential Use:** This quilt connects to various aspects of nineteenth-century life in western North Carolina including slavery in the mountains, the Civil War homefront/internal Civil War, and the power of family legacy objects passed through generations.

**Image/s:**



**10) Receipt #:** R.6797.1

**Object Name:** Vietnam War-era US Army fatigue jacket

**Source:** Donation, Will Jarman

**Date Made:** 1960s

**Historical Significance:** Worn by Gene Sutton Jarman (1947 - ) of Trenton, NC, while serving in the 1<sup>st</sup> Sustainment Command in Vietnam. Jarman was drafted into the Army right after graduating Jones Central HS in Trenton and served in Vietnam 1967-69.

**Relevant holdings in Current Collections:** Numerous other Vietnam items but nothing from a supply unit and very few field uniforms from the Army.

**Reason for Collecting & Potential Use:** Use as a possible rotation in Vietnam section of new military exhibit

**Image/s:**



**11) Receipt #:** R.6802.1-.2

**Object Name:** Photographs, 3<sup>rd</sup> NC Regt at the Jamestown Exposition, 1907

**Source:** Donation, Thomas Cohen

**Date Made:** 1907

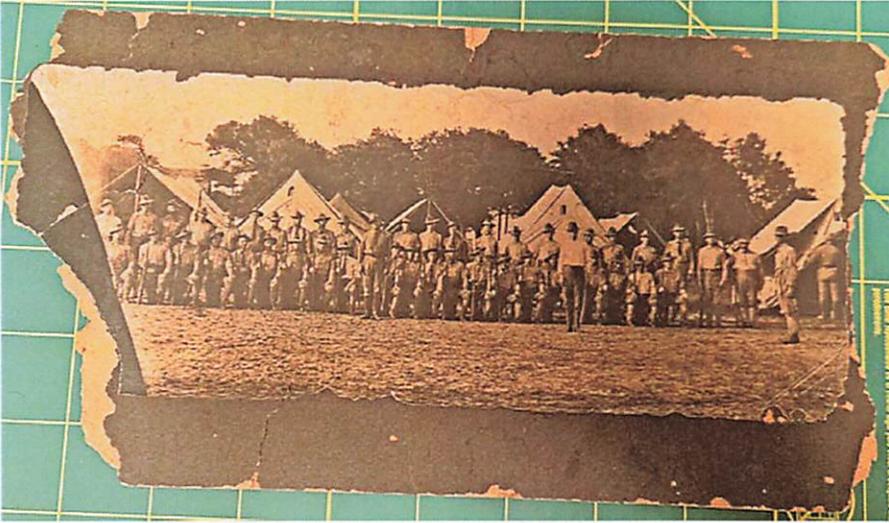
**General Condition Assessment:** Paperboard backing on both is damaged, particularly on .001; corner of photo on .001 is torn off and image is separating from backing; .002 has staining at corner of photo but does not cover any important part of image

**Historical Significance:** The Jamestown Exposition of 1907 was the tercentenary celebration of the founding of the Jamestown Colony. It was held at Sewell's Point in Norfolk (now the Norfolk Naval Base) because Jamestown Island lacked the infrastructure to host an event of that scale and because the Hampton Roads-area cities and counties all agreed that they did not want Richmond to host the anniversary event, thus the swampland and woods at the mouth of the Elizabeth River was chosen as a compromise site. The event ran from late April through the end of November, drawing an audience of nearly 3 million – less than half of the expected attendance. Spread over 400 acres, the more than 50 exhibition buildings included 24 individual state buildings highlighting the history, agriculture, and industries of those states. (The NC Building, along with about a dozen others, was relocated later and now serves as senior officer housing on "Admirals Row.") The military also had a large presence at the Exposition, including the participation of the Cadets from the USMA, the "Great White Fleet," and National Guard troops from numerous states. North Carolina's National Guard was present for several days in mid-August. A grand review of all three infantry regiments, 1<sup>st</sup> Field Artillery, medical contingent, and the naval militia (all totaling around 2,400 officers and men) was staged on August 15 with Governor Robert Glenn in attendance. It is unknown what unit the troops in .001 belong to, and .002 shows the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment passing in review on the Parade Ground. Gov. Glenn is likely the one at the position of honor on the reviewing stand in .002 with his staff and brigade and regimental officers.

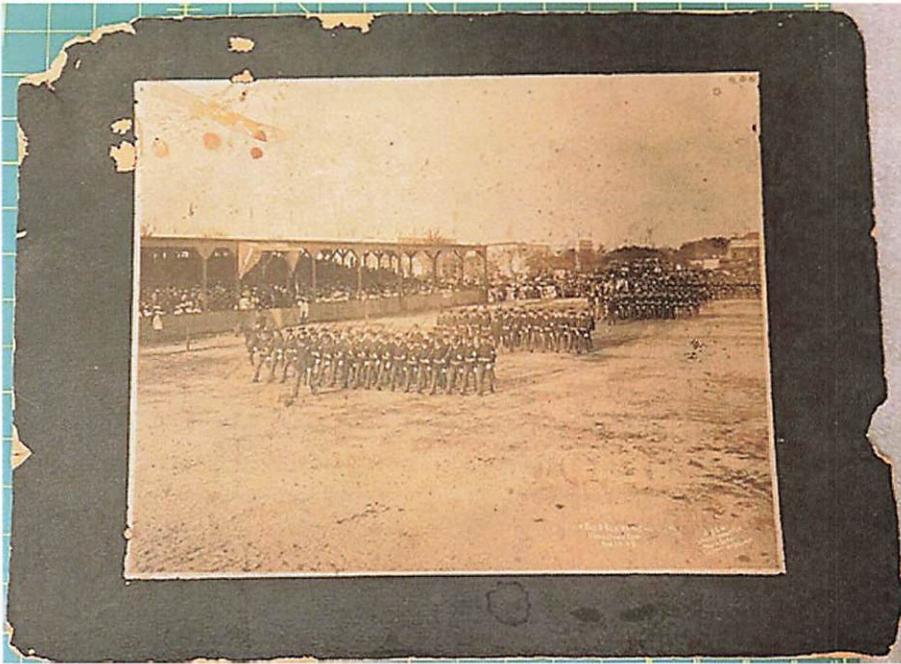
**Relevant Holdings in Current Collections:** Not much NC National Guard material from this era; some items that were exhibited at the Jamestown Exposition, but nothing actually showing the Jamestown Exposition itself other than several postcards of the NC Building.

**Reason for Collecting & Potential Use:** Use (scans) in National Guard section of new military exhibit

**Image/s:**



.1



.2

## NC Museum of the Albemarle

**1) Receipt #** R2914.1-2

**Object Name:** Edenton Steamers Pennants

**Source:** Donation, Edenton Steamers Baseball Team(contact Lauren Baker)

**Date Made/Used:** 1998

**Historical Significance:** The Edenton Steamers were established in 1998 as a Summer Collegiate baseball team. Throughout their existence they have been the members of three different wood bat summer leagues; Coastal Plain League (1998-2019), Tidewater Summer League (2020-2023), and The Old North State League (2024-Present). They have won five Championships since their establishment; 2004, 2005, 2015, 2022, 2023. The Edenton Steamers call the Historic Hicks Field in Edenton, NC home. Hicks Field was built in 1939 as part of a Works Progress Administration project. The wooden grandstand that can accommodate up to 500 people is the oldest remaining wooden grandstand of its kind in North Carolina. Hicks Field was also the longtime spring training site of many minor league teams in the 1940s. In 1995, Hicks Field was added to the National Register of Historic Places. Then in 2004, Baseball America deemed Hicks Field as the second-best summer collegiate venue in the United States.

The pennants read: “Edenton Steamers. Coastal Plain League. Collegiate Summer Baseball”



**Relevant Holdings in Current Collections:** The Edenton Steamers have donated four items from the first season of the league in 1998. These items are: two “Edenton Steamers” Baseball Pennants from when the team was a part of the Coastal Plain League, a baseball cap with the embroidered image of a clam (which is already on display in *Our Story*), and a program and score sheet from the first season (summer 1998). This collection of items is a great addition to the baseball (2001.131.1) that was pitched during the reopening of Hicks Field on June 2, 1998, when the Edenton Steamers played the Florence, South Carolina Red Wolves.

**Reason for Collecting & Potential Use:** The cap is currently on display in our main gallery, *Our Story*. The other items can be rotations or in another exhibition focusing on baseball. These items help showcase the beginnings of the Edenton Steamers and the history of baseball in the Edenton area.

**2) Receipt #:** R312.1-14

**Object Name:** A miscellaneous collection of Women's Shoes (1920s)—312.1; Seed Production Tag (1953)—312.2; US Army Air Corps Uniforms—Cap (312.3), Shirt (312.4), Shirt (312.5), Pants (312.6), Jacket (312.7A), Pants (312.7B), Jacket (312.8A), Belt (312.8B), Pants (312.8C), Shirt (312.8D), Neckties (312.9-14).

**Source:** Donation, William Jackson Graham Overman III (in memory of Virginia Louis Newsome (Lou) Overman, who initiated donation in 1997)

**Historical Significance:**

Military clothing (R312.3-14) worn by Irving Preston Newsome, also known as Irving P. Newsome, during his service in the US Army Air Corps from October 1943 to July 1945. Born in Ahoskie on May 13, 1922, Irving P. Newsome came from a prominent Hertford County family. His father, Wade Hampton Newsome, owned a large grocery store in Ahoskie's downtown district. While still in high school, Newsome enlisted in the Army Air Corps on June 17, 1942, as an air cadet. After completing flight training at Moody Field in Valdosta, Georgia, Newsome received his commission as a second lieutenant on October 1, 1943. Assigned to the 535th Bombardment Squadron, 381st Bombardment Group, Eighth Air Force, he served as pilot on a B-17 bomber. Arriving in Europe the day after D-Day, Newsome's replacement crew joined the air war on June 27, 1944. Newsome took part in raids on German industry, and in support of Allied ground forces operating in France. On September 13, 1944, he received a promotion to first lieutenant. In December 1944, Newsome earned the Distinguished Flying Cross. With the war in Europe coming to conclusion, the Air Corps ordered Newsome's crew back to United States in January 1945 with the intention of transferring them from a B-17 to a B-29 for service in the Pacific. However, before completing their training, the war ended. Newsome received his discharge on July 12, 1945. Using the GI Bill, Newsome attended the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He returned to Ahoskie and worked as a clerk in his father's business. In late 1964, doctors diagnosed Newsome with leukemia. Three months later, he died of a cerebral hemorrhage at the Veterans' Administration Hospital in Durham. He was 42.

The pair of women's shoes and the seed tag do not relate directly to the Newsome uniforms. Both items belonged to other relatives of William Jackson Overman Jr., husband of the donor. Rosa May Parsons Goodwin of Elizabeth City, North Carolina owned the pair of shoes. Born in Salisbury, Maryland in 1881, Rosa Parsons's family moved to Elizabeth City, North Carolina before the turn of the twentieth century. In 1899, she married William Ben Goodwin, a day laborer. He eventually earned a job as a clerk with the local savings and loan. Rosa Parsons Goodwin died on November 28, 1976.

The seed tag belonged to William Jackson (Ham) Overman Sr. Born in 1902, W.J. Overman's father ran a grocery store in Elizabeth City, North Carolina. He also owned a local insurance company. The family played a prominent role in the erection of the large grain elevators near the downtown district. W.J. Overman worked as a land surveyor and also as a civil engineer for the North Carolina Department of Transportation. He died on September 18, 1979.

Donor is a cousin of Irving Newsome. Copies of his service records will remain in the collection file.

**Relevant Holdings in Current Collections:**

Proficio does not list any dress uniforms from the Eighth Air Force. The provenance for the Newsome Collection's uniform is complete, documented, in displayable condition, and comes from MOA's interpretation region. The women's shoes and seed tag fill gaps in the museum's coverage of the region. Proficio lists women's shoes of lavender, yellow, suede, high tops, pointy toe, lace ups, chunky hill. There were no other seed tags listed.

**Reason for Collecting & Potential Use:** The Museum of the Albemarle collects artifacts from the region related to World War II. The uniform has been on display and is a rotation for the WWII era section.

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Receipt #	Object Name	Date Made	Image
R312.1	Pair of leather women's shoes, brown, lace up. 25.5 l x 7.3 h x 12.0 w	Ca. 1920	
R312.2	Seed tag; North Carolina Foundation Seed. Red/white/blue with NC map on front. Field inspection and seed analysis on reverse. 15.8 l x 8.0 w	1953	
R312.3	Cap, Army Airforce; with Flying Eagle pin. Leather bill and strap. AIRFLOW, REG. U.S. PAT. OFF printed on inside band. 15.6 w x 26.l	1942	
R312.4	Shirt, military; khaki. Long sleeves, buttons, epaulettes on shoulders. 2 front pockets. "THE STORRS-SHAEFER COMPANY, CINCINNATI" on label. 85.0 w x 168.0 l	1942	
R312.5	Shirt, military; khaki. Long sleeves buttons. Epaulettes on shoulders. Two pockets on front. "929" inked on inside back. Service patch on left sleeve. "27" stamped inner right side. 86.0 w x 164 l	1942	
R312.6	Pants, military; khaki, button fly. 108 l x 85 w	1942	
R312.7A	Jacket, military; khaki. Gold buttons on front openings and pockets. Epaulettes on shoulders. Braid on sleeves. "THE STORRS-SHAEFER CO., CINCINNATI" on label. 87 w x 117 l	1942	
R312.7B	Pants, military; khaki, button fly. Hip pockets. "THE STORRS-SHAEFER CO., CINCINNATI" on label. 48 w x 110 l	1942	
R312.8A	Jacket, military; olive drab. Buttons on front opening, pockets and epaulettes, 3 service ribbons with oak leaves and stars. Braid on sleeves. "IPN" and "THE STORRS-SHAEFER CO., CINCINNATI" on label on inside left.	1942	

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	91 w x 124 l		
R312.8B	Belt; olive drab. Loop near buckle. Pointed end. 2 snaps. 95 l x 5.5 w	1942-1950	
R312.8C	Pants, military; olive drab. Trouser label on inside brand. Label on right front inside pocket reads "CODE 435 DEC. 18, 1842, PHILA. Q.M. DEPOT, SIZE W31 LONG." 114.5 l x 41.3 w	1942	
R312.8D	Shirt, military; olive drab. 85.5 w x 113.5 l.	1942	
R312.9	Necktie, military; olive drab. CLIPPERTIE, "GABARDINE BY SHERMAN." On tag. 121.5 l x 9.5w	1942	
R312.10	Necktie, military; tan. "27" stamped in red. And "767" stamped in black on back. 117 l x 7.5 w	1942-1946	
R312.11	Necktie, military; tan. "N3767" stamped in black and "NEWSOME 27" stamped in red on back. 118.5 l x 7.9	1942-1946	
R312.12	Necktie, military; tan. "WEMBLEY, A NEW WARTIME FABRIC" on label. "27" stamped in red. 117 l x 8.9w	1942-1946	
R312.13	Necktie, military; tan. "BOTANY TIE, 100 PERCENT WOOL, WORSTED MILLS, PATENT NO. 19,653." 101.8 l x 9.0 w	1942-1946	
R312.14	Necktie, military; dark tan. Both ends pointed. 118 l x 9.5w	1942-1946	

**3) Receipt #:** R2926.1-18

**Object Name:** Dr. Redding Ophthalmology collection

**Source:** Donation, Mrs. Joan Redding and Mrs. Rebecca R. Greene

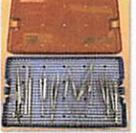
**Historical Significance:** These items belonged to prominent Ophthalmologist, Marshall Simms Redding (1934-2025). He worked in both Pasquotank and Dare Counties and brought new and innovated techniques in eye surgeries to the area. Dr. Redding was a pioneer of Cataract and Refractive Surgeries; and performed a lot of them while practicing in the area. Due to the newness of his surgical techniques, he would bring his own surgical instruments to the hospitals he worked, and these reflect the types of tools he used.

Dr. Redding took on leadership roles locally and statewide while expanding his practice. He was the first doctor to be appointed to the Albemarle Hospital Board of Trustees in Elizabeth City in 1974, and was Chairman from 1979 – 1985, expanding into the Outer Banks to create a Regional Medical Center for Northeast North Carolina. He also continued to serve in the Navy Reserves and was promoted to Captain in January 1981 when he assumed command of the Medical Contingency Response at Little Creek, VA, until he retired from the Navy in September 1983. He was elected President of the North Carolina Ophthalmological Society in 1981, and President of the North Carolina Medical Society in 1982-83. In 1983 he married Alice Meads Chappell who supported him as he was expanding his practice in the region. At the peak of his practice, Dr. Redding and Alice were living on the beautiful Pasquotank River with her 3 children, and running offices in Elizabeth City, Edenton, Kill Devil Hills, and one in Norfolk, VA.

Receipt #	Object Name & Description of Usage	Date Made	Dimension	Image
R2926.1 box (a) and instruments (b-p)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Small Red Box, Keeler</li> <li>b) Gonioprism Lens – a special prism that is placed on the surface of the eye during glaucoma surgery. It allows visualization of the angle and drainage system, helping to maintain the pressure inside the eye.</li> <li>c) Hemostat</li> <li>d) Original Pin Hole: Older than .1m-o.</li> <li>e) Lens Loop: For manipulating the lens during cataract surgery</li> <li>f) Lens Loop: For manipulating the lens during cataract surgery</li> <li>g) Lens Loop: For manipulating the lens during cataract surgery</li> <li>h) Trephine Blade: Hole Punch for styes; Flip eyelid, punch hole under styte to drain.</li> <li>i) Unknown</li> <li>j) Phacoe Handpiece (for Phacoemulsification Procedure): A phacoe handpiece is an ultrasonic handpiece used during cataract surgery to facilitate the removal of the natural lens. It uses ultrasonic vibrations to emulsify the cataract and aspirate debris through a hollow needle.</li> </ul>	1983-2011	Box: 6 ½" x 3 ½" x 2 ½"	

	<p>k) Cornea Marker: Used to mark the cornea for incision during refractive surgery, like radial keratotomy.</p> <p>l) Lens Loop: For manipulating the lens during cataract surgery</p> <p>m) Pin Holes: You see better through a pin hole; these test visual acuity.</p> <p>n) Pin Holes: You see better through a pin hole; these test visual acuity.</p> <p>o) Pin Holes: You see better through a pin hole; these test visual acuity.</p> <p>p) Scraper: Used to remove rust and other debris from the eye. Used on welders who get flakes of metal in eye that rust when not treated soon enough.</p>			
<b>R2926.2</b> Lens (a) Box (b)	Retinal Lens: Allows for the viewing of the retina through a dilated pupil.	1983-2011	Box: 2 ¾" x 2 ¾" x 1 ¼"	
<b>R2926.3</b> Case (a) with lenses (b-k)	(goes with .10): Trifocal Lens Case: Box of trial lens used to find the proper prescription to make a set of glasses. Velvet lined case. "Traylor made/Norfolk, VA"	1983-2011	5" x 3 ¾" x 2"	
<b>R2926.4</b> Tool (a) with box and foam padding (b-e)	"Project-O-Chart": Projector slide which would be projected onto a surface; "Can you read this line?" some images included for children.	1983-2011	Box: 7 3/8" x 2 ¼" x 1"	
<b>R2926.5</b> Box (a) with instrument (b)	Dynamometer: Used to read the blood pressure in the eye. Scratched on handle, "WU Eye Res"	1983-2011	Box: 7 ¾" x 3" x 1 ½"	
<b>R2926.6</b>	Anaglyph Glasses: Used to treat binocular visual disorders. These colored filter glasses help both eyes work together by showing each eye a slightly different image. This process trains the brain to combine the two into a single, clear picture.	1983-2011	5 ¼" x 6 ¼" x 2"	
<b>R2926.7</b> Box (p) with prisms (a-o)	Glass Prisms: Used to bend the light to help push pupil to center of sight—lazy eye correction. Stickers inside Another Berens Instrument by Gulden" "Clean with mild soap..."	1983-2011	Box: 12 ¾" x 2" x 2 ¼"	
<b>R2926.8</b>	Medal with white/green ribbon. "President's Medallion" "Commemorating the Inauguration of Marshall Redding, MD as President 1982-1983" "North Carolina Medical Society"	1982-1983	16 ½" (with ribbon) x 2 ½" (coin/medal)	

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R2926.9	Black leather physician's bag. "Marshall S. Redding, M.D" in gold lettering. Has handle and one clasp.	1983-2011	13 ½" x 6" x 6 ½"	
R2926.10	(goes with .3): Glasses: Used to find the right prescription by inserting an array of different lens.	1983-2011	6 ¼" x 6 ¼" x 3 ¼"	
R2926.11 Tool (a), round plastic scale (b), paper information (c), components of the box (d-h)	WCO Distometer: Used to measure the distance between the cornea and the lens of the glasses.	1983-2011	Box: 8" x 3 ½" x 1"	
R2926.12	(Works with .7): Red Maddox Rod Occluder: Used after muscle surgery to ensure that the eyes are working properly, consists of small prisms.	1983-2011	9 ¾" x 2 3/8"	
R2926.13	Haag-Streit Retinoscopy Rack: is designed to support the retinoscopy process, which is a key part of the eye examination process.	1983-2011	3" x 1" x 12"	
R2926.14 Instrument holder case (a) with instruments (b-k)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Instrument holder (top and bottom) with foam insert</li> <li>b) Artificial lens positioner</li> <li>c) Forceps</li> <li>d) Forceps</li> <li>e) Needle holder</li> <li>f) Westcott surgical scissors</li> <li>g) Injector for air or fluid during surgery</li> <li>h) Knife handle for blades</li> <li>i) Needle holder</li> <li>j) Forceps</li> <li>k) Forceps</li> </ul>	1983-2011	9 7/8" x 6" x 1"	
R2926.15	Lab Coat	1983-2011	42" x 19" (shoulders)	

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<p><b>R2926.16</b></p>	<p>"E" Eye Chart</p>	<p>1983-2011</p>	<p>11" x 24"</p>	
<p><b>R2926.17</b></p>	<p>Pen Light: Checks pupil reaction; part of initial exam.</p>	<p>1983-2011</p>	<p>4 ½" x 5/8"</p>	
<p><b>R2926.18</b> Case (a), paper index (b), 33 eyes (c-ai)</p>	<p>Plastic Eyes: Used for sizing and shape of prosthesis. Mono-plex plastic eyes.</p>	<p>1983-2011</p>	<p>Case: 10" x 7 ½" x 1 ¾"</p>	

## Deaccessions: NC Historic Sites

Objects approved for deaccession by Historic Sites Collections Committee

1.) 1.) **Accession Number:** 1984.120.2



**Site:** Duke Homestead

**Source:** Mr. Randolph Currin

**Object Name:** Tobacco Knife

**General Condition Assessment:** Good

**Justification for Deaccession:** This tobacco knife is a duplicate of others in the collection and will be transferred to the North Carolina History Center on the Civil War, Reconstruction, and Emancipation for exhibit.

**Proposal for Disposition:** Transfer to NC History Center.

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2.) **Accession Number:** 1980.153.198-202 (5 rugs)



(photo missing for .198,.200,.201,.202)

**Site:** Alamance Battleground

**Source:** Handmade by staff members

**Object Name:** Rug (all)

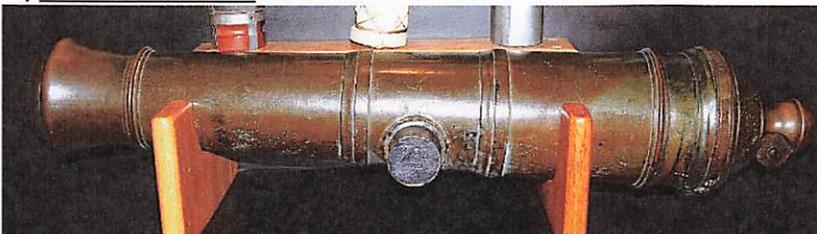
**General Condition Assessment:** Good

**Justification for Deaccession:** The objects are outside or irrelevant to the Mission and Scope of Collections because these objects are reproductions and would serve the site's mission better as teaching collection objects.

**Proposal for Disposition:** Transfer to Alamance Battleground Teaching Collection

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3.) **Accession Number:** HS.2008.44.4



DNCR Accessions Committee Agenda – Winter 2026

**Site:** Alamance Battleground

**Source:** William Meuse, Vendor

**Object Name:** Cannon (Reproduction)

**General Condition Assessment:** Very Good

**Justification for Deaccession:** The object is outside or irrelevant to the Mission and Scope of Collections because it is a reproduction and would better serve the site's mission in the Exhibit Props collection.

**Proposal for Disposition:** Transfer to Alamance Battleground Exhibit Props Collection

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