

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

For the 9/17/2026 NCHC Meeting

Agenda approved at the 9/10/2026 DNCR Acquisitions Meeting

*Reflects Approvals from 6/10/2026, 7/8/2026 & 8/12/2026 NCMH Acquisitions Committee Meetings
& 8/25/2026 NCSHS Acquisitions Committee Meeting*

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NC Museum of History

Reflects NCMH Acquisitions Meetings on 6/10/2026, 7/8/2026 & 8/12/2026

Proposed Accessions

1) Receipt #: R.6801.1-8

Object Name: NC Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Occupational and Environmental Epidemiology Branch materials

Source: Donation, David Lipton

Date Made/Used: See chart below.

Historical Significance: These are two groupings of occupational health testing technology from the twentieth century. Greenberg-Smith impingers like these were developed by Leonard Greenburg and G.W. Smith in 1925. They were used in the 1930s and throughout the New Deal era by the US Public Health Service's Division of Industrial Hygiene in partnership with State health agencies for the testing of air quality (though the collection of airborne contaminants) connected to mining and related operations, testing primarily for high levels of silica dust at worksites. In the so-called "dusty trades" like mining, stonecutting, and steel manufacturing, public health professionals and scientists found that atmospheric dust was causing pulmonary disease among workers. A historical example of the dusty trades industry in North Carolina is granite mining, such as in Mount Airy, which is home to the world's largest open-faced granite quarry run by the North Carolina Granite Corporation. The quarry was first established over 250 years ago. As part of the New Deal, the Social Security Act of 1935 allowed the U.S. Public Health Service to fund industrial health programs run by State health departments, which, in North Carolina, funded workplace dust sampling and collection, including of silica dust and asbestos.

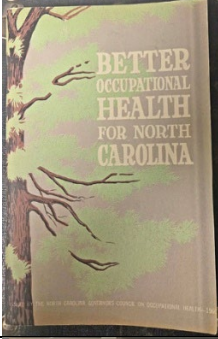
Not all dust in the workplace pertains to rock and silica. It wasn't until the 1970s, after the passage of the monumental Occupational Safety and Health Act, that standard practices for monitoring cotton dust were put into place in the textile industry. 1978 was the first year that the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) put a formal standard into space to regulate workers' exposure to cotton dust, which was shown to be harmful to lung health. The head of the Occupational Health Branch of the North Carolina Division of Health Services (then under the North Carolina's Department of Human Resources), John Cooper Lumsden, was the co-inventor of a breakthrough in air sampling technology used to help prevent byssinosis, a lung disease caused by inhaling cotton dust. (Byssinosis is also known as "brown lung disease.") The Lumsden-Lynch vertical elutriator (of which R.6801.1 is an example) is a device used to create an air quality sample from work environments exposed to cotton dust. The vertical elutriator has been used as the federal standard air sampling technology for cotton dust since the 1970s to separate larger (i.e. lint) from smaller fibers that could be inhaled as dangerous dust. Byssinosis, a condition of the lungs that restricts breathing and lung function and can lead to the scarring of the lungs (fibrosis), was common among textile workers in the 1970s. According to OSHA, the national byssinosis rates were as high as 20% in the early 1970s, and North Carolina was a leading textile producing state in the nation. With the 1978 introduction of the new Cotton Dust Standards monitored through air sampling using the vertical elutriator, byssinosis rates went down in North Carolina and in other US states to 1% or lower by 2000 (as the textile industry also declined significantly and reduced its footprint in North Carolina and elsewhere in the US). The donor of this collection knew Mr. Lumsden, the co-inventor of the vertical elutriator, as a respected colleague in occupational health for the State of North Carolina.

Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: The collection currently contains no artifacts directly related to the histories of byssinosis or silicosis in North Carolina industries.

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: These artifacts could be used to interpret the history of public health in North Carolina, with a focus on occupational health and safety. It is hoped that the vertical elutriator would be used to interpret the history of brown lung disease in MOH's forthcoming chronological exhibition, though it is a larger object and may not fit the space available. More broadly, these artifacts highlight important health

concerns faced by workers in North Carolina industries in the twentieth century. Note that the written materials could be considered for the item history file.

Object Name	Date Made	Image
Vertical elutriator with tubing (6801.1)	Ca. 1970	
Wooden box containing (6) Greenberg-Smith impingers (.2)	Ca. 1930	
Hand-cranked pumps (.3-.4)	Ca. 1930	 
Blueprint for the vertical elutriator (.5)	Ca. 1970	

Article (.6)	1960		
Book (.7)	1960		
Bulletin (.8-.9)	1949		

2) Receipt #: R.6817.1

Object Name: Poster, USLSS Station Pea Island by James Melvin

Source: Donation, North Carolina Museum of History Foundation

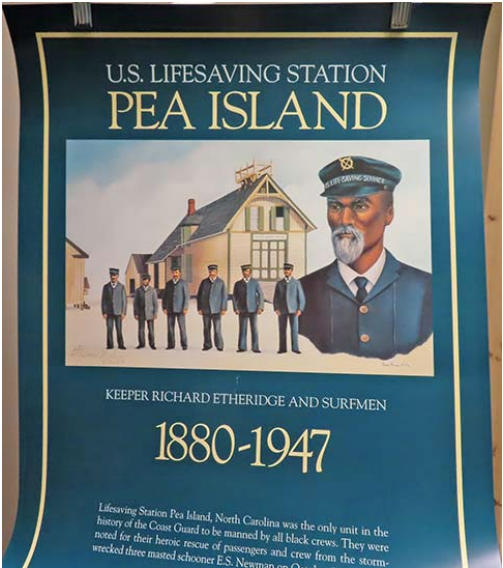
Date Made/Used: 2000s

Historical Significance: The US Life Saving Service, forerunner of the US Coast Guard, had stations all along the Atlantic, Gulf, and Great Lakes coasts to rescue victims of shipwrecks. The Pea Island station was the first one in the USLSS to have an African American – Richard Etheridge – as station keeper and to have an all-black crew. Etheridge was born into slavery in 1842 on the Outer Banks and later served in the 36th USCT during the Civil War. The station and its crew are most known for their rescue of the crew of the E.S. Newman during a hurricane in October 1896. Artist James Melvin attended NC A&T and lives in Nags Head; many of his paintings are of the Outer Banks. (Fire on the Beach by David Wright and David Zoby tells the story of Etheridge and Pea Island.)

Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: A few things related to USLSS/USCG but nothing re Etheridge or Pea Island

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: New military exhibit.

Image/s:



3) Receipt #: R6823.1-3

Object Name: Vietnam-era military gear

Source: Donation, Tom Belton

Date Made/Used: See chart below.

Historical Significance: (.1 Rucksack) standard issue item to US troops in Vietnam; acquired new by donor from Fort Bragg in 1971 and used on hiking/camping trips; (.2 Poncho) standard issue item to US troops in Vietnam war; (.3 Utility knife) Camillus Cutlery Co. began making knives for the US military in 1957, continuing production up through 2007. The MIL-K-818 model was very prolific among American service members during the Vietnam War and later.

Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: (.1) None; (.2) None; (.3) Nothing similar

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: Examples of item carried by US personnel in Vietnam War to be used in rounding out examples of personal gear.

Object Name	Date Made	Condition	Image
Rucksack (.1)	Ca. 1970	Very good, still has instruction sheet (sheet for item history file)	

Poncho (.2)	1967	Excellent	
Utility Knife (.3)	1973	Very good	

4) Receipt #: R.6825.1

Object Name: Tobacco Twine Coverlet

Source: Donation, Shirley Gwen Belcredi

Date Made: 1894–1935

Historical Significance: Johnnie Florance Outlaw Beasley (1874–1943) of Bertie and Chowan Counties made this crocheted tobacco twine coverlet, which features a diamond-pom pom pattern, sometime after her 1894 marriage to Robert Augustus Beasley (1873–1960). It then passed down to her daughter, Annie Laurie Beasley Skinner (1917–2016), and finally to the maker's granddaughter, the donor.

Tobacco twine craft was prevalent in areas where flue-cured tobacco was cultivated in the late nineteenth and early-mid twentieth century, such as the Beasleys tobacco farm in Yeopim Township, Chowan County. The twine's primary use was to connect harvested tobacco leaves to sticks for curing in a curing barn. This process typically took place during late summer and early fall as families harvested and cured their crop in multiple rounds of work. During off seasons, women often used the cheap cotton twine to make household textiles such as doilies, bedspreads, tablecloths, and rugs.

Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: We have several other tobacco twine coverlets and craft items in the collection. Like this one, they all originate from farming families that cultivated Bright-Leaf tobacco and regions of the state where that type of agriculture was prevalent. This piece is in a unique pattern, and it comes from a county (Chowan) where our collections are under-represented. The provenance is solid.

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: Tobacco twine craft is a time-period specific (ca. 1880–1950) regional craft tradition connected to a particular type of agriculture that was more prevalent in North Carolina than almost anywhere else. These items tell an important North Carolina story and should be collected and preserved as they become available. This could be used in the upcoming Arts in North Carolina exhibit and could be featured in a temporary focused exhibit on tobacco-twine craft or any exhibit that explores the cultural/folk traditions surrounding tobacco farming.

Image/s:



5) Receipt #: R.6820.1

Object Name: Quilt

Source: Donation, Merle Umstead Richey

Date Made: 1953

Historical Significance: The Grange, a political advocacy organization for farmers and rural communities, formed in 1867. The group (which only had white members) saw participation in North Carolina during this period, and the state's Department of Agriculture formed in 1877 with encouragement from the Grange. The group had a resurgence in the 1920s nationwide, with women taking on more visibility and leadership within the organization, advocating for rural electrification and improved education in rural communities.

This quilt was made in 1953 by the Etowah (Henderson County) chapter of the organization in response to a contest sponsored by the National Grange in partnership with Sears & Roebuck by the women of the group. They won first place in North Carolina (including a \$100 prize) and fourth place nationally. As was customary within the organization, the winners gave the prize-winning quilt to the First Lady of North Carolina, Merle Davis Umstead. She hosted the makers at a luncheon in the governor's mansion on December 19, 1953. Ms. Umstead kept the quilt until her death in 1988. It then passed down to her daughter, Merle Umstead Richey, who now donates it to the museum.

The quilt pattern is commonly known as "Drunkard's Path," but the makers referred to it as "Wonder of the World." The Etowah Heritage organization documented the quilt at Ms. Richey's home in 2016 and currently features its history on its website.

Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: We have a few items in our collection related to the Grange, including a 1930 photo, ritual objects (the Grange based many of its ceremonies/structures on freemasonry), and a certificate, but this would be our first item showing the participation of women in the group.

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: This object tells an important story about rural advocacy and collective action in North Carolina and the role of women within that activism. The connection to Governor and Mrs. Umstead also demonstrates the political influence of the Grange and its members' participation in/proximity to the highest levels of political power in the state.

Image/s:



6) Receipt #: R.6828.1–2 (should be accessioned with R.6831.1)

Object Name: Boll Weevil Traps

Source: Transfer, NC Department of Agriculture

Date Made: 2020–2026

Historical Significance: In 1922, the boll weevil, which had come north from Mexico in the late 1800s, destroyed 13% of North Carolina’s cotton crop. Each year thereafter, cotton farmers struggled to control the pest, and production dropped precipitously. In the late 1950s, governmental, scientific, advocacy organizations, and individual farmers came together nationally to eradicate the pest. By the 1960s, scientists developed synthetic boll weevil pheromones, which were then used to create traps such as these. The traps attracted the insects and allowed farmers to apply insecticides more strategically to limit weevil reproduction.

The boll weevil was officially eradicated from North Carolina in 1987, but farmers continue to monitor these pheromone traps, which are still placed one-per-acre of cotton cultivated in the state today.

The wire trap (left) is easier to manipulate manually, but the plastic trap (right) is cheaper to produce—both are used interchangeably. The NCDA and the Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation of North Carolina provide traps to farmers and others growing the crop.

Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: We do not currently have any items in our collection related to boll weevil eradication. We have one “cotton mopper” from 1932 that was used to spread powdered pesticide on cotton crops.

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: The eradication of the boll weevil in North Carolina was a significant agricultural and scientific milestone. Cotton was one of the state’s two major cash crops through the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries until the boll weevil severely curtailed cultivation for decades. These traps were—and continue to be—a critical tool in making cotton agriculture viable in the state again.

Image/s:



7) Receipt #: R.6831.1 (Should be accessioned with R.6828.1–2)

Object Name: Boll Weevil Effigy

Source: Transfer, NC Department of Agriculture

Date Made: 1987

Historical Significance: The national boll weevil eradication program, which began in the late 1950s, saw success after the introduction of artificial pheromone traps and the use of the “reproduction-diapause” method of pesticide application. The program gained momentum in North Carolina in the mid-late 1970s, and by 1987 the pest was declared officially eradicated from the state. To celebrate, representatives from state and federal government, research universities, trade groups, farm cooperatives, and others, gathered at the state fairgrounds on March 11, 1987, to hold a mock “funeral” for the pest. Pall bearers carried a wooden casket with a paper mache boll weevil inside. Those in attendance gave speeches, including Commissioner of Agriculture James Graham, who lauded the return of cotton as a viable crop in North Carolina. Following the funeral, the papier mache boll weevil stayed in NCDA storage and later decorated staff offices.

Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: We currently don’t have any objects in the collection that speak to the significant eradication of the boll weevil in the state.

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: This could be used to interpret twentieth century agriculture in North Carolina, scientific agriculture, cash crop farming, and the larger-than-life legacy of Jim Graham.

Image/s:

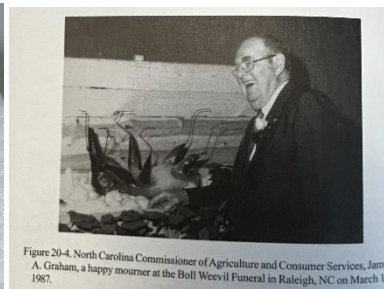
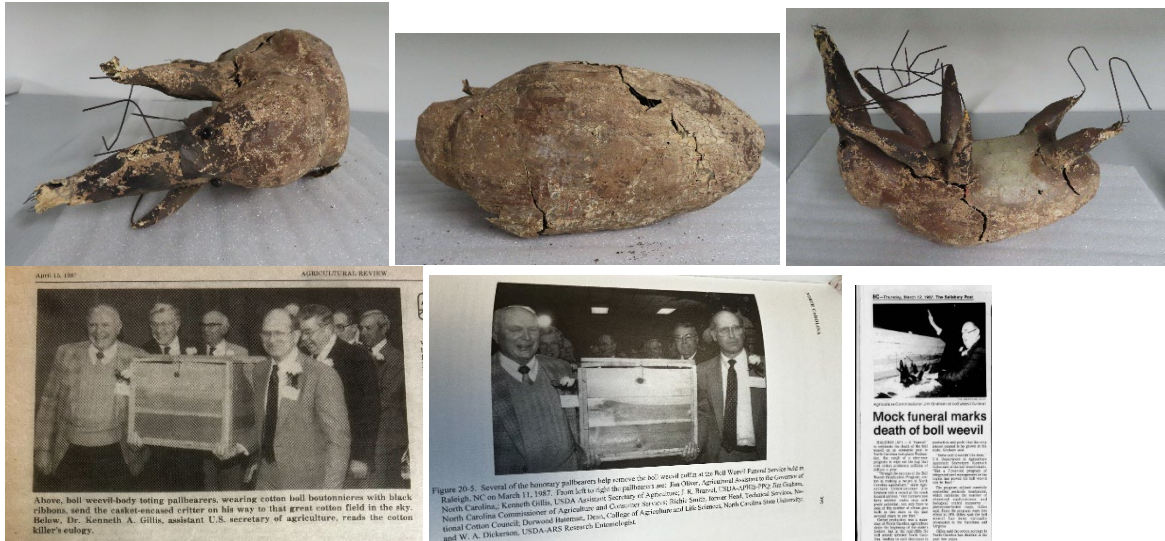


Figure 20-4, North Carolina Commissioner of Agriculture and Consumer Services, James A. Graham, a happy mourner at the Boll Weevil Funeral in Raleigh, NC on March 11, 1987.



8) Receipt # R.6819.1

Object Name: WWI dog tags & ring

Source: Donation, Shirley Burns (physically via son in law Brian Russell)

Date Made: 1917

Historical Significance: Dog tags used by donor's father James A. Rawls of Martin Co. during WWI. Ring is very plain except for engraving "Amiens". How/why Rawls had this is a bit of a mystery, as the 30th Division was not directly involved in the August 1918 fighting around Amiens.

Rawls was drafted in Sept 1917 and served initially in the 322nd Infantry Regt for a few weeks before transferring to the 120th Infantry Regt (30th Division) and served in France with the 120th. He was 3x wounded: once in the head, once in the leg, and once from mustard gas, and reached the rank of corporal before his discharge in May 1919. After the war he served as Postmaster of Oak City.

Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: Donor previously gave battle-damaged helmet and other items related to Rawls (2019.57)

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: Display w/helmet and Rawls's other items when on exhibit as rotation in military gallery

Image/s:



Receipt # R.6819.2

Object Name: Ft. Knox keychain/charm/fob, WWII

Source: Donation, Shirley Burns (physically via son-in-law Brian Russell)

Date Made: Ca. 1940

Historical Significance: Typical of souvenir items purchased by service members either for themselves or loved ones at the various camps/bases where they were stationed during WWII. This triangle style device was common and could be personalized for various venues – civilian and military – by adding a coin/medallion to the circular cut-out and affixing some sort of 3-D logo, in this case a tank. Donor is unsure how this came to be among her father's military items, as he did not serve in WWII or at Fort Knox. Usually engraved w/soldier's name on reverse but this one is blank.

Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: Nothing re WWII Armor

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: Can be used in exhibits to illustrate US Army Armor/Tank Corps

Image/s:



9) Receipt # R.6830.1

Object Name: Civil War Henry rifle

Source: Donation – Lucy Mae Rascoe & Katherine Rascoe, Edenton NC

Date Made: 1863

General Condition Assessment: Excellent

Historical Significance: The Henry repeating rifle was an early repeater, patented in 1860 by Benjamin Tyler Henry. It uses a .44 caliber rimfire cartridge and has a 16-round magazine which runs the length of the barrel, and was the forerunner of the popular Winchester repeater. More than 1,000 Henrys were purchased by the U.S. Government in 1863-64 to arm the 1st District of Columbia Cavalry Regiment. This is one of those, although there is no way of knowing which particular trooper it was issued to.

The 1st DC originally consisted of four companies formed in the summer and fall of 1863 for service in/around Washington DC and was an independent unit, reporting directly to the War Dept. In early 1864 eight additional companies were recruited in Maine to bring the 1st DC up to regulation regimental strength. It was then reassigned to field service in southeast Virginia and later attached to the cavalry division of the Army of the James. The 1st saw considerable action around Richmond and Petersburg during the summer of 1864. The original four companies mustered out in August 1864, with the remainder transferring to the 1st Maine Cavalry Regiment. Since they were armed with Henrys and the rest of the 1st ME was not, the 1st DC contingent comprised its own battalion within the 1st ME.

How the donor's family acquired this is not known. It hung in the office of the Rascoe Company Store in downtown Windsor for decades and passed to donor's father after the store was closed and torn down. Given

that the 1st served in SE VA and occasionally encountered Confederate troops from NE NC, it is possible that it could have been captured in a skirmish. It is also possible that it was purchased from the US govt after the war. The Rascoe Store was founded in 1876 by J.P. Rascoe as a general store and remained in operation until 1972. The first floor was the actual store and the upstairs portion of the building served as the community hospital for a time and later was used by the NC National Guard. The building housed a museum during the US Bicentennial in 1976.

Relevant holdings in current collections: We do not have a Henry

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: Potential use in Civil War section of military history gallery or to interpret small town stores/life in NC

Images:



10) Receipt #: NOT IN HOUSE

Object Name: Pewter cupboard, also known as a 'kitchen dresser'

Source: Donation, Jennie Hayman

Date Made: Latter 18th century – early 19th century

General Condition Assessment: antique utilitarian work/storage piece, wear commensurate with age with light dings, nicks, and scrapes, needs cleaning.

Historical Significance: Made in Piedmont region in Davidson County, NC. Made from yellow pine, has hand-cut nails, and original 'rat-tail' hinges with possible original finish.

(NOTE: Recently moved to storage 7/28/26 from donor's kitchen, where it was used for decorative purposes only.)

Cupboards such as this were popular from the 1600's up until around 1820 in America. Would have been used in the kitchen or main room to house prepared foods, and store goods, kitchen implements, cutlery, and plates. By 1820s, cheaper china, glassware, and cutlery were available even to the more remote settlers and cupboards such as this fell out of favor. These cupboards were synonymous with the rising middle class to display their collection of pewter implements/ cookware/plates for guests to see the family's wealth. Pewter was known at the time as "a poor man's silver." In more wealthier homes silver and pewter would have been used and displayed in the cupboard together, reserving the silver pieces for a special occasion. In France, the number of shelves often corresponded to the owner's rising wealth or financial holdings. Southern pewter cupboards were usually constructed of yellow pine, hand-cut nails, hand-wrought hinges, often vernacular or primitive in style and exhibit regional designs/forms. Donor's mother (Mary Long Jarrell) and grandmother (Jennie May Fife Long) would tour the countryside of Davidson and surrounding counties picking up antiques at local estate sales/auctions and stopping by local resident's homes and inquiring if the homeowners had any antiques to sell. This was a popular past-time in the South—and for the rest of America as well during the late 1950's – 1980's, for locals as well as non-Tarheel natives to scour the countryside in search of "untouched or unmodified" relics from the regions past.

Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: Not represented.

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: Could be used in new chronology or decorative arts exhibits. Represents a very early form of vernacular specialized furniture piece known/used in the region for a specific time period and later reinterpreted throughout its' life by subsequent owners to address their specific decorating or functional needs in their homes. Represents the early idea of regional /vernacular historical home furnishings antique collecting pre-bicentennial and post 1976 that was happening in NC and throughout America. Rare surviving NC, Davidson County early example. Oftentimes, as most antiques do, they fall out of favor/fashion and were relegated to kitchens, outside porches, outside storage buildings, or just simply disposed of.

Image/s:



11) Receipt #: R.6838.1

Object Name: Side table or lamp table by Link-Taylor, Pilgrim Line

Source: Donation, North Carolina Museum of History Foundation (Vendor, Liberty Antiques Marketplace, Liberty NC)

Date Made: 1970s

General Condition Assessment: Vintage living room piece, wear commensurate with age with light dings, nicks, and scrapes.

Historical Significance: Piece is by Link-Taylor "Pilgrim Pine" (a high-end division of the Dixie-Elk Furniture Company (later Dixie Furniture) founded in Lexington, North Carolina) --manufactured from the mid-1960s through the late 1970s-- is a highly sought-after, vintage furniture line produced in the late 20th century. Known for its rustic, Americana, and French Country aesthetic, the collection features solid pine construction, antiqued hardware, and durable craftsmanship.

In 1987, the Masco Corporation purchased Dixie Furniture and all of its subsidiary factories (including Link-Taylor, Henry Link, and Young-Hinkle). Masco consolidated the lines, retired the individual company names, and rebranded the entire operation as Lexington Furniture Industries.

Pilgrim Pine known for: timeless design, historical trends in home décor showcasing a fusion of function and artistic expression of earlier design movements.

Defining characteristics: timeless, historical, Americana, Rustic, Farmhouse, meticulous solid metal hardware, solid heavy warm woods.

Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: Not represented.

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: Potential use in Decorative Arts exhibit. Dixie/Link-Taylor was one of the first companies in NC furniture trade to automate to a production line method, install strict quality control measures, and create varying lines to market to specific customer bases. Link-Taylor was known for

manufacturing the best bedroom furniture and children's furniture. They were also one of the first national chains to design a line harkening back to America's founding and encapsulating the 1976 Bicentennial Furniture fad of incorporating mundane early designs such as wagon wheels, dough bowl stands, and cobbler's bench end tables.

Image/s:



NC Museum of the Albemarle

Proposed Accessions

1) Receipt #: PU483.1

Object Name: Canadian Goose Canvasback Decoy

Source: Purchase, State Funds from Miller Antiques

Date Made/Used: ca. 1940

Historical Significance: Canadian Goose Canvasback decoy with Mannie Haywood carved head. Haywood was from Kill Devil Hills, Dare County. He was also a boatbuilder. Everette James describes Haywood as “a prolific and accomplished decoy maker. [His] decoys have a carved hollow that runs from the top of the bill to the crest of the head. The bodies are somewhat flat with a long head due to the vertical joint (a characteristic of this carver). Much of his output was canvas geese but he made swans as well. After the Migratory Bird Act (1914, 1914), these were called ‘confidence’ decoys. More canvas decoys were made in North Carolina than any other region.”

W. Conoley writes about Haywood, “From his vantage point high about the beach, Mannie Haywood watched endless waves crash against the shore. The Coast Guardsman’s job could be lonely and boring. To help pass the long hours, Mannie whittled on goose heads and thought about the flock of birds that would soon slip down-wind over his graceful forgeries only to swing around and return with their wings cupped and their feet hanging down. One of the Outer Banks’ most prolific decoy makers, Mannie Haywood, lived at Kill Devil Hills. He carved ducks, geese, and swans in his backyard workshop during his spare time from the Coast Guard. Haywood made decoys for sale. Haywood began carving in 1914 when he was 16 years and made more gunning decoys than any other North Carolina maker with the possible exception of Ned Burgess in Currituck. The majority of his decoys were canvas covered. He used a vertical head joint, and at times, a pegged bill. Most Haywood decoys, whether wooden or canvas, have a carved hollow that runs from the top of the bill to the crest of the head. This indentation was a trademark of Mannie Haywood and practically every decoy he made has this characteristic.”

Haywood is featured in many decoy books including *Southern Decoys of Virginia and the Carolinas* by H. Fleckenstein, *Gun Clubs and Decoys of Back Bay and Currituck Sound* by A. Johnson and B. Coppedge, *The Everette James Collection of North Carolina Antique Waterfowl Decoys* by A. Everette James, and *Waterfowl Heritage: North Carolina Decoys and Gunning Lore* by W. Conoley.

Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: MOA has a large decoy collection, and this example is an important addition.

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: Rotation in our main gallery, *Our Story*.

Image/s:



2) Receipt #: R.912.3, .5, .6, .8-.9, .11-.12, .14-.17, .21-.23, .26-.27 (16 items)

Object Name: Collection of Medical Implements

Source: Donation, Dr. Ed Eadie, Jr.

Historical Significance: These items are from Dr. Edward Eadie, Jr., Elizabeth City's first urologist. He began his career with internships and residencies in the late 1960s. He worked in general surgery under a urologist during his time in the U.S. Army at Valley Forge General Hospital in Phoenixville, PA. Dr. Eadie then completed his urology training at the University of Kentucky from 1971-1974. He moved to Elizabeth City and set up his own private practice as the town's first urologist in 1974. Dr. Eadie closed his office in 2007. Prior to his arrival in Elizabeth City, general surgeons at the Albemarle Hospital would act as urologists as needed.

Of particular note, the cystoscopes, lens, and light bulbs (R192.16-.20, .25-.27) represent equipment used by urologists prior to the introduction of fiber optics in urological cystoscopes during the 1960-70s, which no longer required the use of light bulbs.

Dr. Eadie's father, Dr. Edward Eadie, Sr., earned his degree in pharmacy from the University of South Carolina. He owned and operated Medical Pharmacy in Charlotte, NC during the 1950s-70s. The apothecary items below (R912.2-.7, .10-.12) are associated with Dr. Eadie, Sr.

Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: Urology items: None, except a few items in the MOH collection.

Apothecary items: Some likely later models of show globes in MOH collection; similar graduated cylinders but with different markings in MOH collection; no identical glass/ceramic bottles; no decorative mortar and pestle.

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: These medical items will assist in not only telling Dr. Eadie's story, but the story of medical advancements in Pasquotank County. These items may be incorporated into Our Story or into an exhibition in the future.

Images: See table below

<u>Receipt #</u>	<u>Object Name, Description of Usage, and Value Estimate</u>	<u>Date Made</u>	<u>Condition</u>	<u>Dimension</u>	<u>Image</u>
R912.3 Graduated cylinder	Armstrong Phenix conical measuring beaker often used in pharmacies or laboratories.	1920 - 1940	(7) good condition. Mild scratches.	6 ¾" h x 3 1/8" dia	
R912.5a-b Apothecary show globe	Two-piece glass show globe with etched "Rx" and floral designs. Trade sign for apothecary when filled with colored liquid..	1940 - 1969	(6) good condition. Mild scratches and small cracks on neck.	10 ¾" h x 3 ¾" dia	
R912.6a-b Apothecary show globe	Two-piece glass show globe with white-ish bulb. Some residual purple color. Trade sign for apothecary when filled with colored liquid..	1900-1919	(5) good condition. Very mild abrasions and scratches.	11 ½" h x 3 ¼" dia	

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R912.8-.9 Urine sample bottles	Glass cylinders with raised text "Urine Specimen Bottle". Masking tape remains from patient information taped to samples.	1950-1970	(5) good condition. Very mild abrasions. Masking tape residue from original use.	5" h x 2 ¼" dia	
R912.11a-b Glass bottle, "SPIR. LAVAND. CO." with glass stopper.	Glass apothecary bottle. Abbr. for Compound Spirit of Lavender, alcohol-based tincture. Label was applied to the bottle and covered with glass. Hand-finished, ground glass stopper.	1862	(5) good condition. Mild abrasions and scratches.	10" h x 3 ½" dia	
R912.12 Iron cork press	Cork press; cast iron clamp with tube-like grooves.	1880-1930	(6) good condition. Mild but stable corrosion.	9 ¾" L x 3 ¼" w x 3" h	
R912.14a-b Wooden box for cystoscope	Hinged wooden box for Brown-Buerger / American Cystoscope Makers, Inc. Cystoscope. Slots inside to hold instruments. Two pieces: hinged wooden box, metal nameplate.	1940-1960	(7) good condition. Mild abrasions and scratches.	14 ½" L x 7" w x 2 ½" h	
R912.15a-f Cannula for urology in box	Cardstock box with "Self-Retaining Cannula / for uterosalpingography". Jarcho brand. Six pieces: cardstock box lid, cardstock box bottom, rubber tubing, metal instrument, two (2) small metal instrument accessories.	1945-1955	(6) good condition. Mild abrasions and staining. (Tissue will be discarded.)	Box: 14 ¼" L x 3" w x 3" h	
R912.16 Scope / Lens	Scope made by American Cystoscope Makers, Inc.	Pat'd 1908	(6) good condition. Mild abrasions and mild loss of surface due to wear.	11 ¼" L	
R912.17 Sheath (for cystoscope)	Scopes (such as R912.16) and other instruments can insert into the sheath during procedures. This sheath is straight and still holds a light bulb at tip.	Pat'd 1912	(6) good condition. Mild abrasions, tarnish, and wear. Mild surface flaking.	10" L	

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R912.21 Dilator	Curved urological instrument used for dilation. Knob controls width. Scale measures width.	1890-1899	(6) good condition. Mild abrasions, tarnish, wear, and green corrosion.	13 ¾" L	
R912.22 Biopsy forceps	Forceps with long flexible shaft and ball-shaped clamp at tip. Wappler Co.	1950-1970	(6) good condition. Mild abrasions and tarnish.	13 ½" L x 3 ½" w	
R912.23 Urethral sound	Urethral sound for male children. Silver tube with curved end.	1900-1969	(7) good condition. Very mild abrasions and tarnish.	7" L	
R912.26a-b Grease container	Two pieces: small round silver container and lid with wax/grease to create seal when inserting light bulbs into cystoscopes. Container marked with ACMI logo and text "A. C. M. I. / GREASE". Wax is solid and brown.	1900-1969	(6) good condition. Mild abrasions. Grease has solidified.	7/8" h x 1" dia	
R912.27a-d (4) light bulbs for scopes	Four American Cystoscope Makers, Inc. brand light bulbs for use in cystoscopes. Threaded, one end	1908-1918	(6) good condition. Mild tarnish. Box and cotton padding to be discarded.	5/8" L x ¼" dia	

3) Receipt #: R325.2-4, 13 Items associated with Enoch Ludford; Patent Model, Booklet, Photograph & License Plate

Source: Donation, Enoch Ludford III

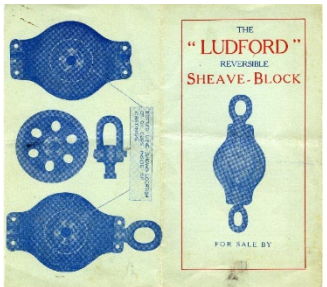
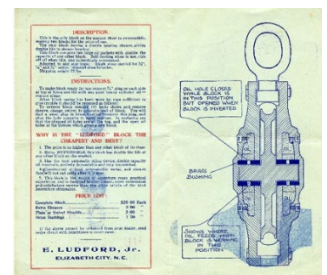
According to his grandson, Enoch Ludford (1876-1942) was born in Columbia, NC (Tyrrell County) on January 3, 1876. Upon the death of his parents, young Enoch was raised by his uncle, Enoch Ludford (1849-1929) who worked as a logger in Charleston, SC. Moving back to NC, Ludford later purchased timber land in Ayden, NC (Pitt County) from Frank Titus Carr. Ludford married Carr's daughter, Blanche Pendleton Carr, on March 17, 1914. Ludford and his wife moved to Elizabeth City and built a home on Road St. During his career, Ludford worked for the following companies: North State Lumber Company (SC), E.P. Burton Lumber Company (SC), Richmond Cedar Works (VA), the logging operation in the Dismal Swamp near Lake Drummond, and retired as General Superintendent of Richmond Cedar Works. During his time in Elizabeth City, Ludford was also associated with Owens Shoe Company. Ludford died in Elizabeth City on March 17, 1942.

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: These items may be incorporated into *Our Story*, the upcoming mill exhibit, and/or into a future small exhibition featuring local inventors.

<u>Receipt #</u>	<u>Object Name, Description of Usage, and Value Estimate</u>	<u>Date Made</u>	<u>Condition</u>	<u>Image</u>
R325.2	Reversible sheave block wooden model	1913-1923	(6) good condition. Missing one wooden bolt and nut, mild surface stain loss along edges, mild scratches.	

Historical Significance: This is a wooden model of Enoch Ludford's (1876-1942) reversible sheave block patented in 1913. According to U.S. Patent 1067044, "The primary object of the invention is to provide a sheave block embodying reversible features...to compensate for wear on the side plates and shaft bearings and doubly prolong the wearing life and efficiency of the sheave block." The patent also states that the reversible sheave block "is adapted for general work, but has been particularly devised for heavy work...and overcomes the disadvantages of the common form of sheave block in that it has a freer action and is also more durable or will last for a greater length of time and in fact has about double the life of the ordinary sheave block." The patented sheave block is also self-oiling. This reversible sheave block was patented as an improvement on Ludford's earlier sheave block designed for log-hauling (see U.S. Patent 844159).

Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: Some block and tackle pulleys in Proficio, but no reversible sheave blocks.

R325.3	Object Name: Booklet "The Ludford Reversible Sheave Block" Booklet cover reads "The Ludford Reversible Sheave Block / For sale by." It describes the sheave block, instructions on use, pricing, as well as diagrams. It is associated with Enoch Ludford's reversible sheave block (US Patent 1067044; see also R325.2 for wooden model and R325.4 for photograph).	1913-1923	General Condition Assessment: (5) good condition. Mild single crease horizontally across center of booklet, very mild wearing, mild staining.	 
R325.4	Object Name: Photograph Photograph features five (5) views of parts of Ludford's reversible sheave block including inner plates, oil chambers, and component iron swivels. It is associated with Enoch Ludford's reversible sheave	1913-1923	General Condition Assessment: (5) good condition. Old water stain on reverse, very mild loss along top layer of paper matting, possible discoloration.	

	block (US Patent 1067044; see also R325.2 for wooden model and R325.3 booklet).			
R325.13	Object Name: License Plate	1915	General Condition Assessment: (5) good condition. Mild abrasions and cracking, mild corrosion (stable), mild scratches.	

Historical Significance: This license plate “6215 NC / EXPIRES JUNE 30 - 15” belonged to Enoch Ludford (1876-1942). It has white serial numbers on green porcelain plate. It is an example of early automobile registration in the state, and even the nation.

In 1909, North Carolina began to require the licensing of automobiles. The first year of registration counted 1,600 vehicles in the state. By 1912, the number of registered automobiles had increased to 6,000 and, by 1919, the number had risen to 109,000 automobiles.

Porcelain plates, such as this, were issued by the state of North Carolina in 1913. These porcelain plates were the first state-issued license plates; prior to this, automobile owners were required to make their own plates or commission others to make license plates on their behalf. An estimated nearly 18,000 green porcelain 1914-1915 plates were issued to North Carolina automobiles. In 1917, the state of North Carolina ended the contract with the Baltimore Enamel & Novelty Company for porcelain plates and switched to embossed metal license plates.

NC Mountain Gateway Museum Proposed Accessions

1) Receipt #: R.5447.

Object Name: Story quilt

Source: Donation, Stephanie Wilds

Date Made: April 2025

Historical Significance: Quilted wall hanging by Stephanie Wilds made in April 2025. Back has the title “Step by Step: How We Rise Above the Destruction of Hurricane Helene.” Front of quilt depicts a mountain scene featuring people climbing steps up from the flood wreckage, symbolizing the “steps” the people of Old Fort experienced during recovery. Also depicts an image of the destroyed Mauney House that was on the museum’s property. Item won first place in 2025 Asheville Quilt Guild, Member Category.

Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: There are other quilts in the collection, but this one specifically depicts the damage and recovery from Hurricane Helene in the Old Fort area.

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: The quilt is a good representation of the damage and recovery from Hurricane Helene in Old Fort and Western North Carolina. It will hang in the exhibit “Peek into the Past: Old Fort at 150.”

Image/s:



2) Receipt #: R.5448.

Object Name: Flax wheel

Source: Donation, John Moffitt

Date Made: ca. 1870s

General Condition Assessment: Upper distaff is missing

Historical Significance: Flax wheel made by John Whittaker Moffitt (1837-1904) around the 1870s. Moffitt was from Marion, NC and enlisted in the Confederate army in July 1862. He returned to the Old Fort area after the war and made the flax wheel around the 1870s. His son, John Taylor Weatherly Moffitt, became an orphan at 18

years old and moved into the Stepp Cabin until he was 33 years old. The flax wheel was in the cabin when he lived there. The wheel has been passed down to each generation's John Moffitt until now.

Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: We have other flax wheels in the collection but none have this provenance.

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: The flax wheel was in the Stepp Cabin, now on the museum's property, for several years and was most likely used by members of the Stepp family. We hope to display it in the Stepp Cabin once it is open to the public again.

Image/s:



THE NORTH CAROLINA MARITIME MUSEUM SYSTEM

NCMH Acquisitions Meetings

INSTITUTION: Graveyard of the Atlantic

1) Object Name: USS Monitor Model 1_48 scale

Source: Donation, NOAA's Monitor National Marine Sanctuary/ Tane Casserley

Date Made: 2024-2025

General Condition Assessment: Excellent

Historical Significance: Actual wreck of the U-boat is 16 miles south-southeast of Cape Hatteras.

Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: We have a small 3-foot model that is not as detailed and only shows the exterior. Not as detailed or has as detailed information on how the model was made.

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: Comes with all information on how David Carlton built and used materials. This specific model was made for the 2025 International Plastic Modelers Society National Convention in Hampton VA. Fully based off historic information, photos and 3D scans allowing for inside and out to be as close to original representation was possible.

Image/s:



NC Maritime Museum - Southport

1) Object Name: 2 compasses, Brass and Copper

Source: Donation, Jackie Avallone

Date Made: 1900s

General Condition Assessment: Fair

Historical Significance: Owned by Donors late Father William Wade Midgette, compasses were used by Midgette during his time with the Coast Guard and potentially his Grandfathers time in the Navy aboard ships. Both are original with no modifications. 1 Binnacle is made of brass with gimbaled compass housed inside. 2nd Binnacle is copper with brass components, WW1-preWW2 Lionel U.S. Navy Lifeboat Oil Lamp Compass.

Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: Navigation plays a critical role in USCG and Navy boat operations. Wilmington and the coastline along Southport were heavy areas of WWII conflict as the area is referred to as Torpedo Junction and the Defense Capital of the State.

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: Southport only has 3 compasses in its collection. This expands type's available for future exhibits/storytelling.

Image/s:



2) Object Name: Victorian Oak Chart Table

Source: Donation, Dr. James Goodlett McDaniel

Date Made: Late 19th century (1870-1900)

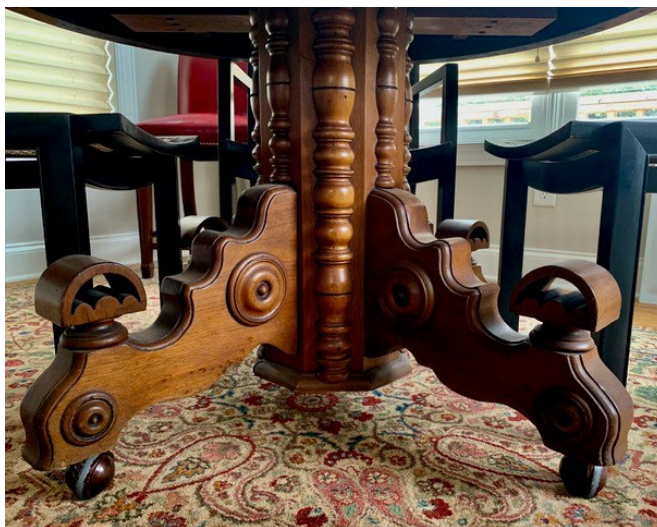
General Condition Assessment: Good

Historical Significance: Artifact associated with Captain John W. Harper (1856–1917), owner and captain of the steamer Wilmington and proprietor of the Wilmington & Southport Steamboat Company. The chart table is late nineteenth-century Victorian construction with massive central pedestal and reinforced base, original casters, Split-top design consisting of two separate halves, The original two-piece configuration survives and can still be restored, substantial structural reinforcement consistent with a working maritime or navigation table. The chain of ownership is direct and uninterrupted within Captain Harpers family once it was removed from Steamship Wilmington. Captain John W. Harper -> Harper family descendants -> Louise Fox McDaniel (Captain Harper's granddaughter and my great-grandmother) -> McDaniel family -> James Goodlett McDaniel (Donor). Included photos that include donors' grandfather, James Goodlett Thornton, Wilmington's first hometown bank President as well as his grandmother, Miriam Bolling Holladay Thornton Waddell, and, great-, great-grandfather, Captain Harper.

Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: Nothing in collection related to civilians and mail transportation. Also, there is not a lot of story material regarding local families outside of military related artifacts.

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: Provides ability to share the art of the maritime history of Wilmington, the Cape Fear River, and the transportation legacy of Captain John W. Harper. The steamship Wilmington was a local mail delivery boat in Southport and along Cape Fear. Lots of documentation of Captain Harper and boat, including publications such as "A Colonial Apparation" by James Sprunt.

Image/s:



North Carolina State Historic Sites Accessions and Deaccessions

Objects approved for accession by Historic Sites Collections Committee on August 25th, 2026

Proposed Accessions

1.) Receipt Number: HST.2766



Object Name: Musket

Donor: Mr. Michael McCarley

Site: Fort Fisher

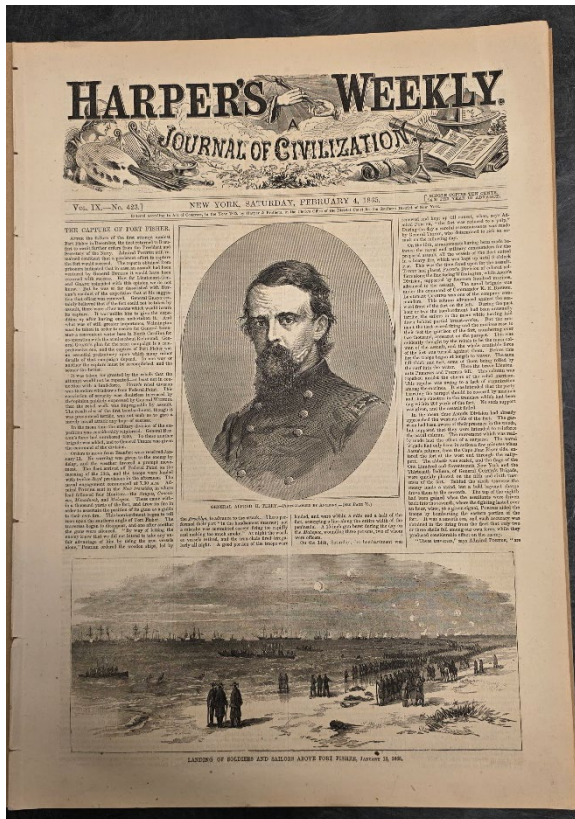
Date Made: 1863

Description: The 1863 Tower Enfield Musket was a popular, widely used rifled musket of the Civil War. While the Confederacy relied heavily on British trading partners to outfit its armies, the U.S. Army also purchased many Enfield muskets like this one to supplement domestically manufactured firearms. An unknown U.S. sailor or soldier recovered this musket after the Second Battle of Fort Fisher, inscribing his initials "J. J. K." under the stock, and "Captured at Fort Fisher Jany 15th 1865" on the trigger guard.

Reason for collecting & potential use: Captured at Fort Fisher, this musket will be added to the current exhibit, replacing a reproduction musket used to interpret Enfield muskets at Fort Fisher.

Relevant holdings in current collection: One other Enfield musket, dated 1861, that does not have the provenance associating it directly with the battle of Fort Fisher.

2.) Receipt Number: HST.2768.1



Object Name: Newspaper, "Harper's Weekly"

Donor: Mr. Dennis St. Andrew

Site: Fort Fisher

Date Made: 1865

Description: Original print of Harper's Weekly dated February 4th, 1865, with reporting on the capture of Fort Fisher.

Reason for collecting & potential use: Harper's Weekly newspapers are some of the most well-known and nationally recognized periodicals from the Civil War era and this original print reporting on the capture of Fort Fisher in 1865 represents the increasing importance of the fort to the war efforts on both sides. The paper will be used in future exhibitions to interpret the national importance of the battle and the immediate response from the national media.

Relevant holdings in current collection: None at Fort Fisher. Bentonville Battlefield (HS.2023.6.1) and Bennett Place (HS.2008.83.1) both have copies of Harper's Weekly in their permanent collections that report on the events of those two sites.

3.) Receipt Number: HST.2762.1-3



Object Name: Architectural elements (Windowpanes)

Donor: Found on Site

Site: Thomas Day Historic Site

Date Made: c. 1850

Description: Three pieces of decorative windowpane, mid-Victorian Federal style, (.1) arched transom window with fanned spiderweb design, painted white; (.2-3) two rectangular sidelight windows with repeating circular and diamond shaped design, painted white; all pieces found on site at Thomas Day in the Union Tavern. These pieces were salvaged from the Dr. Allen Gunn house in Yanceyville in Caswell County prior to the house's demolition in the 2000s.

Reason for collecting & potential use: These pieces of architectural elements produced by Thomas Day in his workshop will help display the variety of work Thomas Day and his apprentices produced during his time in Milton. Additionally, the preservation of these pieces preserves part of a historic home in Caswell County.

Relevant holdings in current collection: None

4.) Receipt Number: HST.2770.1



Object Name: Decorative Furniture Trim

Donor: Found on Site

Site: Thomas Day

Date Made: 1830-1860

Description: Wooden piece of decorative trim, likely for a dresser; made from pine and intended to be painted or stained to appear higher quality wood like walnut or mahogany; this piece was likely created to attach to a base of a dresser from one of Day's 'economy' pieces using cheaper wood.

Reason for collecting & potential use: Found on site in the Union Tavern, formerly Thomas Day's workshop, it is likely that Day's workshop produced this piece as part of a cheaper, 'economy' line of furniture as it is crafted of pine instead of walnut or mahogany. This piece will be used in the new exhibit at the site to interpret Day's business in appealing to multiple levels of wealth and represent a less expensive product built by Day, which are often not preserved as well or at all compared to the higher quality, more expensive furniture he became known for.

Relevant holdings in current collection: None

5.) Receipt Number: HST.2773.1-6

No photos available yet as of 8/25/2026

Object Name: (.1) Shirt; (.2) Cloth, Breech; (.3a-b) Moccasins; (.4) Coat, Match; (.5) Leggings; (.6) Pouch, Tobacco

Donor: Purchase, Lisa Rutherford (Cherokee Nation)

Site: Fort Dobbs

Date Made: 2026

Description: Reproductions crafted for use in Fort Dobbs permanent exhibit; (.1) Shirt; white linen trade shirt; ruffled front and sleeve cuffs; hand stitched using historically accurate sewing techniques; (.2) Cloth, Breech; reproduction 18th century navy wool broadcloth; with silk ribbons; hand sewn with silk thread and glass beads along ribbon edges; (.3a-b) Moccasins; brain tanned deerskin; with ribbon trip on flaps; glass seed beads; brass cones with deer hair tassels and beads in between puckers; (.4) Coat, Match; reproduction 18th century navy wool broadcloth; silk ribbon binding; rows of silk ribbon in blue, sage, and gold; hand stitched with silk thread;

58" X 72"; (.5) Leggings; side seam leggings; reproduction 18th century navy wool broadcloth; silk ribbons; hand stitched with silk thread; sage and gold silk ribbon on side flap; edges bound with sage silk ribbon; black flap has blue silk ribbon with sage; ribbons accented with glass seed beads; (.6) Pouch, tobacco; brain tanned deerskin; fringe; drawstring closure; 6" X 9"

Reason for collecting & potential use: These original reproductions crafted by Lisa Rutherford will be featured on a life figure of a Cherokee warrior in the new Fort Dobbs permanent exhibit. The life figure represents the 200 Cherokee warriors, lead by Wauhatchie, leader of the town of Keowee, who camped around Fort Dobbs in July of 1757 after aiding in the defense of British colonies. The life figure will be completely outfitted in Indigenous-made reproductions and artwork. Lisa Rutherford will write an artist's statement about her work to be displayed along with her pieces. While Lisa's works are modern, they are crafted with the utmost historical accuracy. They should be preserved in the permanent collection at Fort Dobbs for what they are – works of art which the site hopes to preserve for generations to come.

Relevant holdings in current collection: None. Curators chose these items to fit the exhibit throughout the exhibit process. This artist's work is in many museum collections including the Smithsonian National Museum of the American Indian, the Eiteljorg Museum of American Indian and Western Art, the Cherokee National History Museum, and the Fred Jones, Jr. Museum at OU.

Deaccessions: NC Maritime Museum

INSTITUTION: NC MARITIME MUSEUM – SOUTHPORT

1) Object Name: Flounder, Fish Mount

Source: Donation, A. L. Stewart

Date Made: 1991

General Condition Assessment: Poor

Historical Significance: A 17.5 lb flounder caught off Jay Bird Shoals at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, was professionally mounted.

Relevant Holdings in Current Collections: Only fish mount in SP collection, natural history related; locally caught in the region and with its catch citation.

Reason for Deaccession: Severely Damaged, face and tail completely eaten/destroyed by rats (Roof or Rice Marsh type) that got into the collections area.

Recommended Disposition: Physical disposal

Image/s:



Deaccessions: NC Historic Sites

Objects approved for deaccession by Historic Sites Collections Committee

1.) Accession Number: 1989.191.1



Site: NC Transportation Museum

Source: Mr. John Vashti Randall Jr.

Object Name: 1953 Plymouth Cranbrook

General Condition Assessment: Fair

Justification for Deaccession: This item is a duplicate of multiple other, better examples in the collection. The museum's collection has three similar automobiles of this era, a 1955 Nash Ambassador Custom, a 1959 Studebaker Lark Six, and another 1953 Plymouth Cranbrook, all of which are in significantly better condition and better represent the museum's interpretive needs. The Nash Ambassador and Studebaker Lark Six were historically more common and remain in better condition for display.

Proposal for Disposition: Transfer to another institution. Curators plan to reach out to at least these five museums: Kernersville Auto Museum (Kernersville, NC), McCandless Collection (Burlington, NC), Car and Carriage Caravan Museum (Luray, VA), Kansas City Auto Museum (Olathe, KS), Gilmore Car Museum (Hickory Corners, MI). If none interested, then public auction.

2.) Accession Number: HS.1998.45.1



Site: NC Transportation Museum

Source: Purchase, Mr. Jimmy L. Seamon

Object Name: 1959 Ford Edsel Corsair

General Condition Assessment: Good

Justification for Deaccession: The object is a duplicate. 1984.147.1 is also a 1959 Ford Edsel Corsair. The only difference between the two is that HS.1998.45.1 is a two-door, and 1984.147.1 is a four-door. The museum prefers the four-door version because it represents a family-sized vehicle of the late 1950s to early 1960s and is currently already on display in the 'Bumper-to-Bumper' exhibit. The two-door version does not add any new interpretive value that the four-door version does not already represent.

Proposal for Disposition: Transfer to another institution. Curators plan to reach out to at least these five museums: Kernersville Auto Museum (Kernersville, NC), McCandless Collection (Burlington, NC), Car and Carriage Caravan Museum (Luray, VA), Kansas City Auto Museum (Olathe, KS), Gilmore Car Museum (Hickory Corners, MI). If none interested, then public auction.
