

DNCR Accessions Committee Agenda For the NC Historical Commission

Prepared for the 9/6/2022 DNCR Accessions Meeting

*Reflects 6/15/2022, 7/19/2022 and 8/10/2022 NCMH Acquisitions Meetings
& NCSHS Acquisitions Committee Meeting*

Document 1 of 2 (contains highlighted sections)

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NC Museum of History

Reflects 6/15/2022, 7/19/2022 and 8/10/2022 NCMH Acquisitions Meetings

1) Receipt #: R.6453.1-.15

Object Name: collection of WWII Women’s Army Corps (WAC) items belonging to Allie Lee Dameron of Roxboro & Durham

Source: David Kurtz, Raleigh NC

Historical Significance: Allie Lee Dameron was born February 26, 1916, in Roxboro, NC, to Lonnie and Gennie Mae Satterfield Dameron. She was living in Durham prior to enlisting in the US Army Women’s Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) in September 1942 at Fort Bragg. She was sent to Des Moines, IA, for basic training and was part of the 3rd Regt WAAC under Col. Oveta Hobby. One of the other women in her company was the daughter of Chiang Kai Shek. Dameron was transferred to Fort Benjamin Harrison near Indianapolis, IN, in 1943 where she was assigned to a quartermaster unit. She later was part of a group of 36 WACs sent to Fort Oglethorpe, GA, to train for overseas service in 1944. After this she was sent to California for passage to Australia and New Guinea. Her ship, SS MONTEREY, put into Sydney briefly to pick up a contingent of Australian troops before heading on to Hollandia. It was at Hollandia while still aboard MONTEREY that Dameron and everyone else aboard learned of the death of President Roosevelt. From Hollandia she and the other WACs went by truck and airplane to Oro Bay, NG, where her job was to keep up with the movements and locations of allied ships and to report any missing or overdue. At Oro Bay she and her fellow WACs of the 76th QM Base Depot lived in a large tent with 18 cots on each side and she noted that “here we had more enemies than [just] the Japanese; the pythons that New Guinea is noted for, [and] the headhunter natives that lived nearby.”

From Oro Bay she went by ship to the Philippines by way of Port Moresby; her convoy was attacked by a Japanese submarine enroute. Arriving in the Philippines, Dameron and the WACs were housed in tents near the University of Manila. She was at Manila City Hall in August 1945 when the Japanese surrender delegation arrived to meet with Gen. Macarthur (photos of this are in her scrapbooks at State Archives of NC). Her unit was ordered to Japan after the surrender, but she had enough points to be discharged and so returned to California by ship and thence by train to Fort Bragg where she was discharged in October 1945. Dameron subsequently attended Louisburg College and Wake Forest College, graduating from the latter in 1952, on the GI Bill and was employed as a scientist at NC State. She married Vernon Kurtz in 1962, who died in 1996; four years later she married his brother Leroy Kurtz. She died March 30, 2005, in Fayetteville and is buried in Raleigh.

Relevant holdings in current collections: few WAAC/WAC items – recruiting poster; Westray Battle Boyce portrait, scrapbook, medals, & insignia; Millie Dunn Veasey uniform

Reason for collecting: Dameron left a good memoir of her WWII service and several photo albums/scrapbooks (at State Archives); her artifacts provide rotations and/or supplements to ATC exhibit

Receipt #: R.6453.1

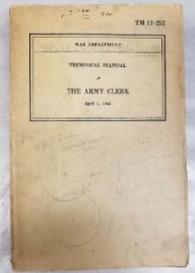
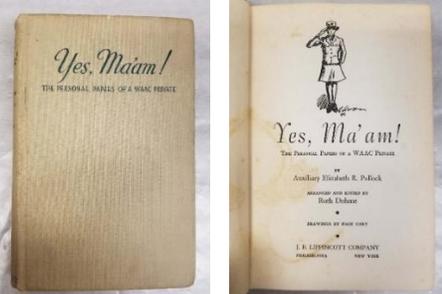
Object Name: carved carabao horns

Date Made: 1945

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: The carabao (water buffalo) is one of the most iconic elements associated with the Philippines, especially during the first half of the 20th



<p>Century. The shoulder patch of the Philippine Division of the US Army was a carabao. Carved carabao horns were very popular souvenirs with troops stationed in the Philippines during WWII and Dameron brought these back to the US upon expiration of her term of service and had them hanging over her fireplace. These would make an excellent “flair” piece in an exhibit case about WWII in the Philippines, Philippine-American relations, or Filipino culture.</p>	 <p>(detail)</p> <p>(detail)</p>
<p>Receipt #: R.6453.2 Object Name: WAC purse Date Made: ca. 1942 Reason for collecting & Potential Use: Every WAC was issued a purse/handbag for their personal items as part of their uniform. Excellent item to include in the WWII “Women in Uniform” section of ATC (with other small items of Dameron’s).</p>	 <p>(detail inside flap)</p>
<p>Receipt #: R.6453.3 Object Name: shadowbox of WWII WAC insignia & decorations Date Made: 1942-1945 Reason for collecting & Potential Use: Includes various WAC insignia and decorations (including Women’s Army Corps Service Medal ribbon) typical of a WAC serving in Pacific during WWII. Excellent item to include in the WWII “Women in Uniform” section of ATC (with other small items of Dameron’s).</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6453.4 Object Name: desk nameplate Date Made: 1942-1945 Reason for collecting & Potential Use: Used by donor during her service in New Guinea and the Philippines.</p>	

<p>Receipt #: R.6453.5 Object Name: Army tech manual TM 12-252 <i>The Army Clerk</i> Date Made: 1943 Reason for collecting & Potential Use: Issued to donor to explain duties of an Army clerk.</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6453.6 Object Name: book – <i>Yes Ma'am: The Personal Papers of a WAAC Private</i> Date Made: 1943 Reason for collecting & Potential Use: An early publication (1943) about the life of a soldier in the Women's Army Corps.</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6453.7 Object Name: compact Date Made: ca. 1942</p>	 
<p>Receipt #: R.6453.8 & 9 Object Name: WAAC patches Date Made: 1942-43 Reason for collecting & Potential Use: Insignia used for only 14 months during existence of Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (1942-1943) and so only earliest enlistees would have worn this insignia.</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6453.10 Object Name: bracelet Date Made: ca. 1945 Reason for collecting & Potential Use: Either made by or purchased by Dameron while serving in Pacific during WWII.</p>	

<p>Receipt #: R.6453.11 Object Name: bracelet Date Made: 1942-1945 Reason for collecting & Potential Use: Sweetheart charm bracelet typical of a gift given to or by WWII soldiers.</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6453.12-14 Object Name: WAC insignia Date Made: ca. 1942/3</p>	

2) Receipt #: R.6334

Source: Donation: Mr. Jeremy Collins

Object Names: George Perry Floyd, Jr. Funeral Program- Raeford, NC June 2020

Historic Significance: George Floyd was born in Fayetteville, North Carolina but his death became synonymous to modern lynching and police brutality. Videos of Floyd’s brutal death at the hands of Minneapolis, MN police sparked worldwide outrage and further galvanized the Black Lives Matter (BLM) movement.

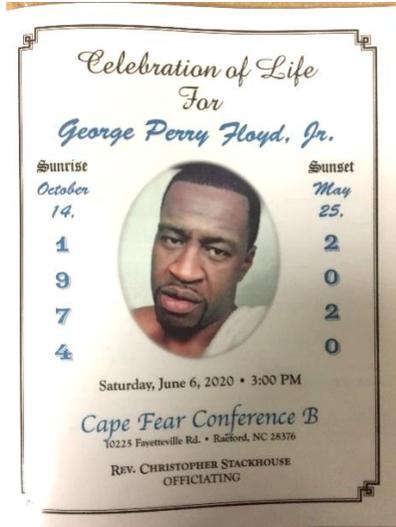
George Perry Floyd, Jr. was born and raised in Cumberland County until middle school when his father passed away. Floyd’s mother re-married and relocated to Houston, TX where he graduated high school. A standout student athlete, Floyd enrolled at South Florida Community College but did not graduate. Unable to secure gainful employment, George Floyd moved to Minneapolis, MN where he worked in security until covid-19 led to unemployment. On May 25th, 2020, Floyd was suspected of passing a counterfeit \$20 that led to Minneapolis Police kneeling on his neck in full public view as he died gasping “I Can’t Breathe!”

Dimensions: 11”x17” laminated/ folded funeral program with 8 ½” x 11 laminated insert

Date: 2020

Relevant Holdings in Current Collection: None, no other lynching related objects in collection

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: This item is unique in that no other repository will have a “George Floyd Funeral Program” from North Carolina. There was another “homegoing” also held in Houston, TX for Floyd. Many news outlets incorrectly state that Floyd was born in Texas, instead of North Carolina. This item is slated for use in the updated online Civil Rights exhibit.



3) **Receipt #:** R.6484.1-.11

Object Name: Topps Desert Storm trading cards, Series 2 “Victory Series” – 2 unopened boxes of 36 packs of 8 cards & 1 sticker, 8 loose cards & 1 sticker

Source: Steven Moskos, Felton PA

Date Made: 1991

Historical Significance: Drawing on the popularity of baseball cards in the late 1980s and early 1990s, Topps and several other trading card manufacturers produced cards featuring key people and weapons/equipment involved in the 1st Gulf War. The US led a coalition of troops from 35 countries against Saddam Hussein and Iraq, following that country’s invasion of neighboring Kuwait in August 1990. DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM was the largest military alliance since WWII. The campaign to expel Iraqi forces from Kuwait began in mid-January 1991 and lasted until the end of February. Much of the war was viewed live on television either via journalists embedded with troops, or reporters stationed in Baghdad and elsewhere. Topps produced a total of 264 cards and 44 stickers in three series: Ser 1 “Coalition for Peace”; Ser 2 “Victory Series”; Set 3 “Homecoming Series”. Cards included President George H. W. Bush, Generals Colin Powell and Norman Schwarzkopf, Dick Cheney, Mikhail Gorbachev, Saddam Hussein, and a wide variety of weapons, vehicles, and equipment used.

Relevant holdings in current collections: numerous homefront items and uniforms/equipment used in Iraq/Kuwait, but none of these cards

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: use in Gulf War section of new ATC exhibit





4) **Receipt #:** R.6486.1 2 Two Paintings

Source: donation, Alexis Lavine, 1218 Westridge Road, Greensboro NC 27410
336-288-8075 alexislavineartist@gmail.com

Historical Significance: documentation of NC citizens response to COVID.

Relevant holdings in current collections: Not represented in museum collection

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: acquisition of objects in response to the rapid collection initiative in response to COVID.

The COVID virus has had numerous serious implications for museums and artists alike such as closing museums and cancelling artist’s gallery shows, art classes, and public events. Both entities have had to adapt to survive.

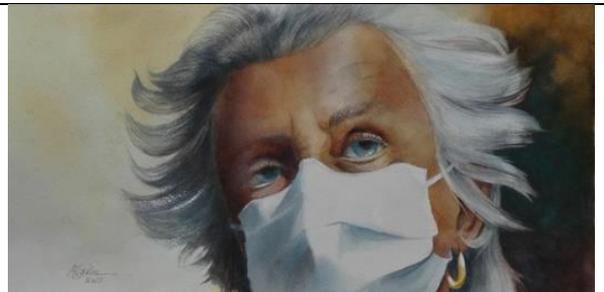
For example, Alexis began teaching classes online for financial security, something she had never done before.

Face masks--mask wearing promoted by NC and US public health agencies as protocol to prevent/slow down spread of the virus--as pictured on the self-portrait, became a universal symbol and a central motif incorporated by artists and institutions.

*These watercolors could be used in various exhibits highlighting women artists, artist responses to international crises, and NC public health.

.1 Self Portrait of Ms. Lavine

I felt compelled one day to paint my portrait with a face mask on, expressing my resolve to protect myself and the people around me. In spite of the slight discomfort and unpleasantness of the mask, I felt it was important to adhere to recommendations and protocols, to be respectful and careful. I still do.



<p>Once this was complete, I decided to offer my painting as an example to my students. I used my self-portrait as a springboard to teach them about facial anatomy, designing and drawing portraits, and expressing something about their chosen subjects' personalities and attitudes, but mostly (in this case) through their eyes. 8" x 16" watercolor on cold pressed paper, 2020</p>	 <p>Artist's Studio</p>
<p>.2 watercolor of artist washing hands, c. 2020</p> <p>This painting is obviously not part of the face mask series. But, it is another of my painterly responses to the pandemic. These are my hands, which I decided to paint one day, as i was lathering up. My bathroom does not have a window in this location, but I added the window and all the green outside of it, to suggest some hopefulness, in the midst of all of the crazy, scary, confusing events going on in the outside world. "Wash" watercolor, 15 x15", 2020</p>	

5) **Receipt #:** R. 6480.1 scrapbook of chair designs, c.1940

Source: Found in collection, originally refuse from Heritage Home Group LLC closing in 2018.

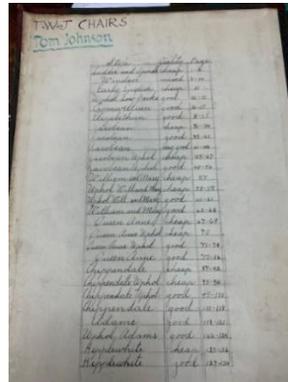
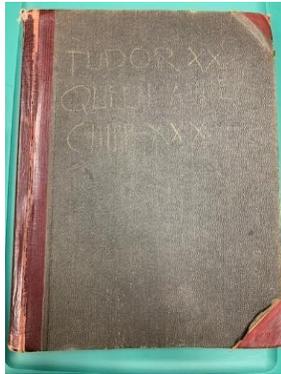
Historical Significance: Originally handmade at Thomasville Chair Co. by Thomas W Johnson, lead designer for TCC. TCC gave Thomasville the moniker *Chair City* and *Chair Capital of the South*.

Relevant holdings in current collections: Not represented in museum collection

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: Thomasville Chair Co (1904-2007) TCC produced the largest quantity of chairs per day in the US. A few years after they began the factory, TCC manufactured up to 1000 chairs per day! The 'Biggest Chair in the World' erected in 1922 was in honor of TCC. Another chair—a replica of a Duncan Phyfe chair-- was erected in 1950, designed by Thomas 'Tom' W. Johnson, lead designer for TCC.

Early NC furniture ephemera is rare as most was discarded in the refuse when materials became obsolete.

This is a rare surviving example of early NC furniture industry history.



6) Receipt #: R.5839.1-11 Jugtown Pottery pieces

Source: donation, Lynn Tucker, Raleigh, NC

Historical Significance: Jugtown Pottery, Seagrove begun by Jacques and Julianna Busbee, manufactured the first art pottery in NC. Many of the designs were taken from traditional NC wares and ancient Chinese forms. Jugtown Pottery, early on and still today, is synonymous with NC pottery all over the US and the world.

Relevant holdings in current collections: Forms/glazes not represented in museum collection

Reason for collecting & Potential Use:

The pottery in this collection was featured in the exhibition Jugtown Pottery 100 Years. All forms and glazes are either early (first half of the 20th C), rare, or turned by a specific potter.

<p>1) small lead glaze vase signed by Ben Owen Sr. 1938</p> 	<p>2)unusual small early form bowl lead glaze</p> 
<p>3) unusual form small vase with sign wave, possibly by JH Owen, salt glaze</p> 	<p>4) small. Catfish figurine by Charlie Moore</p> 
<p>5) early coiled baking dish, lead glaze</p> 	<p>6) early small lotus bowl salt glaze with cobalt accents</p> 

<p>7) early small offering bowl, Chinese Blue glaze</p> 	<p>8) early small dragon vase with rosettes, Chinese Blue glaze</p> 
<p>9) early small frogskin glaze personal flask/jug</p> 	<p>10) early small Chinese Edo form salt glaze vase</p> 
<p>11 early small low bowl experimental white/black ankle glaze</p> 	

7) **Receipt #:** 6529.1 yellow pine corner cupboard c. 1845

Source: Donation, Dr. John E. Fleming, Ohio

Historical Significance: This corner cupboard was gifted to Dr. Fleming’s ancestors (Alfred and Clarissa Fleming) who were enslaved by the Avery and Caldwell families of Western, NC.

NOTE: Alfred did not take his enslaver’s last name as was often typical. After emancipation, Alfred chose Fleming as his surname.

Clarissa was enslaved by Hannah Caldwell who was the mother of Governor Tod Caldwell, governor during Reconstruction.

Alfred was enslaved by Moulton Avery of Magnolia Farm, located on the West side of Morganton.

Hannah Caldwell had her Episcopal priest marry Alfred and Clarissa in her living room with the marriage being recorded in the Parrish church on March 12, 1848. It is believed Hannah gifted the cupboard to the couple at emancipation for their home in downtown Morganton (which still stands).

Alfred’s ancestor can be traced back to Tamishan, who was brought to America in the 18th century. Western NC documented African American artifacts are rare survivors. Alfred and Clarissa’s documented stories are even rarer.

Based on the rarity of this story and supporting documentary evidence, the curator believes this piece should be a featured object in future versions of the Story of NC exhibit.



8) **Receipt #:** R.6525.1-.2

Object Name: Chairs used in the Senate (.1) and Cabinet (.2) by Elizabeth Dole

Source: Donation, Mrs. Elizabeth Dole (Agent: Amy Knotts Bauguess)

Date Made: c. 1975-1985

Historical Significance: Mary Elizabeth Dole served in the Nixon, Reagan, and Bush presidential administrations, holding multiple offices and running multiple successful campaigns. Under the Reagan administration, Dole was the first woman appointed United States Secretary of Transportation (1983 to 1987). In this role, she was the first woman to serve as the head of a branch of the United States Military, as the United States Coast Guard was under the Department of Transportation at the time. She was also appointed by Reagan to chair task forces that sought to reform federal and state laws to ensure equal rights for women.

Dole then served as United States Secretary of Labor from 1989 to 1990 under George H. W. Bush; she is the first woman to serve in two different Cabinet positions in the administrations of two presidents. Her tenure as both U.S. Transportation Secretary and U.S. Labor Secretary focused heavily on improving public safety and workplace safety and health. This chair (R.6525.2) was used by Dole at the White House in the Cabinet Room while in these positions (there are plaques on the back denoting each position).

After an unsuccessful bid for the Republican presidential nomination in 2000, Dole returned home to Salisbury, NC, to seek election to the U.S. Senate after the retirement of Republican Jesse Helms. Despite not living in the state over the previous 40 years, Dole won the Republican primary with 80 percent of the vote, then defeated Democrat Erskine Bowles in the November General Election. Her election to the Senate marked the first time the spouse of a former Senator was elected to the Senate from a different state from that of their spouse. She was also North Carolina's first female U.S. Senator.

In November 2004, following Republican gains in the United States Senate, Dole narrowly edged out Senator Norm Coleman of Minnesota for the post of chairman of the National Republican Senatorial Committee, becoming the first woman to act as chair of the NRSC (she was replaced following the 2006 midterms). Dole lost her re-election campaign in 2008 to Democrat Kay Hagan. Dole served as senator from 2003-2009 and used this chair (R.6252.1) while on the Senate floor; it bears a plaque reading "Mrs. Dole."

As the Washington Post noted, "[there is a] little-noticed House practice allowing members to buy furniture at 10 percent to 50 percent of its cost, depending on the furniture's age. One member was set to buy leather chairs for \$4.80 each, couches for \$23 and mahogany desks for \$60. The House clerk's

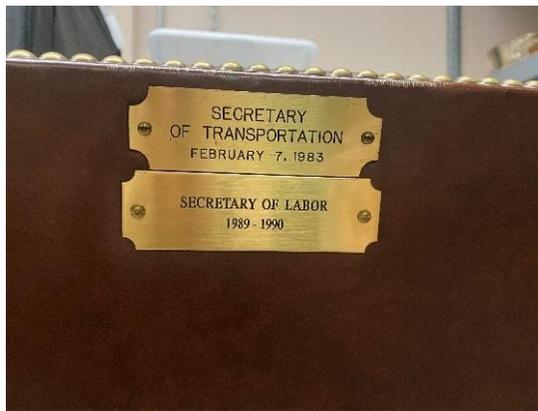
office said the low prices were based on a General Services Administration schedule of depreciated furniture. [...] In the Senate, however, the practice is different. Senators who leave must pay "replacement cost" for furniture, according to Elliott Carroll, executive assistant to the architect of the Capitol. For example, the price for a senator's chair was \$325 and his desk \$800." (February 6, 1989).

Relevant holdings in current collections: The collection contains a few items related to Elizabeth Dole's political career, including a pinback button and lawn sign (2003.9.1-.2) and bumper sticker (2003.39.1) from Elizabeth Dole's 2002 U.S. Senate Campaign; two lawn signs (2011.9.3 and 2016.55.23), an anti-Dole pamphlet (2014.13.17), and a pro-Dole flier (2016.55.24) from her 2008 re-election campaign; and a bumper sticker and pin (2022.10.1-.2) related to her short-lived presidential campaign in 1999-2000. The collection does not contain materials related to her Cabinet positions.

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: These chairs represent the earlier years of Dole's political career and how she distinctly connected her career to her hometown of Salisbury, North Carolina. They help explore the role of women in politics on both state and national scales. They could potentially be used in an exhibition showcasing NC women in politics.



Senate (.2)



Cabinet (.1)



9) **Receipt #:** R.6520.1

Object Name: Richardson's Magneto-Galvanic Battery Pendant

Source: Donation, Anne Andrews

Date Made: 1880-1900

Historical Significance:

This Richardson's Magneto-Galvanic Battery Pendant was created by A.M. Richardson and Company in New York based on the patent created by Edward P. Caldwell on February 3, 1880. It was marketed as "the foe of disease" and "friend of humanity" as a cure for dyspepsia, "rheumatic troubles", kidney disease, back pain, and even "nervous debility." It was advertised as infusing nerves with electricity in order to "purify the blood" and "give vitality and strength to the nervous system." It was claimed that, through contact with the body, the battery could heal ailments using current created by different conductive metals in the pendant. The pendant itself is composed of 15 individual small copper, zinc, brass, and nickel disks.

The pendant is part of the late 19th- century rise in popularity of medicinal galvanism (the therapeutic use of electric currents). The discovery and application of electricity were exciting developments in the 19th century, and electricity was thought to be the fundamental driving force for life. The pendant is also related to other homeopathic remedies which gained in popularity at the time, such as nostrums (e.g., snake oil), pills, salves, and burnables or smudges. Similar metallic curative jewelry is still being sold today, though FDA regulations mean they cannot claim direct health benefits as was done by Richardson's Galvanic Battery.

This example was offered to the museum by Anne Andrews, who discovered the battery while going through a box from her grandparents' house in Hillsborough. Her family is a long line of Hillsborough physicians, and the pendant may have belonged to the donor's grandfather Thomas Milton Arrasmith, Sr. (1867-1938) who had moved to North Carolina from Kentucky in the 1890's on the advice of his doctors that he needed a healthier climate for his rheumatoid arthritis from which he suffered for much of his life.

Relevant holdings in current collections:

We do not have any similar items in the collection, though we do have other items related to herbalism (e.g., mortars and pestles) and homeopathic remedies (a book (1983.140.3), healing crystals and pearls (1997.101.1-9)); there are also pseudo-pharmaceuticals in the collection from the time period to provide additional context, such as snake oils (1982.150.1760; 1982.150.1762; 1982.150.1934; 1997.63.1).

Reason for collecting & Potential Use:

This pendant would complement other homeopathic items in the collection and build the folk medicine collection. It will also likely be used in the new Story of North Carolina exhibition to discuss medicinal practices in North Carolina all the way from Indigenous groups to GlaxoSmithKline.



10) **PROPOSED ACQUISITION:**

Receipt # R.6482.1-4 Figurine and Furniture Industry Promotional Items

Source: Donation, Michael A. Ausbon, NCMOH

Receipt #: R. 6482.1

ceramic 'Mountain Man' figurine, c. 1950-1970

Historical Significance: In 1830, King Louis Philippe of France called Appalachian people the "scum of America." In 1935, Arnold Toynbee, English historian and professor called the Appalachian people "barbarians." Comics, music, radio, and literature reinforced the negative stereotypes.

Tourist hotels in Asheville like the Mountaineer and the Wigwam Motel supported the negative/derogatory characterization of Mountain residents. Characterizations of a so called 'Hillbilly' or 'Briar Hopper' at one time, were even considered acceptable and funny. TV perpetuated this negative stereotype to all Americans through shows like the Beverly Hillbillies and the Andy Griffith Show. This perpetuated the myth for millions of Americans in their living rooms! Tourist trinkets embodied this hurtful imagery.

NOTE: Similar tourist memorabilia portrayed the Cherokee people (in NC) and other cultural groups throughout America in an unfavorable light.

Relevant holdings in current collections: Not represented in museum collection

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: Mountain residents did not suffer institutionalized racism as Blacks, but they were certainly discriminated against.



When Appalachian families moved to Chicago c. 1958 for work, they were called a “plague of locusts,” “urban invaders,” and described as “regular partakers of incest and statutory rape.”

In Detroit, Michigan, 21% of the residents ranked Hillbillies and Poor Southern whites second only to gangsters and criminals as the most undesirable citizens for the city. They ranked above foreigners and Blacks. Restaurants would not serve so called “Hillbillies.” They were also denied employment because of their perceived cultural label.

*This object could be used relating to exhibits on cultural and social history of NC, tourism, systemic discrimination, regional history and myths, and “cultural strip mining.”

Receipt #: R.6482.2

Myrtle Desk Christmas pamphlet, c. 1929

Historical Significance: Myrtle Desk Co. (1899-late 1980’s) was the largest manufacturer in the US of wooden desks. Later merged with Alma Desk. They became the largest manufacturer of office furniture in the world. Even though they merged, each company had their own sales force.

Relevant holdings in current collections: Not represented in museum collection

Reason for collecting & Potential Use:

Myrtle Desk was one of the first furniture companies run by a woman, Myrtle Furr Hayworth Barthmair. After husband Charles died in 1928, she successfully managed both companies from 1928-1980.

Myrtle was inducted into the Furniture Hall of Fame in 2021.

Early NC furniture ephemera is rare as most was discarded in the refuse when materials became obsolete.

This is a rare surviving advertising example of early NC furniture industry history.



Receipt #: R.6482.3

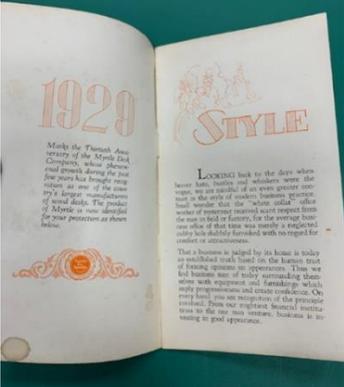
Myrtle Desk Co. small catalog, c. 1929

Historical Significance: Myrtle Desk Co. (1899-late1980’s) was the largest manufacturer in the US of wood desks. Later merged with Alma Desk. They became the largest manufacturer of office furniture in the world. Even though they merged, each company had their own sales force.

Relevant holdings in current collections: Not represented in museum collection

Reason for collecting & Potential Use:



<p>Myrtle Desk was one of the first furniture companies run by a woman, Myrtle Furr Hayworth Barthmair. After husband Charles died in 1928, she successfully managed both companies from 1928-1980.</p> <p>Myrtle was inducted into the Furniture Hall of Fame in 2021.</p> <p>Early NC furniture ephemera is rare as most was discarded in the refuse when materials became obsolete.</p> <p>This is a rare surviving advertising example of early NC furniture industry history.</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R. 6482.4 Postcard, c. 1951-1961</p> <p>Historical Significance: The postcard depicts the 2nd monument to Thomasville, NC's, known at the time as the 'World's Largest Duncan Phyfe Chair' erected in 1950. Erected in recognition of Thomasville Chair Co. who made the largest number of chairs per day in the US. Gave the city the moniker <i>Chair City</i> and <i>Chair Capital of the South</i>. The chair, 30' tall and 10' 6" wide, is constructed of steel and concrete.</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections: Not represented in museum collection</p> <p>Reason for collecting & Potential Use: A roadside destination for tourists for Thomasville and NC. It attracted business for the city and promoted the furniture industry in the state. Lyndon Johnson grabbed national attention as he stood in the seat of the chair as he campaigned for President in 1960. The image is thought to feature Thomas W Johnson, the chair's lead designer.</p> <p>*Planned for furniture exhibit. May also be used for NC tourism and industry exhibits.</p>	 

11) **Receipt #:** R.6515.1

Object Name: overshot coverlet

Source: Catherine Kluttz-Hile, donor

Date Made: ca. 1870

Historical Significance: This 3-panel rose-pattern overshot coverlet is associated with members of the Kluttz and Holshouser Families of Rowan County —specifically Sarah Camilla Fisher Kluttz (1843–1934) or Laura C. Miller Holshouser (1838–1903) ca. 1870. Overshot weaving was widespread in rural North Carolina in the mid-19th century, and this coverlet is a fine example in excellent condition.

Relevant holdings in current collections: We have a sizeable collection of overshot coverlets already, but this one is in very good condition with good provenance and would be ready to exhibit. This piece would be an asset to our overall coverlet collection as we continue to cull pieces in poor condition with no provenance.

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: This coverlet is in exhibitable condition, has solid family history, and would be a great addition to any exhibit pertaining to NC craft (we'll be showing overshots in the NC A-Z exhibit), rural life, textiles, women, and a variety of other topics.



12) **Receipt #:** R.5239.1-5

Object Name: peignoir, teddy, swimsuit, sachet, sachet

Source: Thomas and Helen Rhyne, Jr., donors

Date Made: 1915–1925

General Condition Assessment: good

Value Estimate: \$250

Historical Significance: These items were selected from over 35 pieces of Marie Kendall Rhyne's (1900–1997) trousseau and college-era clothing. From Shelby, Marie Kendall graduated from Women's College (now UNCG) in 1920. She taught second grade in Charlotte for a few years before marrying Thomas Rhyne in 1923. She had two children and was active in the Lutheran Church.

Relevant holdings in current collections: We have other trousseau items from this period in our collection, so I only selected a few from this sizeable assortment of items. The peignoir is striking with its violet sash adorned with faux pansies, and the teddy is ornate. The swimsuit will be useful in interpreting early twentieth century leisure, and the sachets could be used in a grouping with the other items to interpret rites of passage/trousseaux.

Reason for collecting & Potential Use:

Together, these items allow us to interpret the life of a college-educated young woman from the early 20th century, they speak to the cultural significance of amassing a collection of prized textiles prior to marriage.



13) **Receipt #: R.6513.1-**

Source: Donation, Ken Howard

Collection of Sports Memorabilia

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: To collect items from a North Carolina team and from a historic North Carolina sports matchup.

Receipt #: R.6513.1

Object Name: 2022 NCAA Men's Basketball Final Four souvenir program/book

Date Made: 2022

Historical Significance: The 2022 NCAA Men's Basketball Final Four was not the first time UNC and Duke had appeared in a Final Four together (1991), but it marked the first time that the longtime rivals had ever played each other in a NCAA tournament. It was also the first Final Four game under UNC's new head coach Hubert Davis and the final game of head coach Mike Krzyzewski's 42-year career at Duke.

The sold-out game took place on April 2, 2022 at the Superdome in New Orleans with tickets on the front row



<p>being resold for as much as \$27,000 each. North Carolinian Eric Church canceled a sold-out concert in Texas to attend the game.</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6513.2 Object Name: Gameday map, 2022 NCAA Men’s Final Four Tournament Date Made: 2022 Relevant holdings in current collections: Various UNC, Duke memorabilia items</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6513.3 Object Name: Souvenir Towel, 2022 NCAA Men’s Final Four Tournament Date Made: 2022 See .1</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6513.4 Object Name: Pass with Lanyard, 2022 NCAA Men’s Final Four Tournament Date Made: 2022</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6513.5 Object Name: Pair of Blue Bead Necklaces, 2022 NCAA Men’s Final Four Tournament Date Made: 2022</p>	

14) **Receipt #: R.6504.1-7**

Collection of Photographs and Record of Homer Briarhopper

Source: Donation, Larry Mangum

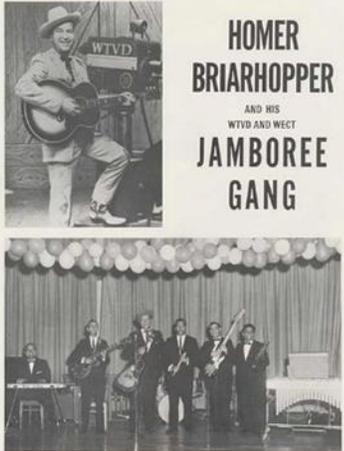
Historical Significance: As a young man, Homer Drye performed with The Briarhoppers, the first house band at Charlotte’s WBT radio station. After serving in World War II, Homer moved to Raleigh, officially changed his last name to “Briarhopper,” and performed on local television variety shows, opened a successful nightclub, and toured regionally.

While in Raleigh, he led the folk and bluegrass band The Dixie Dudes, who were active from the 1940s to the mid-1950s. Homer is on the left.

Relevant holdings in current collections: Homer Briarhopper’s suit; other bluegrass records

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: To add to our music and photograph collection

<p>Receipt #: R.6504.1 Object Name: Photograph of Homer Briarhopper (The Dixie Dudes) Date Made: Ca. 1940s</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6504.2 Object Name: Photo of Homer Briarhopper Source: Donation, Larry Mangum Date Made: Ca. 1960s Relevant holdings in current collections: We have Homer Briarhopper’s Nudie Cohn suit in our collection- similar to this one he’s wearing in the photograph.</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6504.3 Object Name: Photograph of Homer and his brother Crawford Drye Date Made: Ca. 1950s Historical Significance: Homer came from a musical family. Homer can be seen on the right with a guitar and his brother Crawford on upright bass.</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6504.4 Object Name: Photograph of Homer Briarhopper (seated) and other family members Date Made: Ca. 1970s</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6504.5 Object Name: Photo of a group of musicians; Homer’s father Benton is first on the left. Date Made: Ca. 1920s</p>	

<p>Receipt #: R.6504.6 Object Name: Program Date Made: Ca. 1960s Historical Significance: Homer appeared on many television shows in the Raleigh area throughout the 1950s, 60s, and 70s. For example, “Daybreak with Homer Briarhopper” aired on WRAL-TV weekday mornings from 6:00 to 7:00 am and featured country music, farm updates, and skits. The WTVD Jamboree Gang aired on Saturday nights and Homer and other musicians would perform.</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6504.7 Object Name: Record, Homer Briarhopper and his Dixie Dudes Date Made: 1947</p>	

15) **Receipt #:** R.6523.1-.2

Object Name: Buttons, “North Carolinians Working Together to Stop AIDS”

Source: Donation, Michael A. Ausbon

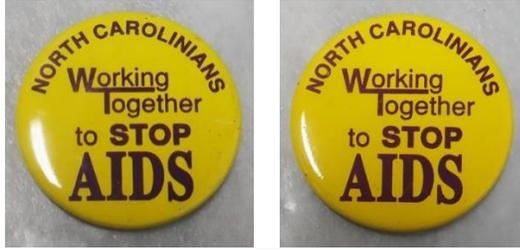
Date Made: ca. 1985-1995

Historical Significance: By the late 1980s, Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) was considered the “number one threat to public health.” HIV/AIDS primarily affected gay men, intravenous drug users, immigrants, and minorities. The government’s failure to acknowledge the disease and issue help to those who were affected, was largely met with organizations calling for awareness and activists fighting for the rights of individuals. Although there was more awareness about the disease in the mid-1980s, people affected had to deal with misconceptions, hostility toward them, and at times being barred from certain activities/places. To raise awareness, groups begin speaking about the virus and used buttons, pamphlets, and other ephemera, like these two from North Carolinians Working Together to Stop AIDS, which were used in the eastern part of the state during the late 1980s/early 1990s.

The virus was one of the leading causes of deaths in North Carolina as well as the country. Although studies have shown that the virus affected individuals described above, it affected many age groups, ethnic groups, and both genders. Over 40 years later and AIDS/HIV is still prevalent. Some statistics in 2019 show that there were over 33,000 people living with HIV in the state. Of those about 1300 had been newly diagnosed within the year. HIV/AIDS is still prevalent in the state and raising awareness is important, even with new preventative medications that are available. Progress has been made but more work is needed to help eradicate this disease.

Relevant holdings in current collections: We have a large selection of buttons in the collection but none that speak directly to the rights of LGBTQIA+ residents of North Carolina. We currently do not have many artifacts that contribute to the understanding of this community, especially during the AIDS crisis.

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: Collecting and bringing these two buttons into our collection is an important step toward making the museum’s collection a reflection of the diversity of the state. One of these buttons will be used in the upcoming exhibit, *Signs of the Times*, and can also be used in future exhibits about North Carolina communities, LGBTQIA+ organizations, and the history of the HIV/AIDS crisis in the state and nationally.



16) Receipt #: R.6524.1

Object Name: hat, “No Hate in our State”

Source: Donation, Katie Edwards

Date Made: ca. 2016

Historical Significance: In 2016, House Bill 2 (HB2) was passed, which was a law that required individuals to use bathrooms that reflected the gender designated on their birth certificate. In protest of the bill, high profile performing artists cancelled concerts and appearances. The Dixie Chicks, now known as The Chicks, instead of cancelling their shows in Charlotte and Raleigh, decided to use their voice to raise concerns about the bill while at the same time giving out trucker hats with the motto “No Hate in our State” to each person in attendance. In a statement at their concert which was quoted in Rolling Stone magazine, Natalie Maines (lead singer) asked the crowd “We have a favor to ask: Since we didn’t cancel our show – you’re also the only state we bought gifts for – could you pull out the hats that we gave you? Because we love to support positivity. Peace and love.”

Relevant holdings in current collections: We have many hats in the collection but none that speak to the opposition of HB2 and the connection with an internationally known country music group.

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: This hat will fill in a hole in the collection by speaking toward LGBTQIA+ issues, political issues, and laws that have been passed by the state that has caused a firestorm of issues (loss of money from concerts, travel, etc). This hat can be used in the upcoming *Signs of the Times* exhibit.



17) Receipt #: R.6519.1-3, .5, .7-.15

Object Name: Korean War uniform & militaria, James A. Wight I Corps staff

Source: Amy W. Eckel, Pennington, NJ

Date Made: ca. 1952

Historical Significance: James Allen Wight Sr. was born February 9, 1929, in Knoxville and grew up in TN. He met his future wife Grace Bryant Hendricks of Lexington, NC, while both were attending Carson-Newman College in Jefferson City, TN. After graduating in 1950, Wight was hired as a teacher in Laurinburg; however, only a few months after beginning this job, he was drafted. He and Grace were married in November, two weeks before he was to report for duty at Fort Bragg. His initial assignment was as a cook in the Signal Corps; the story he told his family about why his tenure as a cook was very short-lived is that he confused salt for sugar when preparing breakfast for a group of officers. When the Army determined to put an end to his culinary career, they discovered that he was fluent in both French and Greek and so reassigned him as a HQ clerk. Wight subsequently was sent to Korea at an unknown time and assigned as a translator and clerk to I Corps HQ. He remained at HQ, rising to TSgt and Chief Clerk, until late 1952 when he was discharged from active duty but remained in the Army Reserve for 5 years. He then went to UNC-CH on the GI Bill and for next 35 years was a social worker in Davidson, Anson, Orange, Craven, and Wake counties and taught part-time at UNC-CH, Fayetteville State, and UNC-W. He died July 25, 2009.

Relevant holdings in current collections: very few Korean War artifacts

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: use in Korea section of ATC



R.6519.1 – Ike jacket



R.6519.2 – trousers



R.6519.3 – shirt



R.6519.5 – tie

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R.6519.7 – cap



R.6519.8 – belt



R.6519.9 – boots



R.6519.10 – gloves



R.6519.11 – handkerchief/scarf



R.6519.12 – dog tags



R.6519.13 – ID card



R.6519.14 – XV Corps patch (Wight's Army Reserve unit)



R.6519.15 – I Corps patch

Beginning of Multiple Collections Donated to the Museum of History from the Museum of History Foundation. Funds were provided to the Foundation for the purchase of these items by the Federal Department of Defense, with grant funds from the World War II 75th Anniversary Project. These collections are highlighted in red and were collected because of their NC and World War II connections.

18) Receipt #: R.6456.1

Object Name: Camp Sutton sweetheart pillowcase

Source: Donation from NC Museum of History Foundation, agent- DOD WWII Grant funds

Date Made: ca. 1942

Historical Significance: Camp Sutton was one of the major training bases in NC during WWII, operating 1942-1945. It was named for Frank Sutton, a Union County resident killed in 1941 over Libya while flying with the Royal Canadian Air Force. The base occupied nearly 2,300 acres outside of Monroe where approximately 16,000 men trained. Primarily an engineer training facility other units also underwent training there as well, and a POW camp was located on the grounds as well. Little remains of the WWII base today.

Relevant holdings in current collections: 1 other Sutton pillowcase (different pattern) – 2014.40.1

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: To add to holdings related to military bases in NC and can be exhibited to illustrate such.



19) Receipt #: R.6457.1-.6

Object Name: collection of 6 items, 5 used at Fort Bragg by Pvt. Perry Grubb during WWII

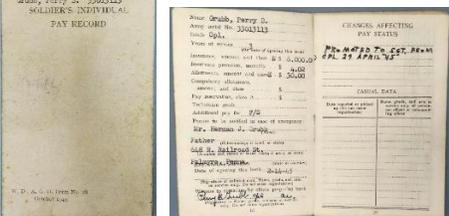
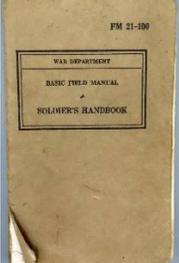
Source: Donation from NC Museum of History Foundation, agent- DOD WWII Grant funds

Date Made: 1941-1945, 1970s

Historical Significance: Used by Pvt. Perry B. Grubb of Palmyra, PA, while stationed at Fort Bragg ca. 1942. Grubb was a farmer before and after the war; he later transferred to the Army Air Forces.

Relevant holdings in current collections: very little from WWII-era Bragg

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: To add to holdings related to military bases in NC and can be exhibited to illustrate such.

<p>R.6457.1 – Army Specialist Corps ID badge – some rust on edges <u>Date Made:</u> 1941-1945</p>	
<p>R.6457.2 – Ft. Bragg pass card – VERY wrinkled/warped <u>Date Made:</u> 1941-1945</p>	
<p>R.6457.3 – Pay Record – some foxing, good overall <u>Date Made:</u> 1941-1945</p>	
<p>R.6457.4 – vehicle operation instructions – fold creases, minor foxing <u>Date Made:</u> 1941-1945</p>	
<p>R.6457.5 – field manual – damage to cover & spine at lower left <u>Date Made:</u> 1941-1945</p>	

20) Receipt #: R.6458.1

Object Name: 78th Infantry Division patch

Source: Donation from NC Museum of History Foundation, agent- DOD WWII Grant funds

Date Made: ca. 1942

Historical Significance: 78th Infantry Division was the main unit stationed at Camp Butner, north of Durham, during WWII. The 78th was initially a replacement pool, then redesignated as a training division before being redesignated again as a combat unit destined for field service in Europe. It spent 125 days in combat and participated in three major campaigns in the ETO, then performed occupation duty in Berlin before its inactivation in June 1946.

Relevant holdings in current collections: photos of Butner; nothing artifact-wise re 78th Inf Div

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: One of the units that spent considerable time at a NC training base during WWII; use to illustrate Camp Butner.



21) Receipt #: R.6459.1

Object Name: submarine warning flag

Source: Donation from NC Museum of History Foundation, agent- DOD WWII Grant funds

Date Made: ca. 1940

Historical Significance: Submarine Warning Flags were flown by submarine tenders to indicate the presence of friendly subs operating in the area to warn other vessels to give a wide berth and remain on the lookout for subs that may surface (pre-SONAR).

Relevant holdings in current collections: none

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: to illustrate variety of vessels in US Navy during WWII, and represent NC sailors who served aboard submarines and sub tenders



22) Receipt #: R.6461.1

Object Name: matchbook, Navy Pre-Flight School UNC-Chapel Hill

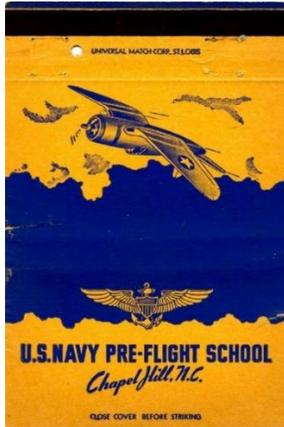
Source: Donation from NC Museum of History Foundation, agent- DOD WWII Grant funds

Date Made: ca. 1942

Historical Significance: The Navy Pre-Flight School was established at UNC-CH in February 1942 (one of 4 created) and operated until October 1945. The Naval Aviation Cadets at UNC-CH were known as the "Cloudbusters," and included future Presidents Gerald Ford and George H. W. Bush and Ted Williams of the Boston Red Sox. Approximately 18,000 naval personnel passed through Chapel Hill either as cadets or support personnel, including the Navy B-1 Band.

Relevant holdings in current collections: photos, no artifacts

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: one of the main military training facilities in NC in WWII



23) Receipt #: R.6462.1

Object Name: postcard, Camp Mackall post HQ (unused)

Source: Donation from NC Museum of History Foundation, agent- DOD WWII Grant funds

Date Made: ca. 1943

Historical Significance: Camp Mackall was the Army's main Airborne training facility during WWII. Construction began on Camp Hoffman in November 1942, which was renamed Camp Mackall in February 1943 after Pvt. John Thomas Mackall, 509th PIR, who was killed during Operation TORCH - the first American paratrooper to be killed in combat. The base comprises approx 65,000 acres in Scotland and Richmond counties, between Southern Pines and Fayetteville, and was the first large post for airborne troops. The 11th, 13th, and 17th Airborne divisions all were formed at Mackall during the war, and the 82nd and 101st trained there. Mackall served as the Army's only glider training base during the war and was the HQ of Army Airborne Command. The infrastructure of the post consisted of 1,750 bldgs, including a 1,200-bed hospital, 5 movie theaters, 6 beer gardens, 3 paved runways, and 65 miles of roads - all constructed in 4 months. Beginning in the spring of 1944, German POWs were housed at Mackall. The base closed in 1946 but later reopened as part of Fort Bragg and is a component of Bragg today, providing training space for the 82nd AB Division and XVIII AB Corps as well as Special Forces.

Relevant holdings in current collections: several Army Signal Corps photos

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: expand holdings re NC WWII bases



24) Receipt #: R.6463.1

Object Name: matchbook, Fort Macon

Source: Donation from NC Museum of History Foundation, agent- DOD WWII Grant funds

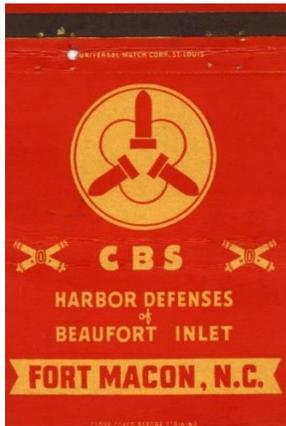
Date Made: ca. 1943

Historical Significance: Fort Macon is a masonry fortification dating to the 1820s/30s. It was besieged by Maj. Gen. Ambrose Burnside's troops in April 1862 and remained occupied by Federal troops for the rest of the war and during Reconstruction. It was deactivated in 1877, garrisoned briefly during the Span-Am War, and finally sold to the state of NC in 1924 for the creation of a state park. Following restoration work by the CCC in the early '30s, Fort Macon State Park opened in 1936 – NC's first state park.

Following Pearl Harbor, the Army reoccupied the installation, establishing coast artillery batteries in the dunes outside the original fort to guard other military installations in and around Morehead City. The property reverted to NC shortly after the end of the war and resumed its pre-war park operations.

Relevant holdings in current collections: nothing other than photos re WWII era Fort Macon

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: expand holdings re NC bases in WWII



25) Receipt #: R.6530.1-.2

Object Name: Red Shirt with Pinback Button and Model 1892 Winchester Rifle

Source: Donation, Robert Gordon (Anonymous Donation)

Date Made: Rifle, 1895; Red Shirt, 1898

Historical Significance: Both the rifle and the Red Shirt connect to the racial unrest during the Black nadir following Reconstruction. The donor's grandfather supposedly used the rifle as part of his work with the railroad, who stationed armed guards at railroad stops, crossings, and tunnels, most commonly to protect the US Mail or movements of payroll and money. However, he also used the rifle as an active member of the Red Shirts, a white supremacist terrorist group and intimidation wing of the Democratic Party in North Carolina during the late nineteenth century. They were active during the state elections of 1898 and 1900 and their violence impacted the outcome of these elections.

The Red Shirts are most well-known in North Carolina for their instigation and participation in the 1898 Wilmington Massacre during the 1898 election. Their actions reflected the political strategy of the North Carolina Democratic Party, which had lost power to Populist and Republican fusionists in 1894, to regain control of the general assembly by emphasizing the perceived danger of African American office holding and voting. Early in the campaign, Democratic leaders recognized that success would depend on more than speeches and campaigning. As a result, they used Red Shirts to threaten and intimidate Black and white Populists and Republicans. On election day, they prevented non-

Democrats from getting to the polls using violence or threats of violence. The donor’s grandfather participated in this violence, and the donor remembered that he used this rifle to “scare African Americans away from the polls.” He was also an associate of then future governor Cameron Morrison, who was present in Wilmington in 1898.

The pinback button on the sleeve is an extremely rare survival (see also the example at the Cape Fear Museum, 1998.001.0031) that represents one of many white supremacy clubs operating across eastern North Carolina, the White Government Union. The preface to their by-laws (written in 1898), notes, “our state is the only community in the world, with a majority of white voters, where the officers selected to administer the government are the choice of negroes, and not of the whites. This condition has been brought about by an unfortunate division among the white people; and it is likely to continue until the division is removed, and unity again prevails among them as it did prior to 1892. The necessity for a closer union of the white people of the state is so apparent that it requires no argument, and that necessity has called forth the organization of the White Government Union.” Article III specifically notes, “any union may, if it so desires, adopt a badge, button, insignia, or uniform.”

Relevant holdings in current collections: There is currently one other Red Shirt (19XX.330.32) in the collection; there are also an assortment of KKK items in the collection (e.g., 1976.58.1; 1980.187.1; 1995.178.3; 1996.102.1; 2007.43.1; 2007.73.1; 2008.72.1; 2011.162.5; 2016.13.5; 2016.60.20; 2021.32.1); in addition to a myriad of Confederate and enslavement-related artifacts referring to the oppression of Black people in North Carolina. Other items specific to the Wilmington Massacre include a naval cap and uniform (1942.6.5-7), worn by the Wilmington division who were present at the Massacre.

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: Authentic objects from this historical period and group are difficult to find and authenticate; it is even more rare to find one directly linked to an individual who participated in such an event. These items satisfy both conditions. They allow us to more fully explore the historical significance of the 1898 Wilmington Massacre and its aftermaths; provide a rotation for the Red Shirt that we have in the collection; and add to our knowledge of how white supremacist groups operated in North Carolina politics. It will be used in the new *Becoming North Carolina* exhibition.



Red Shirt



Button



Rifle



Detail of Rifle

26) **Receipt #:** R.6531.1-2

Object Name: Berry O’Kelly Post Office Boxes and Teller Station and Moneybox

Source: Donation, David Leinfelder

Date Made: c. 1890 - 1927

Historical Significance: These post-office boxes and teller station are from the general store and post office of Berry O’Kelly, which was located in Method (now incorporated as a neighborhood in Raleigh). Berry O’Kelly (ca. 1861-March 14, 1931) was a Black merchant, realtor, banker, postmaster, and philanthropist. He was called “a captain of industry ...[and]... one of the leading business figures in [Wake] county.” He also showed “genius as a constructive educational organizer” and was a “generous philanthropist” (Baltimore *Afro-American*, [March 21, 1931](#)). Upon moving to Mason Village, O’Kelly became the co-business owner of a General Store, and the sole proprietor by 1889. Then in October 1890 the U.S. government officially changed the name of the village to Method and established a post office at O’Kelly’s store, also naming him postmaster. The postmaster-ship stayed in the family, with O’Kelly’s widow’s second husband, then two children taking up the post. The post office was one of less than a handful operated by African Americans during the early 1900’s (there was another in Whitakers, NC beginning in 1902).

Home post office boxes, non-existent before the 1850s, became necessary after the invention of postage stamps. Free City Delivery then began in 1863, driving more people to have home mailboxes, though it was not until 1923 that it became mandatory for each home to have a mailbox or letter slot. But in rural areas, like Method, people still relied on centralized spaces – like O’Kelly’s General Store – for collecting and sending mail. O’Kelly’s General Store was an also important space in his community through the first few decades of the 20th century, especially as changes in shopping (the advent of chain stores) and segregation impacted African American store owners and shoppers. The presence of the post office at O’Kelly’s likely helped the Store retain its importance despite the development of chain stores, and it possibly also became a community space in the face of segregation.

The formalizing of the post office led to a concurrent rise in the industry of producing post office furniture, including pieces like this, produced by the McLane Manufacturing Company based in Milford, New Hampshire. The Company began selling combination lock boxes and teller stations beginning in 1880. The boxes on this model feature dial pointer Franklin keyless doors (meaning they were opened by a combination rather than a key); this model was patented on February 25, 1896. The post boxes likely date to the early 1900s.

Relevant holdings in current collections: There is nothing in the collection directly related to O’Kelly, other than a 1947 yearbook from the Berry O’Kelly High School (2013.49.1). Other items related to Black business owners include Thomas Day items (e.g., 1975.73.1-.19; 1983.4.1; 1989.85.1; 1997.136.1); Dr. Quigless’s Office (1996.113.73 and .76; 1996.139.41; 1999.82.1); Willie Otey Kay items (e.g., 1980.131.1-.4; 1982.129.1; 1997.11.1; 2001.52.1; 2001.98.1-.2; 2002.29.1; 2006.26.1-.7); a certificate for the first Black teacher in NC (1950.32.1); furniture from an African American women’s clinic (1993.26.1); Chowan Resort advertising (2002.43.7-.10); and items related to Bessie Delany, the second licensed African American dentist in New York (2000.37.1-.4).

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: The post office boxes add to the current Black-business owner collection. It will also potentially be used in *Collecting Carolina* in 2023 and in the new *Becoming North Carolina* exhibition.



Post Office Box



Detail of

Boxes

27) **Receipt #:** R.6532.1

Object Name: CP&L Power Company Hardhat

Source: Donation, Matthew Helme

Date Made: Used 1975-1999

Historical Significance: This hardhat was issued to Robert Helme while working for the Carolina Power & Light Company between 1972 and 1999.

The Carolina Power & Light Company (CP&L) was chartered by the state of North Carolina on July 13, 1908, merging three existing companies: the Raleigh Electric Company, the Central Carolina Power Company, and the Consumer Light and Power Company. The company then expanded from the Raleigh-area into Henderson, Oxford (in 1911), Asheville, and Goldsboro. Commercial use of electricity increased around WWI – particularly in cotton mills and fertilizer factories – and expanded even further in the 1920s with the domestic of goods (refrigerators, washers, irons, etc.) and the electric trolley car. In 1926 CP&L received a new charter, consolidating its holdings into one new company. They expanded again around WWII, providing increased service to mills and serving the growing number of military installations within the company's service area. After multiple other mergers, the company merged with Duke Energy in 2012 (summarized from NCPedia and Duke Energy).

In its first 50 years of operation, CP&L relied on power from coal, oil, and water for electric production. In 1955 the company began investigating nuclear energy possibilities, sending 30 employees to study at North Carolina State University, the first campus in the country to have a nuclear reactor. CP&L entered the nuclear age in 1966, when construction began at the Robinson Plant near Hartsville, SC. Nuclear power, however, was not popular with the public, especially after the 1979 disaster at Three Mile Island Nuclear Power Plant. Difficulties in operation of CP&L's Brunswick Plant – the state's first nuclear power plant, completed in 1975 – the increased cost of the Shearon Harris Nuclear Power Plant near New Hill, increased regulation, public opposition, and the positive effects of conservation measures caused the company to reconsider its nuclear program. Planned to have four reactors, the Shearon Harris Plant was ultimately scaled back to only one.

Robert Helme, who had a master's degree in Nuclear Engineering from Virginia Tech, was part of the nuclear program at CP&L. He was given the hardhat in 1975 when he was assigned to the Brunswick

Nuclear Facility (near Southport, NC), which became operational in 1977. He worked closely with the reactors and the buildout, including writing computer code “for evaluation of core reloads and for plant support including startup evaluations of shutdown margin, control rod worth and process computer backup.” As remembered by the donor, his son, “my dad had such incredibly high safety standards and set such a high-bar for his team and employees” especially in the wake of the Three Mile Island (1979) and Chernobyl (1986) disasters. In 1982, Helme accepted a role at the Brunswick Nuclear Plant as director of onsite safety. He held other roles at Carolina Power and Light starting in 1987 and lasting until 1999.

Relevant holdings in current collections: Items related to CP&L include slide transparencies (1963.71.1-.4); a hand-fan showing CP&L as a sponsor (2000.30.1); a wedding suit (2000.47.1-.3); and photographs (1961.94.43; 1968.18.18-.19). Items related to other electrical companies include photographs (1924.9.5; 1925.9.1-8); a post card (1966.46.6); engineering textbooks (1981.25.233; 1981.25.243); and a Reddy Kilowatt tie clip (2012.33.2). Objects related to nuclear materials in the collection include chart recorder panels, particle detectors, blueprints, and posters from NC State (1989.84.1-.12) and promotional materials from the Department of Defense (1993.123.2-.5; 2005.129.1; 2009.65.1-.2; 2010.17), as well as numerous protest items against nuclear incinerators and plants (e.g., 1994.44.1-.5; 1993.524.1-.5; 1993.66.1-.3; 1994.193.1-.5; and 2001.21.1-.2).

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: This item adds a human element and personal story to the large industrial complex that is “electricity and power” in North Carolina. It also lets us explore the development of nuclear energy during a period of nuclear disasters and against a backdrop of public safety and environmental concerns. Will potentially be used in the *Becoming North Carolina* renovations.



28) **Receipt #: R.6506.1-5 Collection of Toys**

Source: Donation, Raelana Poteat

<p>Receipt #: R.6506.1- Object Name: Wonder Woman doll Date Made: 1976 Historical Significance: The donor Raelana Poteat acquired these toys in the 1970s- she lived in both Charlotte and Salisbury at the time.</p> <p>The Wonder Woman doll was produced by Mego Corp in 1976 because of the extremely popular television show starring Lynda Carter. The character is iconic in that she was the comic books’ first major female superhero to become mainstream.</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections: We do not have any superhero items in the collection Reason for collecting & Potential Use: To add to our 1970s toys collection; to bring in an item that represents a very popular 1970s-era toy (and in our country’s popular culture).</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6506.2 Date Made: 1978 Historical Significance: General Mills began working with the Star Wars franchise after the first movie’s release in 1977. From 1961 to 1969, General Mills purchased 37 companies, mostly nonfood; in 1965, GM acquired Rainbow Crafts, makers of Play-Doh modeling compound. It bought Kenner Products in 1967 and Parker Brothers in 1968. The toy division was divested in the mid-1980s Relevant holdings in current collections: Darth Vader action figure and Tie-Fighter (currently on loan at MOA) Reason for collecting & Potential Use: Star Wars made such a huge impact on our popular culture when <i>A New Hope</i> came out in 1977- I’d like to collect as much as I can from that film to add to our 1970s toy collection.</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6506.3-4 Object Name: Sunshine Family doll: Steve & Sweets Source: Donation, Raelana Poteat Date Made: Ca. 1974 Historical Significance: Produced between 1973 and 1980, Mattel’s Sunshine family dolls were like the anti-Barbie. They were a hippie family made up of father Steve, mother Stephanie, and baby Sweets. The family came with accessories like a pottery wheel and drove a yellow van and would take it out on weekends to sell their artwork. Mattel eventually added other dolls to the collection including a set of grandparents and an African American family involved in the artist collective with the last name “Happy” Every set came with a booklet with craft ideas that kids could make with items from the house. How to use popsicle</p>	

<p>sticks to make a fence for the Sunshine family or crochet a blanket for the Sunshine family’s bed. These were all products of the environmental awareness that arose in the 1970s.</p> <p>Reason for collecting & Potential Use: To add to our 1970s toy collection and to highlight how that decade was different than past; the Sunshine family represented a different message than Barbie (even though produced by the same company) and reflects the changing times of the 1970s.</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6506.5 Object Name: Marvel Superheroes Lunchbox Source: Donation, Raelana Poteat Date Made: 1976 Historical Significance: The 1970s up until the mid-1980s was the era of pop culture metal lunchboxes. Relevant holdings in current collections: We do not have any superhero items in the collection; we do have a Hopalong Cassidy lunchbox from the 1950s Reason for collecting & Potential Use: Marvel films, television shows, and merchandise are such a huge part of popular culture today- I want to bring in something that shows how Marvel has been relevant to popular culture for decades and to add to our 1970s pop culture collection</p>	

28) **Receipt #: R.6507.1-3 Collection of Dolls**
Source: Donation, Amanda Smith

<p>Receipt #: R.6507.1 Object Name: Girl Scout doll Source: Donation, Amanda Smith Date Made: 1968-1974 General Condition Assessment: Excellent Value Estimate: \$50 Historical Significance: The donor grew up in Greensboro and received the girls scout doll and the Dancerella doll in the 1970s. The Effanbee Doll Company produced these dolls with Junior Girl Scout Uniforms; these dolls were sold in the Girl Scout National Equipment Catalogs Relevant holdings in current collections: We have a girl scout uniform in the collection and set of girl scout paper dolls. Reason for collecting & Potential Use: To bring in more dolls of color and to add to our girl scout collection</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6507.2 Object Name: Dancerella Doll Date Made: 1978 Historical Significance: The Dancerella doll was a popular Christmas gift in the 1978 season. Relevant holdings in current collections: Various dolls, but not a lot from the 1970s Reason for collecting & Potential Use: To add to our 1970s toys.</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6507.3 Object Name: Homemade doll and dress Date Made: Early 1900's Historical Significance: The donor's grandmother made this doll and dress- she grew up in Yadkinville. Relevant holdings in current collections: We have several dolls, including several African American dolls, but very few handmade like this one and few with a known North Carolina provenance. Reason for collecting & Potential Use: To bring in more dolls of color</p>	

29) PROPOSED ACQUISITION

Receipt #: R.6521.1-8

Object Name: 1929 Hoover Vacuum and accessories

Source: Donation, Mrs. Merle Umstead Richey

Date Made: 1929

Historical Significance: William Bradley Umstead was born in 1895 in Durham County. In 1929, he married Merle Davis of Rutherford County and they had a daughter Merle Bradley. This vacuum was a wedding gift given to his wife. Umstead was elected governor in 1953, however he suffered a heart

attack two days after his inauguration. Bedridden and against his doctors' advisement, he continued to work. He died of congestive heart failure in 1954.

About the vacuum: This Hoover model was produced between 1926 and 1929 and was the first of its kind to feature an aluminum body, an on/off switch, and the agitator brushroll—an innovation that used metal beater strips to vibrate pieces of dirt from carpets.

Relevant holdings in current collections: We do have a couple 1920s-era vacuums in the collection, but I intend to replace one in the collection without a strong provenance with this one.

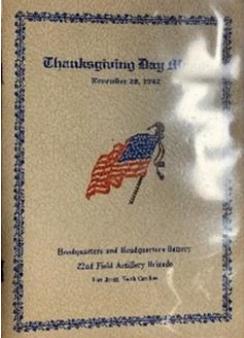
Reason for collecting & Potential Use: To bring in an artifact with a strong North Carolina provenance and connection.



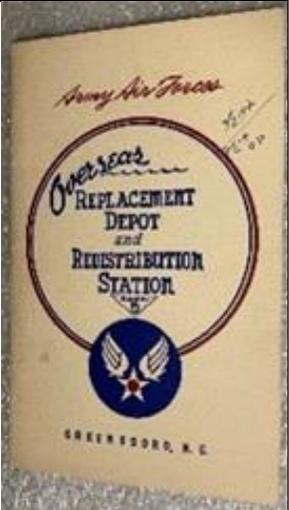
30) Collection of various NC Military Items

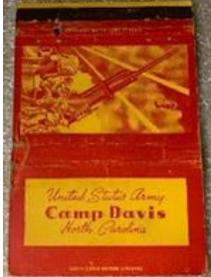
Source: Donation from NC Museum of History Foundation, agent- DOD WWII Grant funds

<p>Receipt #: R.6510.14 Object Name: Camp Butner pillowcase Date Made: ca. 1942 Historical Significance: Construction on what became Camp Butner began in late 1941, and the 40,000-acre facility – named after Surry Co. native Maj. Gen. Henry W. Butner – opened Aug. 4, 1942, in Granville Co. north of Durham. It was designed to be a major training installation as well as a POW camp. The 78th Infantry Division was initially based at Butner, to provide troops for other combat units; later elements of the 35th and 89th divisions trained there as well, and the facility expanded to house 40,000 troops. After the war the 4th Infantry Division, as well as elements of other divisions, demobilized at Butner. The camp officially closed on Jan. 31, 1947, and the US govt disposed of more than half of the acreage that had comprised the camp – 20,000 acres returned to the farmers who owned it before the war; 13,000 acres turned over to the state of NC; and 5,000 acres to the NC National Guard. The town of Butner occupies part of the original site with several WWII-era bldgs. still extant including the Camp Butner Museum in the original gymnasium; a state hospital and federal prison also occupy part of the site today. Relevant holdings in current collections: number of photos, some German POW items Reason for collecting & Potential Use: to add items related to WWII NC military installations</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.18 Object Name: postcard, Wm C. Lee Field House, Ft. Bragg Date Made: ca. 1951 Historical Significance: The William C. Lee Field House was constructed ca. 1950, and dedicated May 14, 1951. It was designed by noted NC architect Leslie N. Bonney, Sr., of Wallace, NC, whose other works include schools, banks, churches, and hospitals across the state. The bldg. stood at the corner of Reilly Rd and Longstreet Rd and was torn down ca. 2013. It was named for William C. Lee of Dunn, NC, who is credited with the development of the US Army's airborne component. Lee attended Wake Forest and NC State before serving in WWI with the 81st Division. During the interwar period, Lee held a variety of posts but on the eve of WWII was placed in charge of a test platoon of airborne troops. Soon after he was placed in charge of the Army's Airborne Command and was subsequently the first commander of the 101st Airborne Division. Poor health prevented Lee from leading the 101st into combat and he retired in late 1944. He died in 1948 and is buried in Dunn; his home is a museum. Relevant holdings in current collections: WWII images of Ft Bragg; nothing re Wm Lee Reason for collecting & Potential Use: bldg. at Ft Bragg named after NC-born "Father of the Airborne" Maj. Gen. Wm C. Lee</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.44 Object Name: Fort Bragg license plate topper</p>	

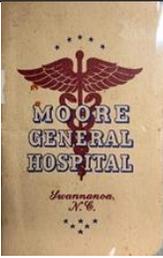
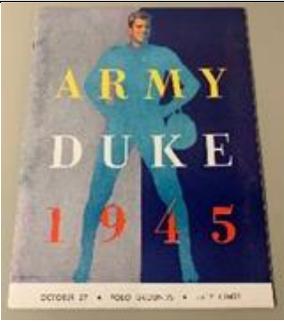
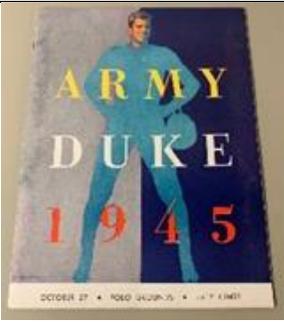
<p>Date Made: ca. 1940 Historical Significance: Used to indicate that a civilian vehicle or “non-tactical” military vehicle (delivery vans, buses, fire trucks, etc.) was authorized to access Fort Bragg. Relevant holdings in current collections: very little re WWII-era Bragg Reason for collecting & Potential Use: expand holdings re NC military bases in WWII</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.56 Object Name: menu, Thanksgiving Day, Ft. Bragg 1942 Date Made: 1942 Historical Significance: Menu for 1942 Thanksgiving meal for H&HB 22nd Field Arty Brigade while stationed at Ft. Bragg. Relevant holdings in current collections: none Reason for collecting & Potential Use: expand holdings re NC military bases in WWII</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.31 Object Name: Camp Mackall POW PX 5c chit Date Made: 1944 Historical Significance: Camp Mackall was the Army’s main Airborne training facility during WWII. Construction began on Camp Hoffman in November 1942, which was renamed Camp Mackall in February 1943 after Pvt. John Thomas Mackall, 509th PIR, who was killed during Operation TORCH - the first American paratrooper to be killed in combat. The base comprises approx 65,000 acres in Scotland and Richmond counties, between Southern Pines and Fayetteville, and was the first large post for airborne troops. The 11th, 13th, and 17th Airborne divisions all were formed at Mackall during the war, and the 82nd and 101st trained there. Mackall served as the Army's only glider training base during the war and was the HQ of Army Airborne Command. The infrastructure of the post consisted of 1,750 bldgs, including a 1,200-bed hospital, 5 movie theaters, 6 beer gardens, 3 paved runways, and 65 miles of roads - all constructed in 4 months. Beginning in the spring of 1944, German POWs were housed at Mackall. The base was the 3rd facility in NC to host POWs, many of whom were “loaned” out to the community for non-war work (the Geneva Convention prevented them being used in direct support of the war effort), such as farming, lumbering, and road construction; they were paid 80 cents per day for their labor in the form of chits that could be used at the camp Post Exchange (PX). Mackall closed in 1946 but later reopened as part of Fort Bragg and is a component of Bragg today, providing training space for the 82nd AB Division and XVIII AB Corps as well as Special Forces. Relevant holdings in current collections: several Army Signal Corps photos Reason for collecting & Potential Use: expand holdings re NC WWII bases</p>	

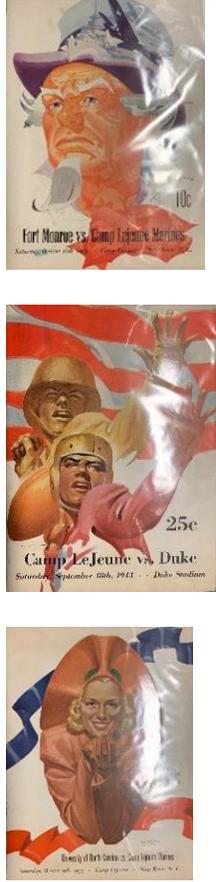
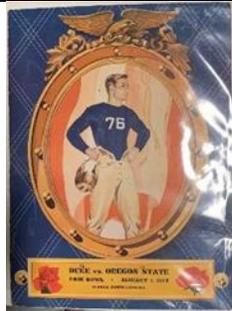
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.39</p> <p>Object Name: postcard, Caldwell Hall, UNC Navy Pre-Flight School HQ</p> <p>Date Made: 1943</p> <p>Historical Significance: The Navy Pre-Flight School was established at UNC-CH in February 1942 (one of 4 created) and operated until October 1945. The Naval Aviation Cadets at UNC-CH were known as the “Cloudbusters,” and included future Presidents Gerald Ford and George H. W. Bush and Ted Williams of the Boston Red Sox. Approximately 18,000 naval personnel passed through Chapel Hill either as cadets or support personnel, including the Navy B-1 Band. Caldwell Hall opened in 1912, named after the 1st president of UNC Joseph Caldwell, to house the medical school. When the School of Medicine outgrew the facilities in the 1930s, it was converted into classroom space. Caldwell Hall served as the headquarters of the Navy Pre-Flight School at UNC during WWII. Today the building houses the departments of Philosophy and Women’s Studies.</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections: photos of Pre-Flight School, no artifacts</p> <p>Reason for collecting & Potential Use: one of the main military training facilities in NC during WWII</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.40</p> <p>Object Name: matchbook, Morris Field</p> <p>Date Made: ca. 1942</p> <p>Historical Significance: Morris Field was initially Charlotte Municipal Airport, which opened in 1936 and was the largest Works Progress Administration project in the country at the time. The Army took over in April 1941 and renamed the facility Charlotte Army Air Base. In January 1942, the name was changed to Morris Field, in honor of Maj. William Colb Morris of nearby Harrisburg, NC, who served in both the Canadian Air Force and US Army Air Corps during WWI. Morris Field grew from a relatively small installation with only 2 runways and a handful of bldgs. to several hundred acres and more than 100 bldgs. It reverted back to the city of Charlotte in 1946 and was later renamed Charlotte Douglas Municipal Airport. A portion of the wartime Morris Field is utilized today by the NC Air National Guard, while the main airport has grown into one of the busiest in the country.</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections: none</p> <p>Reason for collecting & Potential Use: expand holdings re NC bases in WWII</p>	

<p>Receipt #: R.6510.41</p> <p>Object Name: booklet, USAAF Greensboro Overseas Replacement Depot</p> <p>Date Made: ca. 1942</p> <p>Historical Significance: Greensboro Training Center was a 650-acre military training facility on the eastern edge of Greensboro, that operated from late 1941 until late 1946. It started out as an administrative HQ, but the rapid build-up for war caused it to grow into a basic training facility for the Army Air Force in 1943. More than 87,000 troops – men and women, black and white – trained there, and in 1944 its mission expanded beyond just introductory basic training to include advanced combat and aerial training. It was redesignated Greensboro Overseas Replacement Depot and beginning in early 1945 assisted with the transfer of personnel from Europe to the Pacific, and in September 1945 it became a separation center for soldiers and airmen ending their military service. It shut down in December 1946 and the bldgs. and property sold off and developed; nothing remains of the base today except a historical marker. While in operation it was the largest military base within the city limits of any city in the country, and more than 330,000 total troops passed through the facility.</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections: souvenir pillowcase (2011.133.1) and visitor badge (R.6432.1)</p> <p>Reason for collecting & Potential Use: expand holdings re NC military bases in WWII</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.42</p> <p>Object Name: pass to leave & re-enter Camp Davis</p> <p>Date Made: 1944</p> <p>Historical Significance: Onslow Co was selected by the Army in December 1940 to be the site of a new training facility. Nearly 22,000 workers descended on the small town of Holly Ridge – population 28 in 1940 – to construct what became Camp Davis, named after Maj. Gen. Richmond P. Davis of Statesville, who pioneered much of the Army’s plans for coastal and harbor defense in the 20th Century. It opened in April 1941 and hosted both white and black troops, mostly coast artillery and anti-aircraft units. Eventually the camp boasted around 1,000 bldgs, more than 30 miles of paved roads, and two airstrips. Just before Pearl Harbor, around 20,000 officers and men were stationed there, and it became home to the Army Anti-Aircraft Artillery School. Camp Davis operated several satellite facilities, including Fort Fisher. Aerial targets for the AA gunners were towed by WASPs. Eventually a POW compound was created at Davis, which housed more than 500 German prisoners. The AAA School was transferred to Fort Bliss in 1944, and the post closed in February 1946. The Navy claimed a portion of the property shortly after the Army left for SAM testing until 1948; in 1954 the USMC leased the former airfields to use as auxiliary fields for MCAS New River. This pass was issued to 1st Sgt Russell P. Dyhr of Fond du Lac, WI, who served in Battery B, 138th AAA Gun Bttn. The 138th was formed in July 1943 and disbanded in December 1944; few records could be found regarding the unit, but it appears to</p>	

<p>have been a training unit based at Camp Davis. Dyhr went on to serve more than 30 years in the Army and Air Force.</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections: photos of Camp Davis, no artifacts</p> <p>Reason for collecting & Potential Use: expand holdings re NC military bases in WWII</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.43</p> <p>Object Name: matchbook, Camp Davis</p> <p>Date Made: ca. 1942</p> <p>Historical Significance: (see previous)</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections: photos of Camp Davis, no artifacts</p> <p>Reason for collecting & Potential Use: expand holdings re NC military bases in WWII</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.52</p> <p>Object Name: Pass, Naval Auxiliary Air Station Harvey Point</p> <p>Date Made: 1944</p> <p>Historical Significance: Harvey Point is a peninsula at the mouth of the Perquimans River, occupied by the Harvey family as far back as the 1670s. Approximately 1200 acres was purchased by the US Navy in late 1942 to construct a seaplane base, as part of anti-U-boat operations off the NC coast. Although it was an airbase, Harvey Point was somewhat unique in that it boasted no runways during WWII – it was solely a seaplane base. At the height of its use during the war in 1944, it boasted 2 large hangers surrounded by parking for dozens of aircraft, with support structures and housed nearly 2,000 men. Several squadrons of PBY Catalina and PBM Mariner seaplanes were based at Harvey Point during the war. The Navy deactivated the base in 1946 but reactivated it in 1958 and expanded the facility to include, among other things, several airstrips for land-based aircraft. The facility is still owned by the Navy, known as the Harvey Point Defense Testing Activity Facility, and is used as a top-secret training base by the Navy and the CIA; a replica of Bin Laden’s compound was constructed there for training by SEAL Team 6. No information was provided from the vendor regarding the identity of “E.D. Jones,” to whom this pass was issued, and with such a common name it is highly unlikely that I will be unlikely to uncover his identity.</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections: none</p> <p>Reason for collecting & Potential Use: expand holdings re NC military bases in WWII</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.54</p> <p>Object Name: postcard, Knollwood Field/AAF Technical Training Cmd HQ</p> <p>Date Made: ca. 1942</p> <p>Historical Significance: The Pine Needles Inn opened in 1928 on an 18-hole Donald Ross-designed golf course in the Knollwood neighborhood outside Southern Pines. It closed for several years during the Great Depression but reopened in 1935 and was one of several high-end golf resorts in and around Southern Pines and Pinehurst. Visitation and usage dropped off during WWII and the Pine Needles Inn – and several other major hotels and resorts around the country, including Atlantic</p>	

<p>City, Miami, St. Petersburg, Chicago and elsewhere – were taken over by the US Army for use as training schools because they could readily house large numbers of troops. The PNI became HQ for Maj. Gen. Walter R. Weaver and the AAF Technical Training Command, as well as HQ for the nearby Knollwood Army Auxiliary Airfield. The most notable soldier assigned to AAFTTC-Knollwood was then-Capt. Glenn Miller in 1943, whom Gen. Weaver put in charge of establishing a music program and radio broadcasting for the AAF. After the war the property was purchased by the Catholic Diocese of NC which converted the inn to a hospital – St. Joseph of the Pines Hospital, which opened in 1948. Today the inn itself is senior/retirement housing called “Pine Knoll” operated by Trinity Health, and a new lodge was constructed in the 1950s for the golf course, which retains the Pine Needles name.</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections: none</p> <p>Reason for collecting & Potential Use: expand holdings re NC military bases in WWII</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.58</p> <p>Object Name: Pass, Pope Field</p> <p>Date Made: 1945</p> <p>Historical Significance: Pope Field was created in 1919, to provide an airfield for then-Camp Bragg, making it one of the oldest Air Force installations. It is named after Lt. Harley H. Pope, who was killed when his Curtiss JN-4 Jenny crashed into the Cape Fear River. It was not originally a tactical base, but rather hosted observation planes and balloons until the late 20s. The base physically expanded during the 30s as its mission also expanded. Known as Pope Army Airfield during WWII, it was used primarily for troop carrier training in conjunction with airborne operations at neighboring Fort Bragg and Camp Mackall. With the creation of the US Air Force in 1947, it was renamed Pope Air Force Base and trained pilots during the Korean War. Many soldiers and airmen bound for Vietnam passed through Pope, and the bodies of many service members KIA in Vietnam returned to the US via Pope. The base was BRAC’d in 2005 and in 2011 it was absorbed into Ft. Bragg. This pass allowed the bearer, Granville Taggart, access to the gasoline facility on base. Granville Louis Taggart (1922-2011) was from Brookings, OR, and was stationed at Pope during WWII.</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections: none</p> <p>Reason for collecting & Potential Use: expand holdings re NC military bases in WWII</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.61</p> <p>Object Name: postcard, Moore General Hospital</p> <p>Date Made: ca. 1942</p> <p>Historical Significance: Moore General Hospital was constructed in 1942 on what had been the NC Test Farm near Swannanoa to treat sick and wounded soldiers who would be able to return to duty. Construction of the facility began in May 1942 and the first patients were admitted in November. It originally had 1,520 beds and 1,500 employees but expanded several times during the war to include a</p>	

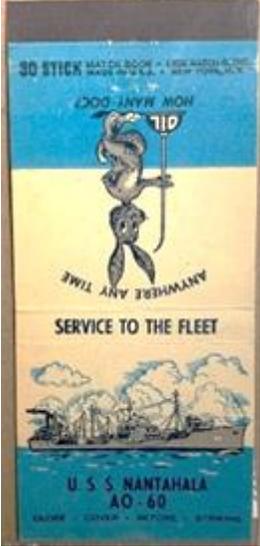
<p>rehab center, a tropical disease center, a medical training facility, and a German POW camp. The prisoners provided labor and maintenance for the hospital compound; they were housed adjacent to the hospital on what is now the Swannanoa 4-H camp. The Army declared the post surplus in September 1946 (although the last patient was not discharged until mid-November), and it was taken over by the Veterans Administration. Under VA control, the complex was known as the Swannanoa Rehabilitation Center and became a tuberculosis treatment center. In 1960 the VA turned the property over to the state of NC which operates it as a juvenile detention center and women’s prison.</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections: none</p> <p>Reason for collecting & Potential Use: expand holdings re NC military bases in WWII</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.63</p> <p>Object Name: booklet, Moore General Hospital</p> <p>Date Made: ca. 1943</p> <p>Historical Significance: (see previous)</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections: none</p> <p>Reason for collecting & Potential Use: expand holdings re NC military bases in WWII</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.32</p> <p>Object Name: ticket for Navy v UNC basketball, Feb. 21, 1942</p> <p>Date Made: 1942</p> <p>Historical Significance: The 1941/42 collegiate basketball season was the last one before WWII altered college athletics in terms of schedule and team make-up. In one of their final contests that year, UNC fell to the Naval Academy in overtime 42-39 in Annapolis on Feb. 21, 1942, snapping a 2-game losing streak for Navy and a 3-game winning streak for UNC. The Tar Heels finished with a 14-9 record and lost to Wake Forest in the first round of the Southern Conference finals two weeks after playing the Midshipmen.</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections: none</p> <p>Reason for collecting & Potential Use: to represent local college athletics during WWII</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.2</p> <p>Object Name: program, Army-Duke football, Oct. 27, 1945</p> <p>Date Made: 1945</p> <p>Historical Significance: College football continued during WWII despite most of the best athletes either enlisting in the military voluntarily or being drafted. This influx of athletes gave the service academies and military bases a decided advantage in sports, football in particular. In addition to regular opponents (UNC, NC State, Wake Forest), the Blue Devils’ 1945 football schedule also included Army, Navy, and Bogue Field (a USMC airfield outside Morehead City). Army went undefeated in 1945 and ranked #1 by the AP, while Duke finished with a 6-2 record and was ranked #13. Army soundly defeated Duke 48-13 on Oct. 27, 1945, in front of a crowd of more than 42,000 at the Polo Grounds in NYC. (Duke’s only other</p>	

<p>loss that season was a shutout at the hands of the Midshipmen in Durham three weeks earlier.) Duke went on to win the Southern Conference Championship. Relevant holdings in current collections: no other wartime sports programs; trophies awarded to George Clark and Gordon Carver who both played on 1945 Blue Devils team Reason for collecting & Potential Use: to represent local college athletics during WWII</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.45-.47 Object Name: Camp Lejeune football programs (3) – vs. Fort Monroe, Duke, UNC Date Made: 1943 General Condition Assessment: good Value Estimate: \$100 - .46, \$75 ea - .45 & .47 Historical Significance: Camp Lejeune – like the other military bases in NC and elsewhere – fielded a football team that played the local colleges and nearby military bases. Beginning as the “Camp Lejeune All Stars,” the Marines got out to a 0-2-1 record before bringing in former Notre Dame star and former Chicago Cardinals coach Jack Chevigny – then a lieutenant stationed at Lejeune as athletics officer – in as head coach. Chevigny renamed the team the “Leathernecks” and went undefeated the remainder of the season, the team finishing with a 6-2-1 record. After the conclusion of the season, Lt. Chevigny requested a combat assignment and was sent to the Pacific with the new 5th Marine Division; he was KIA the first day at Iwo Jima (Feb. 19, 1945). These three programs are from games against the Duke Blue Devils (season opener Sept. 18, 1943 – loss, 40-0 in Durham); UNC Tar Heels [UNC split squad game, with the Tar Heels 1st string team defeating NAS Jacksonville 23-0 on the same date in Chapel Hill] (Oct. 9, 1943 – win, 26-0 at Lejeune); and Fort Monroe Gunners (Oct. 16, 1943 – win, 51-0 at Lejeune). [Ft Monroe gained only 20 net yards in the game and -9 yds rushing. The Camp Lejeune newspaper described the one-sided affair as “a dress parade into Fort Monroe’s endzone.”] Relevant holdings in current collections: none Reason for collecting & Potential Use: to represent local college athletics and military bases during WWII</p>	 <p>The image shows three football programs. The top one is 'Fort Monroe vs. Camp Lejeune Marines' featuring a caricature of a man in a military hat. The middle one is 'Camp Lejeune vs. Duke' featuring a man in a military uniform. The bottom one is 'Duke vs. Oregon State' featuring a player in a blue jersey with the number 76.</p>
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.59 Object Name: program, 1942 Rose Bowl Date Made: 1942 Historical Significance: Coming only a few weeks after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, federal officials prohibited large gatherings on the West Coast out of fear of Japanese attack. The first major event affected by this was the 1942 Rose Bowl, which pitted the (7-2) Oregon State Beavers against the (9-0) Duke Blue Devils. Duke was Oregon State’s 4th choice for an opponent, after #1 Minnesota, Missouri, and Fordham. Because Oregon State was, like Pasadena, on the West Coast, a new venue was required if the game was to be played so Duke offered up its home field. Additional seating for the game was brought in from UNC and NCSU, raising the capacity of the stadium from 35,000 to 56,000; tickets sold out in</p>	 <p>The image shows a football program for the 1942 Rose Bowl between Duke and Oregon State. It features a player in a blue jersey with the number 76.</p>

<p>3 days. Although Duke was heavily favored to win the New Year’s Day game, they lost 20-16. With Allied forces blunting Japanese offensives in the Pacific throughout 1942 and all but eliminating a direct threat to the West Coast, the Rose Bowl resumed its usual spot in Pasadena in 1943. The only other time the game has been played outside of Pasadena was 2021, when it was played in Arlington, TX, due to Covid restrictions in CA. (Duke coach Wallace Wade joined the Army soon after the game – as did most of the players from both teams – and commanded the 272nd Field Arty Bttn, which was formed at Camp Butner and trained at Ft Bragg.)</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections: trophy (1984.185.4), ticket (1995.138.1), 1941 Duke football season commemorative towel (2011.18.1)</p> <p>Reason for collecting & Potential Use: only time (until Covid) that Rose Bowl was played outside Pasadena, CA – WWII forced its relocation to Durham in 1942.</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.11</p> <p>Object Name: USS <i>Franks</i> (DD-554) hand-colored commemorative postal cover</p> <p>Date Made: 1994</p> <p>Historical Significance: USS <i>Franks</i> was a WWII-era destroyer named after Medal of Honor recipient William Joseph Franks of Pittsboro, NC. She was built by Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding, commissioned in July 1943, and served in the Pacific from October 1943 through the end of the war. The vessel was placed in reserve in 1946 and sold for scrap in 1973. Little is known of the pre-Civil War life of her namesake, Wm J. Franks. He joined the US Navy in September 1863 and was assigned to the USS <i>Marmora</i>, a paddle steamer in the Mississippi Squadron. Franks and two others were awarded the Medal of Honor for their actions in action at Yazoo City, March 5, 1864; Franks led ashore a detachment with a small boat howitzer and assisted in the defense of the city. He lived the remainder of his life in Arkansas. This cover was made for the 8th annual reunion of the crew of the <i>Franks</i> in Providence, RI, in October 1994.</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections: none</p> <p>Reason for collecting & Potential Use: to represent a MOH recipient from NC</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.12</p> <p>Object Name: USS <i>Anderson</i> (DD-411) trading card</p> <p>Date Made: ca. 1941</p> <p>Historical Significance: USS <i>Anderson</i> was a WWII-era destroyer named after Medal of Honor recipient Rear Admiral Edwin A. Anderson of Wilmington. She was built by Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock of Kearny, NJ, commissioned in May 1939, and served in the Pacific for most of WWII receiving 10 battle stars. <i>Anderson</i> was sunk as part of atomic testing at Bikini Atoll in July 1946. Edwin Anderson was born July 16, 1860, graduated the US Naval in 1882. He spent the next four decades in the Navy, retiring as a Rear Admiral in 1924. His service included the Span-Am War, Boxer Rebellion, occupation of Vera Cruz, and WWI. He received the Medal of Honor for his actions at Vera Cruz. After WWI he commanded the Asiatic Fleet and gained worldwide attention for his relief efforts in Japan following a series of</p>	

<p>earthquakes there in 1923. He was the highest-ranking North Carolinian in US military service when he retired in 1926.</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections: large collection of items belonging to Adm Anderson, including postal cover commemorating shakedown cruise of USS <i>Anderson</i> addressed to Adm Anderson’s widow</p> <p>Reason for collecting & Potential Use: expand holdings relating to ship named after MOH recipient from NC</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.50</p> <p>Object Name: trading card, USS <i>Anderson</i> (DD-411)</p> <p>Date Made: ca. 1942</p> <p>Historical Significance: (see previous)</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections: (see previous)</p> <p>Reason for collecting & Potential Use: (see previous)</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.27</p> <p>Object Name: postcard, USS <i>Anderson</i> (DD-411)</p> <p>Date Made: ca. 1940</p> <p>Historical Significance: (see previous)</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections: (see previous)</p> <p>Reason for collecting & Potential Use: (see previous)</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.28</p> <p>Object Name: USS <i>Anderson</i> (DD-411) shake down cruise commemorative cover</p> <p>Date Made: 1939</p> <p>Historical Significance: (see previous) Norma Augusta Banck (1924-2021) was from a prominent Wilmington family. She married Zach Kenly Nettles, Jr., of Greenville, SC, in Feb 1945 and moved with him to Louisiana in the 1950s where he worked for Quaker Oats. She is buried in Wilmington. Given that this was put up for sale on ebay in 2021 – the same year that she died – I suspect that this may have come from her estate sale.</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections: (see previous)</p> <p>Reason for collecting & Potential Use: (see previous)</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.29</p> <p>Object Name: USS <i>Kitty Hawk</i> (APV-1) commissioning commemorative cover</p> <p>Date Made: 1941</p> <p>Historical Significance: USS <i>Kitty Hawk</i> (APV-1) was originally SS <i>Seatrain New York</i> (1932), a freighter specially designed to transport loaded railroad cars between the US and Cuba (a forerunner of modern container shipping). She was purchased by the US Navy in the summer of 1941 to converted to an aircraft transport and commissioned as USS <i>Kitty Hawk</i> that November. She spent the early part of the war carrying aircraft, their crews, and support personnel between the US and Hawaii, Midway, and the New Hebrides. The ship was reclassified as AKV-1 in September 1943, and her area of operations expanded into the SWPA and South Pacific. She made several more trips between the US and the Philippines, Marshalls, and Marianas after the end of hostilities. <i>Kitty Hawk</i> was</p>	

<p>decommissioned in January 1946 and reverted to her original name, <i>Seatrain New York</i>, and owner, Seatrain Lines. The ship continued in operation as a civilian freighter until being scrapped in 1973.</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections: none</p> <p>Reason for collecting & Potential Use: USN vessel named for site of Wright Brothers flight</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.48</p> <p>Object Name: postal cover, USS <i>Raleigh</i> (CL-7)</p> <p>Date Made: ca. 1936</p> <p>Historical Significance: USS <i>Raleigh</i> (CL-7) was an <i>Omaha</i>-class light cruiser, the 3rd USN vessel to be named after NC's capital city. She was built by Bethlehem Shipbuilding in Quincy, MA, in the early 1920s and commissioned in February 1924. The ship operated primarily in the Atlantic until the late-30s, when she was reassigned to the Pacific. <i>Raleigh</i> was moored in Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, and sustained a torpedo hit during the Japanese attack; none of her crew were killed but several were wounded, and she was credited with downing 5 Japanese planes. After being repaired at Mare Island, <i>Raleigh</i> spent nearly all of WWII in Alaskan waters before conducting training cruises for midshipmen from the USNA in the Caribbean during the closing months of the war. <i>Raleigh</i> was decommissioned at the Philadelphia Navy Yard in November 1945 and scrapped in early 1946. This cover dates to <i>Raleigh's</i> time as flagship of Sq 40-T, a temporary flotilla organized to evacuate Americans from Spain due to the Spanish Civil War, in 1936. It is addressed to Roland E. Hopkins of Norfolk, VA. This would be Roland Emlen Hopkins (1915-2011), who served in the Army Air Corps 1935-1940, and was drafted back into the Army in 1942 and was commissioned a lieutenant in an unknown artillery unit in 1943. He was discharged from active duty as a captain in 1946, and served in the 315th Glider Field Artillery Bttn, 80th AB Division, Organized Reserve Corps until 1949.</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections: photographs of USS <i>Raleigh</i></p> <p>Reason for collecting & Potential Use: USN vessel named after capital of NC</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.49</p> <p>Object Name: USS <i>Cythera</i> (PY-26) patch (repro)</p> <p>Date Made: ca. 2020</p> <p>Historical Significance: During WWII, Disney artists drew approx. 1,200 insignia for the US military, and numerous other unlicensed knockoffs were created as well. One of the official Disney logos was for the patrol yacht USS <i>Cythera</i> (PY-26). <i>Cythera</i> was originally the private yacht <i>Agawa</i> of Wm Harkness (1858-1919) of Standard Oil. She was constructed in 1906 by Ramage & Fergusson in Leith, Scotland, and was leased by the US Navy during WWI, which converted the vessel to the patrol yacht USS <i>Cythera</i> (SP-575) and was used as an anti-submarine boat in the Atlantic and Mediterranean. She was decommissioned and returned to Harkness after the war; Harkness died ~2 months later, and his wife inherited the boat. Shortly after US entry into WWII, Edith Harkness sold the vessel to the Navy</p>	 <p>U. S. S. Cythere Donald says his family always loved the water, and he's mighty happy to be out on the briny deep.</p>

<p>and it was again commissioned as <i>Cythera</i>, although with a different hull #. <i>Cythera</i> was sunk on the night of May 1/2, 1945, off Cape Fear while traveling solo enroute for the Panama Canal and the Pacific. Of her crew of 71, only two survived; they were subsequently taken prisoner by U-402, the German submarine which sank <i>Cythera</i>. Most versions of the sinking of <i>Cythera</i> have her escorting the Russian tanker <i>Ashkhaban</i> (also sunk by U-402, but several days earlier); this is apparently based on incorrect data in Clay Blair’s 2-vol history of the U-boat war in the Atlantic. The ship’s orders, an account by one of the two survivors, and the report of the U-boat commander make it clear that <i>Cythera</i> was nowhere near the tanker nor had any connection to it – <i>Cythera</i> was still in port at Norfolk when <i>Ashkhaban</i> was torpedoed and did not depart Norfolk until May 1; the survivor’s account states that the only other vessel around was the German submarine; and the U-boat commander states that he saw one solitary vessel.</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections: none</p> <p>Reason for collecting & Potential Use: ship sunk by U-boat off Cape Fear during WWII</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.55</p> <p>Object Name: matchbook, USS <i>Nantahala</i> (AO-60)</p> <p>Date Made: ca. 1944</p> <p>Historical Significance: USS <i>Nantahala</i> (AO-60) was a USN oiler constructed 1943-4 by Bethlehem Sparrows Point Shipyard near Baltimore, and commissioned June 19, 1944. She served in the Pacific from October 1944 through the end of WWII, participating in naval actions in the Philippines, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa. She remained in service around the globe after the war but decommissioned for a short period in 1950. After her recommissioning in December of that year, she served with the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic and was involved in the Suez Crisis in 1956. In 1961, <i>Nantahala</i> was part of a fleet sent to the Dominican Republic in response to civil instability there, and the following year participated in the recovery of astronauts Scott Glenn (<i>Friendship 7</i>) and Scott Carpenter (<i>Mercury-Atlas 7</i>). She was decommissioned in 1973 and sold two years later.</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections: none</p> <p>Reason for collecting & Potential Use: ship named after river in NC</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.33&.34</p> <p>Object Name: Fairchild Aircraft AT-21 “Gunner” advertisements</p> <p>Date Made: 1944</p> <p>Historical Significance: The Fairchild AT-21 “Gunner” was a somewhat unique training aircraft in that it was constructed almost entirely of wood. It was designed to train bomber crews, specifically in how to use the armaments on a bomber and more generally how to function as a crew. However, because of the aircraft’s squat design, it proved difficult to control and its wooden construction was not very forgiving upon rough landings. Once actual bombers were produced in sufficient numbers to allow crews to train in the actual type of aircraft they would be flying, rather than in the AT-21, the “Gunner” was pulled from training duty and many</p>	

<p>reassigned to pulling aerial targets for AA practice. Fairchild produced 106 of these planes at its factory in Burlington, which was the former A.M. Johnson Rayon Mills. It was acquired by the US Govt and leased to Fairchild Aircraft Corporation in 1942, which soon expanded the complex and improved the neighboring airfield. The plant was in operation from Spring 1943 until Fall 1944, producing the AT-21 “Gunner.” Fairchild left in late 1944 and Goodyear Rubber then occupied the facility for the remainder of the war. Western Electric took over the complex after the war and manufactured, among other things, Nike Ajax and Nike Hercules missile components. The main plant still exists – although vacant – at the NW corner of US 70 and Graham-Hopedale Road just east of Burlington; the airstrip is lost although small portions of it remain just east of the road to either side of Walmart.</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections: large scale model of AT-21 (1944.29.1)</p> <p>Reason for collecting & Potential Use: an aircraft produced in Alamance Co during WWII</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.35</p> <p>Object Name: Lockheed “Hudson” advertisement</p> <p>Date Made: 1943</p> <p>Historical Significance: The Lockheed Hudson light bomber was the military version of the Electra (of Amelia Earhart fame); it was the first military aircraft built by Lockheed. The Hudson was used by, among others, the USAAF, RAF, and RCAF during WWII, and was often used to patrol for U-boats in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. (It was also used by the RAAF and RNZAF in the Pacific.) In the early part of the war Hudsons patrolled the skies off the coast of NC looking for German submarines and sank at least one: U-701 off Cape Hatteras on 7 July 1942. A total of 26 U-boats are known to have been sunk by these planes during the war.</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections: none</p> <p>Reason for collecting & Potential Use: an aircraft that figured prominently in the U-boat war off NC coast</p>	

31) **Receipt #:** R.5581.1-

Object Name: WWII & pre-WWII militaria of Ramsey J. Glasgow, Winston-Salem

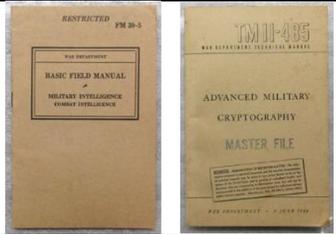
Source: donation, Mescal Ann Coe Conrad, Chapel Hill NC

Historical Significance: Ramsey J. Glasgow (1911-1990) of Winston-Salem enlisted in the Marines in 1928. After basic training he was assigned to Co. D, 4th Marines, and spent 2 ½ years stationed at Shanghai. He was discharged in 1933 and became a taxi driver in Winston-Salem. As war loomed, he enlisted in the Army in January 1941 and was assigned to the Air Corps.

Glasgow served in 8th Air Force during WWII and retired from the USAF as a Master Sergeant, having served in three of the four branches of the U.S. military.

Relevant holdings in current collections: no other inter-war period collections

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: some of collection currently on exhibit in ATC in inter-war section; other items can be included there or in WWII section

<p>Receipt #: R.5581.1-4 (Jacket, Pants, Hat, Belt) Object Name: USMC dress blue uniform Date Made: late 1920s/early 1930s</p> 	
<p>Receipt #: R.5581.5 Object Name: dummy 30mm projectile (A-10 Warthog) Date Made: 1970s</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.5581.6-.7 Object Name: WWII Army field manuals: FM 30-5 <i>Military Intelligence</i> and TM 11-485 <i>Advanced Military Cryptography</i> Date Made: 1942, 1944</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.5581.9 Object Name: USMC discharge paper wallet Date Made: early 1930s General Condition Assessment: worn on edges from use</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.5581.16 Object Name: pre-WWII USMC campaign hat (mfd in Shanghai) Date Made: early 1930s</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.5581.24 Object Name: NC hack license, Blue Bird Cab Co., Winston-Salem Date Made: 1940</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.5581.25 Object Name: dog tag Date Made: 1942</p>	

<p>Receipt #: R.5581.26 Object Name: military ID card (notes his religion as Moravian) Date Made: 1959</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Back</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Front</p>
<p>Receipt #: R.5581.27 Object Name: playing cards, American Red Cross Date Made: 1944</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.5581.28 Object Name: USAAF scarf or handkerchief Date Made: ca. 1942</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.5581.30 Object Name: US Army souvenir apron Date Made: ca. 1942</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.5581.43 Object Name: US Army Air Corps Tactical School unit crest Date Made: late 1930s</p>	

32) **Receipt #:** R.6526.1-8

Object Name: Harlem Brewing Company Beer Cans (6, 16 oz. cans) and Ephemera (2)

Source: Donation, Celeste Beatty

Date Made: c. 2020-2022

Historical Significance: These items are related to the Harlem Brewing Company, founded in November 2000 by Black entrepreneur and beer pioneer, Celeste Beatty. Begun in an apartment across from Marcus Garvey Park in Harlem, there is now a sister brewery in Rocky Mount, Harlem Brew South. The brewery has become known not only for its artistic beers full of layers of flavor and melding of ancient African traditions with “new styles and ingredients,” but also for celebrating Black heritage with beers inspired by people and communities from Harlem to the South. The beer has been awarded the People’s Champ Award for Best Brews NYC and Best Beer at the annual Beer and Bacon Fest at Citifield. Their signature beers include the flagship Sugar Hill Golden Ale (represented here by a sign), Renaissance Wit (represented here by a can), and 125 IPA (represented here by a can), in addition to the special release Queen Stout (represented here by a can) and collaboration beers the 1946 Lager, the Buck Leonard Lager, and the Like It Is Jamaican-Style Porter (all represented here by cans).

Beatty and her partner at Harlem Brew South, head brewer Brianna Brake, are part of a long historical line of female Black brewers, going back to women such as Patsy Young, who self-liberated from slavery in Franklin County in the early 1800s, making a living brewing. There is a strong tradition of Black brewing in America, especially among enslaved people and other household laborers who were critical to beer production in the earliest years of American history. Bondspeople quenched the thirst of the nation’s founding fathers, tending barley at Mount Vernon and brewing beer at Monticello. They grew hops and sold them to the likes of College of William and Mary and Martha Jefferson. And they used techniques brought from western Africa to do so. Beatty and Brake are among the newest generation of Black women revitalizing the craft and claiming their place in American brewing history.

All of the beers have historical referents: the Renaissance Wit was first brewed in 2020, on the 100th anniversary of the Harlem Renaissance; Sugar Hill Golden Ale and 125th Street India Pale Ale refer to the spaces in Harlem that were known for culture, arts, and entertainment during the Harlem Renaissance; Queen Stout is named for the brewer’s mother and a representation of strong Black matriarchs; Noble Like It Is Jamaican-Style Porter honors Gil Noble, host of “Like It Is”; the Buck Leonard Lager is an homage to Negro Leagues Star Buck Leonard, born in Rocky Mount; and the 1946 Lager refers to the brave North Carolina tobacco warehouse workers who voted during the “Operation Dixie” movement that was a precursor to the Civil Rights Movement.

Relevant holdings in current collections: There is nothing in the collection directly related to Harlem Brewing Company or to Black women brewing, though there are other beer-related items in the collection (bottle openers (e.g., 1971.40.246, 1971.40.2738-.40), advertisement signs (e.g., 1980.201.1, 1996.23.5), and bottles (e.g., 1982.150)).

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: The Harlem Brewing Company cans and ephemera add to the current Black-business owner collection. It will also potentially be used in *Collecting Carolina* in 2023 and in the new *Becoming North Carolina* exhibition.



33) **Receipt #:** R.6490.collection (see detailed list below)

Object Name: 2020 Democratic National Convention Memorabilia

Source: Donation, Brenda Pollard

Date Made: 2020

Historical Significance: These items represent North Carolina's participation in and a delegate from the 2020 Democratic National Convention, which was politically noteworthy for taking place mostly virtually during a global pandemic. These items highlight the act of being a delegate to a party Convention; the Convention itself; as well as the unique status of the convention as being virtual as well as being held during a global pandemic.

The 2020 Democratic National Convention was held from August 17 to 20, at the Wisconsin Center in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as well as virtually across the United States due to the ongoing covid-19 pandemic. At this Convention, delegates of the Democratic Party nominated Joe Biden and Kamala Harris as president and vice president, respectively. The Convention marked multiple firsts: it was the first DNC in the Midwest since Chicago hosted the 1996 DNC, and the first to be hosted in a Midwestern city other than Chicago since St. Louis hosted the 1916 Convention; it was the first major party Convention held in Milwaukee and the first major party convention to be held in any city in the state of Wisconsin; it was the first such convention to be held virtually; and the first time that a major party presidential candidate had accepted their nomination remotely since Franklin D. Roosevelt did so in 1944.

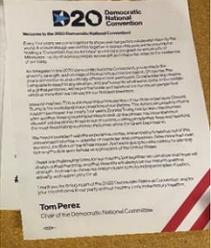
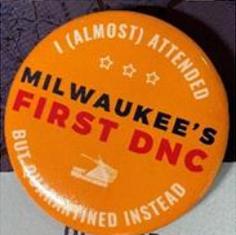
Milwaukee's selection was seen, in part, as emphasizing party's desire to place a focus on winning Midwestern states like Wisconsin, and its desire to win back "blue wall" states in the upper Midwest and Great Lakes Region. The swing states of Michigan,

Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin were won in 2016 by the republican ticket of Donald Trump and Mike Pence by the narrowest margins, and had these states instead been won by the 2016 democratic ticket of Hillary Clinton and Tim Kaine, they would have delivered the democratic ticket an electoral college victory in 2016. The 2016 election had also been the first time since the 1980s that any of these three states had voted republican. The three "blue wall" states were, ultimately, won by the Biden-Harris ticket in 2020.

These items were used by the donor, Brenda Hill Pollard, when she acted as a delegate to the 2020 Democratic National Convention, and they showcase her, as well as North Carolina's, involvement in the Democratic process.

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: In addition to highlighting the most recent Presidential election (2020) for which very little material exists in the collection, these objects exemplify North Carolina's role in the democratic process. They also include the political voices of women in the larger political process. These objects could be used in the upcoming *Becoming North Carolina* exhibition to speak to politics in the state or in exhibitions about the history of women's roles in politics.

R.6490.3: Sign, "North Carolina for Biden/Harris"	
R.6490.5: Sign of Kamala Harris's face	
R.6490.10a: Political campaign sign reading "Dems Across America / Watching From."	
R.6490.10b: Political campaign sign reading "Build Back Better / Soul of America"	
R.6490.10c: Political campaign button reading "D20"	

<p>R.6490.10d: Political campaign button reading “Democratic National Convention / Milwaukee / Across America”</p>	
<p>R.6490.10e: Credentials and credential letter</p>	
<p>R.6490.10f: Welcome letter from Tom Perez, Chair of DNC</p>	
<p>R.6490.11a: Facemask, “NCDems”</p>	
<p>R.6490.11b: 2020 Democratic National Convention North Carolina Delegation booklet with list of delegates</p>	
<p>R.6490.11c: Political campaign button reading “I (almost) attended Milwaukee’s first DNC but quarantined instead”</p>	
<p>Packet R.6490.11d: Political campaign button reading “Happy days forecasted in 2021”</p>	

34) **Receipt #:**R.6537.1.-3 Lilly Estelle Hendren Collection

Source: donation, Amy Sayer

Historical Significance: Lilly Estelle Hendren (12/8/1882–4/8/1913) and Numa E. Brown (8/15/1877–10/24/1963) married on 5/24/1904 in Statesville, Iredell County. They had met when he worked at Grant’s Store in Turnersburg in 1899. He became a merchant in Chicago before returning to North Carolina by 1909. They had one daughter, Hazel Brown (Mathews), and Lilly died young in 1913 from septicemia.

Relevant holdings in current collections: We have a few wedding dresses from this era, but this one is in particularly good condition and is accompanied by a wedding portrait that we can scan and return to the donor. The ca. 1910 brown silk dress is also a good example from this era in good condition with more provenance than many of our holdings.

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: This collection is well-documented with newspaper clippings, family photos, and notes (to be included in item history file). These dresses are in good condition and come with an accompanying wedding portrait (to be scanned and returned). The brown dress would be useful in a fashion exhibit and the wedding gown could be a good example for a rites of passage or bridal exhibit.

<p>.1- Object Name: Wedding gown, c. 1904</p>	
<p>.2- Object Name: Day Dress, c.1910</p>	
<p>.3- Object Name: Photograph, c.1904, wedding day image of Lilly Estelle Hendren and Numa E. Brown</p>	

DNCR Accessions Committee Agenda – Fall 2022

See Document 2 for the rest of the agenda

DNCR Accessions Committee Agenda For the NC Historical Commission

Prepared for the 9/6/2022 DNCR Accessions Meeting

*Reflects 6/15/2022, 7/19/2022 and 8/10/2022 NCMH Acquisitions Meetings
& NCSHS Acquisitions Committee Meeting*

Document 2 of 2 (contains highlighted sections)

Proposed Accessions:

Part 1 - NC Museum of History
Pages 2-58

Part 2 - NC Museum of History
Pages 59-69

NC Mountain Gateway Museum
Pages 70-71

NC Museum of the Albemarle
Pages 72-76

NC Maritime Museums
Pages 77-82

NC State Historic Sites
Pages 83-89

Proposed Deaccessions:

NC Museum of History
Pages 90-102

NC Maritime Museums
Pages 103

NC State Historic Sites
Page 104

NC Museum of History

Reflects 6/15/2022, 7/19/2022 and 8/10/2022 NCMH Acquisitions Meetings

35) **Receipt #:** R.6536.1

Object Name: WWII surgical kit

Source: donation, Dr. Alan Nealeans, Lewisville NC

Date Made: ca. 1943

General Condition Assessment: well used, blood stains on canvas

Value Estimate: \$100

Historical Significance: Used by Cpl. Carlos B. Neal (1923-2014) at the Battle of the Bulge after his company medic was killed (unit unknown at present). Despite not having any medical training, Neal's company commander assigned him to treat the wounded, and was wounded himself; the blood stains on it are a mix of his and his comrades in arms. Neal was born in Fayette Co., WV, and spent most of his life there but moved to NC after his retirement. He became friends with the donor, a retired Army medical officer who worked as a dentist at the Salisbury V.A. Medical Center where Neal was one of his patients. As both men were combat veterans, albeit from different eras, the donor was one of the few people to whom Neal would speak of his WWII experiences, telling him about the Ardennes fighting and showing him this surgical kit. Eventually Neal gave the donor the surgical kit, explaining that the donor was one of the few people who could appreciate it. After Neal's death, Dr. Nealeans decided to find it an appropriate home leading him to contact NCMOH.

Relevant holdings in current collections: none

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: Very moving story and literal blood-stained artifact which illustrates the connections between veterans after their military service. Plan to use in the next phase of the Answering the Call exhibit.



36) Collection of various NC Military Items

Source: Donation from NC Museum of History Foundation, agent- DOD WWII Grant funds

Receipt #: R.6510.1

Object Name: WWII era NC State ROTC crest

Date Made: ca. 1942

Historical Significance: NC State offers three Reserve Officer Training Corps programs: Army, Navy/Marines, and Air Force. The oldest component – Army – dates to 1917, and participation in the military science program was mandatory for



<p>male students at NC College of Agricultural & Mechanic Arts (later NCSU) until 1965 when participation became voluntary. Between 1917 and 1942 more than 14,600 students participated in Army ROTC, and during its lifespan more than 2,500 students have received commissions in the US Army, 25 of them rising to general officer rank. The Air Force ROTC program was created in 1949 and received its official unit designation as AFROTC Detachment 595 in 1952. The Navy ROTC program was established in 1979, with unit staff created in 1988 (prior to that, NCSU students were a part of the Navy ROTC program at UNC-CH). The ROTC program is housed in Reynolds Coliseum and is part of the NC Piedmont Region ROTC (NCSU, UNC-CH, and Duke).</p> <p>Reason for collecting & Potential Use: to expand ROTC holdings</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.60 Object Name: NC State Guard patch Date Made: ca. 1943 Historical Significance: The North Carolina State Guard has existed in various forms off and on since 1877, when the state militia was renamed the "State Guard." In 1903 the State Guard was renamed the NC "National Guard." During WWI when the Natl Guard was federalized and sent off to war, the "State Guard" or "reserve militia" was organized to fill the vacuum left at home in case of natural disasters or other such events which normally would be responded to by the Natl Guard. At the conclusion of the war and return of the Natl Guard, the State Guard was inactivated. In Sept 1940 the NC Natl Guard was again activated and called into federal service, so in February 1941 the General Assembly again authorized the creation of the NC State Guard. The State Guard was commanded by Brig. Gen. James Wiggins Jenkins of Henderson and reached a peak strength of 2,128 in 1944. An all-female company was formed in Leaksville (19th Co., 4th Bttn) commanded by Capt. Claudia Pinckard – the only such unit known to exist in NC during the war. When Natl Guard units began returning home from war, the State Guard began to disband, beginning in 1946; by July 1947 it was completely disbanded. The NC State Defense Militia (formed 1988, suspended 1996) carried on some of the same duties as the State Guard. Relevant holdings in current collections: NCSG uniform (2003.63.1-.3) Reason for collecting & Potential Use: State Guard assumed domestic role of Natl Guard during WWII – use to illustrate WWII home front</p>	

<p>Receipt #: R.6510.62 Object Name: matchbook, 77th Coast Artillery Regiment Date Made: ca. 1941 Historical Significance: The 77th Coast Artillery Regiment (Anti-Aircraft) (Colored) was activated in February 1941 at Ft Bragg (H&HB and 1st and 2nd Bttns). The day after Pearl Harbor the 77th was ordered to move immediately to Wilmington, DE, as coast arty units were deployed to guard major cities against air attack. Those orders were quickly changed and the 77th went instead to Hartford, CT, on December 11, remaining there until March 1942. Toward the end of the month the regiment prepared for overseas service and shipped out from NY in early April for the South Pacific. The 77th arrived at Tonga in early May and remained there until April 1943, and the regt's 3rd bttm was created while there. The regt moved to New Hebrides in April and the unit inactivated soon thereafter, with each bttm becoming an independent unit: 1st Bttm – 77th Anti-Aircraft Arty Bttm; 2nd Bttm – 938th AAA Bttm; 3rd Bttm – 374th AAA Bttm. Relevant holdings in current collections: none Reason for collecting & Potential Use: all-Black unit stationed at Ft Bragg</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.30 Object Name: 30th Infantry Division HQ crest Date Made: ca. 1942 Historical Significance: Distinctive unit insignia worn by personnel attached to headquarters of the 30th Infantry Division during WWII (as well as for rest of life of 30th Div). Insignia features Andrew Jackson, aka “Old Hickory,” which was the division nickname. 30th was composed of National Guard troops from NC, SC, and TN. Reason for collecting & Potential Use: expand holdings re 30th Inf Division</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.16 &.17 Object Name: 11th Airborne Division patch Date Made: ca. 1943 Historical Significance: The 11th Airborne Division was formed and trained at Camp Mackall in early 1943. It was the nucleus of the “Blue Force” in the December 1943 Knollwood Maneuvers (the 17th AB Div was the core of the “Red Force”), which proved to military leaders that division- sized airborne units would be effective as a battlefield force. It was sent to the Pacific Theater in mid-1944 and participated in the liberation of the Philippines and comprised part of the occupation force of Japan after the war. (One of its regiments – the 511th PIR – provided the Honor Guard for Gen. MacArthur at the surrender aboard the USS <i>Missouri</i>.) The 11th was inactivated in 1958 but was reactivated briefly during the Vietnam War; DOD recently announced that US Army Alaska will be redesignated as the 11th AB Div later in 2022. Relevant holdings in current collections: none Reason for collecting & Potential Use: unit formed & trained in NC</p>	

<p>Receipt #: R.6510.26 Object Name: 13th Airborne Division patch Date Made: ca. 1943 Historical Significance: The 13th Airborne Division was formed in August 1943 at Fort Bragg, the last of the US Army’s five airborne divisions in WWII. The division had an extended stay in NC as priority for airborne supplies and equipment went to the other four AB divisions, making training and equipping the 13th difficult at times due to shortages of paratrooper equipment and aircraft. Further complicating the division’s progress, it was used as a replacement depot for the other divisions to offset their combat losses. In early 1945 the division was ready to depart for the Pacific but was diverted due to Europe instead due to pressing need for additional troops. Finally in February 1945 the 13th left NC for Europe, where it was part of First Allied Airborne Army. The 13th never did see combat, despite being slated to participate in several major operations. The German offensive in the Ardennes was turned back before the division could be sent there, and lack of aircraft precluded its participation in Operation VARSITY, as Allied commanders preferred the veteran 17th AB to the green 13th AB when forced to scale back from three AB divisions to two. The German collapse prevented the 13th from joining in other planned operations. It was slated for transfer to the Pacific and was in the US when Japan surrendered. The 13th AB was inactivated at Ft Bragg in February 1946 and its remaining personnel transferred to the 82nd AB. Relevant holdings in current collections: none Reason for collecting & Potential Use: unit that formed and trained at Ft Bragg & Camp Mackall</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.19 &.20 Object Name: 17th Airborne patch Date Made: ca. 1943 Historical Significance: The 17th Airborne Division was formed and trained at Camp Mackall in early 1943. It was the nucleus of the “Red Force” in the December 1943 Knollwood Maneuvers (the 11th AB Div was the core of the “Blue Force”), which proved to military leaders that division-sized airborne units would be effective as a battlefield force. It was sent to the European Theater in August 1944 where it was assigned to XVIII Airborne Corps, but because it had just arrived in theater the 17th was not chosen to participate with the other airborne divisions in Operation MARKET GARDEN. It was heavily involved in the Battle of the Bulge and Operation VARSITY, and later was briefly part of the occupation force. The 17th was broken up to reinforce the other AB divisions soon after Germany’s surrender, and the division was formally inactivated in September 1945. It was reactivated for a brief time in 1948-9 as a training division but inactivated permanently in June 1949. Relevant holdings in current collections: 17th AB uniform (1992.57.2500-.2508) Reason for collecting & Potential Use: unit formed & trained in NC</p>	 

<p>Receipt #: R.6510.23 Object Name: 41st Engineer Regt unit crest Date Made: ca. 1941 Historical Significance: The 41st Engineer General Service Regiment was created at Fort Belvoir, VA, in August 1940, with Black enlisted men and white officers. Although technically an engineer unit, it served primarily as a training/replacement unit providing the cadre for other Black units while at Belvoir and later at Fort Bragg. The regiment’s commander, LTC John E. Wood, proudly proclaimed “[W]e are soldiers – for either construction or combat...we are not to be confused with labor troops,” referring to the all-Black “labor battalions” the Army employed in WWI. The 41st participated in the Carolina Maneuvers in November 1941 and noted photographer Arthur Rothstein was tasked by the Office of War Information to create a photo journal of its activities while in NC. The 41st was the lead element of Task Force 5889 sent to Liberia in June 1942, making it the very first US Army unit to be sent overseas during WWII. Their tasks included constructing what became Roberts Field east of Monrovia, and barracks, warehouses, infrastructure, etc. to support the American forces stationed there. After the Axis threat to Liberia diminished, the 41st and many of the other US troops there were redeployed elsewhere, the 41st going first to Corsica and later France and Germany. Relevant holdings in current collections: none Reason for collecting & Potential Use: first Black engineer unit formed for WWII and spent considerable time in NC, and was first US Army unit to go overseas during WWII.</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.53 Object Name: 54th Coast Artillery Regt unit crest Date Made: ca. 1941 Historical Significance: The 54th Coast Artillery Regt (Mobile) (Colored) was activated in February 1941 at Camp Wallace, TX, using cadre from the 76th and 77th Coast Arty Regts (Colored). The 54th moved to Camp Davis, NC, in May as part of the Wilmington harbor defense force (one of 3 Black units stationed there); it was equipped with 24 155mm GPF (French M1917 Grande Puissance Filloux) guns – 8 per bttn. In early 1942 the 1st and 3rd Bttns were transferred to California as part of Western Defense Command at Fort Cronkhite and Fort Ord resp’y, and the 2nd Bttn moved to Fort Macon in July, remaining there until early September. The 2nd Bttn deployed to Pacific in October 1942 and saw action at Bougainville in February 1944. The 54th was broken up in 1944 as the Army went to a battalion opposed to regimental structure for coast artillery: 54th H&HB became H&HB of the 152nd Coast Arty Group (Colored), 1st Bttn became the 606th Coast Arty Bttn (Colored), 2nd Bttn became the 49th Coast Arty Bttn (Colored), and 3rd Bttn became the 607th Coast Arty Bttn (Colored). Although redesignated, the battalions continued to serve in California and the Pacific. After several post-WWII reorganizations, the lineage of the 54th is carried on via its former 3rd Bttn, which is currently part of the 44th Air Defense Arty at Ft Campbell, KY. Relevant holdings in current collections: none Reason for collecting & Potential Use: all-Black Coast Arty unit stationed at Camp Davis, Ft Fisher, and Ft Macon at beginning of WWII</p>	

<p>Receipt #: R.6510.15 Object Name: 99th Coast Artillery Regt unit crest Date Made: ca. 1941 General Condition Assessment: very good Value Estimate: \$40 Historical Significance: The 99th Coast Artillery Regt (Colored) was formed at Camp Davis, NC, in April 1941. Very shortly after its activation it transferred to Fort Reid, Trinidad, via New Orleans, arriving there in May. The 99th was responsible for creating much of the anti-aircraft defenses on Trinidad and aided in the Allied anti-U-boat campaign based on the island. The regt left Trinidad in late 1943 and was broken up, with its personnel transferring to other units; the 99th was disbanded in February 1944. Relevant holdings in current collections: none Reason for collecting & Potential Use: an all-Black unit created in NC in early WWI</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.38 Object Name: 4th Infantry Division patch Date Made: ca. 1942 Historical Significance: The 4th Infantry Division is a regular Army division, reactivated in June 1940 at Fort Benning, GA, in preparation for WWII. After training at various locations in the US, the division sailed to England in January 1944. The 4th assaulted German positions at Utah Beach on D-Day (June 6, 1944) and in the following weeks secured the Cotentin Peninsula. Over the next year the division fought its way across France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and into Germany, participating in five major campaigns. After a brief stint as part of the Occupation force, the division returned to the US in July 1945 and was stationed at Camp Butner where it prepared for Operation DOWNFALL, the invasion of Japan, but the war ended before it was redeployed to the Pacific. Subsequently the division deactivated at Butner in March 1946. The division was reconstituted in July 1947 and has been active ever since, serving in Vietnam and the Middle East. Relevant holdings in current collections: none Reason for collecting & Potential Use: division deactivated at Camp Butner after WWII</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.24 Object Name: 9th Infantry Division patch Date Made: ca. 1942 Historical Significance: The 9th Division was reactivated at Ft Bragg on Aug. 1, 1940; it was redesignated the 9th Infantry Division exactly two years later. It deployed to North Africa in November 1942, one of the first US divisions to engage in combat during the war. Following the liberation of Sicily, the 9th was sent to England to prepare for the Normandy Campaign. The division was engaged in heavy fighting across France and Germany for the rest of the war. The 9th is credited with 304 days in combat and sustained 23,277 confirmed casualties, the second highest of all US divisions during the war. The 9th has existed off and on since WWII and was actively engaged in Vietnam; it inactivated in 1991. Relevant holdings in current collections: several post-WWII examples in Chaplain Elmer Gibson collection Reason for collecting & Potential Use: division that formed & trained for WWII at Ft Bragg</p>	

<p>Receipt #: R.6510.37 Object Name: 35th Infantry Division patch Date Made: ca. 1942 Historical Significance: The 35th Infantry Division was comprised of National Guard units from Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Arkansas. It was called into Federal service in December 1940, augmented by draftees from those states. It underwent a period of training in Arkansas and Louisiana and was assigned to the defense of southern California following Pearl Harbor. In the Spring of 1943 the division moved to Camp Rucker, AL, for further training. In early 1944 most of the division moved to Camp Butner for final combat training. After 4 months in NC the 35th moved to Camp Kilmer, NJ, and then to Europe where it participated in the Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, and Central Europe campaigns. After brief occupation duty the 35th returned to the US in September 1945 and inactivated several months later at Camp Breckinridge, KY. It was later reactivated as a National Guard division for Kansas and Missouri, with Nebraska, Colorado, and Kentucky later added to its composition. Relevant holdings in current collections: none Reason for collecting & Potential Use: division trained for several months at Camp Butner</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.51 Object Name: 89th Infantry Division patch Date Made: ca. 1942 Historical Significance: The 89th Infantry Division was activated in July 1942 at Camp Carson, CO. It was initially used as an experimental light division and participated in field maneuvers in Louisiana and California, before it was stripped of more than half of its strength as replacements for divisions already in combat. In early 1944 the 89th moved to Camp Butner where it was reorganized as a traditional “triangular” infantry division and prepared for combat in Europe. In late 1944 the division moved to NY and New England and embarked for England. The division arrived in France in late January 1945 and spent several weeks in quiet sectors gearing up for combat. The 89th made its first attack on March 12 and remained on the offensive until April 23. During its advance, the 89th captured Ohrdruf, a subcamp of Buchenwald concentration camp – the first such camp liberated by US forces in Germany. After the German surrender the 89th performed occupation duties before returning to the US in December 1945. Relevant holdings in current collections: none Reason for collecting & Potential Use: unit trained at Camp Butner during WWII</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.7 & 8 Object Name: WAVE dolls by Freundlich (2) Historical Significance: Ralph A. Freundlich, Inc. produced 15” and 16” dolls from 1929 until 1945, including WAVE, WAC, Douglas MacArthur, and other military dolls during WWII. The Navy Women’s Reserve Act was signed in July 1942, creating the USN WAVES – Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service. More than 100,000 women served as WAVES during WWII at 900 different stations in CONUS and Hawaii in a variety of roles from clerical to parachute riggers. At its peak, the WAVES numbered just over 86,000. Although initially designed to last just for the duration of WWII plus 6 months, the WAVES continued in existence until 1978 when it was disbanded and integrated into previously all-male units.</p>	

<p>Reason for collecting & Potential Use: to increase items pertaining to women in uniform during WWII and provide additional items for the Answering the Call exhibit.</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.9&.10 Object Name: 1941 Carolina Maneuvers pennants (2) Date Made: 1941 Historical Significance: The 1941 Carolina Maneuvers were part of the much larger GHQ Maneuvers, in essence a large-scale war game to help the US Army get geared up for eventual entry into WWII. The Carolina portion took place in November 1941 in southern NC and northern SC and involved between 350,000 and 500,000 troops. The operation consisted of two phases, pitting the Red Army against the Blue Army. Phase 1 had the two forces on opposite sides of the Catawba/Wateree River and charged with capturing the opposing side’s territory; phase 2 was fighting for control of Camden. Red Army – using German armor-heavy blitzkrieg tactics – was declared by GHQ to be the winner. The Area of Operations encompassed some 9,400 acres in 16 counties (in both NC & SC) from Albemarle on the north to Cheraw SC in the south, and Chester SC on the west to Hoffman NC in the east. The Carolina Maneuvers officially concluded 4 days before Pearl Harbor. Relevant holdings in current collections: one photo (1947.24.1) Reason for collecting & Potential Use: to have Carolina Maneuvers represented in collection</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.13 Object Name: 51st Signal Bttn commemorative pennant from 1941 Carolina Maneuvers Date Made: 1941 Historical Significance: (see previous for Carolina Maneuvers details) The 51st Signal Bttn was based at Fort Monmouth, NJ, during the interwar period. It was part of 1st Army (Blue Army) in the Carolina Maneuvers. During WWII the 51st served in North Africa and Italy.</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.21 &.22 Object Name: “Double V Campaign” patches (2) Date Made: ca. 2015 Historical Significance: The “Double V Campaign” was a slogan started by the Pittsburgh <i>Courier</i> (the largest Black newspaper at that time) in February 1942 and soon adopted by other Black papers around the country to promote not only the war effort – “V for Victory” – but also victory over discrimination and segregation at home.</p>	

<p>Relevant holdings in current collections: none Reason for collecting & Potential Use: increase holdings related to Black experience of WWII</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.25 Object Name: Charity Adams commemorative postal cover Date Made: 2011 Historical Significance: LTC Charity Adams, born Dec. 5, 1918 in Kitrell (Pender Co), was the CO of the 6888th Postal Service Directory Bttn – the only all-Black, all female Women’s Army Corps unit to serve overseas during WWII. When Adams was discharged in March 1946, she was (according to some sources) the highest ranking African American woman in the US military. She lived most of the rest of her life in Ohio, but also worked at colleges in Tennessee and Georgia. She died in 2002 and is buried in Dayton, OH. Relevant holdings in current collections: Millie Veasey 6888th uniform (2018.6.1-.3) Reason for collecting & Potential Use: expand holdings re women and African American participation in WWII</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.57 Object Name: sugar ration deposit slip, Branch Banking & Trust, Warsaw NC Date Made: ca. 1942 General Condition Assessment: good (unused) Value Estimate: \$10 Historical Significance: Sugar was the very first food item rationed during WWII due primarily to the loss of access to sugar grown overseas, in particular the Philippines (captured by the Japanese) and Hawaii (transport greatly reduced). Sugar was provided at a rate of 1lb every two weeks, or 2 lbs every four weeks per person. Although rationing for nearly all other items ended in 1945, sugar rationing continued until 1947. Relevant holdings in current collections: pamphlet about sugar rationing (1993.427.615) and British rationing slips from Geo W Hill (2000.62.93) Reason for collecting & Potential Use: example of food rationing on NC home front in WWII</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.64 Object Name: advertisement, Association of American Railroads Date Made: 1943 Historical Significance: Railroads were vital to the war effort during WWII. Although they were not taken over by the US govt as they were in WWI, the private RR companies were subject to somewhat strict govt oversight such as having to seek permission to purchase/build new locomotives and rolling stock, expand their lines, and construction of new or addition to existing roundhouses, depots, and other service facilities. It is estimated that during the period 1942-44, 90% of military freight and 98% of military personnel moved by rail. Troop trains hauled soldiers across country and hospital trains moved wounded to long-term</p>	

<p>care medical facilities. Tanks, jeeps, ammunition, and other equipment and supplies also moved to and from military installations. Ads such as this promoted the work RRs did to support the war and to dissuade civilians from taking unnecessary travel.</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections: none</p> <p>Reason for collecting & Potential Use: illustrate role of RRs in WWII</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6510.65</p> <p>Object Name: advertisement, Southern Railway</p> <p>Date Made: 1943</p> <p>Historical Significance: (see previous for more) This particular ad highlights the work the Southern Railway was doing to promote the war effort, highlighting the number of unscheduled or “extra” trains transporting troops and/or war materiel. The Southern was one of the major railroads that traversed NC. It was formed in 1894 from the Richmond & Danville Railroad and East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad. The railroad grew over the decades to include 10s of thousands of miles of trackage and stretched from Virginia to Alabama. Its first president Samuel Spencer was responsible for the establishment of the Southern’s major repair facilities at the new town of Spencer, just outside of Salisbury (now the NC Museum of Transportation). In 1982 Southern merged with the Norfolk & Western Ry to form Norfolk Southern, which is one of five Class 1 railroads in the US today.</p>	

Mountain Gateway Museum

1) **Receipt #:** Receipt # (T.601)

Object Name: Rose of Shannon Quilt

Source: Donation Cynthia K. Warner

Date Made: 1850-1860

Historical Significance: This quilt was made by Mary Carter of Buncombe County, who passed away in 1903. The quilt was handed down to the family and was bought by her great-granddaughter by a cousin. Its provenance was documented in the 1984-1985 N.C. Quilt Project. Eventually, the great-granddaughter, Edythe Lambert moved to South Carolina, where it was discovered by the Clemson Downs volunteers, who helped clean up her retirement home room. They are trying to return it to North Carolina. Its dimensions are: 90 x 64

Relevant holdings in current collections: We have very few quilts in our collections with this sort of provenance.

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: While we do have quilts in our collection, we have very little information who made them, where they are from, and such. This will help us in building a better collection.



Receipt #: # Not in House

Object Name: Crochet bedspread

Source: Donation Lucretia McCulley, Richmond, VA

Date Made: 1910-1920

Historical Significance: The donor's grandmother, Cordelia Lucretia Phillips (1893-1963), crocheted this quilt while living in Mitchell County. She was a teacher for a brief period and later worked at a general store. It was there she met her husband, George. He was later drafted for World War I. During this time, the couple wrote letters to each other (which are archived here: [George Carl Loven and Cordie Lucretia Phillips Loven Brief Biography: Letters of Correspondence 1917 - 1919 | ZSR Library \(wfu.edu\)](#)) They were married in 1920.

Relevant holdings in current collections: We currently do not have anything in the collection with this level of family history.

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: While we do have a crocheted bedspread in our collection, we have very little information who made them and where they are from. This will help us in building a better collection.



Museum of the Albemarle

1) Receipt #: R2480.1-14 Dental Chair and Dental Tools

Source: Donation, Mrs. Jean Derbyshire Dada Raleigh, NC 27612

Object Name: ca. 1901 dental chair used by Dr. John Lanier Leggett (R2480.1). Manufactured by Ritter Dental Company, this Favorite Columbia Chair has patents of 1895, 1896, 1897, 1901.

.4-one sided pick, "R & R" on handle

.5-one sided pick, "The S.S. white dental MFG. Co" on handle

.6-dental tool, shovel like, double sided, "UDIMCOLITE 13 L"

.7-large pick, small crack in handle

.8-dental tool, black handle, shovel like, pick on one side, tiny chip/nick on handle base

.9-mirror tool, "DDM Co. 2 Kerr; Made in USA"

.10-tools box

.11-Listerine calendar blotter #1, 1913

.12-Listerine calendar blotter #2, 1914

.13-Dental Examiners Renewal, 1923

.14-Dental Examiners Renewal, 1917

Historical Significance: Objects used by Dr. John Lanier Leggett (1873-1935). Donor is great-granddaughter of Dr. Leggett. Born in Williamston (Martin County) in 1876, he attended the University of Baltimore Dental School, graduating in 1898. Dr. Leggett married Bertha Willcox in 1900 at Newland Methodist Church. He practiced dentistry for over 35 years in Hertford, NC (Perquimans County). The chair has been in the family since his death in 1935. Dr. Leggett died at age 58 on October 6, 1935 in a Norfolk Hospital from a coronary thrombosis following prostate surgery. He was buried in Hertford, NC. Dr. Leggett was a member of the Masonic Order and the Hertford Methodist Episcopal Church. According to the 1936-1937 Bulletin of the North Carolina Dental Society, "There was never a more ethical dentist in the North Carolina Dental Society than Dr. Leggett."

Relevant holdings in current collections: MOA collects objects in relation to occupations in northeastern NC.

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: these objects will rotate with the doctor equipment currently on display in our main gallery, Our Story.



2) **Receipt #:** R2504.1a-b, .2

Object Names: Framed Portrait of Gaston Pool (.1, a-b) and three-stranded red coral necklace (.2)

Source: Donation, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

Date made :ca. 1852

Dimensions: Stretcher: 29 1/16" x 36 1/8". Frame: 33 3/4" x 40 3/4". Necklace: approx. 10"

Historical Significance:

The portrait of Gaston Pool (b. 1851-d. 1852), is an example of mourning art. He was a young boy born to John and Narcissa Sawyer Pool. The painting features the child was posed in a white dress with stockings, and black boots, wearing a necklace of orange coral and holding a small whip in his hands. This is the same coral necklace in this gift offering.

The artist is purported to be Leopold Paul Unger, an itinerant artist who made numerous portraits in the Albemarle region during the mid-nineteenth century. Gaston's father, John Pool, was born at Elmwood, the Swann- Shepherd- Pool family's ancestral home. Their home- Elmwood was made of bricks, imported from England, stood in a field near the Pasquotank River, and now destroyed is the reason for the naming of Brickhouse Point. John Pool graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1847 and, practiced law near Elizabeth City. He married Narcissa Sawyer in 1850. He was a member of the North Carolina State Senate in 1856, 1858, and 1865 and served in the United States Senate from 1868 through 1873. He later practiced law in Washington, D.C. (1873- 1884).

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: The Pool family was influential in North Carolina's early history and met our mission statement. The portrait was painted in the Victorian Era and considered "mourning art" due to Gaston's untimely death and the significance of the coral necklace. His grave is behind the museum in the Episcopal Cemetery, beside his mother's grave, who died in 1856 at the age of twenty-six years. John Pool, married again, is buried in Washington, D.C. The portrait would become a part of MOA's successful Adopt an Artifact program with several individuals already interested in donating to the conservation of the piece.



3) **R2468.1-2** Soda Bottle and Diploma

Source: Brian Forehand

<p>R2468.1 Object: Soda Bottle Source: Brian Forehand Date made: ca. 1900 Historical Significance: The bottle is marked “Registered: W.C. Dawson” and “Elizabeth City N.C.” Dawson was a part of the Elizabeth City Coca-Cola Bottling Works, Inc. The company sold a variety of bottled syrups and ended up being the first bottler of Coca-Cola in Elizabeth City and surrounding area. Dawson lived on Church Street in Elizabeth City. According to <i>Legendary Locals of Elizabeth City</i> by Margorie Berry, “W.C. Dawson was the grandson of William C. Dawson, Civil War Battle of Roanoke Island (1914.252.23 flag). He started out as a bottler of flavored syrups and made and sold ice cream. He was introduced to Forrest Cathey of Norfolk, VA who discovered that carbonated water and syrup went together. Cathey sent the syrup from Norfolk to Elizabeth City in barrels on the train. The City Drug Store in Elizabeth City was the first to try the new flavor. It was a hit, and Dawson began Cocoa-Cola Bottling in Elizabeth City, distributing it throughout the region.” Relevant holdings in current collections: MOA has several bottles in its collection. This is the only one with direct tie to Dawson and the first bottler of Cocoa-Cola in Elizabeth City. Regional bottles in this area are highly collectable. Reason for collecting & Potential Use: MOA sits on the site of the former Cocoa Cola plant. We have several other items from the plant as well as other bottles in our collection that would go into a small exhibit.</p>	 
<p>Receipt #: R2482.1a-b Object Names: framed diploma of Annie Sanburn Jessup, from Hertford High School, Perquimans County, June 3, 1919. Diploma (a); frame (b) Date made: 1919 Historical Significance: Annie Sanburn Jessup (1902-1942) married in 1927 to Miles W. Brite (1891-1958). Had two children: Daniel Stevenson Brite and Miles “Watt” Brite, Jr. (1940-2021). From the diploma, we learn Annie graduates on June 3, 1919 from Hertford High School. The 1920 census finds Annie living with her parents on Main Street in Parkville, Perquimans County with “No occupation” listed and her father is listed as a merchant, general merchandise. 1930 Census states that Annie is married and living in the Mt. Hermon township in Pasquotank County (State Road No. 342 Cement) with her husband Miles at the home of Percie and Mary Brite Pritchard (Miles sister) and the Pritchard children. Annie’s occupation is a teacher in public schools. Miles is age 38 and is a farmer and WWI veteran. There are three other boarders living at residence. All 3 list their occupation as public school teachers as well. Boarders: Evelyn Hatchmen (from Virginia, age 22, single); Julia M. Wood (from NC, age 22, single); Gertrude M. Vann (from Indiana, age 23, married at age 18). Reason for collecting & Potential Use: Add to the history of education in the Albemarle region. Display in future education exhibit.</p>	

4) **Receipt #:** R251.1-6 James Adams Floating Theater Collection

Source: Donation Mr./Mrs. George Davies

Historical Significance: Each of these items are associated with the James Adams Floating Theater. Richard Gillespie wrote the book *James Adams Floating Theater*. Charlie Hunter was a writer, actor, artistic manager, director and master of ceremonies for the JAFT. He was the husband of leading lady Beulah Adams (James Adams' sister). Mr. George Davies's stepmother, Dorothy Barlow, was a niece of James Adams. She worked on the JAFT in 1926.

According to <https://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=66515> :“A bit of twentieth-century American cultural history had its origins in Bath, North Carolina’s oldest town. The scene was the James Adams Floating Theatre, a two-story scow measuring 132 feet long and thirty-four feet wide. Built in Washington, North Carolina, in 1913, the showboat was modeled on those that had plied the Mississippi, although it was never so ornate in appearance. The ship seated 700 and was not self-propelled, being tugged to each new location. The owners were James Adams and his wife Gertrude. The star was Adams’ sister Beulah, billed as the “Mary Pickford of the Pamlico.” Each season’s premiere was at Elizabeth City, and then it was on to such towns as Hertford, Edenton, Plymouth, and Columbia. Through 1930, when it was sold to new owners in Maryland, the James Adams regularly brought melodramas and vaudeville to coastal North Carolina. The Maryland owners expanded its territory into Georgia and Florida. It burned and sank in Savannah in 1941.

Novelist Edna Ferber in 1924 won the Pulitzer Prize for her book *So Big* and hit upon the idea of using a showboat as the setting for her next work. Researching the subject, she learned of the James Adams and “dashed down to Carolina.” Arriving in Washington, she hired a driver to take her to the landing where the showboat rested. She got there just as they were putting up for the winter but determined to return the next spring. That she did, finding quarters for her four- day stay in Bath, which she described as a “decaying little hamlet.” She had little good to say of her accommodations in the Palmer-Marsh House. Ferber’s account, published in her 1939 autobiography, reads like that of eighteenth-century travelers visiting backcountry Carolina taverns.

Edna Ferber was much more taken with the James Adams Floating Theatre than the town of Bath. She worked, played, rehearsed, and ate with the twenty-five-member company. “Those four days comprised the only show-boat experience I ever had,” she later wrote. Her novel, *Show Boat*, was published by Doubleday in 1926 and became an instant bestseller. In time it was adapted into a landmark musical by Jerome Kern and Oscar Hammerstein II. Three motion picture versions have been made, in 1929, 1936, and 1951. (North Carolina Office of Archives & History — Department of Cultural Resources).”

Relevant holdings in current collections: MOA has several other items related to the JAFT including a trunk, photographs, programs, and a model. Collections: 1987.7; 1993.124; 1994.271; and 1998.50.

<p><u>Object Name:</u> R251.1 Corona typewriter (a) in hinged storage case (b) with booklet How to Use Corona, the Personal Writing Machine (c). "LFH" on storage case. <u>Date made</u> ca. 1925 <u>Dimensions:</u> 11 ¼" x 11" x 4 ¾" typewriter closed</p>	
<p><u>Receipt #:</u> R251.2 <u>Object Name:</u> wooden cigar box. Tramp art, possibly used as cash box. "Speckled Sports" on the inside top. <u>Date made:</u> ca. 1925 <u>Dimensions:</u> 9 ¾" x 6 ¼" x 3 ¾" closed</p>	
<p><u>Receipt #:</u> R251.3 <u>Object Name:</u> top coat with tails worn by Charlie Hunter <u>Date made:</u> ca. 1925-1926 <u>Dimensions:</u> 19 ½" at shoulders x 41"</p>	
<p><u>Receipt #:</u> R251.4 <u>Object Name:</u> Top hat worn by Charlie Hunter <u>Date made:</u> ca. 1925-1926</p>	
<p><u>Receipt #:</u> R251.5 <u>Object Name:</u> brochure "Menthology, Mentholatum." With jokes. 12 pages. <u>Date made:</u> ca. 1930</p>	
<p><u>Receipt #:</u> R251.6</p>	

<u>Object Name:</u> reed cane	
<u>Date made</u> ca. 1925	

THE NORTH CAROLINA MARITIME MUSEUM SYSTEM

NC Maritime Museum - Beaufort:

1) **Object Name:** Paper Items: Awards, permits associated with boat, *Sylvia II*

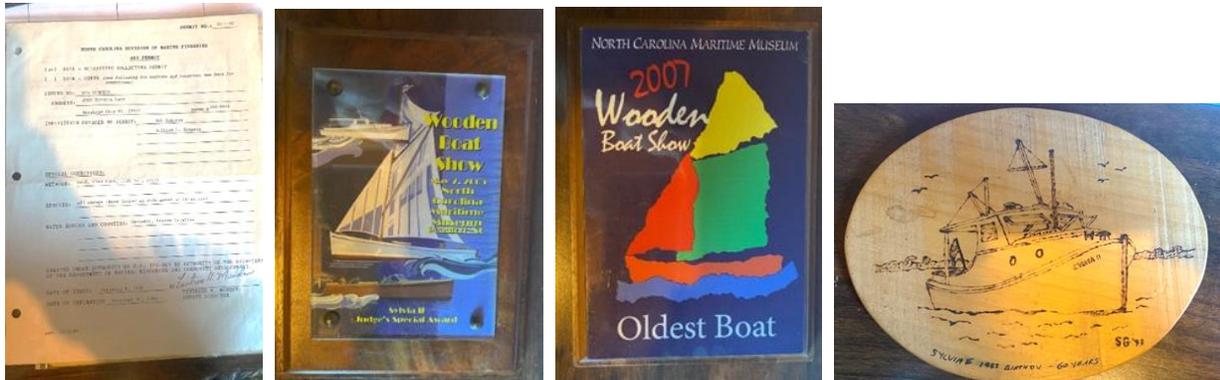
Source: Donation, Bob Graham, Charleston, SC

Date Made: 1990 (permit) 1993 (art) 2006-07 (awards)

Historical Significance: *Sylvia II* was a local charter fishing boat

Relevant holdings in current collections: MM2019.011 and MM2020.011 (both previous donation from Bob Graham with various items from *Sylvia II*)

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: Permits can be copied for the Commercial Fishing exhibit



2) **Object Name:** Painting, Watercolor by Charles McNeill

Source: Donation, David Gagnon, Greenville, NC

Date Made: 1980s

Historical Significance: Shows a local scene of Taylor's Creek, painted by a local artist

Relevant holdings in current collections: 1988.012.001 (print of a Charles McNeill painting)

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: shows a local scene,



3) **Object Name:** NOAA charts (Hatteras Shoals 1872, Cape Lookout Shoals 1864, Frying Pan Shoals 1851, Mouth of the Roanoke River 1916)

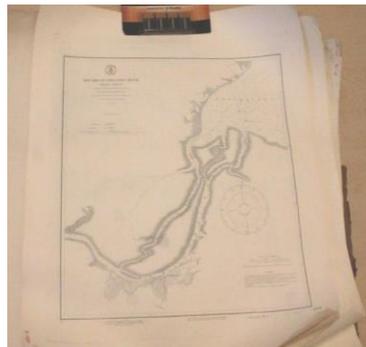
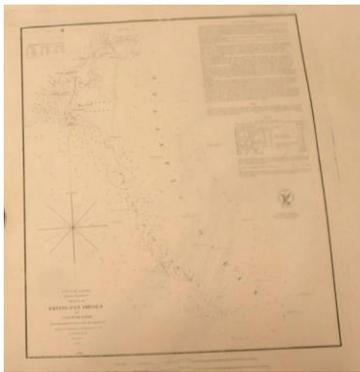
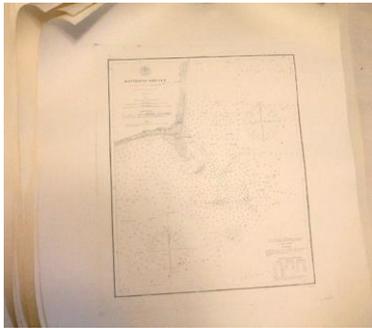
Source: Laura Alley

Date Made: various

Historical Significance: Items belonged to Charles Ellis, a lifetime NOAA employee who worked on both the East and West coasts,

Relevant holdings in current collections: Many other charts, but not these specific dates

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: local charts from years we don't already have, all local



INSTITUTION: NC Maritime Museum- Graveyard of the Atlantic

1) **Object Name:** Octant, binoculars, photos

Source: Donation, Alma Elizabeth Angell Lundgren, Waxhaw, NC

Date Made:

Historical Significance: Nelson Paul Angell and Tom Angell (Nelson's adopted son) were Cape Hatteras lightkeepers, Tom was the first Black man to own land on Hatteras Island

Relevant holdings in current collections: GA2019.004 (Willie Gaskins collection)

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: History of the United States Life Saving Service



2) **Object Name:** WWI and WWII Kriegsmarine U-boat badges

Source: Purchase, Friends of the GOMA via The Dogfaced Soldier

Date Made: 1914-18 and 1939-1945

Historical Significance: Badges given to U-Boat officers and crew

Relevant holdings in current collections: GA2019.003.001 (Kriegsmarine flag), GA2008.020 (U-85 collection)

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: To be used in new World War II exhibit



WWI



WWII

3) **Object Name:** Underwater camera and strobe

Source: Donation, Kathleen Prugsawan, Washington, DC

Date Made: Circa 1998

Historical Significance: An example of a modern and amateur use underwater camera

Relevant holdings in current collections: GA2016.001 (underwater photography collection)

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: Can be incorporated into our underwater photography exhibit.



4) **Object Name:** Boat model, *USS Monitor*

Source: Harry Schmidt (Cincinnati, OH)

Date Made: 2000-2001

Historical Significance: US Navy ironclad warship from the Civil War, foundered off Cape Hatteras in December 1862, we have a number of items on display in the museum, which are on loan from the Mariners' Museum

Relevant holdings in current collections: GAL2.2010 (loan from Mariners' Museum)

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: Can be exhibited alongside the current *Monitor* case



5) **Object Name:** US Coast Guard items (items from the USCGC *Dione*)

-Coast Guard Ensign flown aboard *Dione* from 1/1942 to 8/1943 Battle Banner flown from 12/19/1941 through 1942

-U.S. Ensign flown from 1/1941 to 7/1941

-Rear Admiral James Alger's Pennant

-Bible presented to Lt. Alger upon taking command of the *Dione*

-Box of open biscuits given to the crewmen from crewmen of the British Splendour Tanker Tin of Horlicks (Malted Milk) Tablets

-Draft of screen play of "Torpedo Junction" done by Homer Hickham

-Copy of sips log for March 1942

-Collection of 4 pictures of Dione in action and other articles from Life Magazine and Saturday Evening Post

-Yeoman's female uniform 1942

Source: Steve McElroy

Date Made: 1940-1942

Historical Significance: World War II items, many from the USCGC *Dione*, which patrolled off NC during World War II

Relevant holdings in current collections: GA2015.003.001 (model of USCGC *Icarus*), GA2019.004 (USCG patches)

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: Incorporated into the Operation Drumbeat exhibit



6) **Object Name:** U-Boat model

Source: Michael Mills

Date Made: 2022

Historical Significance: This is a working model of a Type VII B U-boat, complete with working lights and cutouts showing interior scenes

Relevant holdings in current collections: GA2008.020 (enigma machine and associated items)

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: Installed in new Operation Drumbeat exhibit



(rifle is just for scale)



(Image of interior of model)

INSTITUTION: NC Maritime Museum- Southport

1) Object Name: Boat model, *Solomon T*

Source: Donation, Becky Felton, Southport, NC

Date Made: 2003 by John Vang

Historical Significance: Model of a local boat used in Southport by a commercial fisherman, the original boat is on the NC Register of Historic Vessels

Relevant holdings in current collections: *Sylvia II* model in Beaufort collection (MM2015.012.001)

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: Can be incorporated into our upcoming commercial fishing exhibit in Southport, Becky is also giving us many photos and archival material for the boat



North Carolina State Historic Sites

Objects approved for accession by Historic Sites Collections Committee August 25, 2022

Objects approved for accession by the NCSHS Acquisitions Committee , 2022

Proposed Accessions

1) Receipt Number: HST.2524

Object Name: Drawing

Donor: Found in Collections

Site: Historic Edenton

Date Made: 1863

Description: Paper affixed to cardboard; crayon sketch of James Iredell; 1863; fair condition; losses around edges of paper; major losses in paper on back; paper affixed to back side is inscribed in ink “Crayon Sketch/ of /James Iredell/ Son of/Campbell Tredwell Iredell/ +/ Mary Johnson Iredell/ (about 1863)/ Campbell Tedwell I. killed at/ Gettysburg (?)/ 1864/ James Iredell died 1864”

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: This piece is potentially original to the Iredell family.

Relevant holdings in current collections: None.



2) Receipt Number: HST.2525.1-2

Object Name: (.1) Iron (.2) Wood Plane

Donor: Found in Collections

Site: Charlotte Hawkins Brown

Date Made: Circa early twentieth century

Description: (.1) Iron; tall and narrow; rectangular block of iron with pointed nose; bar handle with twist detail in middle; (.2) wood plane; rectangular wooden body; round wooden knob at front; wood grip at back; adjustable metal assembly in center; metal blade with straight edge

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: Students used tools such as these while learning domestic and trade skills. Young men were taught how to use carpentry tools like this wood plane, used to smooth or shape edges of wood. Young women learned about the care of various fabrics using irons such as this, which were heated on stoves.

Relevant holdings in current collections: None.



3) Receipt Number: HST.2529.1-.6

Object Name: Currency & Bonds from Civil War era, Sharps Carbine from Civil War era

Donor: Mr. William G. Dorman

Site: CSS Neuse

Date Made: 1861-1864

Description: (.1) \$5 Confederate bill; (.2) \$5 Bank of Pittsylvania bill; 1861; (.3) \$5 Bank of Pittsylvania Bill; 1861; (.4) \$1000 Bond in frame; 1861; (.5) \$500 Confederate Bond in frame; 1864; (.6) Sharps carbine

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: (.1-5) The currency and bonds relate to the Confederacy and local economy in Kinston during the time of the Civil War. (.6) The carbine is an example of those used during the battle in Kinston at the end of the Civil War. In addition, this carbine is a potential replacement for one on loan that is currently on exhibit.

Relevant holdings in current collections: None.



4) Receipt Number: NCTM.108.1-2

Object Name: Blueprints

Donor: Sid Suggs

Site: Transportation Museum

Date Made: 1947

Description: Set of two pages; blueprints of Southern Railway weed killing machine.

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: These are the blueprints for an experimental maintenance of way machine, designed to kill weeds along Southern Railways tracks, which were extensive through North Carolina. Southern Railway designed many experimental cars designed to assist with taking care of train tracks.

Relevant holdings in current collections: The NCTM does not have any prototype blueprints in its collection, however the NCTM does have one of these weed killing cars in the rolling stock collection.



5) Receipt Number: NCTM.113

Object Name: Postmarks

Donor: John Bonestell

Site: Transportation Museum

Date Made: 1900s-1960s

Description: Set of 35 postmarks; from Railroad Post Office routes in North Carolina; collaged on paper with piece of mail, map of route, and timetable; collages include dates of route operation and route operator's names

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: The Rail Post Office (RPO) cars were once the primary way mail traveled throughout the United States. Due to the railroad's efficiency in transporting cargo and people throughout the nation, the Post Office contracted with railroads to operate RPO cars starting in the mid-19th century. These cars were attached to trains and would pick up the mail at stations (often while in motion) sort the mail while on the car, and then drop off the mail at the corresponding stops where it would then be delivered. The use of RPO cars continued until the 1960s when trucking started to eclipse rail transport. These post marks provide information on 35 of the 37 RPO routes that were operational in North Carolina, and even have a piece of mail sent over each route.

Relevant holdings in current collections: The North Carolina Transportation Museum does not have any mail sent over these routes, and while this collection is not complete, it does cover the vast majority of the routes in North Carolina. It is also important to note that the NCTM also has an RPO car on display that these would pair nicely with.



6) Receipt Number: NCTM.115

Object Name: Wagon

Donor: Winston Salem Garden & Museums

Site: Transportation Museum

Date Made: 1880s-1920s

Description: A Conestoga wagon made by the Nissen Wagon Works

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: The Nissen Wagon Works were one of the only North Carolina based wagon producers when they opened in 1834, in Waughtown Hill, which is currently near Winston-Salem. Nissen wagons were known for being light and sturdy, which made them a favorite for navigating North Carolina's poor roads. They also saw extensive use in North Carolina Tobacco production. The rise of the mass-produced automobile saw the company close its doors in 1940. This wagon is in the Conestoga style, which was also popular with emigrants heading West.

Relevant holdings in current collections: None.



7) Receipt Number: HST.2519

Object Name: Various found in collections objects

Donor: n/a

Site: Charlotte Hawkins Brown

Date Made: 1920s-1970s

Description: Various objects found in the Stouffer building at CHB including books from the Palmer Memorial Institute library, sheet music from the music program, artwork created by art students, and art supplies from the Art Department. Items listed below

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: These items provide insight into the curriculum of the Palmer Memorial Institute during the mid-twentieth century. These artifacts will also allow us to achieve the long-term plan of recreating a number of spaces around the campus including: the library, dorm rooms, and classroom spaces including an art classroom.

Relevant holdings in current collections: There are some books and sheet music booklets found in collections at the Palmer Memorial Institute accessioned already, however none of the potential new accessions are duplicates.



HST2519.1-5

Paintings from the Palmer Memorial Institute Art Department

- (.1) Painting of a nun wearing black and white habit; stained glass window in background
- (.2) painting of a woman wearing a dark top and white skirt; inscription on back "M Soyer"; stamp

on back says "Art Department Palmer Memorial Inst"

(.3) Painting of a bowl of fruit on a green background; signed "R.L."; "Alexander" inscribed on back

(.4) painting of a woman with eyes closed; blue background; "28" inscribed on back

(.5) painting with various shells affixed to it; back inscribed "Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, North Carolina / Miss W.M. Anderson, President; Aaron Stimpson / address 401 Jackson Street, Winston Salem, NC / Classification: 10th / Age 16 / Title: African Head / Medium: Stone and Glue / Teacher: Mrs. Harrington"

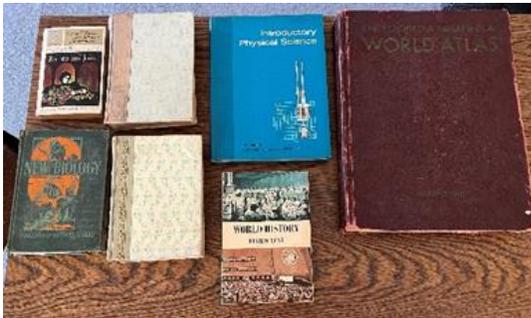


HST.2519.6-7

Sculptures from the Palmer Memorial Institute Art Department

(.6) Round pot; clay; painted green; texture all over; red clay bottom; crumbling in places

(.7) light red clay; human hand and forearm with hand in a fist; no paint or glaze; crumbling on end opposite of fist



HST.2519.8-14

Books from Palmer Memorial Institute Library

(.8) Introductory / Physical Science; blue cover; hardback; image of Bunsen burner and solutions on front cover; 1967

(.9) Encyclopedia Britannica World Atlas; hardcover; maroon cover with gold lettering; spots of deterioration on spine and edges of covers; 1956

(.10) Bestsellers from Reader's Digest Condensed Books; hardback; brown cover with blue and pink flora design; inside cover stamped "Palmer Memorial Institute Library / Sedalia, North Carolina"; 1962

(.11) Romeo and Juliet; The Folder Library General Reader's Shakespeare edited by Louis B. Wright; paperback; cover depicts man and woman; 1959

(.12) Reader's Digest Volume 3; Hardback; Olive green covers with brown loop design; spine mostly detached from binding; 1959

(.13) World History Review Text; Paperback; Image of group of people with green background on top of front cover; image of group of people with brown and white background on bottom half of front cover; 1970

(.14) New Biology; Hardback; dark green covers with orange details; images of fish and elephants in orange; handwritten inscriptions throughout book; Stamp inside front cover reads "Palmer Memorial Institute" in black ink; spine deteriorating at top and bottom; fraying on edges of covers and pages; 1937



HST.2519.15-19

Books from Palmer Memorial Institute Library

(.15) Concepts in American History; Cambridge; Paperback; Front cover depicts oval outlined in blue; Black and white image of bald eagle within blue oval; 1970

(.16) The Musical Quarterly; Paperback; Beige cover; dark blue font; Stamp inside front cover reads "Palmer Memorial/ Institute Library/ Sedalia, North Carolina"; stamp on back cover reads "Laborum/ Dulce/ Lenimen/ G. Schirmen"; 1970

(.17) Rise of the American Nation; second edition; hardback; blue cover; cover depicts image of bronze statue bust; ink inscriptions on bust hair and face; inscriptions throughout book; spine deteriorating in places; binding pulling apart; 1950

(.18) Discovering Music Together; by Leonhard/ Krone/ Wolfe/ Fullerton; Follet Publishing Company; hardback; cover is mostly orange with image of landscape; title in white font; 1966

(.19) The Macmillan English Series; hardback; red and tan cover; title text on white background; inscriptions throughout book; binding coming loose; frayed edges; 1961



HST.2519.20-28

Books and sheet music from Palmer Memorial Institute Library

(.20) Bases Concert and Assembly Band Folio: an Intermediate Repertoire for the Active Band; paperback; red and tan; staff music and notes on right side; 1950

(.21) Baritone Saxophone Concert and Assembly Band Folio: an Intermediate Repertoire for the Active Band; paperback; red and tan; staff music and notes on right side; 1950

(.22) Sheet music; paper; printed in black “I know a young

maiden/ (ich Weiss mir ein meidlein)/ satb a cappella/ choral repertory/ Charles C. Hirt”; Inside is sheet music for “I know a Young Maiden”; 1959

(.23) sheet music; paper; printed on the front in blue font “Asleep in the deep/ H.W. Petrie/ paraphrased by/ Harold L. Walters”; image of mountains in blue ink on front cover; inside contains sheet music for Asleep in the Deep for Baritone solo; 1969

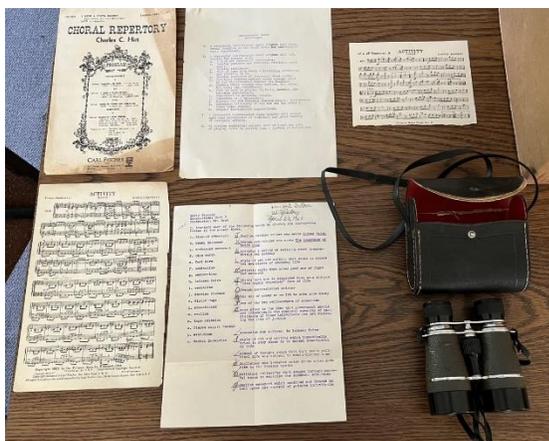
(.24) sheet music book; paper; tan cover with blue image of marching band on front; printed on front “E Flat/ clarinet/ easy steps/ to the/ band/ by Maurice D. Taylor”; some stains on back cover

(.25) Sheet music book; paper; Trumpet Quartets; 1964

(.26) Sheet music; 4th F Horn Ben-Hur Overture by Miklos Rozsa; 1959-1960

(.27) Sheet music; paper; 3rd F Horn Ben-Hur Overture by Miklos Rozsa; 1959-1960

(.28) sheet music folder; paper; bright blue border on top and bottom; color photo of band instruments on front cover; made by David G. Pugh Co. of Darlington, S.C.



HST.2519.29-34a-b

Sheet music, quiz from Palmer Memorial Institute Binoculars

(.29) sheet music; paper; printed on the front in black “I know a young maiden/ (Ich Weiss mir ein meidlein)/ satab a cappella/ choral repertory/ Charles C. Hirt”; inside contains sheet music for “I Know a Young maiden”; staining and discoloration on right side corners; 1959

(.30) paper; blue font reads “instrumental music/ advantages”; lists benefits of music program

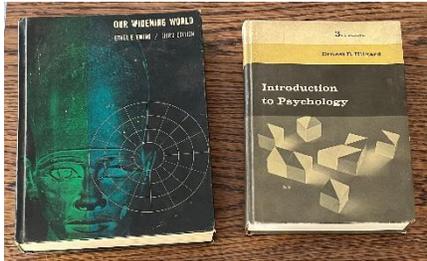
(.31) sheet music; paper; for 1st and 2nd trombones by

Harold Bennet

(.32) sheet music; paper; Activity March for piano by Harold Bennet; “Copyright 1923 by the Fillmore Bros Co., Cincinnati, Ohio”; page torn out of book; 1923

(.33) paper; quiz; “world history/ examination: unit 7/ instructor: Mr. Bock” typed in blue ink on front, top left corner; “Lamont Fuller/ W. History/ April 23, 1969” inscribed in lead on front, top right corner; “F” circled in red ink; 1969

(.34) (A) Binoculars; black ends and dark gray middle; silver accents; black strap attached; “Empre/ 4X40” engraved on silver bridge; “Japan” engraved on opposite side of bridge; (B) case; black leather; carrying strap attached; tan thread stitching; red velvet interior lining; some deterioration on lining; 1966



HST.2519.36-38

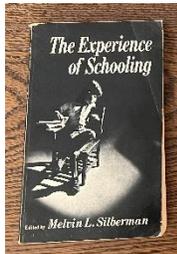
Books from Palmer Memorial Institute Library

(.36) book; paperback; The Experience of Schooling; black cover; front has image of child sitting at desk; edited by Melvin L. Silberman; 1971

(.37) book; hardback; Our Widening World by Ethel E. Ewing; third edition; front cover is black background with green and blue

image of a statue and round grid design; 1967

(.38) book; hardback; Introduction to Psychology; 3rd edition; by Ernest R. Hilgard; tan, yellow, and green cover; images of cubes on front cover; 1962



HST.2519.39-50

(.39-50) Books; series; Stoddard's lectures; hardback; black covers with gold shield engraving; 1925



HST.2519.57

Pottery; ceramic; earring dish; possibly made by PMI student; engraved “Earring”; various ovular and rectangular holes carved out; unpainted and unglazed



HST.2519.58

Pottery; ceramic; decorative bowl; possibly made by PMI student; oval shaped base; initials "DEL" carved into the bottom; leaf and pineapple designs carved into the bottom; scalloped edge



HST.2519.61a-c

Ceramic; tile; broken into three pieces; (a) top left corner piece; (b) left side piece; (c) right side piece; largest piece; tile depicts insect with wings and antennas; red and yellow striped body with black outlines and legs; letters "ACH" painted in bottom right corner; losses in left side and bottom left corner



HST.2519.70

Kiln Stand; fired clay; rectangular in shape; one rectangular foot in each of the four corners; "6008" stamped on bottom

8) Receipt Number: HST.2532

Object Name: Musket

Donor: Purchase

Site: Historic Bath

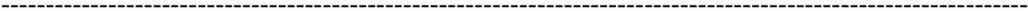
Date Made: 1760

Description: Dutch flintlock infantry musket; .75 caliber smooth-bore barrel; barrel has two wedding bands; metal has gray-brown patina; side brass plate screw has a small crack; small stress crack on stock; stock has (illegible) initials on left side

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: This will be used in the upcoming permanent exhibit.

Relevant holdings in current collections: None.





Deaccessions:

North Carolina Museum of History

1) Accession Number: 1999.1- (see specific numbers in the chart below)

Object Name: Toys, books, etc.

Source: Donation: Mr. H. Lee Merritt

Date Made: Ca. 1900s-1950s

General Condition Assessment: Poor

Historical Significance: Toys and miscellaneous toy-related items that came from the Merritt Household Collection in Mount Airy (Surry County)

Relevant holdings in current collections: We have lots of toys in the collection and we even kept some of the better-condition ones from this particular collection.

Reason for deaccession & recommended disposition: Most of these toys and items are in poor condition; many appear to have been sand box toys- are missing wheels, or with paint chipping off, and are broken, grimy. The museum doesn't foresee them ever going on display or even any other institution wanting them.

Disposition: Physical_Disposal

Accession Number	Object Name	Photo
1999.1.15	Chess Board	No photo
1999.1.137	Doll Head	
1999.1.169	Sheep	
1999.1.181	Sheep	
1999.1.182	Cow	

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1999.1.183	Rooster	
1999.1.184	Sheep	
1999.1.185	Metal Truck	
1999.1.186	Wooden Car	
1999.1.187-190 (4)	Wooden Spools	
1999.1.191	Toy Fish	
1999.1.192	Wooden Animal	
1999.1.195	Toy Car	

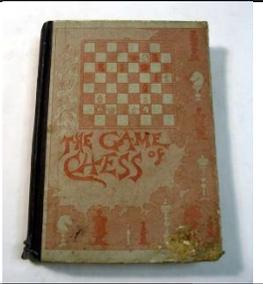
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<p>1999.1.198-201 (4)</p>	<p>Wooden Blocks</p>	
<p>1999.1.211</p>	<p>Wooden Pull</p>	
<p>1999.1.213</p>	<p>Toy Tank</p>	
<p>1999.1.214</p>	<p>Toy Tank</p>	
<p>1999.1.215</p>	<p>Toy Ship</p>	
<p>1999.1.216</p>	<p>Toy Ship</p>	<p>See above</p>
<p>1999.1.217</p>	<p>Toy Ship</p>	<p>See above</p>
<p>1999.1.220-222 (3)</p>	<p>Chess Pieces</p>	
<p>1999.1.223</p>	<p>Toy Goose</p>	
<p>1999.1.225</p>	<p>Spool</p>	

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<p>1999.1.228-230 (3)</p>	<p>Spools</p>	
<p>1999.1.245</p>	<p>Cobbler Bench</p>	
<p>1999.1.246-261 (16)</p>	<p>Spools</p>	
<p>1999.1.275</p>	<p>Toy Table</p>	
<p>1999.1.328</p>	<p>Wooden Toy</p>	
<p>1999.1.329-337 (9)</p>	<p>Assorted Wheels</p>	
<p>1999.1.438</p>	<p>Toy Train</p>	

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1999.1.439	Toy Train	
1999.1.440	Toy Train	
1999.1.461	Toy Pull	
1999.1.475	Toy Plate	
1999.1.478	Toy Plate	
1999.1.484	Chess Book	
1999.1.669-712 (44)	Assorted Train Set	

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1999.1.770	Box with Chalk Pieces	
1999.1.771	Box with Chalk Pieces	
1999.1.774	Cow Cut Out	
1999.1.1141	Toy Wagon	
1999.1.1514	Cart (Horse Shape)	

2) Accession #: 1999.1- (see specific numbers in the chart below)

Object Name: Toys

Source: Donation: Mr. H. Lee Merritt

Date Made: Ca. 1900s-1950s

General Condition Assessment: Fair

Historical Significance: Toys and miscellaneous toy-related items that came from the Merritt Household Collection in Mount Airy (Surry County)

Relevant holdings in current collections: We have lots of toys in the collection and have kept some of the ones in better-condition from this collection

Reason for deaccession & recommended disposition: These items are in decent condition and may be suitable for educational props or another museum institution.

Disposition: Transfer to the Education Collection or another Museum.

Accession Number	Object Name	Photo
1999.1.219	Wooden Top	
1999.1.231	Train Car	
1999.1.338	Wooden Top	
1999.1.437	Toy Iron	
1999.1.449	Doll	
1999.1.773	Wooden Dump Truck	

3) Accession #: 1999.1- (see specific numbers in the chart below)

Object Name: Books

Source: Donation: Mr. H. Lee Merritt

Date Made: Ca. 1960-1970s

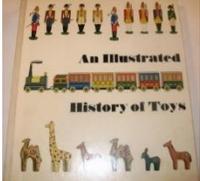
General Condition Assessment: Good

Historical Significance: Toys and miscellaneous toy-related items that came from the Merritt Household Collection in Mount Airy (Surry County)

Relevant holdings in current collections: None

Reason for deaccession & recommended disposition: I recommend these books go to our staff research library where they can be used for reference.

Disposition: Transfer to the Staff Research Library

Accession Number	Object Name	Photo
1999.1.1670	Book on Toys	
1999.1.1701	Book on Dolls	

4) **Accession #:** 1999.1.488

Object Name: 3-round clip for M1917 revolver (.45) of live ammunition

Source: H. Lee Merritt

Date Made: ca. 1917

General Condition Assessment: good

Relevant holdings in current collections: other WWI items in Merritt collection

Reason for deaccession & recommended disposal: Ammo is apparently still LIVE – needs to be disposed of by the appropriate law enforcement or armed forces unit.



5) **Accession #:** 2009.76.14

Object Name: Framed print-out from WWI Memorial.com

Source: George Cattelona, Raleigh NC

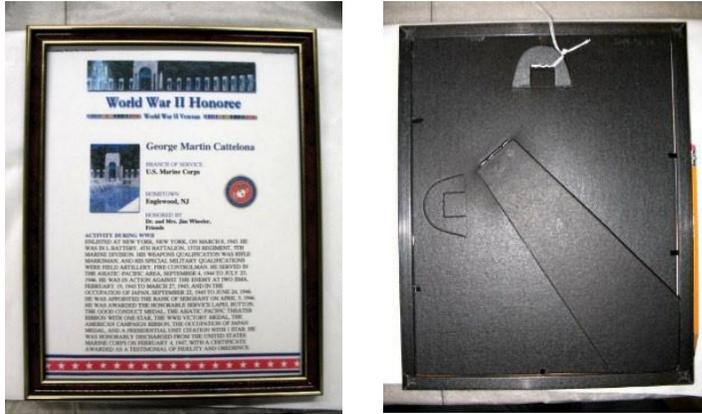
Date Made: ca. 2008

General Condition Assessment: good

Historical Significance: none

Relevant holdings in current collections: 2009.76.1-.13, .15 – WWII USMC items

Reason for deaccession & recommended disposal: Not an artifact but rather bio info that anyone can access & print out – should be removed from frame and paper put in item history file for research purposes. Frame can be re-used or physical disposal.



6) Accession #: 1970.97.1

Object Name: Glass pitcher

Source: 1970 donation, Mrs. Haywood Guion, New Bern, NC

Date Made: ca. 1820

General Condition Assessment: extremely poor

Historical Significance: No known NC connection or specific historic provenance

Relevant holdings in current collections:

Reason for deaccession: Pitcher has stage 4 glass disease. This cannot be stopped, ending with object eventually disintegrating.

Disposition: Transfer the object to the Teaching Collection and use in objects conservation lab as a learning tool/practice treatment

7) Accession # 1954.47.4

Object Name: bodice and underskirt

Source: Elizabeth Dortch, donation

Date Made: 1850–1880

General Condition Assessment: poor

Historical Significance: This was worn by an unknown member of the Hogg or Dortch families. The skirt appears to be an underskirt, based on fabric, construction, and the fact that it does not match the bodice well. The bodice and skirt do not appear to be from the same period. The bodice is in poor condition and appears to have been reworked at some point. The records previously listed this as belonging to Janet Bryan Hogg and dated it 1850. The bodice is clearly later, as are many other items in this collection. Not all of them belonged to Janet, even though we have her name on many of the records. She died in 1855 and thus would not have been alive at the time this ca. 1870-1880 bodice was constructed. It is possible the underskirt was hers, but if so, we do not have any other parts of the dress. The underskirt is shattering in many places, and the bodice is coming apart at the seams.

Relevant holdings in current collections: We have other women's clothing from the 1870s–80s in better condition.

Reason for deaccession & recommended disposition: These are deaccessioning candidates due to terrible condition of both skirt and bodice, lack of knowledge about actual wearer, and mismatching of objects based on date. Dispose at public auction, transfer to an Education Collection or physical destruction.



8) **Accession #:** 1958.62.218

Object Name: Jacket

Source: Sidney I. Howell, donation

Date Made: ca. 1870

General Condition Assessment: poor—bead loss, water damage

Historical Significance: This is part of a collection amassed by a New York doll collector and donated to MOH in the 1950s. This piece has no known NC provenance.

Relevant holdings in current collections: We have other women's clothing from this time with better provenance in better condition.

Reason for deaccession & recommended disposition: Bad condition and lack of NC provenance. Dispose at public auction, transfer to an Education Collection or physical destruction.



9) **Accession #:** 1959.50.1

Object Name: dress

Source: Louise Woodward, donation

Date Made: ca. 1900

General Condition Assessment: poor—ruffle of underskirt is shattered, collar and neckline fabric shredding, water damage.

Historical Significance: This was either the wedding dress of Mrs. J.W. Whisnant of Lenoir, NC or part of her trousseau.

Relevant holdings in current collections: We have another dress from Mrs. Whisnant (also probably part of her trousseau) that is in somewhat better condition.

Reason for deaccession & recommended disposition: bad condition makes this unexhibitable— Dispose at public auction, transfer to an Education Collection or physical destruction.



10) **Accession #:** 1964.29.7

Object Name: peignoir

Source: Elizabeth Graham Parker, donation

Date Made: ca. 1906

General Condition Assessment: poor—dirty and water damaged

Historical Significance: this is part of the wedding/trousseau ensemble of Elizabeth Graham of Lincoln County, who married in 1906.

Relevant holdings in current collections: Two items have already been deaccessioned from this collection due to poor condition, but there are still others associated with Graham's wedding that are part of the collection. We have other peignoirs from this era.

Reason for deaccession & recommended disposition: poor condition, — Dispose at public auction, transfer to an Education Collection or physical destruction.



11) **Accession #:** 1966.117.2

Object Name: skirt

Source: Mrs. William M. Taylor, donation

Date Made: ca. 1900

General Condition Assessment: poor—shattered silk, water damage

Historical Significance: no provenance

Relevant holdings in current collections: we have other pieces from this period in better condition with provenance

Reason for deaccession & recommended disposition: poor condition, Dispose at public auction, transfer to an Education Collection or physical destruction.



12) **Accession #:** 1957.25.14

Object Name: dress

Source: Mrs. Hal W. Trentman, donation

Date Made: ca. 1910

General Condition Assessment: poor—shattered silk and water damage

Historical Significance: Elizabeth Briggs (Pittman) wore this to the wedding of W.G. Briggs to Beulah Sanderlin in 1910.

Relevant holdings in current collections: we have other dresses (several from this same collection) from this time period.

Reason for deaccession & recommended disposition: poor condition, Transfer to Museum of History Textile Lab to use as a conservation teaching tool



13) **Accession #:** 1961.14.3

Object Name: overshoot panel

Source: Mrs. K.W. Ballentine, purchase

Date Made: 1850–1900

General Condition Assessment: good

Historical Significance: This length of overshoot in Hickory Leaf pattern has no provenance.

Relevant holdings in current collections: We have other examples of this pattern with provenance.

Reason for deaccession & recommended disposition: In an effort to strengthen the overshoot coverlet collection, I am seeking to remove objects with no provenance. We have others of this pattern with provenance. Dispose at public auction, transfer to an Education Collection or physical destruction.



Deaccessions:

North Carolina Maritime Museum – Beaufort

Receipt #: 87.019.001

Object Name: bronze hull plaque, 'Herreschoff, Bristol, RI' #2072

Source: Donation: James H. Best

Date Made: ca 1950

Historical Significance: American boat maker, with particular significance in America's Cup racing sloops

Relevant holdings in current collections: none

Reason for deaccessioning: Out of area, can transfer to the Herreschoff Maritime Museum in Bristol, RI



Deaccessions:

NC State Historic Sites

Objects approved for deaccession by Historic Sites Collections Committee August 25, 2022

1) Accession Number: 1980.160.228



Site: Bentonville Battlefield

Source: United Daughters of the Confederacy, Holt-Sanders Chapter

Object Name: Table

General Condition Assessment: Poor condition

Justification for Deaccession: The table has deteriorated beyond usefulness and is in a state of disrepair.

Proposal for Disposition: Deaccession; transfer to other institutions

2) Accession Number: 1978.130.2



Site: Bentonville Battlefield

Source: Found in Collections

Object Name: Lazy Susan Table

General Condition Assessment: Good condition

Justification for Deaccession: This table is not appropriate for interpretation of the Harper family c. 1865.

Proposal for Disposition: Deaccession; transfer to another institution