

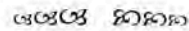
AGENDA

Fall Meeting of the
North Carolina Historical Commission
September 22, 2017

10 a.m.

Archives and History/State Library Building
Room 104 (Auditorium)

109 E. Jones Street
Raleigh, NC 27601



- Welcome
- Swearing-In of New Members
- Conflict of Interest Statement
- Approval of Minutes from the June 21, 2017, Regular Meeting
- Secretary's Report to the Commission
- N.C. Gen. Stat. § 121-7 Accessions into and De-Accessions out of Historical Collections
- N.C. Gen. Stat. § 121-9 Acquisition of Historic Property: Request to Begin Process to Add Golden Frinks "Freedom House" to Edenton State Historic Site
- N.C. Gen. Stat. § 100-2 Requests to Approve Memorials Before Acceptance by State
- N.C. Gen. Stat. § 100-2.1 Requests to Relocate "Objects of Remembrance"
- N.C. Gen. Stat. § 121-12(a) Advisory Comments Regarding State Undertakings Affecting National Register Properties (if required)
- Adjournment

North Carolina Historical Commission Meeting Minutes

June 21, 2017

**Archives and History/State Library Building
Raleigh, NC**

The North Carolina Historical Commission (NCHC) met in the Third-floor Conference Room in the Archives and History/State Library Building on Wednesday, June 21, 2017. The following Commissioners were in attendance: Millie M. Barbee (Chairwoman); Dr. Mary Lynn Bryan; Dr. David C. Dennard; Samuel B. Dixon; William W. Ivey; and Dr. Valerie A. Johnson. Commissioners Dr. Chris Fonvielle and Margaret Klutz were absent. Three seats of recently replaced Commissioners are currently unfilled.

The others in attendance were: Dr. Kevin Cherry, Deputy Secretary of the DNCR; Ramona Bartos, Director of the Division of Historical Resources (DHR); Keith Hardison, Director of the Division of State Historic Sites and Properties (DSHSP); Ken Howard, Director of the Division of State History Museums (DSHM); Sarah Koonts, Director of the Division of Archives and Records (DAR); Michael Murphy, Director of the Division of Parks and Recreation; Phil Feagan, Lead General Counsel for the Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR); LeRae Umfleet, Adult Education Specialist and Special Assistant to the Deputy Secretary; Michael Hill, Supervisor of the Historical Research Office (HRO); Steve Claggett, State Archaeologist; John Mintz, Deputy State Archaeologist; Michelle Lanier, Director of the African American Heritage Commission (AAHC); Angela Thorpe, Assistant Director of the AAHC; Nancy Guthrie, Acquisition Program Manager Clean Water Management Trust Fund, DNCR; Renee Gledhill-Earley, Environmental Review Coordinator, State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO); Karen Ipock, Child Education Coordinator, DNCR; David Winslow, consultant for the Civil War History Center in Fayetteville; Fay Mitchell, Public Relations Specialist for the DNCR; Parker Backstrom, OAH administrative assistant and recording secretary; and several staff members of the Office of State Archaeology (OSA).

Welcome and Conflict of Interest Statement

The meeting was called to order at 10:03 A.M. At the request of Chairwoman Barbee, all those present introduced themselves. The Chair then addressed the pending replacement of three long-serving Commission members whose terms ended, Mr. B. Perry Morrison Jr., Dr. Richard Starnes, and Dr. Harry L. Watson. She asked that the minutes reflect her appreciation, and that of the NCHC, for the dedicated service they provided to the Commission for many years.

Ms. Barbee asked the Commissioners, their having had a chance to review the meeting agenda in advance of the meeting, whether any of them had any conflict of interest as it pertains to the business to be addressed. No concerns were voiced and the meeting proceeded.

Approval of Minutes

At Ms. Barbee's invitation, Dr. Bryan offered a motion to accept as written the minutes of the February 24, 2017, meeting. The motion was seconded by Dr. Dennard and carried.

Report on the Office of Archives and History by the Deputy Secretary

It was announced by Dr. Cherry that Mr. Claggett will soon be retiring from state service after thirty-five years. Few people in our department, he said, have made such a positive impact over such a long period, and he expressed his appreciation. This sentiment was shared by all those in attendance who gave Mr. Claggett a standing ovation. Dr. Cherry then introduced Phil Feagan, the DNCR's new General Counsel, and noted that four NCHC members saw their terms expire, but one, Dr. Bryan, was asked by Governor Cooper serve another term. The three appointees named to replace Mr. Morrison and Drs. Starnes and Watson are currently undergoing ethics review and will begin their service upon conclusion of that process.

Dr. Cherry offered a summary of the just-released, proposed joint Legislative State Budget and went on to highlight some of the effects expected for the OAH. Two million dollars was appropriated for the U.S.S. *North Carolina* Battleship for Repairs and Renovations. Five million dollars was appropriated for construction of a new visitor center at Fort Fisher, the state's most visited historic site. The estimated cost of the project, however, is \$17.5 million. Fort Dobbs reconstruction received \$975,000, bringing the total raised to roughly 60 percent of what is needed to complete the project. The NCTM received \$100,000 in recurring funding for maintenance plus \$125,000 non-recurring funding over two years to help complete a couple of capital projects. In the DSHM, the Museum of the Cape Fear Historical Complex, soon to become the North Carolina Civil War History Center, received \$5 million, while the Maritime Museum at Southport and the Museum of the Albemarle received \$100,000 and \$35,000 in non-recurring funds respectively.

As the budget relates to staffing, the DNCR lost ten positions that had remained unfilled. The OAH itself fared a little better in that several important positions were funded in the Museum of History system. As well, the DSHSP received \$250,000 to support the addition of four full-time positions, and two full-time positions were restored in the Historical Publications Office to oversee the continuation of the Governors' Papers and Colonial Records projects. Dr. Cherry was disappointed that the key position of Chief Education Officer was not funded. Meanwhile, the search for a new director of the Tryon Palace continues.

In other budgetary matters, a provision in the Legislative Budget does away with the Roanoke Island Commission (RIC). Further, it was mandated that the department seek a Memorandum of Agreement with the Roanoke Island Historical Association (RIHA) to assist in management of the site. The Deputy Secretary also touched on funding for the state's Grants-In-Aid program as it relates to history in North Carolina. Examples include: \$50,000 each to the Earl Scruggs Center, the Museum of Coastal Carolina, and the Jones County Arts and History Initiative; \$40,000 to the Sampson County History Museum; and \$25,000 each to the Oxford Museum of History and the Cherokee County Museum.

For all the benefits the OAH will realize from the proposed budget, on balance, there are a number of concerns remaining. Among them are the continued shortage of storage space, though a small amount of new storage space was identified in the Old Records Center Building, where personnel from the Historical Publications Office had resided before transfer of those staff relocated to the Archives and History/State Library Building. Also, continued erosion at Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson, and a general lack of funding for maintenance of OAH facilities pose problems. Lastly, it was hoped that recurring funding would materialize for continuing work on the *Queen Anne's Revenge* Project (QAR); for the past 15 years, funding has come in the form of non-recurring appropriations. Regarding QAR, Dr. Cherry reported that part of a lawsuit brought against the department by Nautilus Productions concerning copyright infringement has been dismissed, as has Nautilus Production's ethics complaint against him. The suit brought by Intersal Incorporated, however, is moving forward and is currently in the discovery phase.

Discussions continue with Vance Patterson, the founder of Foundations Forward, Incorporated, and advocate for placement of a Monuments of Freedom Memorial on state property, about design alterations and placement. However, there are engineering concerns that must be dealt with, given the tremendous weight of the proposed monument and the fact that the proposed site on the south end of the Halifax Mall in the downtown government complex overlies an underground parking structure.

Dr. Cherry concluded his report by relating that DNCR Secretary Hamilton would like to focus the department's resources on increased rural outreach and development. Should an opportunity arise, Mr. Ivey encouraged establishment of a partnership with the North Carolina Pottery Center in Seagrove.

NCGS 121-12(a) Matter – Demolition of Buildings in the Maiden Lane National Register Historic District

Using PowerPoint slides, Ms. Bartos presented on planned alterations within the Maiden Lane National Register Historic District by North Carolina State University (NCSU). Ten homes are slated for demolition following a land swap with the State of North Carolina. Historic Preservation Office staff have offered to meet with the NCSU Property Acquisition Team to explain requirements and offer tools that the team could use to preserve the homes rather than destroy them, but it appears that plans to demolish is a *fait accompli*. In advance of the action, Preservation Greenville will come in and salvage what it can from the homes. Added Ms. Gledhill-Earley, the entirety of the national register historic district has been acquired by private companies and is slated for development.

The role of the Commission in cases like this is to offer suggestions and final comments in advance of such actions. The university must wait to receive those comments via the Historic Preservation Office before any plans can move forward. Several Commissioners expressed their disappointment in the decision to demolish. Dr. Johnson suggested asking the school to institute a curriculum for planning and urban management so that future generations might find ways to re-use or re-purpose such buildings rather than destroy them.

Clean Water Management Trust Fund Grant Applications

In advance of the meeting, Chairwoman Barbee was asked by Ms. Bartos to appoint a committee to review grant applications received by the Clean Water Management Trust Fund (CWMTF) for proposed projects that involve historical or cultural factors. Specifically, Ms. Nancy Guthrie, Acquisition Program Manager Clean Water Management Trust Fund, requested the Commission's assistance ranking each proposed project based upon the historical or cultural merits of each. Ms. Bartos announced that the NCHC Review Committee members Dr. Bryan, Dr. Fonvielle, and Mr. Dixon.

Biennial Report and Highway Historical Marker

Mr. Hill presented each NCHC member with a copy of the just-printed Fifty-Sixth Biennial Report of the North Carolina Office of Archives and History, covering the years 2014-2016. This report has been produced for presentation to the Governor since 1905. This just-printed Report, said Mr. Hill, is the first time that color photographs have been incorporated. He thanked the division directors for their contributions. Dr. Cherry stated that the Biennial Report shows that OAH's activities are among the most comprehensive state-sponsored public history programs in the nation.

Mr. Hill took the opportunity to inform the Commission that the Highway Historical Marker commemorating St. Mary's School in Raleigh had been stolen. A photograph posted on social media by the perpetrator showing him posing beside the marker led to it being recovered in short order, although it had been broken. The Historical Research Office is working with the Raleigh Police Department to seek restitution from the offender for the cost of a replacement marker.

Accessions and Deaccessions from Collections

Citing a list of items prepared for the NCHC by the OAH Accessions Committee and sent to the NCHC in advance of this meeting, Ms. Umfleet opened the floor to any questions. No questions were forthcoming so Chairwoman Barbee called a vote on each grouping.

- North Carolina Museum of History (Accessions) – Dr. Bryan moved to accept Accession Committee recommendations. The motion was seconded by Mr. Dixon and carried.
- Museum of the Albemarle (Accessions) – Mr. Dixon made a motion to accept recommendations, Dr. Dennard seconded the motion, and the motion was carried.
- North Carolina Maritime Museums (NCMM) (Accessions) – Dr. Johnson moved to accept Accession Committee recommendations. After a second to the motion was proffered by Dr. Dennard, the motion was carried.
- North Carolina Museum of History (Deaccessions) – Dr. Johnson made a motion to accept Accession Committee recommendations. The motion was seconded by Dr. Bryan and carried.
- Mountain Gateway Museum (Deaccessions) – Dr. Johnson made a motion to accept Accession Committee recommendations. The motion was seconded by Dr. Dennard and carried.

- North Carolina Maritime Museums (Deaccessions) – A motion to accept recommendations was proffered by Dr. Johnson and seconded by Mr. Dixon. The motion was carried.
- Division of State Historic Sites and Properties (Accessions) – Dr. Bryan moved to accept Accession Committee recommendations. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ivey and carried.
- Division of State Historic Sites and Properties (Deaccessions) – Dr. Johnson moved to accept Accession Committee recommendations. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ivey and carried.
- Transfer of Dorothea Dix Hospital Property – Ms. Umfleet reported that Museum of History curators went through a collection of property removed from the shuttered Dorothea Dix Hospital that the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) wishes to transfer ownership to the City of Raleigh, and the curators removed any items with historical value or significance. On behalf of the DHHS, Ms. Umfleet asked the Commission to approve the transfer of items listed in the report. Mr. Ivey made a motion to approve the recommendation, Dr. Dennard seconded the motion, and the motion was carried.

Division of Education and Outreach Commemorative Programs

Dr. Cherry and Ms. Umfleet offered reports on commemorative programs being developed by the division.

World War I Centennial – The World War I Centennial Committee has been planning events since 2014. The commemoration officially began in April 2017 with a wreath-laying at the State Capitol, which was attended by Governor Cooper. Other planned events include the development and installation of a traveling exhibit. It debuted at the 2015 North Carolina State Fair, and over the course of the next two years this exhibit will travel to 27 different host location across the state. The MOH will keep an exhibit commemorating the centennial of World War I on display for the next two-and-a-half years. The World War I Centennial blog has been well received, including by an international audience. The North Carolina Department of Transportation is also in the process of planting commemorative poppies along the state’s highways.

Blackbeard 300 – In addition to a planned symposium and a blog, a static exhibit opened at the NCMM on June 8, and eight sites will host a traveling exhibit, which opens at the North Carolina State Fair in 2017.

In response to a question from Dr. Dennard as to whether special efforts are being made by the division to reach into communities that might not normally be accessed, Ms. Umfleet confirmed that the division is developing both short- and long-term plans to engage with historically underserved communities.

African American Monument Project on Union Square

Mr. Hill and Ms. Lanier provided a status report on the proposed monument to the contributions of African-Americans to North Carolina, to be located on the southeast corner of Union Square. The project has progressed to the point when the African American Monument Committee (AAMC) will begin its search for an artist. Toward that end the committee drafted a Request for Qualifications (RFQ) document, outlining criteria and describing for prospective artists the selection process. A

copy of this document had been provided to the Commissioners in advance of the meeting. Said Mr. Hill, the AAMC will seek comments from both the NCHC and the AAHC at various points in the process. It is hoped that the RFQ can be sent out by July 6, so on behalf of the AAMC, Mr. Hill asked the NCHC for its approval of the document. It was noted that no budget has yet been developed for the project.

Mr. Dixon made a motion to approve the proposed RFQ. The motion was seconded by Dr. Dennard and carried.

Dr. Johnson pointed out that former commission member Mr. Morrison was serving on the NCHC's African American Monument Project subcommittee at the time that his tenure on the Commission ended and therefore the Commission will need to name his replacement.

Brief Report from the African American Historical Commission

Ms. Lanier introduced Angela Thorpe, the AAHC's new associate director. Ms. Thorpe summarized her background and explained that among other duties she will oversee the group's outreach initiatives, including launching a presence on social media.

Dr. Johnson, who serves as chair of the AAHC, reported that as part of its activities the AAHC has engaged with the World Heritage Sites Committee as it conducts what will likely be a lengthy selection process for a site in the United States to establish a Civil Rights Center. She said the AAHC felt it important to have a voice in that process.

Report on National History Day 2017

Ms. Ipock provided some background information about National History Day and then presented a report on the 2017 North Carolina National History Day competition, a year-long effort by some 5,000 regional high school students across the state to develop projects in a variety of categories around a common historical theme. Of that group 453 were chosen to participate in the statewide contest. Ms. Ipock proudly reported that 77 North Carolina students will be participating in the national competition, to be held in Maryland, and noted that eight of those entries even made it to the final 10 in their respective categories.

Dr. Dennard asked the minutes reflect the NCHC's hearty congratulations to Ms. Ipock and the state program she oversees.

Reports from Division Directors

Division of State Historic Sites and Properties – Mr. Hardison presented a short report on regular activities within the DSHSP, highlighting those since the last meeting of the NCHC. These included events at 13 historic sites, projects at eight historic sites, and news about staff changes at several sites. A copy of the outline of his comments has been placed in the file containing material for this meeting.

Division of State History Museums – Using a PowerPoint presentation, Mr. Howard reported on recent events and initiatives within his division. These included achievements by and accolades for the Museum of History, as well as a summary of ongoing exhibits. He touched upon issues

pertaining to increased legislative appropriations and expansion proposals and projects, including for both the North Carolina Civil War History Center, Gallants Channel, and the Museum of History itself. The latter refers specifically to continued hopes to place a new museum building on Parking Lot 18 in downtown Raleigh. A copy of Mr. Howard's PowerPoint presentation resides in the file created for this meeting.

Division of Historical Resources – Ms. Bartos offered a brief report on the routine activities that have taken place, are ongoing, or are planned within each of the subsections of the division: the Office of State Archaeology, the State Historic Preservation Office, the Western Office, and the Historical Research Office. A written copy of the outline of her presentation has been placed in the file containing material for this meeting.

Division of Archives and Records – Ms. Koonts reported on routine activities within her division since the last meeting of the NCHC. She touched upon records management, exhibit and outreach initiatives, and advocacy work undertaken. A written copy of this brief report has been placed in the file containing material for this meeting.

Division of Parks and Recreation – Mr. Murphy offered a brief report on the goings-on within his division, which included funding issues, visitation reports, events taking place at eight state parks and recreation areas, and staff changes. He highlighted work on a historic expansion of the State Parks system through the addition of six, as-yet-undeveloped new units. A written outline of Mr. Murphy's comments has been placed in the file containing material for this meeting.

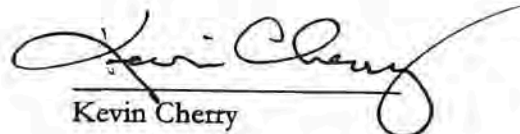
Announcements and Adjournment

Ms. Barbee offered a brief update on the National Park Service's efforts to restore and reopen several structures along the Blue Ridge Parkway at Doughton Park that had been closed for several years. On June 23, there will be a ribbon cutting ceremony at the Visitor's Center and Camp Store. Efforts will turn next to mold remediation work in the small restaurant adjacent to the Visitor's Center, followed in the next year or two by the cleaning, repair, and renovation of Bluffs Lodge.

Dr. Cherry stated that he expects the next meeting of the NCHC to take place in October, and stated that it will probably be held somewhere away from Raleigh—Kinston is a likely location.

At the invitation of the Chairwoman, Dr. Dennard made a motion that the meeting be adjourned. Mr. Dixon seconded the motion and the motion was carried. The meeting was adjourned at 1:00 PM.

Respectfully submitted,


Kevin Cherry

Report of the Secretary to the Commission to the North Carolina Historical Commission

Madam Chair, Members of the Commission:

As Secretary to the Commission, it is my pleasure to make the report of the North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources' Office of Archives and History.

Representing the Office of Archives and History at the September 22nd meeting:

- Division of State History Museums (including the three regional history museums, three maritime museums and the flagship museum here in Raleigh): Deputy Director Jackson Marshall.
- Division of State Historic Sites and Properties (comprised of 23 State Historic Sites, two satellite historic sites, and the museum aspects of the State Capitol and the Executive Mansion): Division Director Keith Hardison
- Division of Archives and Records (which includes the statewide, comprehensive public records and archival services for all state agencies and more than 500 local government entities, the Western Regional Archives in Asheville and the Outer Banks History Center in Manteo): State Archivist Sarah Koonts
- Division of Historical Resources (comprised of the Office of State Archaeology, the State Historic Preservation Office, and the Office of Historical Research): Division Director and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Ramona Bartos
- Roanoke Island Festival Park: Director Kim Sawyer
- North Carolina Transportation Museum: Director Kelly Alexander
- Tryon Palace Historic Sites and Gardens: Acting Director Bill McCrea
- Captain Bragg of the Battleship North Carolina could not be with us today.

Representing other departmental agencies that report to the Commission for their public history aspects

- North Carolina African American Heritage Commission: Executive Director Michelle Lanier
- Division of Education and Outreach: Acting Chief Education Officer LeRae Umfleet
- Division of Parks and Recreation: Director Michael Murphy.

Annual Visitation and Volunteer Hours Report

During fiscal year 2015-2016, total onsite visitation to historic sites, commissions, museums, and the various State Archives facilities numbered 2,879, 198 visits. A great number of our Office's services are provided through outreach and online, especially those of the State Archives and increasingly the institutions found within the Division of Historical Resources and State History Museums. Those outreach and online services are not measured by visitation numbers. Also, separately, the Division of Parks and Recreation welcomed 19,048,593 visitors

during this same time period. Almost every state park has a cultural/historical resource and Ft Macon State Park, a state park with a heavy history emphasis, had nearly 1.5 million visitors alone last fiscal year. The Division of Parks and Recreation's visitation boomed during its sesquicentennial year last year, and, taken together, our other venues pretty much held steady compared to previous year's visitation-wise. Notably, the Museum of History in Raleigh had one of its most visited years ever with 419,879 visitors, a 7% increase over the previous year.

The value of volunteer hours donated to the Office of Archives and History during fiscal year 2016-2017 equaled a little over \$4 million. This represents a great deal of time by a large group of individuals located all across the state. We depend heavily upon our volunteers, and we could not do all that we do, if it were not for their contributions. Our visitation and volunteer hours report is in your meeting packet.

New Positions

We are working to fill the two new historian/editor positions that were reinstated following their loss during the Recession. We hope that they will soon be bringing greater access to our colonial records and governor's papers through online means. We are also advertising four new craftsmen positions for Historic Sites to help with our backlogged maintenance issues in this division, and the Museum of History is about to advertise four positions that we have been able to reinstate following the Recession: a grant writer, a security guard, a visitors services assistant, and—finally—a chief curator.

Capital Projects

We have a number of capital projects underway. The first phase of the reconstruction of the French and Indian War-era fort at Fort Dobbs State Historic Site is nearly complete, and the legislature awarded funds to complete the second phase of construction. The designers have been chosen and planning is well underway for the new visitors' center at Ft Fisher State Historic Site, and with substantial local government and private funds pledged, and new state appropriations, we have begun the next phase of planning to transform the regional history museum in Fayetteville into our Civil War Interpretive Center. We are also well into planning the outdoor educational play spaces at the North Carolina Transportation Museum and Ft Dobbs and expect to have conceptual plans to aid fundraising by early spring.

Highway Historical Markers

Since our last meeting, we have dedicated the following highway historical markers:

- **State V. Will.** The supreme court case that gave protection to slaves who killed in self-defense. Located in Edgecombe County.
- **Lee's School** (re-written to be more accurate and re-dedicated). The Classical Preparatory School in Buncombe County

- **Robert Opie Lindsay.** North Carolina's only WWI flying ace. Located in Rockingham County
- **North Carolina National Guard.** The marker notes the first encampment of the Guard. It is located in Carteret County
- **Anne Penland.** A WWI Nurse and a founding Nurse Anesthetist. Located in Buncombe County.

The Edenton Historical Commission, a departmental affiliate, dedicated a marker to North Carolina Signer of the Constitution Hugh Williamson on local government-owned land September 18th.

Publications

The second issue of the 94th volume of *The North Carolina Historical Review* was published since our last meeting and featured a fine article by one of our own Historical Commission members, Dr. Chris Fonvielle of UNC-Wilmington. He wrote on the destruction of Ft Johnson and the coming of the Revolution in North Carolina. Congratulations on this fine piece.

We are expecting the latest volume in our historical publications series for children any day now. It is a biography of Civil Rights leader Ella Baker.

In conjunction with the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association, our department's umbrella support group, DNCR will soon be announcing this year's winners of the North Carolina Book Awards and the awards for lifetime achievement in history, drama, and literature in the state.

Now, a few highlights from a few very busy months:

As directed by the legislature, we have begun our discussions with the Roanoke Island Historical Association (producers of the Lost Colony) about its role in managing Roanoke Island Festival Park.

Following a massive amount of work, the State Archives has completed the comprehensive functional schedules review and creation for state agencies detailing how long each type of record is kept by its function. These schedules will apply to all records created in state agencies, boards, and commissions and will provide uniformity across agencies, simplifying the records scheduling process, and allowing division staff to focus more time on the identification and preservation of archival materials created by state government.

The Museum of the Albemarle in Elizabeth City has completed a very successful 50th anniversary last year with a celebratory gala, numerous programs and special events, and we

are all looking forward to its symposium on the Underground Railroad which will be held in a few weeks.

House in the Horseshoe State Historic Site, North Carolina's only state-owned Revolutionary-era battlefield historic site, had one of its most successful reenactments of the battle ever with all sorts of volunteer living history interpreters the first Saturday in August.

In its first five months, the Museum of History's WWI exhibit was visited by 156,188 individuals, the highest visitation figure for any exhibition mounted by the museum ever. With its environmental design and emphasis on audiovisuals, it is an extraordinary exhibition. The Museum won the American Association of State and Local History's Award of Merit for its "Made Especially for You by Willie Kay", which told the story of Raleigh African American fashion designer and dressmaker to Tar Heel elites, Black and white. The response to this exhibit took us by surprise and was very gratifying.

Tryon Palace has implemented two new signature programs this summer, which we hope to repeat: Colonial Market Days and Pigginn' and Grinnin', a one-day bluegrass festival. We had some very big name musicians at the latter event, but you can't fight the weather, and the Palace endured a day-long downpour.

The North Carolina Transportation Museum's Fire Truck festival this summer was a huge hit with more than 100 fire trucks onsite from across the state and more than 5,000 people enjoying the excellent, kid-friendly programming. The Transportation Museum also recently received an extraordinary gift of five 1930s-era antique automobiles. Sales are brisk for next weekend's Thomas the Tank Engine visit and this year's Polar Express Train ride.

The World War I Travelling Exhibit is being received well across the state. Planning for the centennial of women getting the right to vote in the United States is going well, as does the Sir Walter Raleigh 400th for the fall of 2018. We will kick off our Blackbeard 300th by opening the travelling exhibit, complete with artifacts from his Queen Anne's Revenge, at the North Carolina State Fair in a few weeks where we expect close to 400,000 people to visit our part of the grounds. The centerpiece of the Blackbeard 300th will be the expansion of the Blackbeard exhibit at the Maritime Museum in Beaufort.

These are just a sampling of some of the activities of the department's Office of Archives and History. More complete reports have been made in writing by the various Division Directors.

Finally, it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you our new State Archaeologist John Mintz. He was named State Archaeologist this past summer. A native of Brunswick County, John joined the Office of State Archaeology in 1998. In OSA, he served as Site Registrar, Assistant State Archaeologist and Deputy State Archaeologist-Land. Prior to joining the Office of State Archaeology, John worked for the NC Department of Transportation as a staff archaeologist and before joining NCDOT, he was a private sector archaeology project manager and a project archaeologist for the Arkansas Archaeological Survey. John brings more than 30 years of

experience investigating historic, prehistoric, and maritime archaeological sites throughout the Southeast and Mid-Atlantic regions. His research interests include economic anthropology and ethnohistory. His use of archaeology in outreach and public education is exceptional. We are happy to have him in this new, leadership role.

Thank you, Madam Chair and Commission.

All DNCR CULTURAL VENUES

HISTORIC SITES Visitation (on-site)					
	Site/Venue	FY2015-16	FY2016-17	Visitor Variance	Percentage Variance
	Alamance	12,332	10,439	(1,893)	-15.4%
	Aycock	15,707	14,004	(1,703)	-10.8%
	Bath	19,139	20,549	1,410	7.4%
	Bennett	20,009	21,932	1,923	9.6%
	Bentonville	48,420	47,071	(1,349)	-2.8%
	Brunswick Town	31,885	25,966	(5,919)	-18.6%
	CSS Neuse	10,657	9,266	(1,391)	-13.1%
	C.H. Brown	9,605	15,838	6,233	64.9%
	Duke	24,310	21,360	(2,950)	-12.1%
	Edenton	29,183	30,612	1,429	4.9%
	Fort Dobbs	12,381	11,644	(737)	-6.0%
	Fort Fisher	872,413	834,802	(37,611)	-4.3%
	Halifax	16,729	20,095	3,366	20.1%
	Horne Creek	17,980	18,141	161	0.9%
	Horseshoe	10,196	11,909	1,713	16.8%
	NCTM	102,335	118,437	16,102	15.7%
	Polk	13,669	14,383	714	5.2%
	Reed	46,896	38,599	(8,297)	-17.7%
	Somerset	15,948	14,954	(994)	-6.2%
	Stagville	12,883	13,368	485	3.8%
	State Capitol	105,674	103,966	(1,708)	-1.6%
	Town Creek	18,024	15,433	(2,591)	-14.4%
	Vance	7,635	8,579	944	12.4%
	Wolfe	17,157	21,030	3,873	22.6%
HISTORIC SITES TOTALS		1,491,167	1,462,377	(28,790)	-1.9%
COMMISSION SITES					
	Battleship (paid)	218,780	224,759	5,979	2.7%
	RIFP	83,054	91,319	8,265	10.0%
	Tryon Palace	241,961	223,537	(18,424)	-7.6%
Commission Site totals		543,795	539,615	(4,180)	-0.8%
HISTORIC and COMMISSION SITES TOTAL		2,034,962	2,001,992	(32,970)	-1.6%
HISTORY MUSEUMS Visitation (on-site visitation only)					
	N.C. Museum of History	392,278	419,879	27,601	7.0%
	Maritime/Beaufort	207,990	163,131	(44,859)	-21.6%
	Maritime/Southport	48,405	58,831	10,426	21.5%
	Graveyard of the Atlantic	84,872	82,470	(2,402)	-2.8%
	Museum/Albemarle	64,504	61,669	(2,835)	-4.4%
	Museum/Cape Fear	49,216	51,314	2,098	4.3%
	Mountain Gateway Museum	16,120	19,528	3,408	21.1%
HISTORY MUSEUMS TOTAL		863,385	856,822	(6,563)	-0.8%
ART MUSEUMS					
	N.C. Museum of Art	521,029	518,387	(2,642)	-0.5%
	SECCA	23,203	23,561	358	1.5%
Art museums totals		544,232	541,948	(2,284)	-0.4%
N.C. SYMPHONY Visitation (all concerts and outreach programs)					
	N.C. Symphony	99,701	101,881	2,180	2.2%
STATE LIBRARY		6,608	6,921	313	4.7%
STATE ARCHIVES					

State Archives	6,054	6,020	(34)	-0.6%
OBHC/Gallery ¹	18,129	12,615	(5,514)	-30.4%
Western Reg'l. Archives	1,759	1,749	(10)	-0.6%
STATE ARCHIVES TOTAL	25,942	20,384	(5,558)	-21.4%

All CULTURAL VENUES TOTALS	3,574,830	3,529,948	(44,882)	-1.3%
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DNCR NATURAL VENUES	FY2015-16	FY2016-17	Visitor Variance	Percentage Variance
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STATE PARKS	FY2015-16	FY2016-17	Visitor Variance	Percentage Variance
Carolina Beach State Park	612,006	750,595	138,589	22.6%
Carvers Creek State Park	75,213	57,176	(18,037)	-24.0%
Chimney Rock State Park	268,556	261,923	(6,633)	-2.5%
Cliffs of the Neuse State Park	205,893	236,146	30,253	14.7%
Crowders Mountain State Park	731,208	860,913	129,705	17.7%
Dismal Swamp State Park	128,719	133,444	4,725	3.7%
Elk Knob State Park	38,020	41,113	3,093	8.1%
Eno River State Park	505,890	570,376	64,486	12.7%
Falls Lake State Recreation Area	1,098,950	1,042,498	(56,452)	-5.1%
Fort Fisher State Recreation Area	917,964	839,315	(78,649)	-8.6%
Fort Macon State Park	1,302,334	1,451,794	149,460	11.5%
Goose Creek State Park	280,144	281,091	947	0.3%
Gorges State Park	158,186	204,987	46,801	29.6%
Grandfather Mountain State Park	93,762	93,205	(557)	-0.6%
Hammocks Beach State Park	195,686	190,276	(5,410)	-2.8%
Haw River State Park	41,445	60,089	18,644	45.0%
Hanging Rock State Park	625,734	663,648	37,914	6.1%
Jones Lake State Park	132,713	146,339	13,626	10.3%
Jordan Lake State Recreation Area	1,559,052	1,486,203	(72,849)	-4.7%
Jockey's Ridge State Park	1,349,008	1,323,997	(25,011)	-1.9%
Kerr Lake State Recreation Area	1,158,354	1,139,164	(19,190)	-1.7%
Lake James State Park	521,715	563,773	42,058	8.1%
Lake Norman State Park	913,264	916,019	2,755	0.3%
Lake Waccamaw State Park	166,943	116,740	(50,203)	-30.1%
Lumber River State Park	64,912	70,844	5,932	9.1%
Mayo River State Park	44,691	58,350	13,659	30.6%
Merchants Millpond State Park	261,955	234,843	(27,112)	-10.3%
Medoc Mountain State Park	106,250	134,468	28,218	26.6%
Mount Jefferson State Natural Area	122,588	128,580	5,992	4.9%
Mount Mitchell State Park	340,559	407,961	67,402	19.8%
Morrow Mountain State Park	457,232	533,244	76,012	16.6%
New River State Park	243,338	266,155	22,817	9.4%
Occoneechee Mountain State	76,533	140,222	63,689	83.2%
Pettigrew State Park	74,684	74,884	200	0.3%
Pilot Mountain State Park	649,883	804,612	154,729	23.8%
Raven Rock State Park	230,184	211,390	(18,794)	-8.2%
Singletary Lake State Park	17,636	22,660	5,024	28.5%
South Mountains State Park	274,267	271,397	(2,870)	-1.0%
Stone Mountain State Park	444,526	438,343	(6,183)	-1.4%
Weymouth Woods-Sandhills	61,666	64,395	2,729	4.4%
William B. Umstead State Park	1,514,372	1,755,421	241,049	15.9%
STATE PARKS TOTAL	18,066,035	19,048,593	982,558	5.4%

AQUARIUMS	FY2015-16	FY2016-17	Visitor Variance	Percentage Variance
Fort Fisher	459,325	481,130	21,805	4.7%
Jennette's Pier	181,169	179,545	(1,624)	-0.9%
Pine Knoll Shores	386,217	386,467	250	0.1%
Roanoke Island	199,604	297,904	98,300	49.2%
AQUARIUMS TOTAL	1,226,315	1,345,046	118,731	9.7%

MUSEUM OF NATURAL SCIENCES	FY2015-16	FY2016-17	Visitor Variance	Percentage Variance
NCMNS Raleigh	898,218	869,629	(28,589)	-3.2%
Prarie Ridge Ecostation	26,758	18,736	(8,022)	-30.0%

	NCMNS Whiteville	13,866	14,284	418	3.0%
MUSEUM OF NATURAL SCIENCES TOTAL		938,842	902,649	(36,193)	-3.9%
				-	
ZOO		755,567	829,885	74,318	9.8%
				-	
ALL NATURAL DIVISIONS TOTALS		20,986,759	22,126,173	1,139,414	5.4%
				-	
ALL DNCR VISITATION		24,561,589	25,656,121	1,094,532	4.5%

Note

1. For the Outer Banks History Center, the decline stems from the removal of the OBHC gallery space from the visitory count.

DNCR Volunteer Hours

	FY 2016-17	Volunteer Labor Value	FY 2015-16	Volunteer Labor Value	Hourly	Percentage	Difference
Historic Sites	Total Hours	(hours x \$22.99¹)	Total Hours	(hours x \$21.18¹)	Difference	Difference	Labor Value
Alamance	2,761.00	\$63,475.39	2,819.00	\$61,679.72	(58.00)	-2.1%	\$ 1,795.67
Aycock	892.00	\$20,507.08	889.00	\$19,451.32	3.00	0.3%	\$ 1,055.76
Bath	1,341.65	\$30,844.53	1,467.00	\$32,097.96	(125.35)	-8.5%	\$ (1,253.43)
Bennett	5,460.00	\$125,525.40	5,476.00	\$119,814.88	(16.00)	-0.3%	\$ 5,710.52
Bentonville	2,379.00	\$54,693.21	2,298.00	\$50,280.24	81.00	3.5%	\$ 4,412.97
Brunswick Town	3,208.90	\$73,772.61	5,334.00	\$116,707.92	(2,125.10)	-39.8%	\$ (42,935.31)
CSS Neuse	715.50	\$16,449.35	1,181.00	\$25,840.28	(465.50)	-39.4%	\$ (9,390.94)
C.H. Brown	735.00	\$16,897.65	354.00	\$7,745.52	381.00	107.6%	\$ 9,152.13
Duke	1,793.00	\$41,221.07	1,773.00	\$38,793.24	20.00	1.1%	\$ 2,427.83
Edenton	1,556.50	\$35,783.94	832.50	\$18,215.10	724.00	87.0%	\$ 17,568.84
Fort Dobbs	4,119.00	\$94,695.81	4,101.00	\$89,729.88	18.00	0.4%	\$ 4,965.93
Fort Fisher	2,644.00	\$60,785.56	2,201.00	\$48,157.88	443.00	20.1%	\$ 12,627.68
Halifax	489.10	\$11,244.41	525.80	\$11,504.50	(36.70)	-7.0%	\$ (260.09)
Home Creek	4,290.00	\$98,627.10	4,933.00	\$107,934.04	(643.00)	-13.0%	\$ (9,306.94)
Horseshoe	1,150.00	\$26,438.50	2,841.00	\$62,161.08	(1,691.00)	-59.5%	\$ (35,722.58)
NCTM	30,500.50	\$701,206.50	28,030.00	\$613,296.40	2,470.50	8.8%	\$ 87,910.10
Polk	1,236.00	\$28,415.64	1,372.00	\$30,019.36	(136.00)	-9.9%	\$ (1,603.72)
Reed	487.00	\$11,196.13	522.00	\$11,421.36	(35.00)	-6.7%	\$ (225.23)
Somerset	361.00	\$8,299.39	857.00	\$18,751.16	(496.00)	-57.9%	\$ (10,451.77)
Stagville	3,453.45	\$79,394.82	2,484.75	\$54,366.33	968.70	39.0%	\$ 25,028.49
State Capitol	2,196.00	\$50,486.04	2,866.00	\$62,708.08	(670.00)	-23.4%	\$ (12,222.04)
Town Creek	294.00	\$6,759.06	329.00	\$7,198.52	(35.00)	-10.6%	\$ (439.46)
Vance	165.00	\$3,793.35	363.00	\$7,942.44	(198.00)	-54.5%	\$ (4,149.09)
Wolfe	2,571.25	\$59,113.04	2,266.00	\$49,580.08	305.25	13.5%	\$ 9,532.96
HISTORIC SITES TOTAL	74,798.85	\$1,719,625.56	76,115.05	\$1,665,397.29	(1,316.20)	-1.7%	\$54,228.27
							\$ -
Battleship (paid)	17,908.00	\$411,704.92	11,361.90	\$248,598.37	6,546.10	57.6%	\$ 163,106.55
RIFP	2,577.75	\$59,262.47	3,368.50	\$73,702.78	(790.75)	-23.5%	\$ (14,440.31)
Tryon Palace	36,676.00	\$843,181.24	32,577.00	\$712,784.76	4,099.00	12.6%	\$ 130,396.48
COMMISSION SITES TOTAL	57,161.75	\$1,314,148.63	47,307.40	\$1,035,085.91	9,854.35	20.8%	\$ 279,062.72
History Museums							
N. C. Museum of History	8,987.50	\$206,622.63	9,244.00	\$202,258.72	(256.50)	-2.8%	\$ 4,363.91
Maritime/Beaufort	15,886.00	\$365,219.14	15,523.00	\$339,643.24	363.00	2.3%	\$ 25,575.90
Maritime/Southport	2,768.00	\$63,636.32	2,582.00	\$56,494.16	186.00	7.2%	\$ 7,142.16
Graveyard of the Atlantic	3,272.00	\$75,223.28	3,228.00	\$70,628.64	44.00	1.4%	\$ 4,594.64
Museum/Albemarle	2,832.00	\$65,107.68	4,452.00	\$97,409.76	(1,620.00)	-36.4%	\$ (32,302.08)
Museum/Cape Fear	2,929.00	\$67,337.71	3,654.00	\$79,949.52	(725.00)	-19.8%	\$ (12,611.81)
Mountain Gateway Museum	1,023.00	\$23,518.77	674.00	\$14,747.12	349.00	51.8%	\$ 8,771.65
HISTORY MUSEUMS TOTAL	37,697.50	\$866,665.53	39,357.00	\$861,131.16	(1,659.50)	-4.2%	\$ 5,534.36
Art Museums							
N. C. Museum of Art	28,698.00	\$659,767.02	24,374.00	\$533,303.12	4,324.00	17.7%	\$ 126,463.90
SECCA ²	1,120.40	\$25,758.00					
ART MUSEUMS TOTAL	29,818.40	\$685,525.02	24,374.00	\$533,303.12	5,444.40	22.3%	\$ 152,221.90
N.C. Symphony	1,568.75	\$36,065.56	3,163.00	\$69,206.44	(1,594.25)	-50.4%	\$ (33,140.88)
Other Cultural Sites							
State Library - GHL²	452.50	\$10,402.98					
State Library - LBPH	3,868.50	\$88,936.82	3,635.00	\$79,533.80	233.50	6.4%	\$ 9,403.01
State Archives	4,328.75	\$99,517.96	3,810.30	\$83,369.36	518.45	13.6%	\$ 16,148.60
OBHC/Gallery	1,235.25	\$28,398.40	1,291.75	\$28,263.49	(56.50)	-4.4%	\$ 134.91
Western Reg'l. Archives	2,371.00	\$54,509.29	3,266.00	\$71,460.08	(895.00)	-27.4%	\$ (16,950.79)
OTHER CULTURAL SITES TOTAL	12,256.00	\$281,765.44	12,003.05	\$262,626.73	252.95	2.1%	\$ 19,138.71
Cultural Totals	213,301.25	\$4,903,795.74	202,319.50	\$4,426,750.66	10,981.75	5.4%	\$ 477,045.08
State Parks							
Carolina Beach State Park	1,774.50	\$40,795.76	2,856.50	\$62,500.22	(1,082.00)	-37.9%	\$ (21,704.47)
Carvers Creek State Park	329.50	\$7,575.21	580.80	\$12,707.90	(251.30)	-43.3%	\$ (5,132.70)
Chimney Rock State Park	496.00	\$11,403.04	991.00	\$21,683.08	(495.00)	-49.9%	\$ (10,280.04)
Cliffs of the Neuse State Park	436.00	\$10,023.64	91.00	\$1,991.08	345.00	379.1%	\$ 8,032.56

Crowders Mountain State Park	639.00	\$14,690.61	742.00	\$16,234.96	(103.00)	-13.9%	\$ (1,544.35)
Dismal Swamp State Park	338.50	\$7,782.12	451.00	\$9,867.88	(112.50)	-24.9%	\$ (2,085.77)
Elk Knob State Park	119.50	\$2,747.31	466.30	\$10,202.64	(346.80)	-74.4%	\$ (7,455.34)
Eno River State Park	2,266.40	\$52,104.54	1,158.50	\$25,347.98	1,107.90	95.6%	\$ 26,756.56
Falls Lake State Recreation Area	1,219.00	\$28,024.81	1,403.00	\$30,697.64	(184.00)	-13.1%	\$ (2,672.83)
Fort Fisher State Recreation Area	1,087.00	\$24,990.13	1,105.00	\$24,177.40	(18.00)	-1.6%	\$ 812.73
Fort Macon State Park	4,061.00	\$93,362.39	81.00	\$1,772.28	3,980.00	4913.6%	\$ 91,590.11
Goose Creek State Park	700.80	\$16,111.39	353.50	\$7,734.58	347.30	98.2%	\$ 8,376.81
Gorges State Park	687.00	\$15,794.13	463.00	\$10,130.44	224.00	48.4%	\$ 5,663.69
Grandfather Mountain State Park	1,075.00	\$24,714.25	768.00	\$16,803.84	307.00	40.0%	\$ 7,910.41
Hammocks Beach State Park	4,999.90	\$114,947.70	3,945.10	\$86,318.79	1,054.80	26.7%	\$ 28,628.91
Haw River State Park	388.00	\$8,920.12	484.00	\$10,589.92	(96.00)	-19.8%	\$ (1,669.80)
Hanging Rock State Park	5,140.40	\$118,177.80	5,965.50	\$130,525.14	(825.10)	-13.8%	\$ (12,347.34)
Jones Lake State Park	645.00	\$14,828.55	29.00	\$634.52	616.00	2124.1%	\$ 14,194.03
Jordan Lake State Recreation Area	3,629.60	\$83,444.50	1,469.00	\$32,141.72	2,160.60	147.1%	\$ 51,302.78
Jockey's Ridge State Park	54.00	\$1,241.46	2,518.70	\$55,109.16	(2,464.70)	-97.9%	\$ (53,867.70)
Kerr Lake State Recreation Area	7,477.00	\$171,896.23	9,416.00	\$206,022.08	(1,939.00)	-20.6%	\$ (34,125.85)
Lake James State Park	2,332.00	\$53,612.68	2,141.50	\$46,856.02	190.50	8.9%	\$ 6,756.66
Lake Norman State Park	3,514.50	\$80,798.36	2,612.50	\$57,161.50	902.00	34.5%	\$ 23,636.86
Lake Waccamaw State Park	802.50	\$18,449.48	1,081.00	\$23,652.28	(278.50)	-25.8%	\$ (5,202.81)
Lumber River State Park	355.00	\$8,161.45	272.00	\$5,951.36	83.00	30.5%	\$ 2,210.09
Mayo River State Park	100.00	\$2,299.00	87.00	\$1,903.56	13.00	14.9%	\$ 395.44
Merchants Millpond State Park	612.00	\$14,069.88	377.00	\$8,248.76	235.00	62.3%	\$ 5,821.12
Medoc Mountain State Park	2,306.00	\$53,014.94	1,590.00	\$34,789.20	716.00	45.0%	\$ 18,225.74
Mount Jefferson State Natural Area	899.00	\$20,668.01	4,090.00	\$89,489.20	(3,191.00)	-78.0%	\$ (68,821.19)
Mount Mitchell State Park	50.00	\$1,149.50	26.00	\$568.88	24.00	92.3%	\$ 580.62
Morrow Mountain State Park	1,686.50	\$38,772.64	1,381.50	\$30,227.22	305.00	22.1%	\$ 8,545.42
New River State Park	2,176.00	\$50,026.24	1,631.00	\$35,686.28	545.00	33.4%	\$ 14,339.96
Occoneechee Mountain State Natural Area	17.00	\$390.83	8.00	\$175.04	9.00	112.5%	\$ 215.79
Pettigrew State Park	20.00	\$459.80	159.00	\$3,478.92	(139.00)	-87.4%	\$ (3,019.12)
Pilot Mountain State Park	3,344.00	\$76,878.56	3,003.50	\$65,716.58	340.50	11.3%	\$ 11,161.98
Raven Rock State Park	36.00	\$827.64	663.40	\$14,515.19	(627.40)	-94.6%	\$ (13,687.55)
Singletary Lake State Park	1,200.00	\$27,588.00	385.00	\$8,423.80	815.00	211.7%	\$ 19,164.20
South Mountains State Park	1,683.50	\$38,703.67	1,760.50	\$38,519.74	(77.00)	-4.4%	\$ 183.93
Stone Mountain State Park	1,348.50	\$31,002.02	1,470.00	\$32,163.60	(121.50)	-8.3%	\$ (1,161.59)
Weymouth Woods-Sandhills Nature Preserve	1,172.50	\$26,955.78	1,153.70	\$25,242.96	18.80	1.6%	\$ 1,712.82
William B. Umstead State Park	1,119.00	\$25,725.81	2,901.00	\$63,473.88	(1,782.00)	-61.4%	\$ (37,748.07)
STATE PARKS TOTAL	62,337.10	\$1,433,129.93	62,131.50	\$1,359,437.22	205.60	0.3%	\$ 73,692.71
Aquariums							
Fort Fisher	28,834.00	\$662,893.66	32,770.00	\$717,007.60	(3,936.00)	-12.0%	\$ (54,113.94)
Jennette's Pier	15.00	\$344.85	394.00	\$8,620.72	(379.00)	-96.2%	\$ (8,275.87)
Pine Knoll Shores	18,531.00	\$426,027.69	18,077.00	\$395,524.76	454.00	2.5%	\$ 30,502.93
Roanoke Island	14,200.00	\$326,458.00	11,824.00	\$258,709.12	2,376.00	20.1%	\$ 67,748.88
AQUARIUMS TOTAL	61,580.00	\$1,415,724.20	63,065.00	\$1,379,862.20	(1,485.00)	-2.4%	\$ 35,862.00
Museum of Natural Sciences							
NCMNS Raleigh	70,122.99	\$1,612,127.54	66,230.90	\$1,449,132.09	3,892.09	5.9%	\$ 162,995.45
Prairie Ridge Ecostation	2,080.50	\$47,830.70	3,985.50	\$87,202.74	(1,905.00)	-47.8%	\$ (39,372.05)
NCMNS Whiteville	1,576.23	\$36,237.53	2,452.80	\$53,667.26	(876.57)	-35.7%	\$ (17,429.74)
MUSEUM OF NATURAL SCIENCES TOTAL	73,779.72	\$1,696,195.76	72,669.20	\$1,590,002.10	1,110.52	1.5%	\$ 106,193.67
Zoo	44,445.85	\$1,021,810.09	39,173.45	\$857,115.09	5,272.40	13.5%	\$ 164,695.01
Natural Divisions Totals	242,142.67	\$5,566,859.98	237,039.15	\$5,020,489.20	5,103.52	2.2%	\$ 546,370.79
Total DNCR Volunteer Hours	455,443.92	\$10,470,655.72	439,358.65	\$9,305,616.21	16,085.27	3.7%	\$ 1,165,039.51

Notes

1. Volunteer values (\$22.99 for FY 2016-17 and \$21.18 for FY 2015-16) are provided by the Independent Sector Organization. Independent Sector determines the Volunteer Hourly Rate by state using earnings data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<https://www.independentsector.org/resource/the-value-of-volunteer-time/>

2. DNCR facilities without data in FY 2015-16 did not begin tracking volunteer hours until FY 2016-17.

Memo

September 22, 2017

To: North Carolina Historical Commission

From: LeRae Umfleet, NCDNCR

Re: Proposed Accessions and Deaccessions

The Agency Accessions Committee of the North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources met on September 13, 2017 and approved the following list of proposed accessions and deaccessions to be presented for the consideration of the North Carolina Historical Commission:

Division of State History Museums

Proposed Accessions:

NC Museum of History, Raleigh
Pages 2-11

NC Museum of the Albemarle, Elizabeth City
Pages 11-14

NC Maritime Museums (Beaufort, Hatteras, Southport)
Page 14-17

Proposed Deaccessions:

NC Museum of History
Page 18-24

NC Mountain Gateway Museum, Old Fort
Page 25-26

NC Maritime Museum
Page 27-31

Division of State Historic Sites

North Carolina State Historic Sites Accessions
Page 32-33

Division of State History Museums Proposed Accessions
North Carolina Museum of History

1) Vendor: Jugtown Pottery (State Funds)

R.5844.1 a/b Cracker jar, Frogskin glaze jar made by Travis Owens, Jugtown Pottery

Date Made: 2017

Historical Significance: Featured in Collecting Carolina: 100 Years of Jugtown Pottery exhibit. This is an excellent representative example of Travis' proficiency in producing the old Jugtown forms.



R.5844.6 Crow figural candleholder made by Pam Owens of Jugtown Pottery

Date Made: 2016

Historical Significance: Made exclusively for the exhibition Collecting Carolina: 100 Years of Jugtown Pottery. NCMOH only has two other pieces by Pam. Pam is known for her crow figurals which are highly prized and collectable, only making a few examples each year. This is a rare experimental iron oxide glaze.



2) Donor: William A. La Barbera

R.5902.1 1918 Red Cross Lapel Pin, with a single, vertical stick pin backing.

The American Red Cross was one of the major organizations that conducted relief work during World War I. Much like the use of military insignia to identify its wearer (by association with an organization) and his/her achievements, these pins and buttons were meant to be worn by Americans on the home front during World War I to show their membership in an organization and/or their contribution to the war effort. The pins and buttons displayed the wearer's patriotism and generosity and undoubtedly also served to prompt others to become similarly involved in the various war efforts.



3) Donor: Sharyn Lloyd Potter

R.5904.1 Photographic enlargement, tinted/painted with watercolor or gouache of Sallie Fisher Sherrill. No frame. 1895-1910

Photograph is of the maker of a crazy quilt top 2016.78.1 already in the Museum's collection by Sallie Fisher Sherrill (1870-1910) who was married to George Turner Sherrill. She died just weeks after her daughter, Melba Pauline Sherrill Lloyd was born. The subject lived in Sherrill's Ford, Catawba County. Donor is the granddaughter of the woman in the photograph.

Fair condition. Foxing and frame rub on photograph.



4) Walter Fillyaw, Panama City, FL (donor)

R.5915.1

WWI US M1918 grenade vest, Mfd 1918 by Earl & Wilson

These were to be issued to AEF troops for use in grand offensive against Germany in 1919 but the war ended before they were issued. Phased out by the Army after WWI but used by USMC up through WWII. Good example of how military technology developed during WWI and of plans in place at time of armistice if war continued. An item not currently represented in NCMOH collection.



5) (Vendor) Jugtown Pottery (State Funds)

R.5920.1 a/b pair candlesticks Cobalt Chinese Blue "Jugtown style" and made by Vernon Owens

Date Made: 2017

Historical Significance: This candlestick design is exclusive to Jugtown. Vernon is known for his proficiency and skill in making these sticks. They serve as a representative example of Vernon's candlestick work and have a rare, hard to produce glaze.



6) Jugtown Pottery (donor)

R.5920.2 Jug made by Vernon Owens, Jugtown Pottery.

Date Made: 2017

Historical Significance: This salt glaze jug commemorates 100 years of Jugtown Pottery's existence.

This piece is also a celebratory companion piece to two rare jugs in the NCMOH collection (made ca. 1920's to celebrate Jacques and Juliana Busbee, founders of Jugtown: 51.40.1 & 80.102.2) made exclusively for the Museum in honor of the exhibition *Collecting Carolina: 100 Years of Jugtown Pottery*. This jug is representative of the Tarheel State's and Jugtown's move from utilitarian pottery to 'art pottery' for which our state is known worldwide.



7) Donor: Randy Trull

R.5922.1-2 Mirror and flask

R.5922.1 Civil War camp mirror, Mfd ca 1864

Belonged to HW Norris, Co C, Freeman's Battalion [un-numbered local defense unit] which served as guards at Salisbury POW camp. NCMOH has very few items associated with the Salisbury prison compound.

Fair condition – mirror missing, some wear on case



R.5922.2 19th C shot flask

Mfd ca 1850

Belonged to Simpson Holland of Holly Springs who served in Confederate Navy. Union troops encamped on Holland farm in April 1865, with house serving as field hospital. Very little is known about his service, as CSN records are all but nonexistent – he died in Richmond in 1864, and is buried in Hollywood Cem. This is more likely a civilian hunting implement rather than military, but due to his age he may have served in a local defense unit in which case he could have used this. (His brother Turner Holland served in 31st NC, wounded at Globe Tavern, Aug 1864.)

Leather is dried & cracking, with some seam stitching missing



8) Vendor - Steve Compton, Purchase with State Funds

R.5925.1 Chest

R.5925.2 Book, "Manual of Wood Carving"

R.5925.3 Framed Portrait of Nancy Clements

R.5925.4-11 Mortise Chisels

R.5925.12-13 Awls

Date Made: ca. 1921

*Chest was carved by Nancy Clement, one of the first female carvers working at Biltmore Industries. She was trained by the founders of Biltmore Industries and Tryon Toys, Eleanor Vance and Charlotte Yale. Nancy made the chest for her sister, Lillian Exum Clement Stafford.

*Pieces of Biltmore furniture are very rare. This chest serves as an excellent representative craft produced by Biltmore Industries with the financial backing of Edith Vanderbilt and later George Vanderbilt. The chest speaks to the accomplished skills of the Biltmore artisans and how their wares compared to other crafts being produced in the Arts and Crafts Movement in the US.

*Lillian Exum Clement Stafford was the first woman in the South and NC to become a state legislator before women had the right to vote. She won in a landslide vote 10,425 to 45.; She was the first woman in NC to have opened her own law practice under her own name; most all her legislation she proposed was passed without opposition; she proposed and passed some of the first legislation protecting the rights of NC women in divorce matters; she opened the first home for unwed/homeless women in Asheville NC; her daughter was the first baby in Asheville to have been placed in an incubator.



9) Donor: Jackie Parker

R.5946.1-7, RCA Color Video Camera CC017, Date: Ca. 1980

Collection consists of camera, case, two manuals, cassette recorder, remote and carrying case.

The donor purchased this camera around 1980 from a man in Matthews NC. The carrying case contains the original packing. Also, the man had made a canvas cover for transportation and storage of the camera. Also enclosed is the original owner's manual from RCA.



10) Donor: Dalton Riley, Jr.

R.5930.1 WWI US M1911 Campaign Hat
Mfd ca 1918, Will Evans, Columbia SC

Belonged to Capt. A.H. "Sandy" Graham, Regimental Adjutant, 324th Infantry, 81st Div. Graham was from a very prominent family in NC politics and civil service – he later became NC House Speaker, NC Lieutenant Governor, and ran unsuccessfully for Governor in 1937. Donor purchased this at Graham estate sale in 1977.

Fair condition overall, very worn with some damage to interior leather sweatband, but still very much intact, original chin strap has been replaced



11) Donor: Thomas Norris, Jr.

R.5931.1-7 Civil War Collection

R.5931.1 Early 19th C flintlock pistol converted to percussion

Mfd ca 1816, Simeon North, Middletown CT

US M1816 flintlock pistol, likely 1850s conversion to percussion, .54 cal. North was a pioneer with interchangeable parts in the gunsmith field. This pistol was found in the area of the South Mills Battlefield (Camden Co) and given to donor's family who lived in South Mills vicinity; it is possible that it was used at South Mills (19 April 1862), but cannot be proven; it *can* be documented to NE NC at the time of the war. It is typical of converted flintlock weapons that were used by both sides at that point in the war.

Fair/good condition overall – ramrod missing, sear broken, some pitting and rust on metal and scratches on stock



R.5931.2 Excavated pistol barrel, Battle of South Mills
Mfd early-mid 19th C

Undeterminable octagonal smoothbore percussion pistol barrel, dug from South Mills battlefield.
Typical condition of an excavated gun barrel



R.5931.3 Excavated bayonet, Battle of South Mills
Mfd mid-19th C

Triangular-bladed socket bayonet, appears to be Enfield, dug from South Mills battlefield.
Typical condition of an excavated bayonet



R.5931.4 US M1832 Artillery Short Sword
Mfd mid-19th C, Ames, Chicopee MA

Mexican War-era US Army gladiator-style sword carried by field artillery both Union and Confederate during early Civil War period. Has inspector's mark of William A. Thornton, which dates it to 1840-1862. This design proved impractical in field use and is thought to have been worn on dress occasions and used more as a brush cutter than an actual combat weapon, although it remained in use by the US Army until early 1870s, and the Confederacy both imported and produced their own versions as well. Found on battlefield at South Mills after battle; not known which side employed it there.

Good overall condition, although some weathering to blade



R.5931.5 Civil War-era 6-lb cannonball
Mfd ca 1861

Six-pound solid shot, most likely Confederate-made, excavated from South Mills battlefield. Almost certainly, used by Confederate troops – CS artillery at South Mills (McComas' Battery) was armed with smoothbore 6-lb guns; Federal artillery at battle had rifled 12-lb guns.

Fair/good overall condition – donor painted it black to return it to its original color, one area of original untouched excavated patina remains



R.5931.6-.7 Excavated CW bullets

Mfd ca 1861, Pair of dug bullets from South Mills battlefield. One fired 3-ring .58 cal. Minie ball; one possibly fired .58 cal. round ball.

Typical condition for excavated fired bullets



12) Donor: Charlie M. Harrell

R.5933.1-3 Feedsacks

R.5936.1-3 Feedsacks

C. 1935-1945

Adaptive reuse of sack cloth was widespread in the late 19th through mid-20th centuries. Thrifty farm women reused sacks originally holding flour, sugar, seeds, and animal feed as fabric for making garments and household textiles.

Myrtle Rogerson Chappell (18 October 1910-13 January 2001) was the second of ten children. Born and raised in the rural area known of Great Hope or Ballahack in Perquimans county, she married Roy S. Chappell, Sr. of Bethel township on December 21, 1927. They lived as rural farmers in Bethel township their entire lives on the road today known as Snug Harbor Road. Chappell raised chickens to sell eggs to a hatchery in Windsor, NC and she bought chicken feed from Buxton White & Co. of Elizabeth city, NC. Chappell and her children processed the bags to be used for garments. The cloth was used for making a variety of clothes to include dresses, aprons, boy's shirts, bathing suits, dish towels, toys (such as stuffed animals for children).





13) Donor: Parks and Recreation of Forsyth County (Jessica Sanders)

- R.5939.1 Sign- hole #16 at Horizons Park Disc Golf Course
- R.5939.2 Score card (Horizons Park)
- R.5939.3 Flyer or Poster (1989 tournament)
- R.5939.4 Flyer or Poster (1987 tournament)
- R.5939.5 Flyer or Poster (Horizons classic tournament)
- R.5939.6 Flyer or Poster (1988 tournament)
- R.5939.7 Newspaper Clipping (advertisement 1987 tournament)



History of Disc Golf:

The PDGA recognizes Horizons Park in Winston Salem (Forsyth County) as the probable first disc golf course in North Carolina (built in 1982). Today, NC has 179 courses. There are approximately 4,000 courses in the US and world (40+ countries). Between 2000 and 2008, the number of courses doubled.

Condition: Sign- hole #16 at Horizons Park Disc is in fair condition. The other items are in good condition.

14) Donation: Whitney Watson

R.5945.1-2 Heritage Furniture catalog and End Table Date Made: ca. 1960'S

Historical Significance: Heritage Furniture Incorporated, High Point, NC, was founded in 1938, by Elliot S. Wood, later instrumental in establishing Drexel Heritage, Henredon, and Woodmark Originals, a few of North Carolina's furniture manufacturers known for their style, durability, and quality. Heritage, like many North Carolina furniture companies in the beginning, started out as small family businesses or small businesses and expanded and merged with larger companies to incorporate a wide diversity of home furnishings, furniture, and upholstered goods. These pieces also reflect the Mary Wood Collection (already in the NCMOH collection). She was an early female designer from Pinehurst for Heritage, and later wife of Elliot Wood. She designed a Della Robbia Screen, also part of the Modavanti line, featured on page 4 of the catalog, along with this table.



15) Donor: Hilda Pinnix-Ragland

R.5950.1 John Hope Franklin's work desk. Date: ca. 1940

Historical Significance:

This desk was used in the basement of Franklin's home in Durham, N.C. where he worked. It is believed that at this desk Franklin composed his first book, *The Free Negro in North Carolina, 1790-1860* (1943), and *From Slavery to Freedom* (1947) and numerous subsequent publications and articles.

Type:

Standard wooden desk with two side sections of four horizontal drawers and one slender middle drawer. A thin strip of vertical ridges runs along the back and two sides for decoration. Manufacturer unknown.



16) Donor: Dawn Surles

WWII USN collection of medals, photos, papers

Decorations, insignia, photos, and correspondence relating to S1C Ray D. Warren, USNR, of Mebane, NC, --who was killed in a kamikaze attack on USS BOWERS off Okinawa, 16 April 1945. BOWERS sustained 104 casualties in this single attack. Warren worked for Burlington Mills before the war. Of particular interest is memorial album to Warren's family from Burlington Mills.



17) Donation: Sam S Woodley, Jr

Not In-House 1911 Colt & holster Date Made: ca. 1917-1918

Model 1911 Army Issue Colt Pistol & Holster which belonged to Lt Sam S Woodley, Sr., an aviator in the 50th Aero Squadron in WWI. Lt Woodley was from Creswell, NC, and was attending UNC when he enlisted in the Army. He was commissioned in the Signal Corps (which was in charge of aviation in WWI). He was sent to France and assigned to the 50th. In late August 1918, he was very nearly killed when the plane he was flying in crashed; the pilot was killed and Woodley was unconscious for days; he later said he had no memory of the crash. After the war, Woodley attended Wake Forest law school and practiced law in Wake and Tyrell counties for the rest of his life (died 1968). The Colt is in very good condition, the holster is worn and has some minor corrosion on the metal fittings, but overall good condition.



North Carolina Museum of the Albemarle

1) Donor: Mr. Wayne Patrick James, Northeastern High School Band Director

R2071.1 Northeastern High School Band Mace

Dates Used: 1968-1975

Used by drum major at Northeastern High School. The school opened in 1969 when P.W. Moore High School, Elizabeth City High School, and Central High School were combined. Desegregation and modernization are some of the reasons for this consolidation. The school football team won the state 3A playoffs in 1969. However, the mace's first date is 1968. Inscribed on metal: RMP 1968-69; CSG 1969-70; KWK1970-71; CLE 1971-72; GM 1971-72, 73-74; DMP 1974-75. And KEN KROME BARGER MFG. Manufactured by Barger Knight MFG Co Denver, Colorado. Welding around bulb. Metal end has screws. Wood is varnished.



2) Donor: Dorinda S. Adkins R.2066.1-3 Campaign materials advertising George Wallace's 1968 presidential campaign

R.2066.1 White Styrofoam Pork pie hat
w/ "Wallace for President" red, white, and blue decorative band

Date: ca. 1968



R. 2066.2 "Stand up for America" Wallace Campaign Button

Red, white, and blue presidential campaign button, metal; image of George Wallace in center, top half: "Wallace for President," bottom half: "Stand up for America"

Date: ca. 1968 **Dimensions:** 3" diameter



R.2066.3 "Wallace for President" Campaign Button

Red, white, and blue presidential campaign button, metal; center: "Wallace for President"

Date: ca. 1968

Condition: (6) Slight surface markings/scratches; small dent near center; overall fair to good condition

Dimensions: 1" diameter **Date:** 1968



Owned and worn by Joseph Ferebee Sanders Jr. (1925-1999) and Annie Marie Gregory Sanders (1923-1994). A World War II veteran of the US Army, who fought in the Pacific Theater, Sanders became a mechanic in Elizabeth City. His family was heavily involved in the Elizabeth City Shipyard; his father was the last superintendent of the facility. Like 3,395 other Pasquotank County residents, both Joseph and Marie Sanders voted for George Wallace in the 1968 presidential election.

3) R.1976 Donor: Jason Brock/ Anne Brock

Jefferson Davis Farrior (b. 1861, d. 1934. Born in Duplin County, died in Wilson County. In 1886, marries Annie Viola Applewhite (b. 1865, d. 1956. She was from Wilson, NC)

Estelle Davis Farrior (b. 1888 in Wilson, d. 1957). Daughter of Jefferson and Annie. Lived in Elizabeth City.

Married Levin Carl Blades of Foreman Blades Lumber company. He was also president of Elizabeth City Brick Company, secretary of Plymouth Brick Company in Washington County, and director of First National Bank in

Elizabeth City. Lived at Pennsylvania Avenue, now called Poindexter Street in Elizabeth City. They were married in October 1909 and went on their honeymoon on a trip to the Orient including India and Egypt.)

Annie Estelle "Ann" Blades (b. 1923, d. 1997 buried in Dare County) daughter of Estelle and Levin Carl Blades. In 1941 in South Mills, she married her husband Frank Spitzer (b. 1901, d. 1991). Frank served in US Coast Guard, discharged in 1945.

Annie Estelle "Anne" Spitzer (b. 1945) daughter of Annie and Frank Spitzer. In 1963 marries Thomas Addison "Tommy" Brock (b. 1944, d. 2009). Tommy served in US Marine Corps, discharged in 1967. Also served as assistant post master of Elizabeth City.

Jason Michael Brock (b. 1973) one of two sons of Annie and Tommy Brock.

R.1976.2a-l Overland Circus cast iron toy made by Kenton
a-wagon; b-green driver; c-horses, chain, wheel mount; d-i 6 players.

Date: Late 1800s to the late 1930s into the 1940s.

Dual horses attached to movable hitch and complete w/metal link reins held by the removable driver figure. Wagon is complete w/six removable bandmen three w/trumpets and three w/French horns. Each side of wagon has raised name "Overland Circus" along w/high relief images of a lion's head and pair of harps. White, red, gold, green colors. Most likely originally owned by Jefferson and Annie Farrow. Passed down to Jason Brock.

Dimensions: 16" x 7"



R.1976.3a-b Marakas (Shakers), from Cuba
a-Havana; b-Cuba

Date: 1909

Belonged to Levin Carl and Estelle Davis Farrow Blades. Used at house here in Elizabeth City on Poindexter Street. Purchased during their honeymoon in 1909. Honeymoon was a yearlong. Several extended family members, including some from the Blades family, also went. Red, orange, green. Havana-word "HAVANA" and city design. Cuba-word "CUBA" and tree design.

Dimensions: 7 1/2" x 3" diameter **Materials:** gourd, wood, metal



R.1976.5 Blades Lumber Company tool belt.

Date: Late 1940s-early 1950s.

Offices in Elizabeth City, Edenton and Wilson. Cloth with print. Four-digit phone numbers. Estelle Davis Farrior married Levin Carl Blades of Foreman Blades Lumber company. Metal clip in front to attach to pants or belt. Black print. Two sets of ties. One is rope. "Edenton Phone 700. Wilson Phone 6620."

Dimensions: 16" x 7 ½" **Materials:** textile, metal, rope



North Carolina Maritime Museum - Beaufort

1) Purchased by Curator, Mike Carraway. Friends of the Museum Funds.

Ca. 1710 medicine bottle from England

Bottle is for the QAR expansion in 2018 for the medical section of the exhibit.

It is in good condition and is like the flacon bottle fragments found on the QAR wreck site.



2) Gift of Richard Eubanks of Beaufort

Glass Survey Bottle



U.S. Department of Commerce, Coast and Geodetic Survey bottle which was part of a program to release bottles at sea to study ocean currents. Bottle contains a blank rolled up card to capture information about where the bottle was found. The bottle is offered by Richard Eubanks of Beaufort. He purchased the bottle at an antique shop so the exact history of the bottle is unknown.

3) Offered by the Friends of the Museum.
Jim – Buoy horseshoe shaped life preserver

No specific history but it is believed to have come in with boats offered to the Friends of the Museum in Beaufort. The Museum doesn't have an example of this type of life preserver in the collection.



4) Museum Collection
Promotional Booklet

New Bern Shipyards, Inc. packet containing promotional information about highlighting the types of marine design, construction and repair offered by the company.
Packet is ca. 1965 was acquired by Curator.



5) Donation by Richard W. Pickette.
1936 Barbour Boat

24', 1936 Barbour boat brought to the attention of Curator, Paul Fontenoy, by Richard Pickett.
The boat is currently at a home in Scotland Neck.
Boat stylistically matches boats from the 1930s and would add an early Barbour to our collection.



North Carolina Maritime Museum- Southport

1) Gift from Robin Tamburi

Map and spoon

1853 US Coast Guard Survey map by Bache of the Lower Cape Fear and a colonial era spoon.

Both items were loaned to the Southport museum at least twenty years ago by William Thorsen and are now being offered as a donation by original lender's daughter, Robin Tamburi.

The spoon lacks provenance but is a good example of a colonial era artifact and could be used in Southport's colonial exhibit. It was excavated from Mr. Thorsen's property which lies on the fall back line for Fort Johnston and Fort Caswell in the 1970s or 1980s.



2) Offered by John Bruton

Oars

Pair of 10 foot oars used by owner in the Lower Cape Fear area, Oars were primarily in Ogden and Southport, NC.



3) Donation by Karen Swan Fisher

Lighthouse model

Folk art model of the Cape Fear Lighthouse, model by donor's father, Gus Swan.



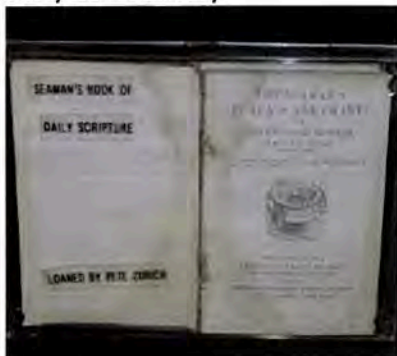
4) Donation by Walt and Nancy Marley
(2) Weather Bureau flags

Purchased from yard sale in Southport in the 1980s. Flags are identical (only one pictured).



5) Gift: Offered by Karen Perry
Book "The Seaman's Compass and Chart Book
For Daily Use Afloat And Ashore"

Karen Perry is the daughter of Pete Zurich, who originally donated the item. Book is a religious tract from the early 20th Century.



6) Gift; Offered by Pat Pittenger.
Handwritten Record

Handwritten record that lists the Cape Fear River records of distances for river pilots.



Division of State History Museums Proposed Deaccessions
NC Museum of History

1) (137) Pharmacy Products

Disposal due to condition	Disposal due to hazardous material
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1995.134.318	LIQUID DEODORANT	DISPOSE: LIQUID ONLY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
1995.134.319	MINERAL OIL JELLY	KEEP BOX ONLY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
1995.134.321	BLEACHING CREAM	DISPOSE OF ENTIRELY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
1995.134.322	BLEACHING CREAM	DISPOSE OF ENTIRELY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
1995.134.338	DEODORANT	KEEP CONTAINER	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
1995.134.344	DEODORANT	KEEP CONTAINER	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
1995.134.349	DEODORANT	KEEP EVERYTHING BUT LIQUID	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
1995.134.352	BLEACHING CREAM	KEEP BOX	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
1995.134.354	BLEACHING CREAM	KEEP BOX	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
1995.134.359	SKIN WHITENER	KEEP BOX	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
1995.134.360	SKIN WHITENER	KEEP BOX	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
1995.134.361	TOOTHPASTE	KEEP BOX ONLY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
1995.134.362	SKIN WHITENER	KEEP BOX	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
1995.183.1068	MOUTH WASH	DISPOSE OF ENTIRELY	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __ DONOR
1995.183.1082	FACE CREAM	KEEP BOX ONLY	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __ DONOR
1995.183.1083	COLD CREAM	DISPOSE OF ENTIRELY	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __ DONOR
1995.183.1087	FRECKLE CREAM	KEEP BOX ONLY	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __ DONOR
1995.183.1088	FACIAL CREAM	KEEP BOX ONLY	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __ DONOR
1996.103.137	COLD CREAM	KEEP BOX ONLY	BENNETT, EMILIE GRAVES, MRS. __ DONOR BENNETT, WILLIAM P., DR. __ DONOR
R.1651.0276	AMMONIATED MERCURY	KEEP BOTTLE	GREYER, MARY ALICE BENNETT, MRS. __ DONOR
R.1651.0330	CANADA DRY TONIC WATER	KEEP BOTTLE IF POSSIBLE	GREYER, MARY ALICE BENNETT, MRS. __ DONOR
R.1651.0331*	CANADA DRY TONIC WATER	KEEP BOTTLE IF POSSIBLE	GREYER, MARY ALICE BENNETT, MRS. __ DONOR
R.1651.0427	SCHWEPES TONIC WATER	KEEP BOTTLE IF POSSIBLE	GREYER, MARY ALICE BENNETT, MRS. __ DONOR
R.1651.0428	SCHWEPES TONIC WATER	KEEP BOTTLE IF POSSIBLE	GREYER, MARY ALICE BENNETT, MRS. __ DONOR
R.1651.0429	SCHWEPES TONIC WATER	KEEP BOTTLE IF POSSIBLE	GREYER, MARY ALICE BENNETT, MRS. __ DONOR
R.1673.04.0420	MERC-MUTH COMPOUND	DISPOSE OF ENTIRELY	BRANTLEY, JOHN C., MR.;III __ DONOR
R.1673.04.0441	ANT BUTTONS	DISPOSE OF ENTIRELY	BRANTLEY, JOHN C., MR.;III __ DONOR
R.1673.04.0467	LARKSPUR LOTION	KEEP BOX AND BOTTLE	BRANTLEY, JOHN C., MR.;III __ DONOR
R.1673.06.0085	MEDICINE BOTTLE	MAYBE DISPOSE OF ALL	BRANTLEY, JOHN C., MR.;III __ DONOR

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September 22, 2017

R.1673.06.0322	ACONITE TINCTURE	DISPOSE: ONLY LIQUID	BRANTLEY, JOHN C., MR.;III __DONOR
R.1673.06.0583	MERCURY CYANIDE	KEEP BOX ONLY	BRANTLEY, JOHN C., MR.;III __DONOR
R.1673.10.0120	IODINE TINCTURE	DISPOSE OF ENTIRELY	BRANTLEY, JOHN C., MR.;III __DONOR
R.1673.10.0156	FLUIDEXTRACT ACONIT --- LIQUID	KEEP BOX ONLY	BRANTLEY, JOHN C., MR.;III __DONOR
R.1752.0032	RAYNO GERMICIDAL SOAL	KEEP BOX ONLY	BENNETT, EMILIE GRAVES, MRS. __DONOR BENNETT, WILLIAM P., DR. __DONOR
R.1752.0033	RAYNO GERMICIDAL SOAL	KEEP BOX ONLY	BENNETT, EMILIE GRAVES, MRS. __DONOR BENNETT, WILLIAM P., DR. __DONOR
R.1752.0049	HALL'S CATARRH TREATMENT	KEEP ALL BUT OINTMENT TUBE (.D)	BENNETT, EMILIE GRAVES, MRS. __DONOR BENNETT, WILLIAM P., DR. __DONOR
R.1752.0123	CHLOROFORM WATER	DISPOSE OF ENTIRELY	BENNETT, EMILIE GRAVES, MRS. __DONOR BENNETT, WILLIAM P., DR. __DONOR
R.1752.0161	ACONITE TINCTURE	DISPOSE OF ENTIRELY (CORK IS STUCK)	BENNETT, EMILIE GRAVES, MRS. __DONOR BENNETT, WILLIAM P., DR. __DONOR
R.1752.0311	ZINC SULPHATE	KEEP CONTAINER	BENNETT, EMILIE GRAVES, MRS. __DONOR BENNETT, WILLIAM P., DR. __DONOR
R.1752.0336	STRYCHNINE SULFATE	KEEP BOTTLE AND COVER	BENNETT, EMILIE GRAVES, MRS. __DONOR BENNETT, WILLIAM P., DR. __DONOR
R.1752.0345	DIAMOND ANTISEPTICS		BENNETT, EMILIE GRAVES, MRS. __DONOR BENNETT, WILLIAM P., DR. __DONOR
R.1752.0368	KWIK-DETH QUICK DEATH	KEEP BOTTLE	BENNETT, EMILIE GRAVES, MRS. __DONOR BENNETT, WILLIAM P., DR. __DONOR
R.1752.0375	NUX VOMICA	DISPOSE OF ENTIRELY	BENNETT, EMILIE GRAVES, MRS. __DONOR BENNETT, WILLIAM P., DR. __DONOR
R.1824.0047	ITCH OINTMENT	DISPOSE OF ENTIRELY	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __DONOR
R.1824.0061	SEIBERT FLY PAPER	DISPOSE OF ENTIRELY	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __DONOR
R.1824.0062	SEIBERT FLY PAPER	DISPOSE OF ENTIRELY	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __DONOR
R.1824.0063	SEIBERT FLY PAPER	DISPOSE OF ENTIRELY	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __DONOR
R.1824.0259	PUREPAC CALOMEL	KEEP BOTTLE	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __DONOR
R.1850.0035	MASS MERCURY MERCK*	KEEP CONTAINER (CREAM IS SOLID)	CONTAINS MERCURY; BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __DONOR
R.1850.0062	HEISKELL'S	KEEP BOX AND FLYER	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __DONOR
R.1850.0142	COPPER ARSENATE	KEEP BOTTLE AND CORK	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __DONOR
R.1850.0433	ALUMINUM CHLORIDE	KEEP BOTTLE	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __DONOR
R.1850.0658	ELIXIR MANDECHLOR	KEEP BOX ONLY	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __DONOR
R.1850.0734	HUNT'S LINIMENT	KEEP BOTTLE IF POSSIBLE	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __DONOR
R.1850.1131	POISON LINIMENT		ORIGINAL PAPER WRAPPING, STAINED WITH LIQUID; BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __DONOR
R.1850.1268	USOLA HAIR TONIC	KEEP CONTAINER IF POSSIBLE	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __DONOR
R.1850.1343	STRYCHNINE SULPATE	KEEP BOTTLE AND (IF POSSIBLE) CORK	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __DONOR

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R.1850.1612	ADESTRIN OINTMENT	KEEP BOX ONLY	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __ DONOR
R.1850.1627	ERM-ANODYNE		BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __ DONOR
R.1850.1825	YARDLEY HAIR TONIC	KEEP BOTTLE AND BOX	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __ DONOR
R.1850.1842	BENZENE	KEEP BOTTLE	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __ DONOR
R.1850.1901	MERCURY	KEEP CONTAINER IF POSSIBLE	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __ DONOR
R.1850.2177	NAPRYLATE	KEEP BOX ONLY	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __ DONOR
R.1850.2497	COLPROSTERONE VAGINAL TABLETS	KEEP BOX ONLY	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __ DONOR
R.1850.2538	UNGUENTINE	KEEP BOX ONLY	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __ DONOR
R.1850.2838	CALOTABS	KEEP BOX AND FLYER	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __ DONOR
R.1850.2839	CALOTABS	KEEP BOX AND FLYER	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __ DONOR
R.1850.2889	POULTRY PRESCRIPTION	DISPOSE OF ENTIRELY	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __ DONOR
R.1850.2890	POULTRY LIQUID LICE	DISPOSE OF ENTIRELY	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __ DONOR
R.1850.2899	RAT NIP	DISPOSE OF ENTIRELY	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __ DONOR
R.1850.2900	RAT NIP	DISPOSE OF ENTIRELY	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __ DONOR
R.1850.2901	RAT NIP	DISPOSE OF ENTIRELY	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __ DONOR
R.1850.3002	MAZON FOR SKIN IRRITATIONS	KEEP BOX ONLY	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __ DONOR
R.1850.3003	MAZON FOR SKIN IRRITATIONS	KEEP BOX ONLY	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __ DONOR
R.1850.3059	HUNT'S SALVE		BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __ DONOR
R.1850.3082	PALMER'S "SKIN-SUCCESS"	KEEP BOX AND FLYER	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __ DONOR
R.1850.3107	UNKNOWN (AVALON FARMS HOG TONE?)	DISPOSE OF ENTIRELY	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __ DONOR
R.1850.3137	FIRSTAID GERMICIDAL SOAP	KEEP BOX ONLY	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __ DONOR
R.1850.3167	MECURO-CHROME	KEEP BOTTLE	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __ DONOR
R.1850.3207	FORMALDEHYDE FUMES	KEEP BOX ONLY	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __ DONOR
R.1850.3265	DR. WEST'S DENTURE CLEANSER	DISPOSE OF ENTIRELY	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __ DONOR
R.1850.3539	REEFER'S TONIC	KEEP BOX ONLY	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __ DONOR
R.1850.3555	STOP-PICK	KEEP BOX ONLY	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __ DONOR
R.1850.3557	PRATT'S DISINFECTANT	DISPOSE OF ENTIRELY	CONDITION; BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __ DONOR
R.1850.3573	SWEENEY'S POISON	DISPOSE OF ENTIRELY	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __ DONOR
R.1850.3575	RAT POISON	DISPOSE OF ENTIRELY	BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __ DONOR
R.1850.3612	LARVEX MOTHPROOF		BOOKER, ELSIE HUDSON, MRS. __ DONOR
R.2364.0060		KEEP BOX ONLY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.0070	DR. WEST'S TOOTHPASTE	KEEP BOX ONLY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.0073	IPANA TOOTH PASTE	DISPOSE OF ENTIRELY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.0074	IPANA TOOTH PASTE	KEEP BOX ONLY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR

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R.2364.0076	LISTERINE TOOTHPASTE	KEEP BOX AND FLYER	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.0077	LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE	DISPOSE OF ENTIRELY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.0078	LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE	KEEP BOX ONLY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.0079	LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE	DISPOSE OF ENTIRELY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.0084	PEBECO TOOTH PASTE	DISPOSE OF ENTIRELY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.0085	PEBECO TOOTH PASTE	DISPOSE OF ENTIRELY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.0086	PEBECO TOOTH PASTE	DISPOSE OF ENTIRELY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.0087	PEBECO TOOTH PASTE	DISPOSE OF ENTIRELY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.0089	PEBECO TOOTH PASTE	KEEP BOX ONLY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.0090	PEBECO TOOTH PASTE	DISPOSE OF ENTIRELY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.0094	DENTAL CREAM	KEEP BOX ONLY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.0343	RAYVE CREAM SHAMPOO	KEEP BOX ONLY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.0376	PEPSODENT TOOTH PASTE	KEEP BOX ONLY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.0377	PEPSODENT TOOTH PASTE	DISPOSE OF ENTIRELY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.0385	AMM-I-DENT TOOTH PASTE	KEEP BOX ONLY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.0387	LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE	DISPOSE OF ENTIRELY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.0390	DENTURE CREAM	KEEP BOX ONLY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.0392	LYONS TOOTH PASTE	KEEP BOX ONLY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.0404	PEBECO TOOTH PASTE	KEEP BOX ONLY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.0405	PEBECO TOOTHPASTE	KEEP BOX ONLY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.0406	PEBECO TOOTH PASTE	DISPOSE OF ENTIRELY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.0407	PEBECO TOOTH PASTE	DISPOSE OF ENTIRELY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.0410	PEBECO TOOTHPASTE	KEEP BOX ONLY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.0475	KOLYNOS TOOTH PASTE	KEEP BOX ONLY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.0481	RAYVE CREAM SHAMPOO	KEEP BOX ONLY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.0522	PYROAL MOUTH WASH	KEEP BOX AND BOTTLE	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.0629	BLACK & WHITE SKIN WHITENER	KEEP BOX ONLY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.0667	METYCAINE	DISPOSE OF ENTIRELY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.0685	POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE	KEEP CONTAINER	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.0833	MERCURIC OXIDE		MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.0916	EYE SALVE	KEEP BOX ONLY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.0947	DEX-O-FENE OINTMENT	DISPOSE OF ENTIRELY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.1205	FELLOW'S SYRUP	KEEP EVERYTHING BUT LIQUID	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.1412	NANZETTA LINIMENT	KEEP BOX ONLY (BUT TRY FOR BOTTLE)	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.1413	NANZETTA LINIMENT	KEEP BOX ONLY (BUT TRY FOR BOTTLE)	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR

R.2364.1581	MENTHO-SULPHUR COMPOUND	KEEP BOX ONLY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.1705	KOROMEX JELLY	KEEP BOX ONLY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.1774	PALMER'S SOAP	KEEP BOX ONLY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.1885	FORMAMINT	KEEP BOX ONLY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.2156	GADDY'S EZ-IT	KEEP BOX ONLY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.2157	NOXACORN	KEEP BOX ONLY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.2161	BLIS-TO-SOL	KEEP BOX ONLY (CAP STUCK IN BOTTLE)	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.2319	SKIP-BATH	KEEP BOTTLE	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.2320	FLEA & TICK POWDER	DISPOSE OF ENTIRELY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR
R.2364.886	PBZ	KEEP BOX ONLY	MERONEY, CARL P., MR. __ DONOR

2) 1950.24.3 Dish/plate, late Victorian era

Donation: Mrs. William Shaw West, Edenton NC

Condition: large chunk of plate broken and missing, smaller pieces missing, cracked all the way through in three places

Reasons for Deaccessioning: No known or noted historical significance; several other examples in the collection; no exhibition value;

Recommended Disposition: Curator recommends appropriate physical disposal



3) 1972.139.2 Fruit compote/dish by Wedgwood

Purchase: Colonial Williamsburg reproductions

Condition: good but missing lid

Reasons for Deaccessioning: Since it is a reproduction, it has no known or noted historical significance; missing lid, identical piece in the museum collection

Recommended Disposition: use for educational purposes or prop



4) 1976.72.32 Flower planter

Donation: Alice Lepine Quinn, Raleigh, NC

Condition: Fair

Reasons for Deaccessioning: No known or noted historical significance; broken in several places and missing broken parts

Recommended Disposition: public auction



5) 1977.208.8-11

Purchase: Lorace Wyatt, South Carolina and Durham, NC

Reasons for Deaccessioning: No known or noted historical significance; no specific application to NC history; no plans for exhibition.

Recommended Disposition: public auction

1977.208.7 European scenic pottery bowl

Condition: excellent



1977.208.8 European creamer or small pitcher, 20th century

Condition: fair; chips and breaks to mouth/rim



1977.208.9 Asian manufactured teapot, 20th century Condition: fair; broken spout; chips and breaks



1977.208.10 Toiletry set with water pitcher, vase, and cup,
early 20th century

Condition: excellent

The NCMOH has three other pitchers and or bowl sets with NC provenance



1977.208.11 Pitcher with cobalt design,
Likely not North Carolina or regional pottery.



6) 1990.193.2 Pair andirons

Donation: John Hiovich, Raleigh, NC

Condition: poor

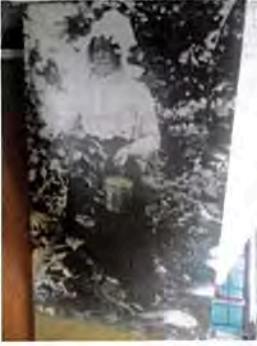

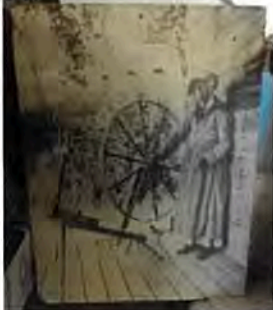

Reasons for Deaccessioning: No known or noted historical significance; not original finish; deteriorating spray paint over brass; one is broken; other examples in the collection; no exhibition value

Recommended Disposition: Curator recommends appropriate physical disposal



NC Mountain Gateway Museum:

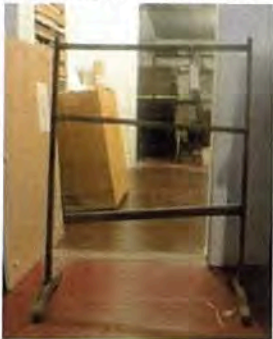
These are large copies of original Margert Morley prints that were created for exhibition and were on exhibit for 30+ years and show wear and tear. The Museum of History has the originals if better copies are ever needed. Suggested Disposition: Give to other local Cultural Institutions or dispose of.

<p>1997.19.146 Condition: Ok, only a copy on plywood with burlap glued around the bottom</p> 	<p>1997.19.150 Condition: Ok, only a copy on plywood with burlap glued around the bottom</p> 	<p>1997.19.172 Condition: Ok, only a copy on plywood</p> 
<p>1997.19.170 Condition: Ok, only a copy on foam board</p> 	<p>1997.19.169 Condition: Ok, only a copy on foam board</p> 	<p>1997.19.149 Condition: Ok, only a copy on foam board</p> 
<p>1997.19.152 Condition: Ok, only a copy on plywood</p> 	<p>1997.19.153 Condition: Ok, only a copy on foam board</p> 	<p>1997.19.157 Condition: Ok, only a copy on plywood</p> 

<p>1997.19.156 Condition: Poor, torn in middle. Copy on plywood</p> 	<p>1997.19.158 Condition: Ok, copy on plywood</p> 	<p>1997.19.155 Condition: Ok, copy on plywood</p> 
<p>1997.19.178 Condition: Ok, copy in wooden frame</p> 	<p>1997.19.180 Condition: Poor, has screw holes in it, a copy</p> 	<p>1997.19.167 Condition: Copy in wooden frame, ok</p> 

1) 1966.66.224 Drying Rack

Condition: Not stable and one rack is broken



2) 1966.66.139 Dried Gourd

Condition: Fine. May have been painted, peeling in places. The wire for hanging is rusted.



NC Maritime Museum Beaufort

1) 87.054.024 - Wanderer of New Bedford – model

Donated by Evelyn Smith. Out of area. Recommend Auction.



2) 90.018.002 - Flag, Hampton Roads Power Squadron.

Associated with the Hampton Roads Harbor in Virginia.

Donated by Charles S. Rice. Recommend transfer to a Virginia museum.



90.018.003 - 006 - Pennants

Langley and Hampton Yacht Clubs, Hampton Roads Power Squadron, and HARPS, Ladies Auxiliary in good condition. Donated by Charles S. Rice. Recommend transfer to Virginia museum where appropriate.



3) 87.063.002 - Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia

Museum Collection source. Offer to Philadelphia Museum



4) 89.023.001 - House flag of Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha,

Japanese business which came to the West Coast of the US in 1968. Donated by Mr. and Mrs. M. Stephenson. No NC history.



89.023.002 - House flag of Leif Hoegh & Company

Norwegian business, founded in 1927, worldwide. Donated by Mr. and Mrs. M. Stephenson. No NC history.



5) The following flags were all donated by Farrell Lines and are out of area. We believe that they were collected in the early years to decorate the museum.

79.001.008 - Mamenic Line, Nicaragua House Flag, ca. 1960,
no connection found to NC.



79.003.008 - ALCOA House Flag,
autographed by Norfolk, VA mayor before trip to Puerto Rico, before 1970.



79.004.008 - Furness Withey & Co. of London, ca. 1970.
Ran between UK and East Coast (only city mentioned is New York), later Panama Canal to West Coast.



79.005.008 - Thorden Line, Swedish/Finnish shipping line with known trips to Virginia and Pennsylvania.



79.006.008 - Stevenson Line, ca 1965 —T.J. Stevenson and Company, based in NY.



79.007.008 - Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Japanese Line, major shipping area is SE Asia.



79.008.008 - Pope & Talbot Inc Flag, based in San Francisco, Pacific Northwest, & Canada ca. 1968.



79.009.008 - Clyde-Mallory Flag, 1932-49, served NY to Gulf, West Indies.



79.011.008 - J. Knott, British,
based at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Prince Line, LTD (with symbol of Prince of Wales), only found trips to New York.



6) 2 Flags, coat

Donated by W. S. Davis. No known connection to North Carolina. Offer to museums or auction.

1996.022.001 – United Fruit Company Flag



1996.022.003 – Stevenson Line Flag



1996.022.004 - Farrell Lines of Virginia, steward's coat, recommend transfer to Virginia Museum.



7) 93.034.004 – Boat motor, Elgin Water Witch

by Sears, ca. 1946, 2.5 horsepower, Model No. 571 5836?? (museum has a better example from 1949, 5 hsp)
Donated by Jay Boyd.



8) 93.006.001 - Johnson Sea Horse, 1942, 1.5 hsp

fair condition, used in Montana & Chesapeake (other examples in better condition in museum collection)

Donated by Thomas R. Jones.



9) 92.025.005 - Boat Motor Mercury Super 5, 1955, 7.5 hsp

from Belmont repair shop (museum has 2 in much better condition, almost identical)

Donated by Sam Garrison.



10) 93.015.002 - Boat Motor Evinrude, large 1957, 35 hsp.

model with black spray paint

fair (museum has a better example from 1955 and 2 others from 1957, 2014.005.002 and 87.005.001)

Donated by Morris McGahey.



North Carolina Maritime Museum: Southport

1) Accession # SP2013.012.001.

Donated in 2013 by Mr. John Martin Lewis, round stern charter boat, *John Ellan*, 45' long.

There are limited opportunities for exhibit and the museum has been offered a higher quality boat which fits the Southport storyline better.



Division of North Carolina State Historic Sites Proposed Accessions

HST.1719	Donation	Mr. William Powell	Fort Dobbs
.1 - French map of Southeastern United States, ca, 1780s; identifies Fort Dobbs; framed			
HST.2238	Donation	Ms. Marianne M. Powell	Bentonville
Collection of original photographs associated with Bentonville Battlefield			
.1 – Old Tree with cannonball holes on battlefield			
.2 – John and Amy Harper seated by the Harper House			
.3 – Charles H. Pence; Captain who fought at Bentonville and took the other three photographs in donations			
.4 – Goldsboro Rifles Monument			
HST.2241	Donation	Ms. Anne Rowe	Somerset
.1 – Account Ledger for Lake Company formed by Josiah Collins I, Nathaniel Allen, and Samuel Dickinson; January 1786- May 1790			
HST.2242	Donation	Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bushman	Ft. Fisher
.1 - Journal Manuscript, "Battle of Fort Fisher by Richard Doren"			
NCTMT.20	Donation	Mr. John Hall	NCTM
.1 – Pullman porter Vest			
.2 – Pullman Porter wooden hanger			
.3-.4 – (2) Pullman Blanket Tan			
.5 - SR Dining Car Chef Hat			
.6 - SR Ding Car Tablecloths			
.7 - SR Logo table cloth			
.8-9 - (2) Burlington Northern Train Safety white rulers			
.10-.11 - (2) Amtrak wrapped bar soap			
.13 - SR bracelet charm "the best Friend of Charleston"			
.14-.16 - (3) Amtrak Pins			
.17 - Baltimore & Ohio Safety First Poster			
.18 - Amtrak Broadway limited pin			
.19 - OL Grade Crossing Safety Pin			
.20-.21 - (2) Amtrak Pins			
.22-.23 - (2) Silver Baltimore & Ohio buttons			
.24-.25 - (2) Silver Chesapeake and Ohio Buttons			
.26-.29 - (4) Silver SR Buttons			
.30-.35 - (6) Gold SR buttons			
.36-.50 - (15) Gold Amtrak buttons			
.51-.54 - (4) Silver Amtrak Buttons			
.55 - Amtrak on board & Station Services Safety Rules Book			
.56 - Amtrak Rules Book			
.57 - Amtrak Manual of Service Instructions for Club Cara			
.58-.59 - (2) SR Rules and Instructions			
.60-.61 - (2) SR System use and operation of highway motor vehicles			
.62 - Handbook of street Railroad location			
.63 - SR System operating rule Aug. 1956			

.64 - The Pullman Company commissary instructions book

NCTMT.24 Donation Mr. John Singleton NCTM

.1 - 1947 John Deere Model D – with electric start Wheatland Special

NCTMT.26 Donation Mr. John Morgan NCTM

.1 - Photograph from the 1930's of spencer Shop workers lined up in front of the Backshop accompanied by (2) slips of papers with writing identifying some of the men in the photo.

NCTMT.27 Donation Mr. Chris Lainis NCTM

- .1 - Foot Adz 1880
- .2 - Claw Bar 1900 stamped SRY
- .3 - Rail Tongs Two Man 1900's
- .4 - Tie Tongs

NCTMT.28 Donation Ms. Connie Sherril & Ms. Sandra Masters NCTM

- .1 - piedmont airlines nametags
- .2 - Scarf
- .3 - Hair Band

GOLDEN FRINKS AND EDENTON'S "FREEDOM HOUSE"

Michael Hill, Research Supervisor, Archives and History, September 2017

Golden Frinks of Edenton was arguably the most important civil rights activist in North Carolina in the 1960s and 1970s. When he died in 2004 at the age of eighty-four, the *News and Observer* took note of the many marches he had led and said that he "left footprints all over eastern North Carolina."¹ Recognition of Frinks's work should not diminish that of his associates and peers. Floyd McKissick of Durham, director of the Congress of Racial Equality and founder of Soul City, was Frinks's ally and sometime attorney. Kelly Alexander, Sr. of Charlotte was the president of the North Carolina chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Frink's sometime adversary. All made strides in their own fashion, often sacrificing personal safety for the cause of civil rights. In 1965 the Charlotte homes of Alexander, attorney Julius Chambers, and dentist and future gubernatorial candidate Reginald Hawkins were firebombed. But it was the blessing of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. that lent Frinks his distinction. Frinks served as North Carolina field secretary of King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference from 1962 until 1977, during the course of which he was jailed eighty-seven times. Clemmenette Bond of Williamston, one of the young participants in the landmark Williamston protests in 1963, said "He was *our* Martin Luther King."²

Personal Life

Born in Horry County, South Carolina, in 1920, Frinks and his family moved to Tabor City, North Carolina, when he was nine. His father died the following year and he was raised by his mother Kizzie, who cleaned houses. After the tenth grade Frinks enlisted in the U.S. Navy in 1936. In 1942 he married Ruth Holley; shortly thereafter their only child, their daughter Goldie, was born into their household in Edenton. Frinks was disgusted by the postwar treatment of African American veterans. For a time beginning in 1948, he lived in Washington, D.C., where he studied photography. There he attended lectures by notables such as Paul Robeson and Thurgood Marshall. Back in Edenton Frinks in 1954 became active in the local NAACP chapter. Edenton at that time was a town of around 4,000, almost evenly split black and white. Frinks, who ran a nightclub for a time in the town's old Oddfellows Hall, was quick to make friends of both races. He took care of George Pruden, the son of a prominent local white family and a special needs child, and regularly travelled to Nags Head with the Pruden family. The relationship offered a special advantage to Frinks, complete access to the Pruden Memorial Library, the local public library. There he often could be found buried in a book.³

¹ (Raleigh) *News and Observer*, July 25, 2004.

² David C. Carter, "The Williamston Freedom Movement: Civil Rights at the Grass Roots in Eastern North Carolina, 1957-1964," *North Carolina Historical Review* 76 (January 1999): 12.

³ Goldie Frinks Wells, with Crystal Sanders, *Golden Asro Frinks, Telling the Unsung Story: A Biography of a Civil Rights Activist* (Salt Lake City: Aardvark Global Publishing, 2009), 3-15; *Chowan Herald*, August 30, 2017.

Personally, Frinks was a flamboyant, charismatic speaker and organizer. In the 1960s he most often was photographed in suit and tie in a formal setting. In the 1970s the formality was gone and he made public appearances in dashikis or leisure suits, often accessorized with a gold medallion or cross. He was an electrifying speaker, but one often prone to go off-script. David Cecelski interviewed Frinks for his 1994 study of the Hyde County school boycott. He complimented his “sharp mind” and commented on the fact that he “spoke with a roughhewn eloquence.” He was, according to the historian, “committed, savvy, and able to inspire trust.” Cecelski concluded that his “streak of wildness repeatedly unnerved white leaders and won civil right victories.” In the end he, many times, demonstrated the tenacity to wear down white opposition to civil rights.⁴

“We will call it a revolution in Edenton”

Frinks’s initial foray into civil rights took place in his hometown, in Edenton. Chafing at the discrimination he and others experienced at every turn, at eateries, at the drugstore, everywhere, he determined to take direct action. The Taylor Theater was Edenton’s only movie house, where black patrons were consigned to the balcony. In 1961, at the height of the national dance craze known as “The Twist,” the Taylor Theater hosted a “Twist Party,” on the floor of the theater, whites only admitted. This did not go over well with Edenton’s young African Americans who, under Frinks’s leadership, organized picketing. Before going downtown they would gather at the Frinks home which quickly gained the nickname “Freedom House.” The protests continued for months, and in February 1962, thirty young people were arrested and jailed. One young woman told a reporter for the Durham-based *Carolina Times* that, not to be deterred, she twisted in her jail cell. Frinks spoke to the same reporter, William Slater: “We will strike every building and business in Edenton that practices segregation until this evil system is wiped out. We will call it a revolution in Edenton.”⁵

Jury trials for those arrested were set and prominent Durham attorney Floyd McKissick provided representation. The Reverend F. H. La Garde joined Frinks as a leader of the protests. Frinks, who had been kneed in the back by a police officer during the initial fracas, spent thirty days in jail in September for contempt of court. Arrests continued. The town denied the protesters permits for future demonstrations. In response Frinks initiated a boycott of white-owned businesses. Activity picked up in and around the “Freedom House.” A cross was burned on the lawn and Ruth Frinks, a high school teacher, found a dead rabbit on the porch. On December 20, 1962, Martin Luther King Jr. visited Edenton, where he spoke to 1,500 people at the armory, denouncing segregation as a “moral evil,” and visited the Frinks home. In the

⁴ David Cecelski, *Along Freedom Road: Hyde County, North Carolina, and the Fate of Black Schools in the South* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1994), 83-85.

⁵ *Carolina Times*, February 17, 1962; *Burlington Daily Times-News*, February 7, 1962. The two papers are among the few of the period fully accessible online through newspapers.com. The Burlington paper carried Associated Press reports; the Durham paper offered the perspective of the black press.

summer of 1963, the North Carolina Supreme Court struck down the town's anti-picketing ordinance as unconstitutional.⁶

Williamston, North Carolina's Selma

In the spring of 1963 Golden Frinks traveled to New York to attend a banquet sponsored by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference where actor Ossie Davis read Martin Luther King's "Letter from a Birmingham Jail" as part of the program. In advance of the New York meeting citizens of Williamston, thirty miles west of Edenton, sent a telegram to the SCLC urging the group to investigate discrimination in the Martin County town. At the dinner Dr. King handed the telegram to Frinks, saying, "Golden, you take care of this."⁷ Thus commenced a fourteen year relationship between the SCLC and Frinks, who acted as field secretary, at times the eyes and ears for the group, at other times the advance man for Dr. King, in North Carolina.

"Bloody Selma would become world famous; Williamston and Frinks, thus far, historical footnotes." So wrote David Cecelski in 1994.⁸ David C. Carter, a professor of history at Auburn University, while engaged in graduate studies at Duke University, published in 1999 in the *North Carolina Historical Review* an article on the demonstrations at Williamston. Almost invariably, according to Carter, protests originated at Green Memorial, a Disciples of Christ church rooted in the Holiness tradition. Discontent simmered after the acquittal of white men charged in 1957 with the murder of a local black man. Protesters, keenly aware of civil rights protests across the South, made it their goal to desegregate schools and the public library. Organizing the efforts were a local woman, Sarah Small, and Frinks. As the protests escalated in the town of 7,000, the SCLC held biweekly nonviolence training sessions at the church.



Golden Frinks and Sarah Small at Green Memorial Church in Williamston.

⁶ *Carolina Times*, March 3, September 22, November 17, 1962; January 19, March 23, 1963.

⁷ Carter, "Williamston Freedom Movement," 10.

⁸ Cecelski, *Along Freedom Road*, 85.

Remarkably, protests continued for thirty-two consecutive days beginning on June 30, 1963, involving as many as 400 people, many of them children and teenagers, singing and praying, before marching uptown, about a half-mile to the courthouse. State troopers and local deputies kept close watch over the activity. The Ku Klux Klan organized rallies outside town. Typically the protests uptown ended with the young people racing to the church to seek refuge. Police would not enter the sanctuary. Most of the summer rallies were nonviolent but protesters engaged one evening in bottle-throwing and some recall use by authorities of electrified cattle prods. Town officials instituted use of parade permits and took gradual steps to desegregate facilities. Carter wrote of Williamston: "If a 'Second Reconstruction' failed to topple the barriers to racial equality in Martin County, the experience of building a genuine community in protest and the dramatic personal transformations that resulted from participation in the Williamston Freedom Movement still remain to inform the struggles of a future generation in a Third Reconstruction."⁹

Frinks, the sparkplug in Williamston, wired Governor Terry Sanford about the protests on July 10. The nightly protests ended in late July but sporadic demonstrations continued into the fall. Arrests continued. A mass meeting in Williamston in early November was attended by over 200 people, among them fifteen clergy from New England, mostly Episcopalians from the Boston area. Their presence was met with "almost unanimous resentment" by local whites. State Senator Edgar Gurganus spoke for them, charging that the ministers and theology students had "seriously harmed the cause of the Negro," contending that "they have infected wounds between the races that will not be healed for many years." Frinks was among fifty-four arrested, include the Northern ministers, in mid-November. He served the better part of a six-month sentence. Others in Martin County compared the Northerners to Union cavalry. Jesse Helms, future U.S. Senator, then editorial commentator on WRAL-TV in Raleigh, denounced them as "hypocrites and meddlers." Even liberal editor Jonathan Daniels of the *Raleigh News and Observer* described them as "not missionaries but almost marauders."¹⁰ President John F. Kennedy's assassination on November 22 temporarily calmed the situation while bringing eventual attention to the new administration's push for the Civil Right Act and Voting Rights Act.

Protests resumed in 1964. On February 29 the New Englanders delivered 1,700 pounds of food to Williamston. On March 30 Governor Sanford urged Frinks to "leave law enforcement up to the state."¹¹ Frinks took his cause to Chapel Hill where he found support in the UNC student body. John Donne, a participant in the speaker ban protests, and James Foushee, local

⁹ Carter, "Williamston Freedom Movement," 1-42 *passim*; quotation, 42. The Williamston "Freedom Rallies" were described in Capus M. Waynick, ed., *North Carolina and the Negro* (Raleigh: North Carolina Mayors Co-operating Committee, 1964), 166-175. The photo of Frinks and Small appears on p. 167. In 2010 the Office of Archives and History placed a State Highway Historical Marker in front of Green Memorial Church.

¹⁰ *Carolina Times*, November 13, November 16, 1963; Carter, "Williamston Freedom Movement," 33.

¹¹ *Carolina Times*, March 30, 1964.

black leader, engaged in fasting. Frinks told those assembled at the post office on Franklin Street, "Law and order has broken down in Williamston and the Ku Klux Klan has taken over."¹²

Enlarging His Orbit

With protests at home, in Edenton, and close to home, in Williamston, under his belt, Frinks enlarged his orbit, responding to calls from residents or assignments from the SCLC leadership in Atlanta. His mantra remained nonviolence and his tactics generally began with picketing, extended to a set of demands, then often to an economic boycott, and in time to marches to bring attention to causes. In July 1965, in league with Floyd McKissick, who had represented him in court, Frinks co-hosted a conference sponsored by the SCLC at Franklinton, north of Raleigh, to discuss community organizing and voter drives.¹³

But the primary focus of his activity for the balance of the 1960s remained in northeastern North Carolina. He protested in Plymouth in August 1965. The next year, in March 1966, he organized a major demonstration in Hertford. Frinks led a march from Edenton to Hertford, a course of fourteen miles. Law enforcement responding included thirty-one Highway Patrolmen, eight game officers, five town policemen, one deputy sheriff, and two State Bureau of Investigation agents. Protesters were met by tear gas and fire hoses and thirty were arrested. Five days later Hertford, a town of 2,300, agreed to one of Frinks's demands, to add a black policeman. At Windsor, in September 1966, high school students were arrested for wearing civil rights buttons and pins. Frinks led a protest, during the course of which six people were arrested.¹⁴

Frinks's sphere of influence widened. He found allies across the state. In Hillsborough, in November 1968, he collaborated with Howard Fuller of Durham. There and elsewhere his efforts were met with counterprotests by the Ku Klux Klan. Of them Frinks said, "When they march, we are going to be there."

Taking His Case to Raleigh

Over the course of his fourteen years working with the SCLC, Golden Frinks worked with five North Carolina governors. The North Carolina Human Relations Commission, today part of the Department of Administration, developed out of an initiative of Governor Terry Sanford known as the Good Neighbor Council. Its initial members were sworn into office in June 1963. Frinks was not a member but often dealt with the Council. In June 1977 he appeared before the Commission and began, "I was at your first session when it was started by Governor Terry Sanford."¹⁵ Frinks met with Sanford in the Executive Mansion on several occasions.

¹² *Daily Tar Heel*, April 1, 1964.

¹³ *Carolina Times*, July 24, 1965.

¹⁴ *Carolina Times*, August 31, 1965; March 10, March 15, March 19, September 13 1966.

¹⁵ *Winston-Salem Chronicle*, June 25, 1977.

Inspired by the March on Washington in August 1963, the scene of Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream" speech, Frinks late the next month made known his plans for a "March on Raleigh," meeting with Sanford to put forward his idea. Other leaders in the African American community were opposed or noncommittal. His friend Floyd McKissick called rather for a conference of black leaders in Durham. Louis Austin of the *Carolina Times* opposed the idea in the pages of his newspaper. Kelly Alexander of Charlotte, president of the state chapter of the NAACP, was opposed and his group declined to endorse the concept at its November meeting. The idea would wait another day.¹⁶

In August 1965 Frinks asked Governor Dan K. Moore, Sanford's successor, to revoke the charter of the Ku Klux Klan. The meeting was arranged by David S. Coltrane, chairman of the Good Neighbor Council. Again, Frinks's idea failed to gain traction in the African American community. Louis Austin opposed the plan of outlawing the Klan "as much as we admire young Frinks." In the fall of 1966 Frinks urged Governor Moore to cancel the State Fair booth rental held by the KKK. Moore's aide Charles Dunn was his primary conduit to Frinks and the African American community.¹⁷

Foiled in his direct action strategy, Frinks shifted his emphasis to the ballot box. He and Floyd McKissick were managers for the First District Congressional seat candidacy of Sarah Small of Williamston. With increased voter participation, a total of 21,000 of the 103,000 voters in the district were African American. This testing of the waters hearkened back to the last black Congressman from North Carolina, George White, who left office in 1901, and presaged the later successful candidacies of Eva Clayton and Mel Watt.¹⁸

After the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. on April 4, 1968, Frinks adopted the goals and strategy of King's last campaign, the Poor People's March, and applied it to North Carolina. But, first in the summer of 1968, he called for a boycott or a "new push to further demonstrate the conditions of poor people in America." The target for his "selective buying" recommendations were the cities of Raleigh, Wilson, Salisbury, and Goldsboro. In Wilson he also targeted Hardee's, owing to political views of the fast food chain's founder, Jim Gardner, then a gubernatorial candidate. Gardner lost the governor's race to Bob Scott. At Scott's inauguration in January 1969 Frinks picketed along with about a dozen others.¹⁹

In early April 1969 Frinks began his long-discussed Poor People's March, commencing at the Governor's Western Residence atop Sunset Mountain in Asheville. The objectives were to memorialize King, to bring attention to poverty, and to seek abolition of the death penalty. Two weeks later, in Winston-Salem, Frinks told a reporter that African Americans were "sick and tired of no black men on the Highway Patrol, and no Negro judges." By April 21 the protesters were in Raleigh where they had planned a tent city. Governor Scott called out 450 National

¹⁶ *Carolina Times*, September 28, October 12, 1963.

¹⁷ *Carolina Times*, August 30, September 4, 1965; October 1, 1966; Memory F. Mitchell, ed., *Addresses and Papers of Governor Terry Sanford* (Raleigh: Council of State, 1966), 743.

¹⁸ *Carolina Times*, November 30, December 4, December 17, 1965.

¹⁹ *Burlington Daily Times-News*, July 5, 1968; January 4, 1969.

Guardsmen. The first charges lodged against Frinks were for obstructing a public thoroughfare, playing basketball and jumping rope in the street. The state and the city denied them a permit so Frinks and others set up camp on the grounds of the Executive Mansion. Among those arrested with Frinks was future Congressman G. K. Butterfield, then in training at Fort Bragg.²⁰ Within months Governor Scott ordered that a fence be erected around the Executive Mansion.

Hyde County School Boycott

Few civil rights campaigns in North Carolina exceeded in duration and intensity the dispute in Hyde County over the integration of the public schools, and Golden Frinks was at the center of the protest. Hyde, in the central coastal region, is a sparsely populated county which to this day lacks any stoplights. Its population is around 5,800, about forty percent of whom was African American in the 1960s. Its towns are both unincorporated, those being Engelhard and Swan Quarter, the county seat, and a natural lake, Lake Mattamuskeet, is at its center. Much of the acreage around the lake is federally-managed game land.

The protests in Hyde stemmed from a plan to close two black schools and send all students to the white school, Mattamuskeet. Local citizens formed a group to oppose the plan, known as the Committee of Fourteen. They made contact with Frinks via Milton Fitch of Wilson. Fitch was NAACP state coordinator and Frinks remained the group's field secretary. Frinks helped organize a boycott of the schools during the 1968-1969 school year.²¹ As many as ninety percent of black families took part.

In November 1968, violence erupted as the courthouse at Swan Quarter was stormed, vehicles damaged, and school property trashed. Tear gas was used on demonstrators. A single Highway Patrolman was assigned to Hyde but an additional eleven were brought in from neighboring counties. Seventy-one teenagers were arrested in a single day. The number of arrests far exceeded the capacity of the Swan Quarter jail and those charged were moved to other counties. Charles Dunn, aide to Governor Moore, visited Swan Quarter. On November 21 Ralph Abernethy of the SCLC toured the county, at which point fifty-six demonstrators were still in jail. At one point Frinks suggested that the federal game land be opened for homesteading.²² Eventual compromise on the assignment of students and concession on the matter of keeping the black schools open ended the crisis. All students attended the same high school but the former black schools were reserved for first through sixth grades.

Racial Violence in Oxford

The events of 1970 in Oxford have been made better known owing to the account by Timothy Tyson in his book *Blood Done Sign My Name*. Golden Frinks got word about the

²⁰ *Burlington Daily Times-News*, April 4, April 19, May 9, 1969.

²¹ Cecelski, *Along Freedom Road*, 78-79.

²² *Burlington Daily Times-News*, November 14, 15, 21, 23, 1968.

murder of Henry Marrow on May 11 while on SCLC assignment in Mississippi. He hurried back to North Carolina, arriving in time for Marrow's funeral. Within days he organized a "March of Death" from Oxford to Raleigh. At the head of the line of seventy marchers, among them Marrow's widow, was a mule-drawn wagon carrying a black cloth-draped casket. Their route took them to Creedmoor via the Jefferson Davis Highway, and on to Raleigh. Before they left Oxford on May 22, the caravan paused at the Confederate monument on the courthouse square. Frinks later recalled the occasion for Tyson, and how he broke the solemnity of the moment with his trademark humor, "I talked about the man, this old Confederate symbol, how he hadn't been to the bathroom since 1865, and it was time to come on down and get some relief."²³

Later Civil Rights Campaigns, 1970s

The compilers of the history of African Americans in North Carolina published by Archives and History counted Frinks as part of a "New Militancy" in the 1970s. Further, as a measure of the disagreements within the black community, they noted that he called Kelly Alexander, the head of the state NAACP who argued for a go-slow approach, an "Uncle Tom."²⁴ What is undeniable is that Frinks was on the front lines of practically every notable civil rights effort in the state. In the 1960s the first call went out, as it did in Williamston, to the SCLC and to Dr. King. In the 1970s, more likely the call went directly to Frinks, described by Tyson as the state's own "civil rights celebrity," practically a showman for the cause. He knew how to draw a crowd and, if necessary, disrupt a gathering. In order to stop traffic at a protest march, he once let loose several dozen chickens to the desired effect of mayhem.²⁵

In March 1971, Frinks and Milton Fitch of Wilson set up SCLC headquarters in Wilmington to coordinate protests related to the case of the Wilmington 10. In March 1972 the Reverend Ben Chavis and nine others were charged with firebombing Mike's Grocery Store and conspiring to assault firemen and policemen with firearms.²⁶ The case would develop into an international cause celebre and extend all the way to the end of 2012 and the final days of the gubernatorial term of Beverly Perdue when she issued pardons.

Pitt County was the focal point for a couple of high-profile cases for Frinks. In August 1971 he organized a protest after the killing by the Highway Patrol of a black man in Ayden. Within a couple of weeks eight dynamite explosions were set off in the small town. Governor Bob Scott ordered an investigation. Frinks protested that "Our bag isn't bombing. Ours is nonviolence." Over 300 people were arrested but most charges, including those against Frinks, were dropped in October. His campaign extended to Chapel Hill where he led a march from the

²³ Timothy B. Tyson, *Blood Done Sign My Name: A True Story* (New York: Crown Publishers, 2004), 150-158 (quotation, 163); *Burlington Daily Times-News*, May 18, 23, 25, 1970.

²⁴ Jeffrey J. Crow, Paul D. Escott, and Flora J. Hatley Wadelington, *A History of African Americans in North Carolina* (Raleigh: Office of Archives and History, second revised edition, 2011), 203, 208.

²⁵ Tyson, *Blood Done Sign My Name*, 151-156.

²⁶ Crow and others, *History of African Americans*, 209-210.

Student Union to the Institute of Government to protest discrimination in Ayden. A few days later twenty-five UNC students were arrested in Ayden and were maced in their jail cells. In December 1972, in Greenville, Frinks organized a protest after another slaying by the Highway Patrol. After the officer's acquittal he was quoted as saying: "Better get the jails ready because I am going to march. It's upside down justice."²⁷



In March 1973, Frinks assisted forty citizens in Pembroke seeking Lumbee tribal recognition by organizing a march from Pembroke to Raleigh via Fayetteville. He attempted to facilitate a meeting with Governor James Holshouser but plans stalled over the terms. A rally took place on Capitol Square and protesters set up camp outside the Commission on Indian Affairs headquarters in the Administration Building, where the Governor also had offices. W. R. Richardson, Haliwa chief and chair of the Commission, refused to allow Frinks to attend a meeting. Twenty people, including Frinks, were arrested.²⁸ Protests closer to home continued to occupy Frinks's time. The firing of an African American high school band director in Edenton led to demonstrations and arrests. In Tarboro twenty-nine arrests in June 1974, including that of Frinks, followed after the protesters altered their course away from the permitted protest route, crossing the Tar River bridge. In June 1975 he visited Thomasville to protest closing of a pool.²⁹

On a couple of occasions Frinks refused to take part in demonstrations, owing to the involvement of Communists. This was the case in June 1974 when a protest march against the

²⁷ *Carolina Times*, August 31, September 10, October 7, December 4, 1971; *Burlington Daily Times-News*, January 15, 1972 (quotation); *Daily Tar Heel*, November 11, 15, 1971.

²⁸ *Burlington Daily Times-News*, April 6, 9, 10, 16, 20, 1973.

²⁹ *Burlington Daily Times-News*, May 17, June 22, 28, 1974 *Winston-Salem Chronicle*, June 18, 1975.

death penalty brought activist Angela Davis to Henderson. In 1977 he disavowed any involvement with Communists supporting the Wilmington 10.³⁰

Two high profile cases involving murder and female defendants drew Frinks's attention in the mid-1970s. Joan Little was an African American in Pitt County charged with the icepick slaying of her white jailer in August 1974 after he sexually assaulted her. Frinks spoke frequently and organized marches in her defense. Of the case he said, "We want Joan's freedom and if we don't get it, we're going to raise hell."³¹ A jury trial in 1975 returned a verdict of not guilty. Sandra Dupree of Scotland Neck was Caucasian and the wife of a minister. In 1976 she was charged with the murder of Henry Dickens after an argument between her son and Dickens, an African American veteran. She was acquitted in a jury trial and Frinks organized protests. He called the case "the most shameful trial in twenty years in the civil rights struggle." The protests extended to Halifax on April 12, 1976, when Governor Holshouser was in town to celebrate the state's claim to "First in Freedom."³²

After the Bicentennial Frinks continued his civil rights work but at a reduced pace. He remained ever alert to discrimination. In January 1979 he charged that standardized tests in the public schools "detect, delete, and destroy" those who fail. That same year he called for the legislature to better fund historically black campuses in light of the UNC/HEW dispute. Frinks offered support to protesters in Greensboro following the "Klan/Nazi shooting" in 1979. In 1982 he was among those arrested in Warren County protesting the illegal dumping of PCBs and the plan to deposit the toxic waste in a landfill in a mostly black community. His later protests including one concerning a basketball player in Virginia. Allen Iverson, future NBA star, was charged with fighting while in high school and served four months behind bars. Frinks spoke out on his behalf. Governor Douglas Wilder later pardoned Iverson.³³

Frinks and His Critics

Golden Frinks was not a saint. Not surprisingly, his harshest critics were in the white community but he did not lack for African American detractors. The primary criticisms were opportunism and misuse of funds. Frinks was the prototypical "outside agitator," a charge mounted against him from the first time his work took him outside Edenton, just thirty miles down the road to Williamston. In that effort he had the support of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and, in fact, his model for field work was Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. As

³⁰ *Burlington Daily Times-News*, June 24, 1974; *Carolina Times*, July 27, 1977.

³¹ *Daily Tar Heel*, February 21, April 3, 1975; *Burlington Daily Times-News*, March 14, 1975 (quotation).

³² *Burlington Daily Times-News*, April 13, May 3, 1976; *Carolina Times*, July 17, 1976 (quotation).

³³ *Daily Tar Heel*, January 16, March 28, 1979, September 23, 1982; *Winston-Salem Chronicle*, September 23, 1982; *Carolina Times*, January 26, 1980; (*Raleigh News and Observer*, July 21, 2004.

Frinks's reputation spread, he did not always have a direct assignment, as he did at Williamston, but no doubt in many cases responded to a local invitation.

In some cases it might be said that he overstayed his welcome. In August 1969 seventy-five African American citizens in Hyde County signed a petition depicting Frinks as an unwelcome outside influence. The move came at the close of the school year during which a boycott had kept students out of the classroom for twelve months. They passed their petition through the State Bureau of Investigation to the Governor's Office. The Associated Press reported that Hosea Williams, part of Dr. King's inner circle, said that the SCLC intended to "put a tighter rein" on Frinks.³⁴

An editorial writer for the *Salisbury Post* in April 1976, at the height of the Sandra Dupree case publicity, took a cynical view of Frinks's civil rights work, contending that "he spends his time running from incident to incident, hoping in vain that one of them will catapult him into a position of leadership and power." The writer contrasted his later standing with his earlier profile, referring to "a decade ago, when his light shined brightest as head of the poor peoples march."³⁵

By the mid-1970s the SCLC was in severe financial straits and, on October 20, 1975, announced that it was ceasing North Carolina operations. Frinks carried the title of SCLC field secretary for another couple of years but in 1977 severed his ties. He told a reporter in 1975 that he planned to move to Delaware (he never did so) and that, for financial reasons, he of late had taken work as a day laborer.³⁶

Frinks was never a wealthy man. To this day, his house in Edenton carries a \$75,000 mortgage. Over the course of his long public life, he was twice convicted of passing checks with insufficient funds. In the 1970s he raised money for a host of causes and was known to take a portion as his "finder's fee." Joan Little was incensed when she learned that he had raised funds in her name but had kept thirty percent, claiming at a rally, "If he is raising any money it is being wasted." Jerry Paul, Little's attorney, also distanced himself from Frinks.³⁷

"The Great Agitator"

Golden Frinks liked the nickname "Great Agitator" and joked at public meetings that he imagined his role as akin to that of an agitator in a washing machine, part of the mechanism that "got the dirt out." Another favorite line of his concerned his lack of formal education. He had an earned Ph.D., he liked to say, because he was a "public highway demonstrator."

³⁴ *Burlington Daily Times-News*, September 3, 4, 1969.

³⁵ *Burlington Daily Times-News*, May 3, 1976. The Burlington paper carried a reprint of the *Salisbury Post* editorial.

³⁶ *Burlington Daily Times-News*, October 20, 1975.

³⁷ *Winston-Salem Chronicle*, April 12, 1975.

Talking with historian Timothy Tyson a few years before his death in 2004, Frinks reflected on his role in the civil rights movement: “I was the stoker that kept the fire burning. I would stick that fire to it and keep it hot.” Tyson depicted Frinks as someone who, from his earliest days in Edenton, could reach across the color line and, within the African American community, as a person able to bridge the gap between civil rights preachers and Black Power militants. Sitting in the “Freedom House,” Tyson concluded that Frinks “saw himself as a man of history caught up in a moment of destiny.”³⁸

In 2008 a publisher in Salt Lake City issued an eighth-grade North Carolina history textbook by Pamela Grundy entitled *A Journey Through North Carolina*, in which two pages are dedicated to Frinks, with emphasis on the Williamston protests. In 2009 Frinks’s daughter Goldie (he also used that nickname) published her memoir and biography of her father. As recently as August 31, 2017, the Edenton newspaper, the *Chowan Herald*, printed a profile of Frinks with the writer’s recommendation that more be done to preserve his memory.³⁹

Frinks’s legacy is secure. The opportunity to share his story in the context of the wider civil right movement exists with the proposed repurposing of the “Freedom House” as the site for interpretive displays developed as part of the Historic Edenton State Historic Site.



Dr. Goldie Frinks Wells of Greensboro at the “Freedom House” in Edenton, July 2017.

³⁸ Tyson, *Blood Done Sign My Name*, 151, 153.

³⁹ Pamela Grundy, *A Journey Through North Carolina* (Salt Lake City: Gibbs Smith, 2008), 376-377; *Chowan Herald*, August 31, 2017..



Fig. 1. South elevation

Benbury-Frinks House

Site Visit Report

122 Freemason Street

Edenton, Chowan County, NC

Reid Thomas Restoration Services Branch NC State
Historic Preservation Office

August 7, 2017

Background and Site Visit Notes

This report is in response to a request to conduct a site inspection of the Benbury-Frinks House to look at the overall condition and historic integrity of the building. A cursory site visit was made on July 25, 2017 with Mark Cooney, Steve Miller, Robert Hopkins, and Paul Hill. The historic property owner, Dr. Goldie Frinks Wells, met with our group.

The Benbury-Frinks House is listed in the Edenton National Register Historic District Boundary Expansion 2 as a contributing resource. Below is the write-up on the property from the nomination.

122 C Ca. 1885 Benbury-Frinks House. Two-story, three-bay, side-gable, frame Gothic Revival-style house with brick veneer, gable-roof dormers, central entrance with sidelights and broken pediment, and later attached flat-roof porch with rooftop balustrade

Edenton Historic District Boundary Expansion 2 – page 118

<http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/nr/CO1185.pdf>

In a discussion with Dr. Wells, she noted that her parents Golden Asro and Mildred Ruth Holley Frinks acquired the property in 1958 and resided there until their deaths in 2004 (Golden Frinks), and 2009 (Mildred Frinks). Her father served as field secretary for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and was a civil rights activist. Dr. Wells also mentioned that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. visited the property in 1962 and again in 1968. A biography of Golden Frinks titled: “Golden Astro Frinks: Telling the Unsung Song” by Dr. Golden Wells and Crystal Sanders was published by Aardvark Global Publishing, Salt Lake City, Utah in 2009. The book includes several images taken inside their Edenton home. Dr. Wells also mentioned an interview and research data pulled together a few years ago by a summer intern working for Linda Eure at State Historic Sites.

When her parents purchased the property in 1958, the house had been unoccupied for several years and needed major repairs – prior to that it had been used as a rental home. Her parents hired Twiddy Construction in Edenton to “bring the house up to code and modern living standards” as noted by Dr. Wells. Some of the work undertaken during this first major renovation project included the installation of Asbestos shingle siding on the exterior; asphalt shingle roof; hardwood flooring; flush hollow-core doors; ½ bathroom added downstairs;

electrical and plumbing work. In 1970 her parents hired Twiddy Construction for a second major renovation project. It was during that period that the exterior was clad with brick-veneer. Other work performed during the 1970 renovation included: a carport addition; ten-foot rear addition with new kitchen, bath, and laundry; new asphalt shingle roof; new front porch; and new central entrance with sidelights and broken pediment surround. Later in the 1970s her parents added the living room mantle and gas logs. She mentioned that her mother hired the Sawyer Brothers in Elizabeth City to craft the plaster “swirl” patterns on ceilings throughout the house. She wasn’t sure when this work was performed but mentioned that it was after the 1970s renovation. While the exterior of the Benbury-Frinks Home has had substantial alterations since Dr. Martin Luther King’s visit in 1962 and 1968, it does reflect changes made by Golden Frinks who occupied the home until his death in 2004. It would be beneficial to walk-through each room and around the house with Dr. Wells - more than our time allowed, to learn additional details about the property and associated family history. The house retains furnishings, family photographs, and numerous decorative objects. Stored in the attic and inside the outbuilding are additional furnishings and objects.

Since 2009, Dr. Goldie Frinks Wells has been exploring several options for preserving her family home including mixed rental and museum use. In 2010, she contacted our office for technical assistance with repairs and her interest in the historic preservation tax credits.



Fig. 2. South elevation – Brick veneer, carport, porch, shutters, and front entry dates from the 1970 renovation.



Fig. 3. Porch and cornice detail – east side



Fig. 4. Rear (north) view of 1970 addition



Fig. 5. West elevation showing 1970 carport and ten-foot rear addition.



Fig. 6. View looking northeast from rear showing 1970 ten-foot addition.



Fig. 7. 1970 rear addition attic showing first period shed roof. View looking west



Fig. 8. Living room – view looking east. Decorative treatment on ceiling dates from the 1970s.



Fig. 9. Living room – view looking north.



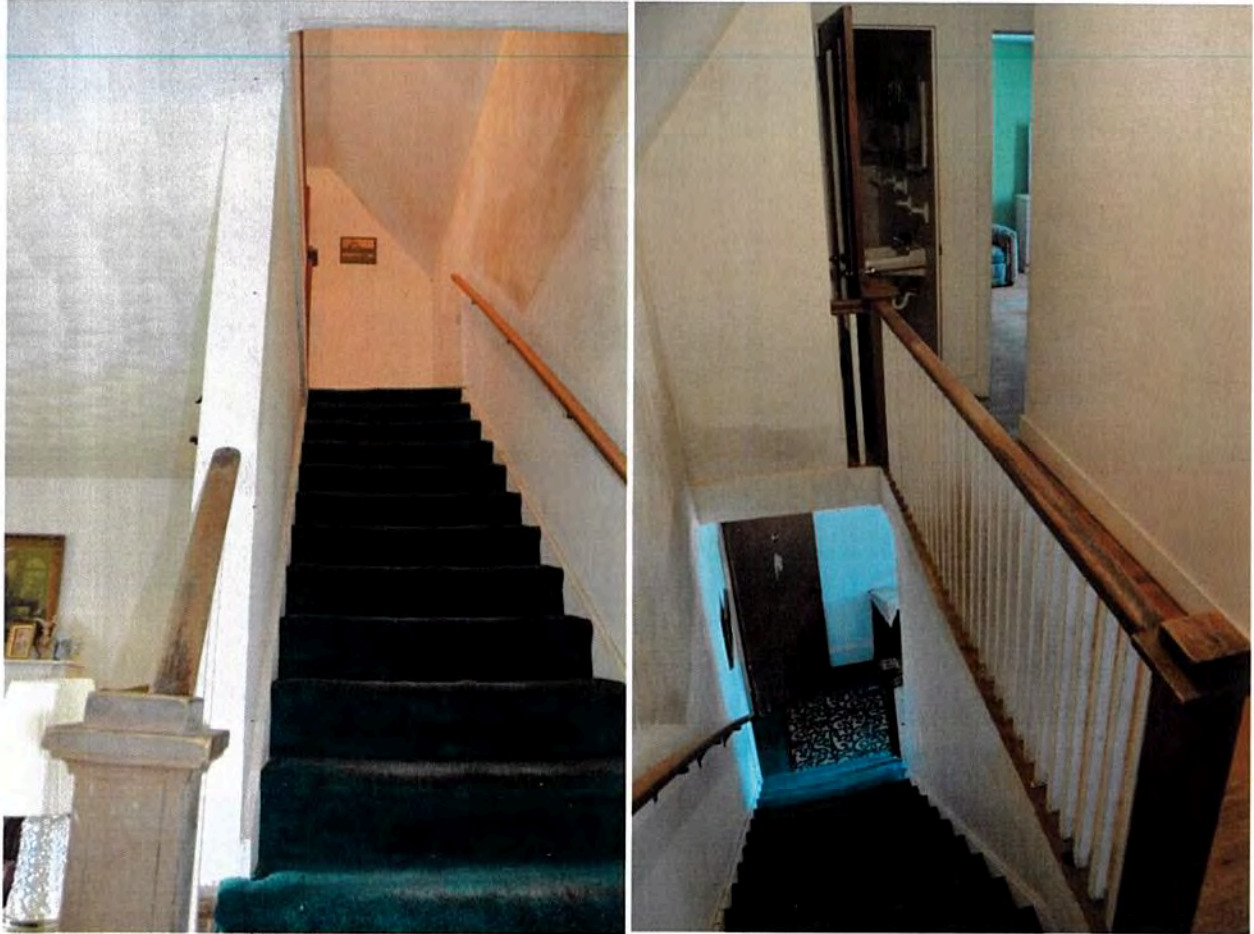
Fig. 10. Living room – view looking north into dining room.



Fig. 11. Living room mantle and gas logs installed in the 1970s.



Fig. 12. View looking north from living room into dining room – showing under-stair closet door.



Figs. 13 and 14 Staircase from living room and 2nd floor landing



Fig. 15. southwest 2nd floor bedroom – view looking west



Fig. 16. southwest 2nd floor bedroom – view looking east



Fig. 17. southeast 2nd floor bedroom – view looking east



Fig. 18. southeast 2nd floor bedroom – view looking west



Fig. 20. 2nd floor bathroom – view looking east from landing



Fig. 19. Attic

General Condition - Observations

While the grounds have been maintained the house has seen limited use and repairs since the passing of Mildred Frinks in 2009. Prior to our visit the power has been turned back-on and the

house opened-up for ventilation. During our 10:00 am site visit the temperature was 90 + degrees with high humidity.

Overall, the structure of the house appears to be in reasonably sound condition. Our team could peer into the upper attic over the main portion of the house as well as access the attic space over the shed addition. However, an under-house inspection was not made during the visit. The main floor level is very close to grade and with plumbing and mechanical ductwork access is limited. The carport shows signs of deterioration from on-going leaks (fig. 21). The structural attachment of the carport roof frame to the house is also questionable as the framing is attached with bolts into the brick veneer. It is unclear if any of the attachments go into the framing or just into the single-course veneer wall.



Fig. 21. East side carport

The 1970 brick veneer wall appears to be in good overall condition. The builder left an inch + gap between the Asbestos shingle siding and the veneer wall (visible from the crawl space access openings). This gap is likely beneficial as it allows for some air movement (and drying) inside the wall cavity. I have seen significant moisture-related decay, wall settlement, and termite activity in wood-frame buildings later clad with brick veneer. Most of the issues in these other buildings appear to relate to poor installation of the veneer, lack of maintenance (example gaps around windows/doors allowing the entry of water), ventilation, and poor site drainage.

Of concern at the Frinks House is poor site drainage around the foundation - especially on the north (back) and east sides (fig. 22). The gutter is also in poor condition, missing downspouts, and undersized. Rainwater runoff from the sizeable roof is dumping considerable water around the foundation – 1000 square feet of roofing and 1 inch of rain produces 600 gallons of water.



Fig. 22. Northeast corner – water staining from missing downspout and biological growth on wall.

No significant moisture-related damage was noted in this area of the house (cursory look from the crawlspace access openings). However, left uncorrected this foundation moisture problem increases the likelihood of wood decay (including floor framing system), weakened foundation, termite and wood-borer infestation, and mildew/mold issues.

Gutters and downspouts on the south elevation are also in poor condition and have caused some decay problems on the porch cornice (fig. 23.) The composition shingle roof appears to be near the end of its service life as well as much of the flashing. Roof ventilation does not appear to be adequate for the upper attic space.



Fig. 23. Southwest corner of front porch.

Most the exterior woodwork including doors, and windows appear to be in reasonable good and repairable condition. Triple-track storm windows have provided protection to most of the wood sash.

The interior appears to be in good overall condition – especially the first floor. There is a moderate amount of cosmetic damage (mostly on the 2nd floor) to painted finishes and wood floors from normal wear and tear and with the house being unoccupied and unconditioned. Some mildew and/or mold was noted on the walls of the second-floor bathroom.

No inspection was made of the electrical, plumbing, and mechanical system. An older (1990s) gas pack HVAC unit services the first floor. The flex ductwork in the crawlspace also appears to date from the 1990s. Visible ductwork appears to be in poor condition.

The concrete block outbuilding (fig. 24) in the northwest corner of the property appears to be in reasonably repairable condition. However, there is roof framing damage on the north end and the entire shingle roof needs replacing.



Fig. 24. Concrete-block outbuilding – northwest corner of property

Report prepared by:

Reid Thomas
Restoration Specialist
NC State Historic Preservation Office
Eastern Office
117 W. 5th Street
Greenville, NC 27858

Voice (252) 830-6580, ext 222

Email: reid.thomas@ncdcr.gov

Repairs Estimate
Frink House & Garage
122 Freemason Street Edenton, Chowan County, NC
8/18/2017



FRINKS HOUSE		
Repair Item	Description	Estimated Cost
Interior Wall Repairs	Replace Drywall throughout the House, prep walls and paint	\$18,000.00
Exterior Envelop Repairs	Repair/Replace damaged wood trim, repair windows, Foundation Repair, prep and paint	\$15,000.00
Heating & A/C Repairs	Replace existitng GasPack with new HVAC System, install new duct work	\$9,500.00
Roof Repairs	Install new roof 3-tab shingles	\$6,500.00
Electrical Repairs	Install new electrical wiring and panel, new UL listed lighting fixtures	\$7,600.00
Plumbing Repairs	Repair existitng plumbing piping and fixtures	\$2,500.00
Insulation	Install new wall, attic, and crawl space insulation	\$8,000.00
Flooring Repairs	Repair damaged flooring structure, install new vinyl and carpeting throughout the House	\$15,000.00
Gutter Repairs	Repair/Replace existing gutters	\$2,500.00
Fire & Security System	Install new fire & security system	\$3,500.00
Landscaping	Trim trees and bushes, minor improvements to existing landscaping	\$3,500.00
Mold & Lead Abatement	Abatement of existing mold and lead paint	\$8,000.00
Furnishing Storage during Construction	Storage of house furnishing and artifacts during construction (3 months), mover costs	\$2,000.00
Remove Carport	Remove carport structure	\$1,500.00
	Subtotal	\$103,100.00



FRINKS GARAGE		
Repair Item	Description	Estimated Cost
Roof Repair	Repair failed garage roof structure and install new shingles	\$6,000.00
Exterior Repair	Repair/replace wood trim, prep and paint	\$1,000.00
	Subtotal	\$7,000.00
	TOTAL REPAIR COST	\$110,100.00

Mailing Address: 4620 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-4620
919-733-7862 office | 919-715-0678 fax
Location: 430 N. Salisbury Street, Suite 2050
Raleigh, NC 27603-5926



Roy Cooper, Governor
Dr. Kevin Cherry, Deputy Secretary
Keith Hardison, Director

June 8, 2017

Mrs. Millie Barbee
Chairman
North Carolina Historical Commission
4610 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-4610

Dear Mrs. Barbee,

I endorse Unanimity Masonic Lodge No. 7 A.F. & A.M.'s petition to install a memorial plaque within the 1767 Chowan County Courthouse commemorating the historical location of their meeting place between 1779 and 1954. The plaque would be attached to the north wall, centered between the window and west corner of the second floor foyer to the Assembly Room, where the Masons once held their meetings.

In 1778 the Masons of Unanimity Lodge #7 were given permission to occupy the east side of the second floor as their masonic meeting spaces. This room was occupied by Unanimity Lodge until 1954. As part of the building's historical interpretation, we include this fact, along with the history of the 'masonic chair' that was once used by George Washington and also located within the Courthouse at that time.

Several American patriots, being Masons, utilized and met within this very space. Samuel Johnson (1733-1816) a Master Mason from Unanimity Lodge, become the First Grand Master of Masons for North Carolina while representing North Carolina in both the Continental Congress and United States Senate and serving as the sixth Governor of North Carolina. Other preeminent Masons visiting or regularly meeting within this room include: President James Monroe, James Iredell, Joseph Hewes, and Hugh Williamson, along with many of the judges and court staff associated with the historical courthouse.

Installation of this plaque is appropriate at this time because 2017 is the two-hundred fiftieth birthday year for the 1767 Chowan County Courthouse. The North Carolina Grand Lodge, in recognition of this event, will be making an official visitation on October 23rd. We also acknowledge that there is not a similar memorial to this purpose at the courthouse.

Respectfully submitted,

Bob Hopkins
Site Manager, Historic Edenton, State Historic Site
North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
252-482-2637 office
robert.hopkins@ncdcr.gov
108 North Broad Street
Edenton, North Carolina 27932



UNANIMITY LODGE NO. 7
ANCIENT FREE & ACCEPTED MASONS

CHARTERED IN EDENTON

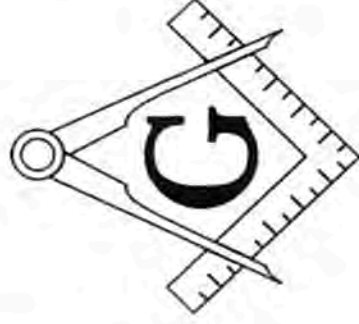
NOVEMBER 8 A.D. 1775

OCCUPIED AS ITS TEMPLE

THIS ROOM OF THE COURTHOUSE

JULY 6, 1778, TO SEPTEMBER 29, 1954

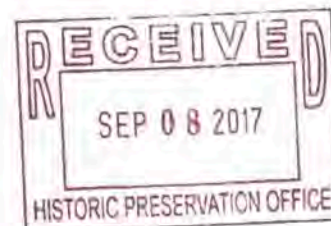
BUILT 1767



PLACED 2017



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION



ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

MACHELLE SANDERS
SECRETARY

September 8, 2017

Dr. Kevin Cherry
Deputy Secretary and State Historic Preservation Officer
Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
4610 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4610

Re: Proposed Relocation of Monuments from the State Capitol Grounds

Dear Dr. Cherry:

The Department of Administration is in the process of seeking approval from the North Carolina Historical Commission to relocate three monuments from the State Capitol grounds in Raleigh to the Bentonville Battlefield, a State Historic Site in Johnston County. The monuments at issue are the 1895 Confederate Monument, the Henry Lawson Wyatt Monument, and the North Carolina Women of the Confederacy Monument.

The three monuments are currently situated on Union Square, which is within the Capitol Area National Register Historic District. It is our understanding that if the proposed undertaking alters the characteristics that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, it may create the need for an "adverse effect" analysis. *See*, 7 NCAC 4R.0206(c)(2); *see also* N.C. Gen. Stat. 121-12(a).

We look forward to receiving an assessment as to whether the scope and nature of the undertaking triggers the need for specific review by the Historical Commission. We would appreciate receiving notice of your assessment as soon as possible so that we can seek any necessary additional review from the Historical Commission at their next scheduled meeting.

Please let me know if I can provide any additional information or assistance concerning this matter.

Sincerely,

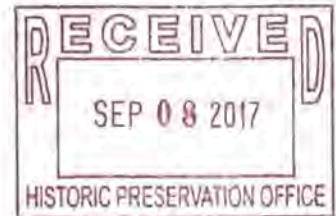
Machelle Sanders, Secretary
Department of Administration

Mailing Address:
NC DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
1301 MAIL SERVICE CENTER
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Telephone: (919) 807-2425
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COURIER #51-01-00
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Website:

Location:
116 WEST JONES STREET
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA



**PETITION FOR APPROVAL TO PERMANENTLY RELOCATE OBJECTS OF
REMEMBRANCE**

Introduction

This is a petition (the "Petition") submitted to the North Carolina Historical Commission pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. § 100-2.1 requesting approval for the (1) removal of three State-owned monuments located on the State Capitol grounds (collectively, the "Monuments") and (2) permanent relocation of the Monuments to the Bentonville Battlefield.

Parties

1. Petitioner, Mabelle Sanders, is the Secretary of the North Carolina Department of Administration.
2. The North Carolina Department of Administration is charged with maintaining grounds and buildings belonging to the State of North Carolina, including the State Capitol and the State Capitol grounds (sometimes referred to as "Union Square"). N.C. Gen. Stat. § 143-341(8)(a).
3. The North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources operates certain properties within the State that have historical and cultural significance. *See* N.C. Gen. Stat. § 143B-51(a).
4. The North Carolina Historical Commission (the "Commission") is charged with promulgating "rules and regulations to be followed in the acquisition, disposition, preservation, and use of records, artifacts, real and personal property." N.C. Gen. Stat. § 143B-62.

Properties

5. The State Capitol is located on Union Square at 1 East Edenton Street, Raleigh, NC 27601, is situated within the Capitol Area National Register Historic District, and is therefore a property listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The State Capitol is additionally a designated historic landmark.
6. The 1895 Confederate Monument is an "object of remembrance" as defined in N.C. Gen. Stat. § 100-2.1(b), is owned by the State of North Carolina, and is located in Union Square.
7. The Henry Lawson Wyatt Monument is an "object of remembrance" as defined in N.C. Gen. Stat. § 100-2.1(b), is owned by the State of North Carolina, and is located in Union Square.
8. The North Carolina Women of the Confederacy Monument is an "object of remembrance" as defined in N.C. Gen. Stat. § 100.2.1(b), is owned by the State of North Carolina, and is located in Union Square.

9. The Bentonville Battlefield is a State Historic Site under the authority and management of the North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources and is located at 5466 Harper House Road, Four Oaks, NC 27524.

Jurisdiction

10. The Commission has jurisdiction to approve the Petition under the terms of N.C. Gen. Stat. § 100-2.1(a). (establishing that no “monument, memorial, or work of art owned by the State may . . . be removed, relocated, or altered in any way without the approval of the North Carolina Historical Commission”).

Grounds for Removal and Relocation and Necessity for Prompt Review

11. The Monuments are property of the State of North Carolina.

12. Union Square is public property.

13. Appropriate measures are required by the State to ensure the Monuments’ preservation.

14. Petitioner, as an agent of the State, seeks to preserve the Monuments by removing them from Union Square and permanently relocating them to the Bentonville Battlefield (the “Project”).

15. Specifically, the Project will require: removing the Monuments from their current location; transporting the Monuments an estimated 45 miles; unloading the Monuments at the proposed Bentonville site(s); foundation design and structural analysis at the proposed site(s); and loading and reassembling the Monuments on reconstructed foundations at the proposed site(s).

16. The Bentonville Battlefield is “a site of similar prominence, honor, visibility, availability, and access,” and is “within the boundaries of the jurisdiction from which” the Monuments were relocated. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 100-2.1(b).

17. The Petition and the Project otherwise comply with existing federal, state, and local law.

18. Time is of the essence in ruling on the Petition and proceeding with the Project.

Requested Relief

WHEREFORE, Petitioner prays that the Commission:

1. Deems this Petition properly filed and promptly considers it at the Commission’s September 22, 2017 meeting;
2. Promptly approves the Petition and authorizes the Project; and
3. Awards Petitioner such other relief as the Commission deems proper and equitable.

This the 8 th day of September, 2017.

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

Machelle Sanders
Machelle Sanders, Secretary

MEMORANDUM

Date: 9/12/2017

From: Dr. Kevin Cherry
Deputy Secretary, Office of Archives and History
State Historic Preservation Officer

To: North Carolina Historical Commission members

RE: Case # GS 17-1696
N.C. Gen. Stat. § 121-12(a) case regarding proposed relocation of Confederate monuments from Union Square, Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina

The North Carolina Historical Commission (NCHC) received a petition from Secretary Mabelle Sanders of the North Carolina Department of Administration requesting relocation of three State-owned Confederate monuments under N.C. Gen. Stat. § 100-2.1. This memorandum constitutes my determination of whether the proposed State undertaking creates an adverse effect to the State Capitol grounds and Bentonville Battlefield, properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places; outlines the statutory and regulatory requirements I must follow in making this determination; describes the affected properties; and includes recommendations for the NCHC to provide to the Department of Administration, should the NCHC approve the N.C. Gen. Stat. § 100-2.1 request.

Pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. § 121-12(a) and as preliminary to the expenditure of state funds or state approval, license, or authorization, the NCHC is given an opportunity to comment on any proposed State “undertaking” to “account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is listed in the National Register of Historic Places...”

To this end, N.C. Gen. Stat. § 121-12(a) specifically charges the NCHC “to provide an advisory and coordinative mechanism in and by which State undertakings of every kind that are potentially harmful to the cause of historic preservation within the State may be discussed, and where possible, resolved, giving due consideration to the competing public interests that may be involved.”

In the present case before the NCHC, the Department of Administration proposes to relocate three monuments from the State Capitol grounds (aka Union Square) in Raleigh to the Bentonville Battlefield, a State Historic Site in Johnston County. The monuments proposed for relocation include the following:

1. 1895 Confederate Monument;
2. The Henry Lawson Wyatt Monument; and
3. The North Carolina Women of the Confederacy Monument.

As State Historic Preservation Officer, I am charged under 07 NCAC 04R.0206(d) with determining if the proposed undertaking will have an “adverse effect” that will require review by the NCHC under N.C. Gen. Stat. § 121-12(a).

Pursuant to 07 NCAC 04R.0202(1), defining “adverse effect”, I must look to the Code of Federal Regulations at 36 C.F.R. 800.5(a)(1), which has been adopted by our state for N.C. Gen. Stat. § 121-12(a) purposes. An adverse effect is “found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property’s location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.”

In the present case, the property on which the monuments in question are located is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the 1977 Capitol Area National Register Historic District; the Capitol building itself is listed in the National Register in 1970. The 1977 National Register nomination describes the specific elements of the property as follows:

[Union Square] itself became a landscape of commemoration for noble deeds, sacrifices, achievements, sayings, and official sentiments of the state. A third of the memorials pay tribute to individuals and events of the Civil War. The largest and earliest of these, a Confederate monument erected in 1894, features a tall stone shaft on an elaborate base, with two statues, decorations, and inscriptions, and cannon placed at Fort Caswell during the War. Other Civil War monuments include Gutzon Borglum’s statue of Henry Lawson Wyatt of Bethel, North Carolina, said to have been the first soldier to die in battle; sculptor Augustus Lukeman’s sentimental tribute to the women of the Confederacy (1914); a plaque honoring Samuel A’Court Ashe (1840-1938), last surviving commissioned officer of the Confederate States Army and noted editor.

The non-Civil War monuments include a mid-nineteenth century copy of Houdon’s statue of Washington; F.H. Packer’s statue of Worth Bagley, first American killed in action in the Spanish-American War; statues of Zebulon B. Vance (by H.J. Ellicot) and Charles Aycock, each flanked by tablets of bas reliefs by Borglum and quotable quotations; statue of noted educator Charles Duncan McIver (1806-1906) by Ruchstuhl; and a large tableau (1948) of the three presidents of the United States claimed by North Carolina: James K. Polk, Andrew Jackson, and Andrew Johnson. Also located on the square are a group of geodetic survey stones erected in 1853 on the point at which the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey calculated Raleigh’s latitude and longitude.

(Continuation Sheet, Item Number 7, page 6).

In the nomination’s Statement of Significance for the National Register district itself, we find the following qualifying characteristics for the property’s inclusion in the National Register:

- “The Capitol Square Historic District, located at Raleigh’s geographical and historic focal point, is composed of the State Capitol and the governmental buildings, churches, and dwellings of various periods that surround it, vivid reminders of the changes in architectural fashion, in the nature of state government, and in the character of the capital city since its founding in 1792. Located at the core of a city drastically altered in recent years, the capitol square area retains much of scale and ambiance of its past; especially important are the four churches anchoring the four corners of the square and the continuity in scale and materials of the governmental buildings that surround the capitol. Here too are located most of the oldest buildings in Raleigh, the few surviving dwellings,

churches, and bank from Raleigh's long-gone days as a tree-shaded small town that happened to be the capital of the state." (Statement of Significance, first unnumbered page in section).

- "The old buildings in the district, however, still continue to serve and fulfill their functions as part of the people's government. The churches and other buildings that appeared as that institution grew have become part of the district which blends government and community in an alliance that is rare. As one North Carolina historian has written, 'Raleigh is state government and state government is Raleigh. Both are more, but neither would be the same without the other.' The Capitol Square Historic District is a constant reminder of that alliance." (Statement of Significance, Continuation Sheet, item 8, page 13).

Since 1977, when the Capitol Square Historic District was listed in the National Register, two additional monuments have been added to Union Square – the Vietnam War and North Carolina Veterans' Monument. In addition, the 1977 nomination did not mention the Old Hickory Highway Marker sign, commemorating the U.S. Army's 30th Infantry Division, or the U.S. Army's 81st "Wildcat" Division marker. With a total of 14 monuments on Union Square, Confederate-related monuments now make up less than one-third of Union Square monuments.

It is important to note that the grounds of Union Square have changed considerably over time. Once, a fence encircled the square. Until 1895, George Washington's statue was the only monument present. Various outbuildings, such as wells, privies, and service facilities, were once located on the grounds. In the late 1920s, nearly 90 years after construction of this Capitol, the Olmstead landscape architecture firm was hired to develop a landscape plan for the Capitol and its grounds; the designed landscape still survives largely intact. At least two monuments on Union Square – Charles Duncan McIver and Governor Zebulon Vance – have been moved within the grounds; Governor Vance's statue once resided where the Presidents' monument is today. Additionally, four monuments were added after adoption and implementation of the Olmstead Plan – the Wildcat Division Marker, Old Hickory Highway marker, and the Vietnam War and North Carolina Veterans' monuments. In the last two years, the NCHC and the North Carolina African-American Heritage Commission voted to begin the process of installing a monument to commemorate African-American contributions to the life of the state. Despite these changes as individual elements are altered or relocated, a fundamental purpose of Union Square remains the same – to provide a commemorative landscape for the State.

Following the technical definition as set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations (36 C.F.R. 800.5(a)), the relocation of the three monuments from their original locations on Union Square would be an adverse effect on the Capitol Area National Register Historic District because they help form the "landscape of commemoration" found on Union Square as noted in the National Register nomination, and its historic setting from the late 1890s forward would be diminished. However, Union Square, itself, would remain the site of the State Capitol as the core of state government and Raleigh's historic focal point, and its grounds would continue to be a "landscape of commemoration" with its remaining monuments, if the three monuments were relocated elsewhere.

The Department of Administration proposes to move these monuments to the Bentonville Battlefield in Johnston County. The multi-day Battle of Bentonville took place March 19 to 21, 1865, in the southern portion of Johnston County, and the ground over which it was fought remains largely unchanged from its 1865 appearance, with the battlefield easily recognizable with troop positions and

their movements easily traced. This battle pitted the Confederate forces of General Joseph E. Johnston against the advancing Union Army of Major General William Tecumseh Sherman, the largest ever fought in the State of North Carolina with nearly 90,000 soldiers under arms on approximately 6,000 acres of land, and the last time a Confederate army mounted an all-out offensive during the Civil War. Strategically, the battle represented the last Confederate chance to stop Sherman as he continued to drive northward through the Carolinas to link up with Union forces in Virginia. The Battle of Bentonville was a Union victory, and the Confederate loss here was the “Confederacy’s death knell” and “fatally weakened their last mobile field army”. (1996 National Historic Landmark Nomination, page 12.) Within six weeks of the battle, the vast majority of Confederate military forces would surrender at Appomattox Courthouse and at Bennett Place near Durham, North Carolina, ending the Civil War.

Like the North Carolina State Capitol, designated in 1973, Bentonville Battlefield was designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1996. This designation is the highest historic status available nationally, bestowed by the United States Department of Interior; there are only 39 National Historic Landmarks in North Carolina.¹ Also like the State Capitol, Bentonville Battlefield is a State Historic Site, open and accessible to the public.

Like other notable Civil War battlefields, Bentonville Battlefield is the site of numerous monuments to commemorate the battle and its combatants, including the following located on state lands:

1. Goldsboro Rifles Monument, dedicated 1895 by members of this Confederate unit, which fought at this battle;
2. Bentonville Battlefield Memorial, dedicated 1927 by the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the North Carolina Historical Commission;
3. Texas Soldiers Monument, dedicated 1965 by the State of Texas;
4. Monument to North Carolina Soldiers and Civilians at the Battle of Bentonville, dedicated 1992 by the Harper House-Bentonville Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy;
5. Monument to Union Soldiers of the 14th, 15th, 17th, and 20th Corps who Served During the Battle of Bentonville, dedicated 2013 by the Sons of Union Veterans, General Thomas Ruger Camp # 1.

On private property adjacent to the State Historic Site are three additional monuments:

1. Joseph Johnston Monument, dedicated 2010 by the Smithfield Light Infantry Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans;
2. 123rd New York State Volunteers Monument, dedicated 2011 by Larry Laboda;
3. Civil War Horses Memorial, dedicated 2012 by Larry Laboda.

In its petition, the Department of Administration contemplates foundation design and reinstallation of the relocated Capitol monuments at Bentonville, providing the opportunity for these monuments to continue to serve as part of a “landscape of commemoration” as they do currently on Union Square.

¹ In addition to Bentonville Battlefield, only two of these listings have a direct relationship to Civil War military operations – Fort Fisher and the ironclad vessel *Monitor*. The complete list of 39 National Historic Landmarks in North Carolina may be found here: <https://www.nps.gov/nhl/find/statelists/nc.htm>.

Furthermore, relocation of the monuments to a place such as the Bentonville Battlefield would allow for the opportunity to provide additional context and interpretation to understand better the era of their creation and the complicated history of how the Civil War has been remembered since its end in 1865. Relocation with contextualization would serve to advance further a significant goal of historic preservation – to preserve those remnants of our shared past to give a sense of historic orientation to the people of North Carolina, particularly when such remnants reflect a difficult era of our history.

The relocation of the monuments to the Bentonville Battlefield would not in my opinion constitute an adverse effect upon the Bentonville Battlefield, listed in the National Register of Historic Places by virtue of its National Historic Landmark status, because of the existing commemorative elements already in place there and the size and scale of the battlefield in relation to the three Capitol monuments. Likewise, with thoughtful placement of the Capitol monuments, there should not be an adverse effect on the Harper House at Bentonville Battlefield, which is individually listed in the National Register.

As technical matters:

- If the Commission opts to allow relocation of the monuments in question, all elements of the monuments should be relocated, including statues, cannons, plinths, foundations, benches, and pavers, and the sites seeded over in grass on Union Square. This advice relates to the direction given for statues that were relocated within the grounds of Union Square as part of the 1928 Olmstead plan for Union Square.
- Likewise, installation of any relocated monuments should be subject to a formal, thoughtful, and purposeful landscape architecture plan sympathetic to the monuments themselves and appropriate to the Bentonville Battlefield State Historic Site and National Historic Landmark and to the Harper House, if located nearby. Additionally, this plan should incorporate opportunities for contextualization of the monuments from a historic and aesthetic standpoint.
- Archaeological clearance of the sites for permanent installation would be required by Chapter 70 of the North Carolina General Statutes.
- In addition, relocation and installation activities should be thoroughly documented and the resulting records should be preserved as a permanent archive for the public.

In summary, the proposed relocation of the three Confederate monuments from the State Capitol grounds (Union Square), as defined under the Code of Federal Regulations (36 C.F.R. 800.5(a)), would be an adverse effect on the Capitol Area National Register Historic District. However, their relocation will not change the overall, continuing commemorative nature of the State Capitol grounds, where the official sentiments of the State are expressed, and if properly located and contextualized, will allow the monuments in question to memorialize the hardship, sacrifice, and call to duty of those who served during the great national tragedy of 1861 to 1865 while at the same time commemorating the reunification and reconciliation of the nation.

Figure 1: 1895 Confederate Monument (west side of Capitol, at intersection of Hillsborough and Salisbury Streets)



Figure 2: Henry Lawson Wyatt statue (northwest corner of Capitol)



Figure 3: North Carolina Women of the Confederacy Monument (southwest corner of Capitol, facing Morgan Street)



Figure 4: Map of Union Square (from 1990s brochure entitled “Heroes and Heroines On Union Square” printed by the State Capitol Foundation, Inc.)

Figure 9 corresponds to 1895 Confederate Monument

Figure 6 corresponds to North Carolina Women of the Confederacy statue

Figure 11 corresponds to Henry Lawson Wyatt statue

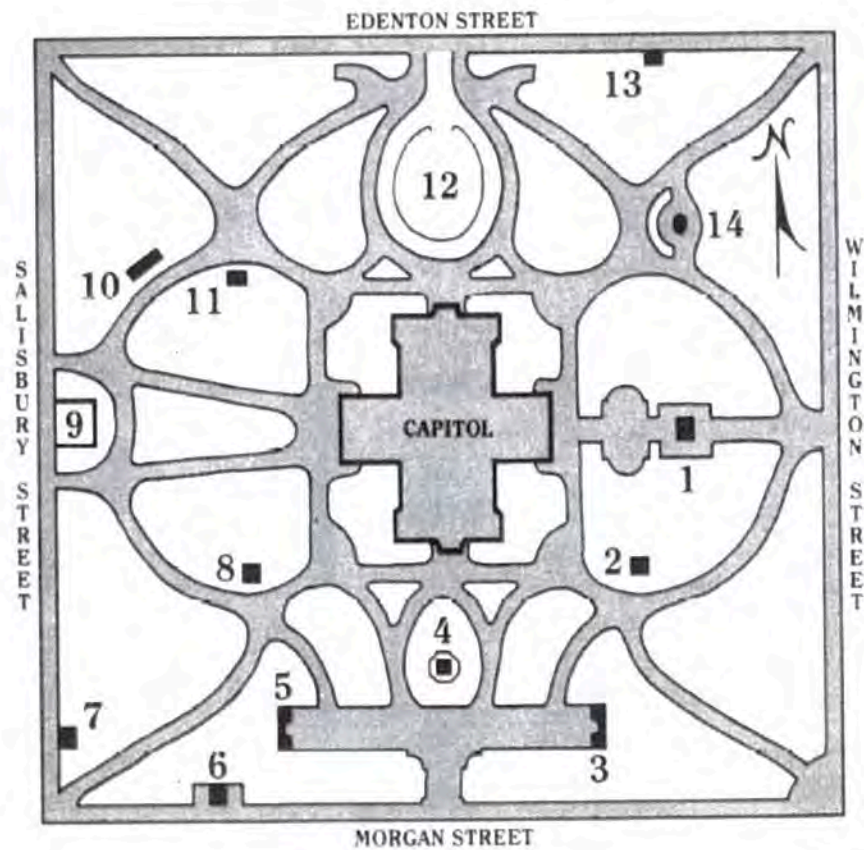


Figure 5: Olmsted Plan for Union Square, circa 1928.

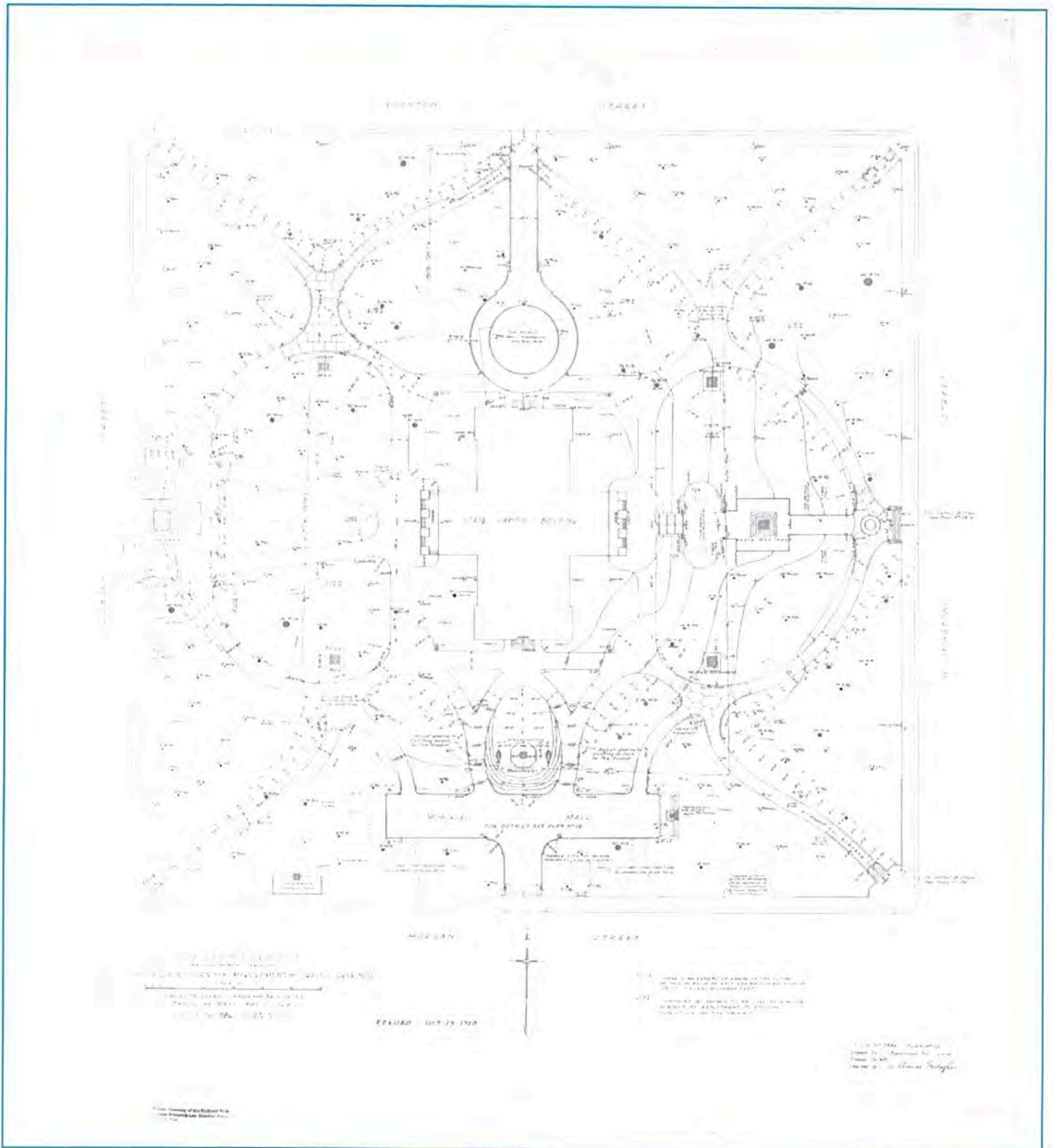


Figure 5b: 1928 Olmsted plan, closeup of North Carolina Women of the Confederacy statue

