

# DNCR Accessions Committee Agenda For the NC Historical Commission

## For 6/21/2023 NCHC Meeting

Approved at the 6/6/2023 DNCR Acquisitions Meeting

*Reflects 3/8/2023, 4/12/2023 & 5/10/2023 NCMH Acquisitions Meetings  
& 5/25/2023 NCSHS Acquisitions Committee Meeting*

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## NC Museum of History

*Reflects 3/8/2023, 4/12/2023 & 5/10/2023 NCMH Acquisitions Meetings*

**1) Receipt #:** R6593.1

**Object Name:** Abner Blackman Crumpler's Study Bible

**Source:** Donation, Jane Forde

**Date Made:** 1871

**Historical Significance:** This study Bible belonged to Abner Blackman Crumpler, who was born on June 9, 1864, in Sampson County, North Carolina, to George Washington Crumpler (1823-1895) and Margaret Lafayette Crumpler (1824-1889). He died on October 23, 1952, in Clinton, and is buried in Springvale Cemetery in Clinton, Sampson County. There is very little known about Crumpler's early life, save that he attended law school at Trinity College (now Duke University) in Durham, graduating in 1888. He was given the Bible by Benjamin Newton Duke, one of the founders; the university was also then part of the Methodist Church, which may have been how Crumpler became associated with the Church. It is in this religious rather than legal capacity that he is perhaps most well-known: he was the ignitor of the Holiness Movement of the Pentecostal Church in 1896.

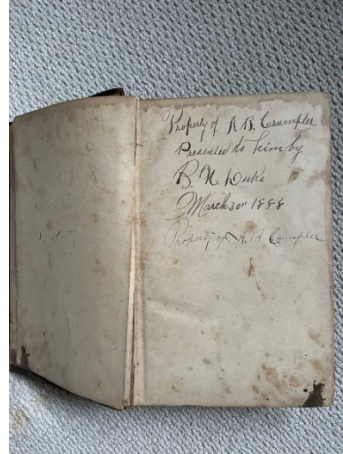
The Pentecostal Holiness Church evolved from two religious traditions that spread rapidly among North Carolina evangelical Christians during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Holiness movement began with a series of Methodist revivals that occurred in 1867. In the eighteenth century, John Wesley first introduced the doctrine that salvation required two "blessings," or religious experiences. The first, justification, represents a believer's conversion; the second, sanctification, signifies an individual's purification. In this stage, the individual reaches a state of "holiness" that enables him or her to lead a pure life, free from sin. Abner Blackmon Crumpler, then a Methodist preacher, was the first to spread the Holiness doctrine in North Carolina. In 1896 a Holiness revival took place in Dunn, and Crumpler encouraged his adherents to find the second blessing, sanctification. The doctrine spread quickly throughout eastern North Carolina towns such as Elizabeth City and Goldsboro. In 1897, Crumpler founded the inter-denominational North Carolina Holiness Association. After his trial and acquittal by a Methodist ecclesiastical court for preaching interpretations of holiness doctrines that differed from the rest of the Methodist Church, Crumpler and several of his followers left the Methodist Church and formed a new denomination known as the Pentecostal Holiness Church; in 1898 Crumpler joined the newly formed Pentecostal Holiness Church in Goldsboro.

Crumpler preached his revelations without contest until an auspicious revival in 1906 presented him with a major doctrinal challenge when some Holiness churches began to advocate a third blessing, the Pentecostal experience, which included speaking in tongues (glossalalia) to indicate an individual's "baptism by the Holy Spirit." At the annual conference of 1908, Crumpler was re-elected president of the body; however, with a majority of the delegates having experienced tongues, which Crumpler did not accept as the initial evidence of the baptism of the Holy Spirit, he permanently disaffiliated himself from the church.

Between 1908 and 1911, Pentecostal and Holiness churches of North Carolina splintered into many groups. Some churches had Methodist origins and others had Freewill Baptist origins. By the early 2000s, the International Pentecostal Holiness Church had approximately 2.5 million adherents spread throughout 35 states and more than 70 foreign countries. More than 300 affiliated churches are in North Carolina.

**Relevant holdings in current collections:** We currently have very little in the collection connected to the Pentecostal Holiness Church (two photographs: 1983.65.231, 1983.65.234; a postcard: 2005.129.2), and nothing related to Crumpler, both of which occupy large places in the religious histories and legacies of North Carolina.

**Reason for collecting & Potential Use:** To diversify the religion collection as per the religion collecting plan; to tell a fuller story about religious history and diversity in North Carolina; and to showcase religious traditions that were sparked in North Carolina – and the people who ignited them.



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**2) Receipt #:** R.6592.1-.2

**Object Name:** Women’s Rights Lawn Signs

**Source:** Donation, Mattie Morrow

**Date Made:** 2022

**Historical Significance:** These signs were made by the donor and placed outside her home after the Supreme Court decision to overturn *Roe v. Wade* on June 24, 2022. Her home is across the street from a polling place, and the signs remained there through the elections in November 2022.

The signs comment on the June 24, 2022, 5-4 ruling in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization*, which overturned *Roe v. Wade*, and the role of the Supreme Court and Legislative Branch in the abortion rights debate. The 2022 decision ended protection of abortion rights by the US Constitution and allowed individual states to regulate any aspect of abortion not preempted by federal law. The decision was met with rallies in support of and protests against the over-turning across the country. These signs participate in these protests by questioning the role the Supreme Court should play in dictating citizens’ rights (.1) and turning around the anti-abortion mantra that the fetus has a heartbeat, and that abortion is murder (.2).

**Relevant holdings in current collections:** We have objects related to women’s rights (especially the Equal Rights Amendment, e.g., 1981.216.3-.4; 1982.117.1-.6; 1995.194), political and campaign materials from candidates who ran on abortion rights as part of their platform, such as Jim Hunt, Bill Clinton, and Al Gore (e.g., 1984.220.7; 1993.139.1-.5; 1993.405.2; 2001.7.1; 2005.59.1-.13), and objects directly relating to stances on abortion rights (1993.139.1-.10; 1993.492.3-.4; 1996.125.1-.6). However, we do not have much material more recent than 2004 (save R.6564.1-.13) and none of it focuses on the Supreme Court or legislative roles in dictating citizens’ rights.

**Reason for collecting & Potential Use:** The overturning of *Roe v. Wade* was a landmark moment in the history of the women’s and all birthing people’s rights movements, Supreme Court history, and the political interaction between church and state.



**3) Receipt #: R.6594.1-.5**

**Object Name:** Watts Hospital Nursing Materials

**Source:** Donation, Melanie Willis

**Date Made:** 1954-1957

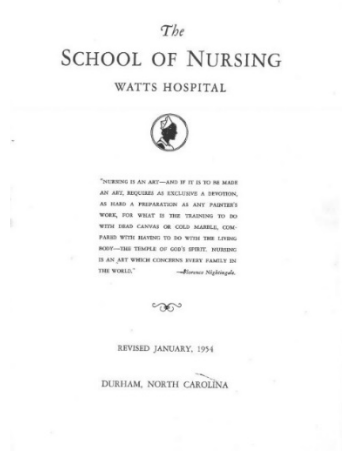
**Historical Significance:** This is a collection of materials related to Betty Earle Stanley, who attended the Watts Hospital School of Nursing from 1954-1957. Watts Hospital, located in Durham, North Carolina was the city's first hospital, operating between 1895 and 1976. The hospital – the 6th oldest in North Carolina – opened on February 21, 1895, on land donated by George Watts with an endowment of \$50,000, provided solely by Watts. It was a segregated hospital, designated as a “private, 22-beds, modern hospital dedicated to the care of Durham's white citizens”; it also offered free care to those unable to pay. In addition to founding the clinical hospital, George Watts also established the Watts Hospital Training School for Nurses at the hospital in 1895. The school began its mission as a two-year diploma program, and the first graduate, Ethel Clay, received her nursing degree in 1897. The school increased to a three-year program in 1908. Watts has the distinction of being the second oldest nursing program in North Carolina and today uses the catchphrase, “A Tradition of Excellence.” (*The Watts Hospital School of Nursing Catalogue*, January 1954, 17-20).

Watts expanded over the following fifty years and played a role in training nurses during World War II – there was a significant mobilization of Federal funds into health care and medical training at the time, including the Hill-Burton Act in 1942 that provided Federal funding to support the construction of hospital facilities nationwide. Watts expanded again in 1953, right before Betty Earle Stanley began attending the following year.

Uniforms, including the cape in this collection (.1), were given to students as part of their matriculation and tuition fees; the rest of Betty Earle Stanley's uniform was “blue chambray dresses with white collar and cuffs,” according to her daughter. Students were “capped” (given nurses caps) after completing the preclinical period their first year (as seen in the photograph, .5). The catalogue in this collection (.2) specifically notes that “The course offered by the Watts Hospital School of Nursing fulfills every requirement of the North Carolina State Board of Nurse Examiners” and that graduates were “eligible for membership in local, state and national organizations...[and]...membership in the American Red Cross Nursing Service” (*The Watts Hospital School of Nursing Catalogue*, January 1954, 7). Upon graduation (.3), Stanley was eligible to take the examination for licensure conducted by the NC State Board of Nurse Examiners, whereafter she became a Registered Nurse (R.N.) in 1957 (.4).

Watts closed as a school and hospital in 1976, becoming integrated into the Durham Regional Hospital, part of the Duke University Health System. The grounds and buildings of the hospital's 1909 campus were converted to become the North Carolina School of Science and Mathematics, which began classes in 1980; it was also listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980.

**Reason for collecting & Potential Use:** These items help tell the history of North Carolina's medical and nursing industry through the voices of people who lived it; add artifacts from the sixth oldest hospital in NC; and speak to the roles of women in society in the immediate post-war period. They could be used in *Chronology*.



**4) Receipt #: R.6598.1; .13; .15**

**Object Name:** Protest Sign (.1), Lighthouse Project Program (.13), IAR groundbreaking flier (.15)

**Source:** Donation, Alec Rieder

**Date Made:** 2022-2023

**Historical Significance:** These objects were collected and used by the donor, Alec Rieder, who is a member of the North Carolina Muslim community. The objects all comment on the social, economic, and civil issues facing Muslims in practicing their religion today and how they are growing their communities in North Carolina.

The protest sign (.1) comments on an ongoing protest regarding the Masjid King Khalid at Shaw University, which closed in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite the re-opening of other campus facilities, both religious and academic, as well as the re-opening of the International Studies Center which shares a building with the masjid, the masjid itself remains closed. Beginning on Friday, January 13, 2023, group of about 50 Muslim worshipers said their Jumma prayers at noon in the shadow of Masjid King Khalid. The prayer service coincided with a protest.

The program (.13) is related to The Light House Project, a North Carolina-based program to empower Muslim youth that pursues its mission through community engagement, outreach, education, and youth development, and works to provide a safe space for Muslim youth by giving them a place to meet and be open with their Muslim identity, as well as by giving support to projects and programs that young Muslims want to pursue. This program additionally showcases the support network of Muslim-allied businesses throughout the Triangle area.

The flier (.15) relates to the expansion efforts of the Islamic Association of Raleigh (IAR). IAR is an Islamic center serving as a masjid (mosque), school, and a gathering place for the Muslim community in the Triangle region of North Carolina that was begun in 1981 by immigrant Muslims in the Triangle area. They built the first



masjid in 1985 and continued expanding throughout the 2000s. Today, the community had outgrown their space, and they are building a new school, masjid, and community center on Page Street. This flier, for the ground-breaking of a building, shows the rapid growth of the Muslim community in North Carolina.

**Relevant holdings in current collections:** While we have a small number of items related to the practice of Islam in the collection (e.g., hijab, prayer rugs, prayer beads – 1993.503; 1993.513; 1993.523; 1993.586; 1994.24; 1995.27; 1996.44), we have almost no materials related to the spaces of Muslim practice or the struggles surrounding the practice of their faith (save R.6548.8 and R.6548.37); we have three other objects surrounding Muslim rights protests (2019.8), but none from a Muslim perspective.

**Reason for collecting & Potential Use:** These items help explore the daily lives of North Carolina's Muslim community, the growth of the community, and challenges to how they practice their faith in the state. They also provide links to various and important Muslim communities and organizations throughout North Carolina.



**5) Receipt #** R.6590.1-2

**Object Name:** Quilts

**Source:** Donation, Ms. Elizabeth Borden

**R.6590.1 – Baby Quilt**

**Date Made:** 1901

**Historical Significance:** Sadie Saunders Tucker Williamson (1872–1919) of Raleigh stitched this blanket for her infant daughter, also named Sadie Tucker Williamson (18 December 1900–4 July 1902). The child died about six months later at a year and a half of age. The Williamsons were prominent cotton mill owners. After the child's and later the maker's death, the quilt passed to her son, William Holt Williamson Jr. (1903–1945), to his daughter, Mary Martin Williamson (1935–2015), and to her son, Martin Williamson Borden, whose wife donates it to the museum.

This baby blanket is unique in the style and diversity of animal and alphabet motifs appliquéd to a wool blanket ground. While baby quilts from this period are relatively common, this one features unusual decoration, and the embroidered central name, occasion, and date associate it with a known individual and event.

**Relevant holdings in current collections:** While we have multiple baby quilts/blankets in the collection, none are of this style.

**Reason for collecting & Potential Use:** The inscription and its association with a known family and child make its story particularly compelling as does its connection to the topic of infant mortality. This could be used in textile exhibits, childhood exhibits and in numerous other interpretive settings.



**R.6590.2 – Flag Quilt**

**Object Name:** Tobacco-insert quilt top (.2)

**Date Made:** ca. 1915

**Historical Significance:** In the 1910s, various tobacco companies produced collectible “flannels” with the purchase of tobacco. These came in multiple sizes and featured different series like “flags of the world” and “Indian blankets.” This quilt top—stitched from flag flannels of different sizes—many quite large—is associated with Sadie Saunders Tucker Williamson (1872–1919) of Raleigh.

**Relevant holdings in current collections:** We have two quilts in the collection featuring these flag “flannels” but only one is associated with a known maker and neither feature multiple large flannel swatches.

**Reason for collecting & Potential Use:** This could be used in an exhibit about tobacco advertising, the influence of advertising on craft, and in a gallery on industrialization.



**6) Receipt # R.6596.1-2 Military Patches**

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

**Date Made:** ca. 1942

**-R.6596.1 Object Name:** 51<sup>st</sup> Defense Battalion patch

**Historical Significance:** The 51<sup>st</sup> Defense Battalion was the first African American unit in the United States Marine Corps. The battalion came into existence 18 August 1942 at Montford Point, a segregated part of what was then Marine Barracks New River, later renamed Camp Lejeune, under Col. Samuel A. Woods, Jr. Although the 51<sup>st</sup> had black NCOs, all of its officers were white (the first black officer in the USMC was not commissioned

until 10 Nov 1945). The unit was quartered in the old CCC barracks at Camp Knox, the location of which had been absorbed into the Montford Point camp. Originally designated a “Composite” unit, the 51<sup>st</sup> at first contained a rifle company, special weapons platoon, and others to allow it to be deployed as a stand-alone unit. In June 1943 the “Composite” was dropped, and the rifle company and special weapons platoon went away as the unit’s purpose shifted to defending against air & sea attack, requiring larger weapons such as 90mm and 155mm artillery and 20mm and 40mm machine guns. The 51<sup>st</sup> left Montford Point in January 1944, bound for the Pacific. The battalion served in the Ellice Islands, Eniwetok, and Kwajalein from early 1944 until the end of the war, returning to the U.S. in November 1945. The 51<sup>st</sup> Defense Bttn deactivated 31 January 1946. Both Frederick Branch and John Rudder, the first black USMC commissioned officers (Branch – USMC Reserve, 1945; Rudder – USMC, 1948) served in the 51<sup>st</sup> during WWII.

**Relevant holdings in current collections:** USNS *Montford Point* (MLP-1) patches (2022.30.1&.2) and Montford Point Marines Congressional gold medal (R.6437.1)

**Reason for collecting & Potential Use:** an all-Black unit formed at Montford Point during WWII



-R.6596.2 **Object Name:** 52<sup>nd</sup> Defense Battalion patch

**Historical Significance:** The 52<sup>nd</sup> Defense Battalion was formed at Montford Point with cadre from the 51<sup>st</sup> Defense Bttn on 15 December 1943, under Col. Augustus W. Cockrell. The men of the 52<sup>nd</sup> occupied the same former CCC barracks at Montford Point while training that the 51<sup>st</sup> had occupied previously. The 52<sup>nd</sup> left Montford Point in August 1944 for California and the Pacific Theater. The Bttn was stationed in the Marshall Islands and Guam from fall 1944 until the end of the war. The unit returned to the U.S. in March 1946 and was redesignated the 3d Antiaircraft Artillery Bttn on 15 May 1946. Sgt. Maj. Gilbert H. “Hashmark” Johnson, an early drill instructor at the camp and perhaps the most well-known Montford Point Marine, served in this unit in the Pacific. The former Montford Point training area was later renamed Camp Gilbert H. Johnson in his honor.

**Relevant holdings in current collections:** USNS *Montford Point* (MLP-1) patches (2022.30.1&.2) and Montford Point Marines Congressional gold medal (R.6437.1)

**Reason for collecting & Potential Use:** an all-Black unit formed at Montford Point during WWII





7) **Receipt #** R.6558.1-2, 4-13 (12 items)

**Object Name:** WWII collection of Captain John M. Phelps, US Army Medical Corps + One item from Father of Captain Phelps (.5)





**Source:** donation, John M. Phelps II, Buies Creek NC

**Historical Significance:** Dr. John Mahlon Phelps (1906-1961) was born in Plymouth NC on 8 August 1906 to John L. and Ida Walker Phelps, and lived most of his life in neighboring Creswell (both Washington Co.). He graduated Wake Forest College in 1928 and attended medical school at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia graduating in 1932, then worked as a surgeon at the hospital in Washington NC. He served in the Army Medical Corps in North Africa 1942-44 before being discharged due to age/health. He later served on the Washington County ABC Board and the Creswell Town Board. He represented Washington County in the state legislature in the 1955, '57, and '59 terms and had been reelected for a fourth term in 1961 but died suddenly 26 March 1961 while in office; his term was finished by his widow Caredwyn Thomas Phelps. He is buried at St. James Episcopal Church Cemetery in Creswell.

**Relevant holdings in current collections:** lots of WWII collections but none from an Army Doctor

**Reason for collecting & Potential Use:** use in a Military Exhibit to feature Army Medical Corps in WWII.

<p><b>Receipt #</b> R.6558.1  <b>Object Name:</b> Officer's coat  <b>Date Made:</b> ca. 1942</p>		
<p><b>Receipt #</b> R.6558.2  <b>Object Name:</b> Officer's cap  <b>Date Made:</b> ca. 1942</p>		

<p><b>Receipt #</b> R.6558.4  <b>Object Name:</b> Pith helmet  <b>Date Made:</b> ca. 1942</p>	
<p><b>Receipt #</b> R.6558.5  <b>Object Name:</b> military commission in NC Naval Militia for John Lindsey Phelps (1872-1949)  <b>Date Made:</b> 1908  <b>Historical Significance:</b> In the two decades prior to the creation of the US Naval Reserve in 1915, various states created their own “naval militia.” North Carolina’s first naval militia unit was organized in Charlotte in 1891, with units formed in New Bern and Wilmington over the next two years. In 1894 the separate units were organized into an official battalion, receiving state and federal support. The Wilmington naval militia unit was involved in the 1898 Wilmington Coup. The NC Naval Militia is currently inactive, though I am unclear on when it went dormant. (This is the father of CAPT John M. Phelps, so donor’s great-grandfather.)</p>	
<p><b>Receipt #</b> R.6558.6  <b>Object Name:</b> Dog tags w/chain, early war (Type II)  <b>Date Made:</b> ca. 1942</p>	
<p><b>Receipt #</b> R.6558.7  <b>Object Name:</b> dog tags, mid-war (Type III)  <b>Date Made:</b> ca. 1944</p>	

<p><b>Receipt #</b> R.6558.8  <b>Object Name:</b> dog tags, mid-war (Type III) – ERROR – first &amp; middle names reversed  <b>Date Made:</b> ca. 1944</p>	
<p><b>Receipt #</b> R.6558.9  <b>Object Name:</b> supplemental gas ration form  <b>Date Made:</b> 1943</p>	
<p><b>Receipt #</b> R.6558.10-13  <b>Object Name:</b> training manuals</p> <p>.10 – 1942 <i>Military Medical Manual</i>          .11 – 1924 <i>Journal of Military Training</i>, v1          .12 – 1924 <i>Journal of Military Training</i>, v2          .13 – 1940 FM 21-10 <i>Military Sanitation</i></p>	

**8) Receipt #** R.6603.1

**Object Name:** trunk/chest

**Source:** donation, Dr. John Wall, Raleigh NC

**Date Made:** 1861

**Historical Significance:** Trunk used during Civil War by Lt. Col. Edward Rutledge Liles, 31<sup>st</sup> North Carolina Infantry. Made for him at beginning of war by an enslaved person whom the family called “Old Jack.” Liles was born 1 May 1832 in Anson County to Nelson Poe Liles and Elizabeth C. Liles. He was a merchant in his native county before the war, as well as Postmaster at Lilesville beginning in 1854, and was one of the county’s wealthiest residents. When his father died in 1859 he inherited several enslaved people, including Jack. Edward Liles attended UNC before the war, and apparently received some sort of military education either at UNC or a small military academy before 1861. As one of Anson Co’s leading residents and member of the state legislature, he spoke at a large public meeting in May 1861 where the “Pee Dee Wild Cats” – later Company K, 26<sup>th</sup> NC Infantry – was recruited. Although one account states that Liles was a lieutenant in this unit, he does not appear on its rolls nor is there any mention of military service prior to October 1861, when he raised his own company

of volunteers from Anson County, the “O.K. Boys” (the origin/meaning of this name is not known); this company subsequently became Company B, 31<sup>st</sup> NC Infantry. The 31<sup>st</sup> was captured in its entirety at Roanoke Island 8 February 1862, including Liles (although the NC *Argus* reported that Liles was killed in the battle). According to family lore, Jack and this trunk were captured at the same time as Liles, and a Yankee soldier pried a masonic emblem off the trunk as a souvenir. Liles and the rest of the 31<sup>st</sup> were released on parole on the 21<sup>st</sup> at Elizabeth City. The 31<sup>st</sup> reconstituted at Camp Mangum in Raleigh in September after its officers and men were exchanged, and Liles became the lieutenant colonel of the regiment. During this time the 31<sup>st</sup> was stationed at Kinston, Wilmington, and Charleston. While in SC Liles was ordered to appear before an officer exam board to determine his fitness for command (this was an across-the-board policy implemented by the CS War Dept). However, Liles took offense to the order and resigned immediately (3 April 1863) – “Not only “preferring to resign rather than be examined,” but conscientiously believing it to be my duty to do so, I hereby tender my resignation as Lieutenant Colonel of this Regt to take effect “immediately and unconditionally.”” Neither Col. John V. Jordan, commander of the 31<sup>st</sup>, nor Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Clingman, to whose brigade the 31<sup>st</sup> was attached, seemed upset at the loss, Clingman noting “I do not think the service will suffer for the loss of an officer who so irreverently wishes to resign on such grounds, and for this and other reasons not necessary to state, believe the public interest will be promoted . . . [by] the acceptance of the resignation.” He was dropped from the regimental rolls 22 April 1863 and returned to his mercantile business in Anson County. When the NC Home Guard was organized later that year, Liles was assigned to command of the 39<sup>th</sup> Battalion (the Anson Co HG) with the rank of major. He ran unsuccessfully for the state legislature in 1864. Not only did his mercantile business fail after the war – he published several cards in the Wadesboro newspaper calling in all his debts, and he was forced to auction off his inventory in 1868 – his land was seized for failure to pay his creditors and sold at auction in July 1869. He was a leading proponent of a railroad from Wilmington to Charlotte through Anson Co in the post-war years and regained some of his wealth and earlier prominence by serving as editor of two local newspapers. He was elected to the state senate in 1876. He died 1 March 1883, after a long unspecified illness. He was buried in the family cemetery in Lilesville. Liles was married twice – 1<sup>st</sup> Helen M. Bennett, 2<sup>nd</sup> Fanny Fladger – and had nine children. His wartime trunk remained in the family and was used by subsequent generations as a tool chest.

**Relevant holdings in current collections:** none

**Reason for collecting & Potential Use:** we have nothing like this in collection – will make a fabulous addition to the Civil War section of an exhibit.







**9) Receipt #:** 6582.1

**Object Name:** Tall case clock

**Source:** Donation, Dr. Lola Reid, Chapel Hill

**Date Made:** c. 1811

**Historical Significance:** Most often, clock cases and even the works were imported from other regions, most notably the North. Because this case is made from native Southern yellow pine and has a strong Western NC provenance, this extant example of a tall case clock is quite a rarity.

This clock descended into the donor’s families in Western NC. Her descendants (the Reids, Kirkpatricks, McAdams, and the Connors) were among the first settlers from Scotland who migrated down the “Great Wagon Road” and helped settle Western NC. To pinpoint the exact family delineation, further research is needed.

Seth Thomas is the longest established clock maker in the US. Seth apprenticed with Eli Terry, another famous US early clock maker, in 1807 and eventually bought the shop from Eli in 1811. In 1813, Seth sold this venture to Silas Hoadley, the other famous US clockmaker of the period. Post 1813, Seth opened an entirely different shop in Plymouth Hollow, Ct. With approximately 20 employees. Thomas died in 1859.

**Relevant holdings in current collections:** NCMOH currently has no other “known” NC made clock cabinets. Most often, clock cabinet/cases and even the works were imported from other regions, most notably from the North.

**Reason for collecting & Potential Use:** Regional decorative arts and “time” themed exhibits.

The clock has been completely restored throughout by professionals in the clock field.



**10) Receipt #:** 6571.1

**Object Name:** Combination chair and ironing board

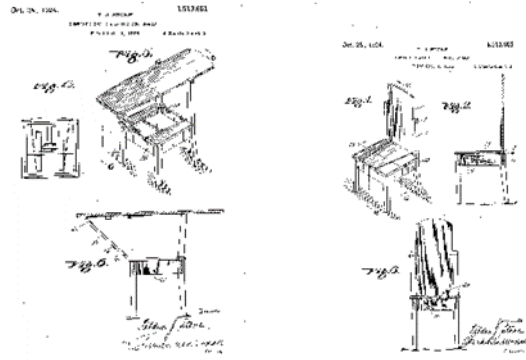
**Source:** Donation, North Carolina Museum of History Foundation and Museum purchase.

**Date Made:** c. 1923

**Relevant holdings in current collections:** NCMOH currently has no “Combination Chair” in the collection.



**Reason for collecting & Potential Use:** Combination chair/ironing board will be featured in *Furniture: Crafting a NC Legacy 2023* exhibit. Can be used in history of early 20<sup>th</sup> century NC furniture manufacturing, NC inventors/inventions exhibit, as well as decorative arts exhibits, and technology exhibits.



Plans for patent in 1923

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**11) Receipt #:** R.6624.1

**Object Name:** Seat belt chair

**Source:** Donation, Phillips Collection, High Point

**Date Made:** 2022

**Historical Significance:** This style of lime green chair was featured in the dining room scenes of the movie *The Hunger Games*, which was filmed in western NC. This chair is also manufactured by a NC company.

**Relevant holdings in current collections:** NCMOH currently has no seat belt chairs in the collection.

**Reason for collecting & Potential Use:**

This chair will be exhibited in *Furniture: A Crafting A NC Legacy 2023-2024*, and is illustrative of NC made furniture companies and the movie industry working together on films, both of which are two important industries in NC's economy. This chair is also made by a NC company who uses recycled parts and are environmentally conscious of NC's and the world's landscapes.



12) **Receipt #** R.6614.1-2

**Object Name:** Wool twill caftan (.1), Cotton polychrome batik kimono and underlayer (.2)

**Source:** Donation, North Carolina Museum of History Foundation and Museum Purchase.

**Date Made:** 2000–2020

**Historical Significance:** André Leon Talley was a towering figure in the international world of fashion for a half-century. Born October 16, 1948, he grew up in Durham, where he gained an appreciation for fashion from his grandmother and guardian, Bennie Francis Davis. Sunday church services provided Talley a haven from daily life in the Jim Crow-era South, as well as a weekly display of Black Durham’s finest fashions. Talley graduated from Hillside High School and North Carolina Central University before moving out-of-state to pursue a master’s degree at Brown University.

Talley worked with Diana Vreeland and Andy Warhol and later gained employment as Paris bureau chief at *Women’s Wear Daily*. In 1983 he moved to American *Vogue*, where he became the first Black man to be the magazine’s creative director and editor-at-large. He was renowned for his encyclopedic knowledge of fashion history, his larger-than-life personality, and the dramatic sweeping caftans he favored. He gained widespread recognition for his participation as a judge on the popular television series *America’s Next Top Model* and his dynamic red-carpet interviews at the annual Met Gala.

Talley died in January 2022, and Christie’s Auction House coordinated the sale of his belongings, which ranged from Louis Vuitton luggage to Prada overcoats. Intense interest in the sale led purchase prices to exceed estimates by tenfold. Proceeds from the auction will benefit two churches that were influential in Talley’s life, including Mt. Sinai Missionary Baptist in Durham. Museum staff looks forward to exhibiting these items and using them to interpret André Leon Talley’s remarkable life.

**Relevant holdings in current collections:** we currently have nothing in the collection related to Talley.

**Reason for collecting & Potential Use:** These garments will serve the museum in a variety of exhibit contexts. These garments could be used to interpret a notable North Carolinian, fashion design history, African American history, LGBTQIA+ history, and other topics. We also have images of André Leon Talley that we could use for exhibit or other interpretive purposes.



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13) **Receipt #:** R.6609.1-35,37 South Indian Dance Costumes (36 Items)

**Source:** Donation, Asha Bala




**Date Made:** Ca. 2010-2020s

**Historical Significance:** These items make up the costumes used in Bharata Natyam, a traditional dance from the South of India. The costumes, hair, and jewelry mimic that of the brides of Tamil Nadu, the birthplace of Bharata Natyam (with the bells being the most significant accessory in the dance). The costumes were stitched for Asha’s school performances from tailors in India. The colors of the costumes are not significant, only to not be too somber. But when it comes to brides, the red-yellow combination is considered auspicious and significant.




These costumes were donated by Asha Bala, who was a 2018 recipient of the North Carolina Heritage Award. She is the founder and director of the Leela School of Dance in Morrisville—teaching students Bharata Natyam—and the Leela Foundation that aspires to link the community and arts through performance, education, and outreach. She was trained in Bharata Natyam in Mumbai and modern dance in Washington, D.C.

**Relevant holdings in current collections:** None (of South Indian dance)

**Reason for collecting & Potential Use:** To bring in beautiful costumes that reflect the growing South Indian population in our state. There are multiple examples in this collection for use in exhibit rotations.

<p><b>R.6609.1-2</b>  <b>Object Name:</b> 2 identical Indian dance performance sarees</p>		
<p><b>Receipt #:</b> R.6609.3-4  <b>Object Name:</b> 2 x Indian dance practice sarees</p>		
<p><b>Receipt #:</b> R.6609.5-7  <b>Object Name:</b> 3 x Indian dance performance hair ornaments</p>		


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<p><b>Receipt #:</b> R.6609.8  <b>Object Name:</b> Indian dance performance paper garland</p>	
<p><b>Receipt #:</b> R.6609.9-10  <b>Object Name:</b> 2 x Indian dance performance bells</p>	
<p><b>Receipt #:</b> R.6609.11  <b>Object Name:</b> Indian dance performance waist belt</p>	
<p><b>Receipt #:</b> R.6609.12  <b>Object Name:</b> Indian dance performance hair extension</p>	
<p><b>Receipt #:</b> R.6609.13  <b>Object Name:</b> Indian dance performance waist belt</p>	
<p><b>Receipt #:</b> R.6609.14-15  <b>Object Name:</b> 2 x packages of stickers- used in Indian dance performances.</p>	
<p><b>Receipt #:</b> R.6609.16  <b>Object Name:</b> Indian dance performance maang tikka (headpiece)</p>	



<p><b>Receipt #:</b> R.6609.17 <b>Object Name:</b> Indian dance performance necklace</p>	
<p><b>Receipt #:</b> R.6609.18-23 <b>Object Name:</b> 6 x Indian dance performance bangles</p>	
<p><b>Receipt #:</b> R.6609.24 <b>Object Name:</b> Indian dance performance ring</p>	
<p><b>Receipt #:</b> R.6609.25-28 <b>Object Name:</b> 4 x Indian dance performance nose rings</p>	



<p><b>Receipt #:</b> R.6609.29  <b>Object Name:</b> Indian dance performance maang tikka (headpiece)</p>			
<p><b>Receipt #:</b> R.6609.30-31  <b>Object Name:</b> 2 x pairs of Indian performance dance earrings</p>			
<p><b>Receipt #:</b> R.6609.32  <b>Object Name:</b> Indian dance performance maang tikka (headpiece)</p>			
<p><b>Receipt #:</b> R.6609.33-34  <b>Object Name:</b> 2 x parts of a maang tikka (headpiece)</p>			
<p><b>Receipt #:</b> R.6609.35  <b>Object Name:</b> Paper flowers</p>			
<p><b>Receipt #:</b> R.6609.37  <b>Object Name:</b> Matti (ear chains)</p>			

14) **Receipt #:** 6591.1

**Object Name:** Ladderback chair

**Source:** Donation, Michael A Ausbon

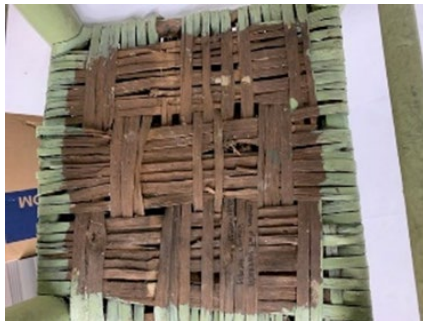
**Date Made:** c. 1850-1860

**Historical Significance:** Split-bottomed chair making was one of the earliest cottage industries documented in NC. The maker's family, the Murrays migrated from Virginia in 1750 to Nash County (Zebulon vicinity) NC for new business opportunities. Over six generations of the Murrays operated the chair shop. The only change in production of the chairs was when power equipment was added to aid in manufacturing during the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. The original shop remained intact until a few years ago.

**Relevant holdings in current collections:** NCMOH currently has no Murray-Town chair represented in the collection.

**Reason for collecting & Potential Use:** This item will be featured in the upcoming 2023 *Furniture: Crafting A NC Legacy*.

Murray-Town chairs are an example of an early NC chair manufacturing cottage industry where all members of the family were responsible in the production of the chairs.



(Elminey weaves Murray-Town chair seat bottoms as her husband Hines Murray turns the chair posts.)

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15) **Receipt #** R.6604.1

**Object Name:** Defund Planned Parenthood Protest Sign

**Source:** Donation, Alyce E. Mullen

**Date Made:** 2006-2022

**Historical Significance:** On January 14, 2023 the North Carolina Right to Life nonprofit organization held its 25<sup>th</sup> annual rally and march for Life. NC Right to Life is an affiliate of the National Right to Life Committee and seeks to “protect all innocent human life threatened by abortion, infanticide and euthanasia.” The state’s affiliate organization was incorporated in 1973. Their aim is also to educate the public about the right to life while working with federal and state legislation to continue to protect the unborn and children. Besides advocating and working for pro-life legislation, NC Right to Life also promotes “positive alternatives to abortion and the use of the Will to Live as an alternative to the Living Will.” They have an educational fund that distributes brochures, bumper stickers, signs, pins, and many other objects to spread the word of their work. Their Political Action Committee also endorses political candidates.

This sign was used at the 24<sup>th</sup> annual rally and march in January of 2022, held in downtown Raleigh. The sign was created by Students for Life of America, whose slogan “I Am The Pro-Life Generation” can be found on one side, and “Defund Planned Parenthood” on the other. Students for Life of America was established in 2006 and is headquartered in Fredericksburg, Virginia. It is a leading advocacy group for the pro-life movement. The group

has focused on advocacy in high schools and colleges where they have trained over 163,000 people. Signs like this one, clothing, and other merchandise are sold through their website.

**Reason for collecting & Potential Use:** This poster would help fill a gap in the pro-life/pro-choice debates and protests.



16) **Receipt #** R.6605.1-.3

**Object Name:** Stop Abortion Now protest signs

**Source:** Donation, Helen Voss and Ronald E. Voss

**Date Made:** 2015-2022

**Historical Significance:** On January 14, 2023 the North Carolina Right to Life nonprofit organization held its 25<sup>th</sup> annual rally and march for Life. NC Right to Life is an affiliate of the National Right to Life Committee and seeks to “protect all innocent human life threatened by abortion, infanticide and euthanasia.” The state’s affiliate organization was incorporated in 1973. Their aim is also to educate the public about the right to life while working with federal and state legislation to continue to protect the unborn and children. Besides advocating and working for pro-life legislation, NC Right to Life also promotes “positive alternatives to abortion and the use of the Will to Live as an alternative to the Living Will.” They have an educational fund that distributes brochures, bumper stickers, signs, pins, and many other objects to spread the word of their work. Their Political Action Committee also endorses political candidates.

These signs were used at the 24<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> annual rally and march, held in downtown Raleigh. Each stop-sign shaped sign has the words “Stop Abortion Now” on one side, but the opposite side is different on each. One (.1) has “Stop Dismemberment Abortion,” the second (.2) has “We Vote Pro-Life,” and the third (.3) has “Roe Must Go!” with must go crossed out and “Gone” written next to it.

**Reason for collecting & Potential Use:** These posters would help interpret the pro-life/pro-choice debates and protests. Each of the posters can be used because of the different slogans written on them.





17) **Receipt #** R.6618.1-.2

**Object Name:** Healthcare and Reproductive Rights T-shirts

**Source:** Donation, Michael Ausbon

**Date Made:** 2018

**Historical Significance:** The Historic Thousands on Jones Street (HKONJ) People’s Assembly Coalition is made up of more than 125 North Carolina NAACP branches, youth councils, and college chapters from across the state and members of over 200 other social justice organizations. Each year, on the 2nd Saturday in February, thousands of HKONJ marchers flood downtown Raleigh where the HKONJ People’s Assembly convenes and marches to the North Carolina State Capitol.

The annual mobilization of the HKONJ coalition, “taking the resistance to the ballot box,” on February 10, 2018, brought together “justice-loving people from across the state and nation to stand against the legislative attacks on the people of North Carolina and to continue to fight for our moral agenda.” The march called for the enactment of a comprehensive N.C. Civil Rights Act that is clear to employers and employees, landlords and tenants, property sellers and buyers, with effective disincentives for proven discrimination; and to establish and adequately fund a single, unified state department of human rights that is empowered to investigate, conciliate, and adjudicate cases of alleged discrimination. This T-shirt (.2) speaks to a specific component of the call for human rights: the right to reproductive health and was used during the HKONJ in 2018.

The other T-shirt (.1) was used during a rally to support Planned Parenthood’s Project X. In 2019, Planned Parenthood launched Protect X (and the related #Protectx) in response to the Trump administration’s implementation of restrictions (often referred to as the “gag rule”) on Title X. The Title X family planning program is the only federal grant program dedicated to providing individuals with comprehensive family planning and related preventive health services. It was enacted under President Richard Nixon in 1970 as part of the Public Health Service Act. Title X is legally designed to prioritize the needs of low-income families or uninsured people (including those who are not eligible for Medicaid) who might not otherwise have access to these health care services. The Trump administration gag rule had two main provisions: 1) making it illegal for health care providers in the Title X program to refer patients for an abortion; and 2) imposing cost prohibitive and unnecessary “physical separation” requirements on health centers that also provide abortion. According to Planned Parenthood, “throughout the #Protectx campaign, Planned Parenthood will engage, educate, and organize people across the country to mobilize against this harmful rule and the administration’s broader efforts to dismantle access to reproductive health care”. #Protectx will raise awareness about the harm of the Title X gag rule and the importance of ensuring access to affordable birth control, cancer screenings and preventive care for all people. The Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc. (PPFA), or simply Planned Parenthood, is a nonprofit organization that provides a variety of reproductive health services and sexual education, contributes to research in reproductive technology and advocates for the protection and expansion of reproductive rights in the United States and globally.

**Relevant holdings in current collections:** We have protest signs that speak to the pro-choice movement in the collection, but we do not have everyday clothing that could help show what individuals would have worn either at a protest or in the everyday lives to support a cause that they believed in.

**Reason for collecting & Potential Use:** These T-shirts will help tell an everyday story of protest and can speak specifically to the fight for reproductive rights and the history of Planned Parenthood. They show what people wore to protests or even in their everyday existence to support causes.



**18) Receipt #** R.6617.1

**Object Name:** Thalerian German Club Photograph

**Source:** Donation, Martha Ray Averitt

**Date Made:** 1906

**Historical Significance:** German Clubs were prominent in many universities and colleges throughout the South. These clubs, although their name implies that they had something to do with Germany or the German language, actually sponsored and held dances at their respective universities usually two to three times a year. The dances were called “Germans,” and it is believed that the name came from a “social dance figure which became popular in the South after the American Civil War.” It is also believed that these “germans” replaced the cotillions that were held in early eras. Besides dancing, there were “fancy refreshments and libations.” The “german” club hosted the event and would invite women from across the state and sometimes from neighboring states. This image is from the Thalerian German Club “german” that occurred on November 1906. The club was part of A & M College (today’s NC State University). The “german” was held at the Olivia Raney Library in downtown Raleigh and the Levins Orchestra provided the music entertainment. The *News and Observer* wrote that the dance “was greatly enjoyed” and “besides the many girls from Raleigh and North Carolina, there were quite a number of visiting young ladies from other States who added greatly to the occasion.” At the time, the population of Universities and Colleges were male which means these women were guests of the German Club members. The photograph shows those who attended the “german” and a glimpse of the inside of Raney Hall. The last names of most of the individuals who attended are inscribed on the back. The donor’s grandfather-in-law was K. C. Council who was a member of the Thalerian German Club and is pictured.

**Relevant holdings in current collections:** We do not have anything in the collection that speaks to these early 1900s student-led social gatherings.

**Reason for collecting & Potential Use:** This image can be used in different ways, first to show how people come together and make community, especially through dances and clubs in a University/College setting. It can also speak to how these social gatherings have changed over time. It can also be used to discuss the makeup of Universities and Colleges of the time period, because the women in this photograph were not students, they were guests of their male counterparts who were members of the German Club. The image can be used for exhibits about education in North Carolina and the social aspects of college/university life, as well as in expansion exhibits to show how people came together and formed community, whether by dances or by social clubs like the Thalerian German Club.





**19) Receipt #** R.6021.1-13, 16-18, 20, 22-26 (22 items)

**Object Name:** WWI collection of Sgt. Lawrence A. Crawford, 306<sup>th</sup> Sanitary Train, 81<sup>st</sup> Division + various other family memorabilia.

**Source:** Donation, Patti Crawford, New Bern NC





**Historical Significance:** Lawrence Aylette Crawford (1895-1984) was born in Garrard Co., KY, but grew up and lived most of his life in Greensboro. His father was a minister in Kentucky before moving first to Robeson County, then ultimately Greensboro. Lawrence Crawford attended Davidson College 1912-1916 where he played golf, was QB of the football team, and was a reporter for the school newspaper. He worked for Southern Life & Trust Company in Greensboro before enlisting in the Army with his brother Robert in June 1917. Crawford trained at Fort Oglethorpe GA and Camp Jackson SC, and was assigned to the 306<sup>th</sup> Sanitary Train, 81<sup>st</sup> Division. He served with the 306<sup>th</sup> in France from August 1918 until June 1919. After the war he resumed his career in the insurance business. He married Olive Chandley in October 1924 and the couple lived in Greensboro for the remainder of his life. His WWI papers are housed at the State Archives of NC (WWI 119).

**Relevant holdings in current collections:** plenty of WWI stuff but nothing from the 306th

**Reason for collecting & Potential Use:** Increase representation of NC WWI units and artifacts re: war service, war souvenirs, and how soldiers passed free time

<p><b>Receipt #</b> R.6021.1  <b>Object Name:</b> soldier's pay record booklet  <b>Date Made:</b> ca. 1917</p>	
<p><b>Receipt #</b> R.6021.2  <b>Object Name:</b> collection of 12 photo postcards  <b>Date Made:</b> 1918-19</p>	<p>Examples:</p>

 <p>Wrapper for Postcards</p>	
<p><b>Receipt #</b> R.6021.3  <b>Object Name:</b> program from Folies Bergere cabaret in Paris  <b>Date Made:</b> 1919</p>	
<p><b>Receipt #</b> R.6021.4  <b>Object Name:</b> Aix Les Bains souvenir postcard album  <b>Date Made:</b> 1918-19</p>	
<p><b>Receipt #</b> R.6021.5  <b>Object Name:</b> ditty bag (only)  <b>Date Made:</b> ca. 1917</p>	
<p><b>Receipt #</b> R.6021.6  <b>Object Name:</b> bracelet w/2 French coins  <b>Date Made:</b> ca. 1919</p>	
<p><b>Receipt #</b> R.6021.7  <b>Object Name:</b> Verdun medal  <b>Date Made:</b> 1916</p>	

<p><b>Receipt #</b> R.6021.8  <b>Object Name:</b> Prussian belt-supporting button  <b>Date Made:</b> ca. 1917</p>	
<p><b>Receipt #</b> R.6021.9  <b>Object Name:</b> Aircraft Industrial Service lapel pin  <b>Date Made:</b> 1918-19</p>	
<p><b>Receipt #</b> R.6021.11  <b>Object Name:</b> lighter made from bullet  <b>Date Made:</b> 1918-19</p>	
<p><b>Receipt #</b> R.6021.12-13  <b>Object Name:</b> two (2) pcs of shrapnel (*these are mentioned in one of Crawford's letters)  <b>Date Made:</b> ca. 1914-18</p>	

**Receipt #** R.6021.16-18

**Object Name:** three (3) Civil War minie balls, found at New Bern (2 - .69 cal, 1 - .58 cal)

**Source:** donation, Patti Crawford, New Bern NC

**Date Made:** ca. 1861/2

**Historical Significance:** New Bern was a strategic port and railroad city, which served as a supply base for Confederate troops in eastern NC early in the Civil War. Union forces targeted the city in early 1862 after capturing the Outer Banks and other parts of coastal NC. Troops under Gen. Ambrose Burnside defeated a much smaller Confederate force under Gen. Lawrence Branch east of the city on 14 March 1862. The town remained in Union hands for the remainder of the war, although Confederate forces attempted unsuccessfully to retake it in March 1863 and February & May 1864. The city served as a base of operations for Union forces in the eastern part of the state, and also attracted a huge number of slaves who sought freedom within Union lines. Several regiments of USCTs were formed at New Bern.

**Relevant holdings in current collections:** numerous minie balls but none known to be from New Bern

**Reason for collecting & Potential Use:** represent fighting (1862, 1863, 1864) during the Civil War at/around New Bern as well as occupation by Union forces.





**Receipt #** R.6021.20

**Object Name:** Geo. E. Nissen & Co. Wagon Manufacturers catalogue

**Source:** donation, Patti Crawford, New Bern NC

**Date Made:** ca. 1910

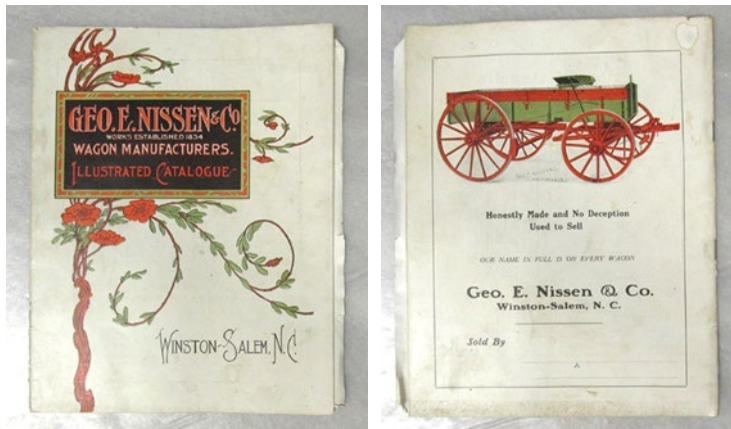
**General Condition Assessment:** some discoloration, top of pg 13 cut out

**Value Estimate:** \$50

**Historical Significance:** The Nissen family first arrived in NC in 1770, settling in Salem where Tycho Nissen served as the first pastor of Friedland Moravian Church. His grandson John Phillips Nissen opened a wheelwright and wagon-making shop in nearby Waughtown in 1834, which soon grew into not only the largest wagon shop in the area but one of the largest in the entire South. By 1850 Nissen was producing 65 wagons per year, more than 5 times what other local shops were turning out. By the 1870s the company had grown from one small log structure to a campus of some 600 acres, now run by John's sons George E. and William M. Nissen, who operated the company as the George E. Nissen Wagon Works. Around 1910 William bought out his brother's portion and acquired his other brother's rival company and merged them into the new Nissen Wagon Works. The new firm boasted a sprawling brick factory in Winston-Salem, employing more than 200 workers and turning out 15,000 wagons annually – an average of 50 per day. The factory burned down in 1919 and was replaced by an even larger one, which stood until 2018 when it collapsed. (Interestingly, after the fire Nissen kept his entire workforce on rebuilding the factory, rather than lay them off and bring in outsiders to rebuild.) William Nissen sold the company in 1925 for \$1 million – about \$17 million in 2023 dollars. Although no longer owned by the Nissen family, the factory continued to produce wagons until the 1940s, a victim of more modern technology.

**Relevant holdings in current collections:** 2 original Nissen wagons (1947.32.1) @ NCTM and (1984.108.1) @ Duke Homestead, invoice (1991.1.126) @ NCTM

**Reason for collecting & Potential Use:** Nissen was a huge industry in W-S during the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> C.



**Receipt #:** R.6021.22-26

**Object Name:** 5 x North Carolina school pennants: Guilford College, Greensboro College, Duke University, Women's College of the University of NC (now UNC-Greensboro), and Greensboro High School

**Source:** Donation, Patti Crawford, New Bern NC

**Date Made:** Ca. 1940s-1950s

**Historical Significance:** Felt pennants became popular novelties thanks to the rise in colleges and universities and most important, the popularity of football. Football became the fastest growing sport across college

campuses in the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. The pennant became a way to showcase collegiate pride and many students displayed them in college dorms. Eventually they were marketed towards children and others who attended games as souvenirs and mementos.

**Relevant holdings in current collections:** We have a 1991 Duke pennant

**Reason for collecting & Potential Use:** These represent a range of colleges (not just the “big 4,” including a women’s college and a high school. These could be used in a pop-up exhibit in the Sports Hall of Fame.

<p><b>Receipt #</b> R.6021.22  <b>Object Name:</b> Pennant</p>		
<p><b>Receipt #</b> R.6021.23  <b>Object Name:</b> Pennant</p>		
<p><b>Receipt #</b> R.6021.24  <b>Object Name:</b> Pennant</p>		
<p><b>Receipt #</b> R.6021.25  <b>Object Name:</b> Pennant</p>		
<p><b>Receipt #</b> R.6021.26  <b>Object Name:</b> Pennant</p>		

**20) Receipt #:** R.6586.1-.6

**Object Name:** WWII collection of Sgt. Tommie J. Powell, 357<sup>th</sup> Antiaircraft Searchlight Battalion

**Source:** donation, Deborah Jean Powell, Pittsboro NC



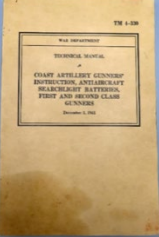
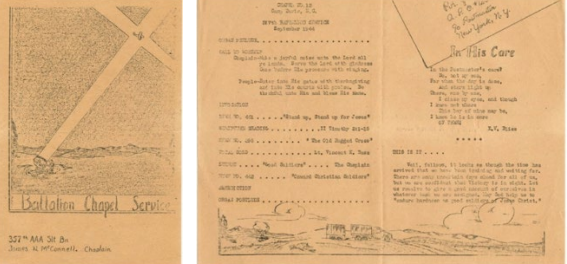

**Historical Significance:** Thomas J. Powell (1923-1990) was born in Lexington NC 27 Aug 1923 to Garland Will Powell Sr and Rose Link Powell. He worked at Hoover Chair Co. in Lexington prior to being drafted into the Army in January 1943. He was inducted at Camp Croft, Spartanburg SC, and underwent basic training at Ft Bragg. He was placed into the 357<sup>th</sup> Antiaircraft Artillery Searchlight Battalion and underwent more specialized training at Camp Stewart GA and Camp Davis NC. The unit left the US for Europe in early October 1944, arriving in England 18 Oct, before crossing the Channel to France in late December, where they were assigned to IX Air Defense Command, 9<sup>th</sup> AF. Later the unit deployed to Belgium, with various component units being sent from there to Holland and Germany where it operated under Ninth Army control. After the cessation of hostilities, Powell



transferred to 601<sup>st</sup> AAA Gun Bttn and later the 555<sup>th</sup> Signal Aircraft Warning Bttn. He was discharged at Ft Bragg in early March 1946 and returned to Lexington. He Edna Irene Owens in November 1947 and worked at Davidson Electric Co in Lexington until his retirement. He died at Myrtle Beach 26 Jan 1990 and was buried in his hometown. His daughter previously donated some of his WWII papers to the State Archives of NC, the remainder I picked up from her w/this collection to be transferred to Archives (R.6586.7).

**Relevant holdings in current collections:** a few small items from Camp Davis (pass, matchbook) but nothing from a NC soldier who trained there, and nothing from any Searchlight Bttn

**Reason for collecting & Potential Use:** use in new military exhibit to feature Camp Davis

<p><b>Receipt #</b> R.6586.1  <b>Object Name:</b> Ike jacket w/9<sup>th</sup> AF and Ninth Army patches  <b>Date Made:</b> ca. 1943</p>	
<p><b>Receipt #</b> R.6586.2  <b>Object Name:</b> overseas cap w/artillery trim  <b>Date Made:</b> ca. 1943</p>	
<p><b>Receipt #</b> R.6586.3  <b>Object Name:</b> Army training manual TM 4-330 – Coast Arty, Searchlights, etc  <b>Date Made:</b> 1941</p>	
<p><b>Receipt #</b> R.6586.4  <b>Object Name:</b> program from church service @ Camp Davis, Sept 1944  <b>Date Made:</b> 1944</p>	
<p><b>Receipt #</b> R.6586.5  <b>Object Name:</b> booklet – “Going Back to Civilian Life”  <b>Date Made:</b> ca. 1945</p>	

<p><b>Receipt #</b> R.6586.6  <b>Object Name:</b> Austrian 10 shilling note  <b>Date Made:</b> 1945</p>	
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**21) Receipt #** R.6621.1-2

**Object Name:** 1941 Carolina Maneuvers souvenir cigarette cases (2)


**Source:** donation, James Robert Gordon, Southern Pines NC


**Date Made:** 1941

**Historical Significance:** The 1941 Carolina Maneuvers were part of the much larger GHQ Maneuvers, in essence a large-scale war game to help the US Army get geared up for eventual entry into WWII. The Carolina portion took place in November 1941 in southern NC and northern SC and involved between 350,000 and 500,000 troops. The operation consisted of two phases, pitting the Red Army against the Blue Army. Phase 1 had the two forces on opposite sides of the Catawba/Wateree River and charged with capturing the opposing side’s territory; phase 2 was fighting for control of Camden. Red Army – using German armor-heavy blitzkrieg tactics – was declared by GHQ to be the winner. The Area of Operations encompassed some 9,400 acres in 16 counties (in both NC & SC) from Albemarle on the north to Cheraw SC in the south, and Chester SC on the west to Hoffman NC in the east. The Carolina Maneuvers officially concluded 4 days before Pearl Harbor.

**Relevant holdings in current collections:** three souvenir pennants – R.6510.9, .10, .13

**Reason for collecting & Potential Use:** to add to Carolina Maneuvers representation in collection, possibly use in new ATC

<p><b>Receipt #</b> R.6621.1  <b>Object Name:</b> Cigarette Case  <b>Date Made:</b> 1941</p>	
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<p><b>Receipt #</b> R.6621.2  <b>Object Name:</b> Cigarette Case  <b>Date Made:</b> 1941</p>	
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22) **Receipt #** R.6575.1-35, 37; R.6620.1 [This collection was presented to the Historical Commission on December 7, 2022. Because the list of items changed since the artifact pick-up was accomplished, we are resubmitting this to the Commission for a vote. Some items were added and some items were deleted from the original list submitted.]

**Source:** Donation, Mr. John Daniel Vann III and Mrs. Jane Vann

**Date Made:** circa 1934 (wedding items); 1906 (teddy bear); late-1800s–early 1900s (furniture); 1920–1950 (pennants)

**Object Name:** (images are shown for only those items that did not appear on the December agenda.

R.6575. (see below):

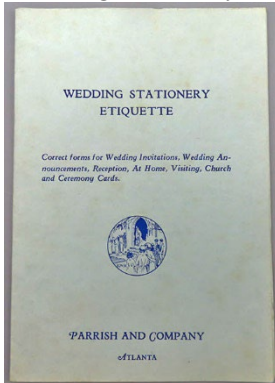
1. Gown, by Little Paris Shoppe, Wilmington, NC
2. Veil
3. Slip
4. Brassiere
5. Underwear
6. Shoes
7. Nightgown
8. Tuxedo Coat
9. Tuxedo Shirt
10. Tuxedo Vest
11. Tuxedo Pants
12. Collar
13. Bow Tie
14. Shirt Stud
15. Collar Studs (a-b)
16. Cufflinks (a-b)
17. Cake Topper
18. Wedding Ring Box (a-c)
19. Wedding Scrapbook



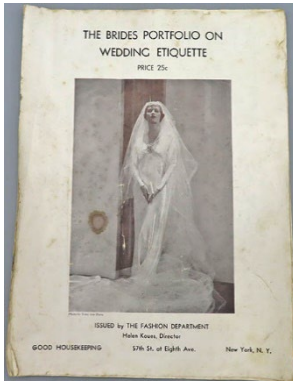
20. Wedding Photo
21. Autograph Book



- 22. Wedding Shower Games
- 23. Wedding Shower Guest List
- 24. Magic Lantern Slides inside original box (a-d)
- 25. Teddy Bear
- 26. Wake Forest College Pennant (Sentram)
- 27. Wake Forest College Pennant
- 28. Wedding Stationary Etiquette booklet/ pamphlet



- 29. The Bride's Portfolio Wedding Etiquette booklet/ pamphlet



- 30. Wedding Memories booklet





- 31. Bedstead
- 32. Washstand
- 33. Bureau
- 34. Toy hat (*was on teddy bear .25*)



- 35. Handmade Decorative Textile/ Doily (*made to fit on washstand .32*)



- 36. Handmade Decorative Textile/ Doily (*made to fit on bureau .33*)



R.6620 (see below):

- 1. Engraving plates



(wedding items) Sybil Dean Wilson Vann (5/3/1904–9/20/1985) of New Bern married John Daniel Vann, Jr. (1/17/1906–11/17/1907) of Wilmington at the First Baptist Church in New Bern on June 21, 1934. The Vanns carefully preserved every item from their wedding, producing a veritable time capsule of 1930s nuptial culture.

(furniture) This bedroom suite was owned/used by Robert Henry and Carrie Bishop Wilson of New Bern, grandparents of the donor.

(teddy bear) This bear belonged to Sybil Dean Wilson Vann.

History of the teddy bear: The teddy bear was partially inspired by President Theodore Roosevelt who, on a 1902 hunt, refused to shoot a bear who had been tied up calling it “unsportsmanlike.” A Brooklyn candy shop owner named Morris Michtom saw a political cartoon inspired by the event and he and his wife created a stuffed toy bear, which he called “Teddy’s Bear.” The bears became so popular that Michtom began to mass-produce them and soon founded the Ideal Toy Company.

(pennants) These two Wake Forest College pennants were most likely used and collected by the donors father, John Daniel (J.D.) Vann. He attended the college from 1924-1927. He graduated in 1927 with a B.S. degree. Pennants or pennon flags have a long history of use. Similar flags were used in medieval times by knights with a motto or crest. Later flags, like these, were usually made of felt with the school/team colors. In this case, black and gold are the colors of Wake Forest College. Today, pennant flags are used for a variety of purposes; to show pride in a school or sports team, at celebrations, the military, or for businesses.

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23) **Receipt #** R.6635.1–2

**Object Name:** overshot coverlet, length of overshot

**Source:** Donation, Mr. Thomas C. Manning

**Date Made:** ca. 1850

**Historical Significance:** This overshot coverlet and length of overshot in variations of the Pine Bloom pattern were purportedly made by enslaved people on the Greene County plantation of John Wrenn Taylor (1792–1842) and Mary Best Taylor (1801–1877) around 1850. The 1840 census shows John Wrenn Taylor as enslaving 46 people. In the 1850 slave schedule, William H B Taylor (head of household after John’s death) enslaved 14 people. In 1860, he also enslaved 14 people and his mother, Mary Best Taylor enslaved 6 people. The chain of ownership from the Taylors to the donor (their great-great grandson) is easily documentable.

**Relevant holdings in current collections:** We have a substantial collection of overshot coverlets, but only one other associated with documentable enslaved makers like this one. It (R.6587.1) was presented to this

committee in February 2023 and is also coincidentally from Greene County. Our coverlet collecting plan prioritizes coverlets produced by enslaved makers, so this would be a valuable addition to that collection.

**Reason for collecting & Potential Use:** These pieces would be a valuable addition to our collection of items made by enslaved North Carolinians. These items could also be used in any exhibit showcasing the work of enslaved creators or of coverlets/textiles more generally.



**THE NORTH CAROLINA MARITIME MUSEUM SYSTEM**  
*NCMH Acquisitions Meetings*

**NC Maritime Museum - Southport:**

1) **Object Name:** Rice fanner basket and indigo cake

**Source:** Purchased by Southport Friends of the Museum

**Date made:** 2023

**Historical Significance:** The basket was made by a Gullah artisan Alfreda Johnson and the indigo cake by Dekal Dyes, representative of what would have been used in the Cape Fear region in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

**Relevant holdings in current collections:** None

**Reason for collecting & Potential Use:** The Museum is updating the exhibit section on Colonial coastal history and these will be included to show the importance of rice and indigo as large industries in the area.



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2) **Object Name:** WWII or Korean War era semaphore training device

**Source:** Donation by John Moseley

**Date made:** 1942-1953

**Historical Significance:** Training device made by the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

**Relevant holdings in current collections:** WWII items in this submission

**Reason for collecting & Potential Use:** Incorporate into future WWII exhibits.



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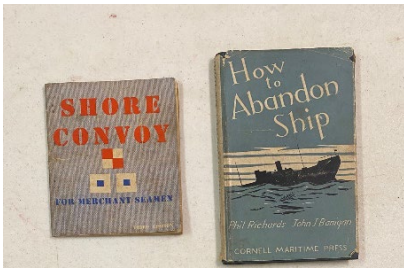
3) **Object Name:** 2 Books: Shore Convoy For Merchant Seamen, How to Abandon Ship

**Source:** Arleen Hutchins and Fred Merlion, Jr.

**Date made:** 1944 (Shore Convoy), 1942 (How to Abandon Ship)



**Historical Significance:** Standard issue books for the Navy,  
**Relevant holdings in current collections:** WWII items in this submission  
**Reason for collecting & Potential Use:** Exhibition and Research



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4) **Object Name:** 6 WWII-era spent projectiles  
**Source:** Donated by Michael Travis  
**Date made:** 1943  
**Historical Significance:** Found behind the holden beach dredge, probably fired during military training in the area.  
**Relevant holdings in current collections:** WWII items in this submission  
**Reason for collecting & Potential Use:** WWII era material in exhibits.



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5) **Object Name:** US Navy WAVES Military Uniforms, (2 Navy, 1 Blue Seersucker)  
**Source:** Donated by Cheryl Webb  
**Date made:** 1943  
**Historical Significance:** WAVES, Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service, a division of the U.S. Navy created during World War II to free up male personnel from sea duty.  
**Relevant holdings in current collections:** WWII items in this submission  
**Reason for collecting & Potential Use:** Future plans for Women in War exhibition.



## North Carolina State Historic Sites

Objects approved for accession by Historic Sites Collections Committee May 25, 2023

### Proposed Accessions

#### **1. ) Receipt Number: HST.2552.1-22**

**Object Name:** (.1) Cutlass, Naval; (.2) Projectile, Whitworth; (.3) Projectile, Whitworth; (.4) Document; (.5) Fragment, Flag; (.6) Padlock; (.7) Ruler; (.8) Book; (.9) Badge, Rating; (.10) Badge, Rating; (.11) Badge, Rating; (.12) Knife, pocket; (.13) Fuze; (.14) Fuze; (.15) Stake, Tent; (.16) Game; (.17) Primer, Friction; (.18a-c) Kit, Shaving; (.19) Knife, pocket; (.20) Bottle; (.21) Gimlet; (.22) Ink well; (.23) Mirror, traveling; (.32) Fuze; (.33) Fuze; (.34) Fuze; (.35) Fuze; (.36a-b) Utensils, Eating; (.37) Stake, Iron

**Donor:** Mr. Norman Moore

**Site:** Fort Fisher

**Date Made:** Circa 1860s

**Description:** (.1) naval cutlass found on the beach at Fort Fisher; (.2) Whitworth projectile from the battle at Gettysburg; (.3) Whitworth projectile from the Modern Greece Blockade runner; (.4) Surrender document for Confederate soldiers in North Carolina; 1865; (.5) fragment of flag that flew over Mound Battery at Fort Fisher; given to General Sherman after the battle; (.6) padlock recovered at the powder magazine inside the land face adjacent to battery no. 3; English import with a crown and “VR” stamped on keeper; (.7) parallel ruler; USN; 1862; (.8) book of psalms from blockade runner Minna; captured December 9 1863 by Circassian; (.9) rating badge; cotton; printed image of coxswain and boatswain ranking; (.10) rating badge; cotton fabric; printed image of captain of the tops ranking; (.11) rating badge; cotton fabric; printed image of Petty Officer rating; (.12) pocket knife; belonged to Pvt. William Henry May of the 17<sup>th</sup> NC; likely found near Sugar Loaf; (.13) Naval water cap fuze; 1862; engraved with “ORD” and image of an anchor; (.14) Naval water cap fuze; 1862; engraved with “ORD” and image of an anchor; remnants of paper still affixed in fuze hole; (.15) tent stake; possibly Confederate; found near the Hoke’s line at Sugar Loaf; (.16) Cribbage game board and six metal pieces; belonged to 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Clement F. S. Aimes of the 7<sup>th</sup> NH Volunteers, Co. C.; Carried by Aimes throughout the war and at the battle of Fort Fisher; (.17) Friction Primer quill; US Navy; (.18a-c) traveling shaving kit with razor strop and bone handle razor; (.19) pocket knife found at Mound Battery; cellulose handle; poor condition; (.20) light green glass pontil bottle; found at Kure Beach; (.21) Gimlet; naval artillery; used to clear vent hole on a gun; (.22) traveling officer’s ink well; stamped “7<sup>th</sup> CT” on front; (.23) traveling mirror; fold up compact style case; (.24) time fuze adaptor; fits spherical shell or case; CS. Copper; (.25) Percussion fuze; copper; Confederate; found at remains of one of the sea face batteries; (.26) Fuze; time fuze adapter for conical shell; CS. Brass; brown color; (.27) time fuze adapter; conical shell; CS. Copper; Green color; (.28a-b) (a) mess plate crafted out of a tin canteen; (b) tablespoon; recovered at Half Moon battery north of Fort Fisher; (.29) iron stake found at the remains of Mound Battery

**Reason for collecting & Potential Use:** Many of these items have provenance to the battle at Fort Fisher and will be used in the permanent exhibit in the new Visitor Center.

**Relevant holdings in current collections:** The site has different examples of fuzes, two other types of pocket knives, and other examples of sabers. The proposed acquisition does not contain repeats of any items already in the permanent collection.

DNCR Accessions Committee Agenda – Summer 2023

 <p>HST.2552.1</p>	 <p>HST.2552.16</p>
 <p>HST.2552.2</p>	 <p>HST.2552.17</p>
 <p>HST.2552.3</p>	 <p>HST.2552.18</p>
 <p>HST.2552.4</p>	 <p>HST.2552.19</p>
 <p>HST.2552.5</p>	 <p>HST.2552.20</p>

DNCR Accessions Committee Agenda – Summer 2023

 <p>HST.2552.6</p>	 <p>HST.2552.21</p>
 <p>HST.2552.7</p>	 <p>HST.2552.22</p>
 <p>HST.2552.8</p>	 <p>HST.2552.23</p>
 <p>HST.2552.9</p>	 <p>HST.2552.24</p>
 <p>HST.2552.10</p>	 <p>HST.2552.25</p>





HST.2552.11



HST.2552.26



HST.2552.12



HST.2552.27



HST.2552.13



HST.2552.28



HST.2552.14



HST.2552.29



HST.2552.15

**2. ) Receipt Number: HST.2563.1-4**

**Object Name:** (.1) Clock; (.2) Clock; (.3) Clock; (.4) Bible

**Donor:** Found in Collections. All found in storage on the third floor of the Capitol.

**Site:** State Capitol

**Date Made:** (.1) Circa 1900; (.2) circa early twentieth century (.3) circa early twentieth century (.4) 1830

**Description:** (.1) Clock; early twentieth century; light wood; labeled “The New Haven/ Clock Company/ Thirty Day;” Arabic numbers; 35.5” L; 15.5”W; 6”D. (.2) Clock; dark wood; tag notes that it has been repaired or can be repaired at the Clock Repair Shop in Raleigh; Arabic numbers; 34.5”L; 16”W; 5”D; (.3) Clock; Wood; detailed woodworking; scalloped detail on bottom; roman numerals on face; detached clock key; 36.5”L; 13”W; 6”D; (.4) Bible; American Society Bible; circa 1830; detached leather cover; poor condition; front cover depicts cross; interior front cover inscription reads “The Book upon which the Legislature and State Officers of North Carolina took their oaths of treason Raleigh, NC March 14<sup>th</sup>, 1865;” inside the back cover reads “Molly Vice 721 South Souder Avenue;” slip of paper found within back cover reads “Mrs. Molly Vice, 721 South Souder Avenue, received this Bible from Mrs. Carrie Halm. It is the book upon which the Legislature and State Officers of North Carolina took their oaths of treason in Raleigh, March 14, 1865;” 7.5”L; 4.3”W; 2”D.

**Reason for collecting & Potential Use:** (.1) This is one of the clocks that hung on the wall of the House Chamber when the General Assembly was in the building. It was removed from the wall and placed into storage after the Legislature moved out in 1961. (.2) This was one of the clocks that hung on the wall of the Senate chamber when the General Assembly was in the building. It was removed from the wall placed into storage after the Legislature moved out in 1961. It can be seen in various archive photos from the twentieth century. (.3) This is one of the clocks that hung on the wall of the Senate Chamber during the early twentieth century. It was removed from the wall and placed into storage after the Legislature moved out in 1961. It can be seen on the wall to the right in the 1915 photograph of the chamber. (.1-3) Once accessioned, the Capitol staff plans to hang the clocks back on the walls in their respective chambers. (.4) This bible has a potential connection to the Capitol and the end of the Civil War, although the referenced date & provenance are questionable. Supposedly, it is the Bible on which the “oaths of treason” were administered – potentially the official action of former Confederates at the end of the Civil War. The March 14<sup>th</sup>, 1865 date exhibits conflicting information. US troops were not in Raleigh until April of 1865 followed immediately by the official end of the Civil War. NC Legislature repealed articles of secession on October 18<sup>th</sup>, 1865, six months after the end of the war. The people whose names are inscribed inside of the bible – Carrie Halm (b. 1866 d.1962) , Molly Vice (b. 1885 d.1964) , and Thelma Figge (b. 1907 d. 2002), are all documented in Columbus, Ohio from the late nineteenth century to the mid to late twentieth century. According to the inscriptions, Carrie gave the bible to Molly who passed it on to her daughter Thelma. Carrie Halm was married to William Halm. William Halm’s father was Michael Halm, who received Civil War Pension for service in the 64<sup>th</sup> Ohio Infantry. The 64<sup>th</sup> Ohio infantry was not in North Carolina, but many other troops from Ohio were in North Carolina during the Civil War. Not necessarily related but worth noting that the North Carolina Bill of Rights ended up in Ohio at the hands of a Union soldier. It is unknown when the bible supposedly returned to the North Carolina. While it would be nearly impossible to corroborate the claims of the inscriptions and typed note in the bible, it is worthy of accessioning as the Capitol has historically accessioned many old books that were found in the building. If accessioned, the Capitol would not interpret the bible as the bible upon which any oaths were made by NC legislatures post-Civil War. However, the inscriptions in the bible, the passing down of the bible through generations and its mysterious “return” to the Capitol tells a story about collective memory and the historical significance of the Capitol building itself.

**Relevant holdings in current collections:** none.

HST.2563.1



HST.2563.2





HST.2563.3





HST.2563.4





**3. ) Receipt Number: HST.2557.1a-b, .2a-b**

**Object Name:** (.1a) Shoe; (.1b) Shoe; (.2a) Shoe stretcher/shoe form; (.2b) Shoe stretcher/shoe form

**Donor:** Mr. Reinhardt Dietz Wolfe Jr. & Mrs. Alice Wolfe

**Site:** Thomas Wolfe

**Date Made:** Circa 1930s

**Description:** (.1a-b) Black leather shoes; brown leather interior; leather soles; wood and rubber heels; maker’s mark “The Coward Shoe” stamped into both heels; nails missing from both heels; black cloth laces on right shoe; no laces on left shoe; masking tape inside right has inscription in blue ink “Thomas Wolfe shoes, given to his nephew R. Dietz Wolfe M.D. from Dixieland Asheville, N.C.,” masking tape inside of left shoe has ink inscription that reads “A pair of T. Wolfe’s shoes from “Dixieland” given to me after Tom’s death. R. Dietz Wolfe M.D. Thomas Wolfe’s nephew;” accretion of dirt and paint on bottoms of shoes; general wear and tear; overall fair to good condition; 13”L; 4.5” wide at ball of foot; 3.87” H at heel; (.2a-b) pair of steel shoe forms or shoe stretchers with red toe form pieces; plain steel spring and posterior; brand name “Pedor” stamped into posterior ends; “Made In Austria” stamped in underside of posterior ends; some rust and wear on edges; fair to good condition; 14”L;3.25”W at sole; 1.5”H at sole.

**Reason for collecting & Potential Use:** Thomas Wolfe wore these shoes which were given to his nephew, the donor, upon Wolfe’s death. These shoes would be featured in the exhibit, potentially both permanent and

temporary. Right now, at the site, Thomas Wolfe's suit is on display, so the shoes would currently be an addition to that part of the permanent exhibit at the site. The inscriptions on the masking tape inside of the shoes reference Dixieland, the name of the boardinghouse in Wolfe's novel *Look Homeward, Angel*, which is based on the real-life Old Kentucky Home. Upon acquisition, the Collections Branch would likely document and photograph the masking tape with inscriptions but remove it from the shoes and remediate any potential accretion within the shoes from the tape.

**Relevant holdings in current collections:** None.



**4. ) Receipt Number: HST.2533.1; .11a-d; .12**

**Object Name:** (.1) Sign; (.11a-d) Bottles, Medicine; (.12) Door

**Donor:** Found in collections

**Site:** Charlotte Hawkins Brown




**Date Made:** (.1) circa mid twentieth century; (.11a-d) circa 1960s; (.12) circa 1960s

**Description:** (.1) Sign; Double sided sign; cardboard; two holes with string looped through; one side reads "Infirmary;" one side reads "open;" coloring is faded; (.11a-d) Small green medicine bottles; various sizes; some with caps; from Gibsonville Drug Co. Inc.; (.11a) small round green bottle; no cap; white label reads "Gibsonville Drug Co. Inc." in blue font at top of label; black font reads "Miss Marsha Bates/ take one tablet morning and afternoon/ refill 1 Butisol;" (.11b) small round green bottle; no cap; white label reads "Gibsonville Drug Co. Inc." in blue font at top of label; black font reads "Palmer Memorial Institute/ once after meals for relief/ of intestinal spasms/ Donnatal tablets;" (.11c) round green bottle with white cap and white label; blue font on label reads "Gibsonville Drug Co. Inc.;" black font reads "Miss Marsha Bates/ take 1 tablet every 3/ to 4 hours as needed/ for headaches/ refill 1 2 Fiorinal;" (.11d) small round green bottle with white cap; blue font reads "Gibsonville Drug Co. Inc.," black font reads "9-25-1968/ Miss Linda Curtis/ take one tablet once or/ twice a day as needed/ for itching/ Temaril Refill 1;" (.12) Door; Bathroom door from girls bathroom; found in Galen Stone Hall; beige background with colorful painting of African American man; man has an Afro hairstyle and is wearing blue shorts; paint peeling at bottom; cracks in wood throughout entire door.

**Reason for collecting & Potential Use:** (.1) & (.11a-b) will be used to interpret the infirmary at Palmer Memorial Institute. (.12) The door was found in a former dormitory and will be used to interpret student life at PMI.

**Relevant holdings in current collections:** None.



<p>HST.2533.1</p>		
<p>HST.2533.11a-d</p>		
<p>HST.2553.12</p>		

5.) Receipt Number: NCTM.126.1-5

**Object Name:** (.1) Lantern, Inspecting; (.2) Lantern, Inspecting; (.3) Lantern, Signal; (.4) Lantern, Signal; (.5) Lantern, Signal

**Donor:** Mr. George Bame

**Site:** North Carolina Transportation Museum

**Date Made:** circa 1914-1940

**Description:** (.1-2) Dietz Acme Inspector lamps; with Dietz Fitzall globe; metal and glass; metal is magnetic; (.3-5) Three signal lanterns, each with a different colored glass, one clear, one red, and one blue; they are all Adlake Kero lanterns; stamped SRY (Southern Railway).

**Reason for collecting & Potential Use:** (.1-2) These lanterns were used by Henry L. Bame, a car inspector during the 1940s and 1950s at Spencer Shops. He would have used these to inspect the freight cars that were repaired in the Car Repair Shed, which is still standing onsite. This can be used to exhibit some of the different roles the



workers had, such as car inspector, which is not currently covered; (.3-5) These lanterns were used by Henry L. Bame, a car inspector during the 1940s and 1950s at Spencer Shops. These were used to mark cars, red for bad order (not to be used or that other trains needed to stop) and the blue (to indicate the car was currently being worked on and not to be moved), while the white lantern was used as a signal lantern to communicate to workers on trains to let them know how to proceed (stop, slow, back up, etc). These lanterns can be used to exhibit how the job of car inspector was performed, as well as how lanterns were used to signal to active trains.

**Relevant holdings in current collections:** (.1-2) The NCTM does have one inspector lantern in its collection, however the current one is missing parts, and we have no information about who used it. These ones are in better condition and have better provenance, and would likely make way for the removal of the existing lantern from the collection; (.3-5) While the NCTM does have numerous lanterns in its collection, the vast majority of those came from collectors, so we do not have information on the original users. These are also in fantastic condition. These being added to the collection would help the NCTM to tell the stories of the individuals who worked at Spencer Shops, as well as give the NCTM the option to remove some lanterns from its collection that may be in worse shape or lack specific history.



**6. ) Receipt Number: NCTM.127.1**

**Object Name:** Typewriter

**Donor:** Mr. Rick Reed

**Site:** North Carolina Transportation Museum

**Date Made:** 1933

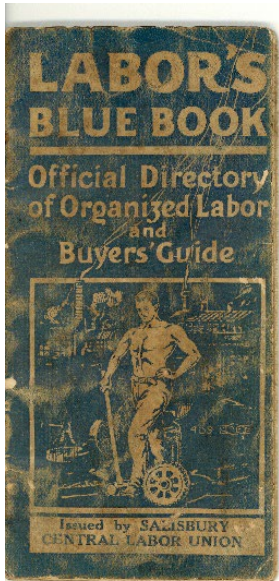
**Description:** Underwood Portable 4 Bank Typewriter; Serial No: 641477; with black case; wood and leather; with Piedmont Airlines Logo.

**Reason for collecting & Potential Use:** This typewriter was used by early Piedmont Airlines employees. Piedmont airlines was a North Carolina based airline from 1948-1989, that would transform from local to international service before being acquired by USAir.

**Relevant holdings in current collections:** While the NCTM does have a few typewriters, none are associated with an airline. Also, this typewriter represents a departure from the current Piedmont Airlines holdings, which consists of mostly uniforms and in-flight offering paraphernalia. This also would be one of the earlier Piedmont Airlines items in the collection and could easily be displayed within one of the Piedmont Airlines cases in the Roundhouse.



7. ) Receipt Number: NCTM.129.1



**Object Name:** Book

**Donor:** Mr. Bruce Essick

**Site:** NCTM

**Date Made:** 1925

**Description:** Labor's Blue Book Salisbury Official Directory of Organized Labor and Buyers Guide; Issued by Salisbury Central Labor Union

**Reason for collecting & Potential Use:** This publication lists the union leaders in and around the Salisbury area, many of whom worked at Spencer Shops, the building that houses the transportation museum today.

**Relevant holdings in current collections:** While the NCTM does not have a comprehensive list at any point that indicates who the leaders of the various unions are, most union material is specific to one union. This provides a snapshot across the various unions that worked at the Shops and could be displayed in the current exhibit about unions at the shops.



## Deaccessions:

### NC Museum of History

**1) Accession #:** 2017.104.5

**Object Name:** Hat box

**Source:** Deborah Henderson, Raleigh NC

**Date Made:** 1940-1960

**General Condition Assessment:** dirty, worn edges, some tears

**Historical Significance:** none

**Relevant holdings in current collections:** numerous hatboxes w/provenance

**Reason for deaccession & recommended disposition** was used by donor to store/protect a German WWII officer's hat – but the hat was not connected to this box, and it was not supposed to be accessioned, only the hat. Box can be physically disposed of.



**2) Accession #:** 1970.63.11 & .13

**Object Name:** two (2) postcards – features the ship USS *Michigan* (BB-27)

**Source:** transfer from The State Archives of NC, 1970 (Isaac London collection PC.1254)

**Date Made:** ca. 1913

**Historical Significance:** USS *Michigan* (BB-27) was built by NY Shipbuilding Corporation and commissioned in 1910. She spent her entire career in the Atlantic Fleet, participating in the Occupation of Vera Cruz in 1914 and escorting ships across the Atlantic during WWI as well as ferrying troops home in 1919. Per the terms of the 1922 Washington Naval Treaty, she and her sister ship USS *South Carolina* (the two largest battleships in the US Navy at the time) were decommissioned and scrapped in 1923.

**Relevant holdings in current collections:** n/a

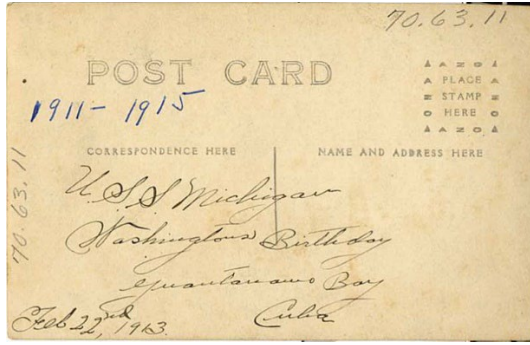
**Reason for deaccession & recommended disposition:** No evident NC connection – Isaac S. London (1885-1964), a newspaperman from Pittsboro, did not serve in WWI, his sons weren't old enough/born yet, and postcards are not addressed to anyone/anyplace in NC. (most other PC/photo in that collection are somewhere in NC) Transfer to Michigan Military Heritage Museum, Jackson MI.



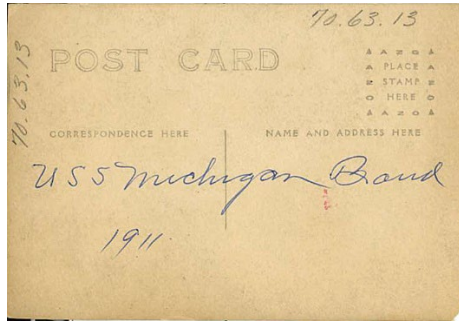
DNCR Accessions Committee Agenda – Summer 2023



.11



.13







**Deaccessions: NC Mountain Gateway Museum**



**1) Items from the Irving Zieman Collection of Miscellaneous Household Artifacts. This collection has no specific provenance.**

<p><b>Accession #:</b> 1966.66.58  <b>Object Name:</b> Dough Trough  <b>Source:</b> Irving Zieman  <b>Date Made:</b> 1850 – 1920  <b>Reason:</b> Poor condition and redundant  <b>Disposal:</b> Transfer to another museum or physical disposal</p>	
<p><b>Accession #:</b> 1966.66.237  <b>Object Name:</b> Horse Leg Splint  <b>Source:</b> Irving Zieman  <b>Date Made:</b> 1850 – 1920  <b>Reason:</b> Poor condition  <b>Disposal:</b> Transfer to another museum, add to Museum’s educational collection, or physical disposal</p>	
<p><b>Accession #:</b> 1966.66.386  <b>Object Name:</b> Weaver’s seat  <b>Source:</b> Irving Zieman  <b>Date Made:</b> 1850 – 1920  <b>Reason:</b> Poor condition and no loom to match  <b>Disposal:</b> Transfer to another museum or physical disposal</p>	
<p><b>Accession #:</b> 1966.66.590  <b>Object Name:</b> Doorstop  <b>Source:</b> Zieman collection  <b>Date Made:</b> 1900 - 1930  <b>Reason:</b> Poor condition  <b>Disposal:</b> Transfer to another museum or physical disposal</p>	
<p><b>Accession #:</b> 1966.66.613  <b>Object Name:</b> Box  <b>Source:</b> Irving Zieman  <b>Date Made:</b> 1850 – 1940  <b>Reason:</b> Poor condition  <b>Disposal:</b> Transfer to another museum or physical disposal</p>	

<p><b>Accession #:</b> 1966.66.680  <b>Object Name:</b> Gameboard  <b>Source:</b> Irving Zieman  <b>Date Made:</b> 1850 – 1920  <b>Reason:</b> Poor condition missing most of the pegs  <b>Disposal:</b> Transfer to another museum or physical disposal</p>	
<p><b>Accession#</b> 1966.66.840  <b>Object Name:</b> Doll Cradle  <b>Source:</b> Irving Zieman  <b>Date Made:</b> 1840-1940  <b>Reason:</b> Poor condition and redundant  <b>Disposal:</b> Transfer to another museum or physical disposal</p>	
<p><b>Accession#</b> 1966.66.1322  <b>Object Name:</b> Gong Part  <b>Source:</b> Irving Zieman  <b>Date Made:</b> 1840-1940  <b>Reason:</b> Poor condition and missing pieces  <b>Disposal:</b> Transfer to another museum or physical disposal</p>	

**2) Items from a Museum Collection of Miscellaneous Household Artifacts This collection has no specific provenance.**

<p><b>Accession #:</b> 1983.64.18  <b>Object Name:</b> Hetchel  <b>Source:</b> Museum collection (found in museum)  <b>Date Made:</b> 1850-1920  <b>Reason:</b> Poor condition and redundant  <b>Disposal:</b> Transfer to another museum or physical disposal</p>	
<p><b>Accession #:</b> 1983.64.19  <b>Object Name:</b> Plow Tool  <b>Source:</b> Museum Collection, unknown  <b>Date Made:</b> 1850 – 1920  <b>Reason:</b> Poor condition and redundant  <b>Disposal:</b> Transfer to another museum or physical disposal</p>	

<p><b>Accession #:</b> 1983.64.37 <b>Object Name:</b> Toy table <b>Source:</b> Museum Collection, unknown <b>Date Made:</b> 1900 - 1930 <b>Reason:</b> Poor condition and lacks a story to interpret it. <b>Disposal:</b> Transfer to another museum or physical disposal</p>	
<p><b>Accession #:</b> 1983.64.146 <b>Object Name:</b> Spoon <b>Source:</b> Museum collection (found in collection) <b>Reason:</b> Poor condition and rusty <b>Disposal:</b> Transfer to another museum or physical disposal</p>	

**North Carolina State Historic Sites**

Objects approved for deaccession by Historic Sites Collections Committee

**1.) Accession Number: 1980.180.62, .66, .67, .68, .69, .84, .85, .96, .97, .159, .287, .288, .291**

**Site:** Vance

**Source:** North Buncombe High School

**Object Name:** Bolsters & Mattresses

**General Condition Assessment:** (.62) and (.288) are in poor condition as they have been damaged by mice. The other bolsters and mattresses are in fair condition but need cleaning.

**Justification for Deaccession:** These bolsters and mattresses are reproductions that were sewn for and donated to the site by North Buncombe High School students in the 1960s. They are modern reproductions and should have never been accessioned into the permanent collection. All of the items are in fair condition except for (.62) and (.288) which have sustained damage from mice.

**Proposal for Disposition:** These mattresses and bolsters will be transferred to the teaching collection which is a more appropriate classification for them and gives the site more freedom with cleaning and storing the items. The mattress (.288) and bolster (.62) which have sustained damage from mice will be physically disposed of by site staff.

1980.180.62		note mice damage
1980.180.66		



1980.180.67;  
.69; .85; .159



1980.180.68



1980.180.84



1980.180.96



1980.180.97		
1980.180.287		
1980.180.288		
Note mice damage		

1980.180.291

