

DNCR Accessions Committee Agenda For the NC Historical Commission

Prepared For 6/18/2024 NCHC Meeting

Agenda Approved at the 6/6/2024 DNCR Acquisitions Meeting

*Reflects 3/13/2024, 4/10/2024 & 5/8/2024 NCMH Acquisitions Meetings
& 5/22/2024 NCSHS Acquisitions Committee Meeting*

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NC Museum of History

Reflects 3/13/2024, 4/10/2024 & 5/8/2024 NCMH Acquisitions Meetings

Proposed Accessions

1) Receipt #: R.6577.1-2

Object Name: 2 Identical IBMA Bluegrass Festival Posters

Donor: Katie Edwards

Date Made: 2013

Historical Significance: In 2013, the International Bluegrass Music Association (IBMA) moved their annual festival from Nashville to Raleigh, for what was supposed to be a 3-year run. Considered the largest urban bluegrass festival in the world, the move from Nashville was considered an outrage at the time in the bluegrass community but ended up becoming a huge success. In fact, Raleigh was the most successful home for the IBMA festival, bringing more than 200,000 people to downtown Raleigh and generating more than \$88 million in direct economic impact. While in Raleigh, the festival also created a model of both ticketed and free stages. Although it was only supposed to be 3 years, it lasted for twelve, until 2024, which will be the city's last hosting of the festival.

Relevant holdings in current collections: We have bluegrass instruments, but nothing from the modern era.

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: To add to our music, festival, and general popular culture collection.



2) Receipt # R.6685.1

Object Name: Quilt

Source: Donation, James and Myra Holmes

Date Made: circa 1900

Historical Significance: This “pine tree” pattern quilt set on point with triple sashing was made by Della Eugene Holland (5/5/1880–11/26/1976) in Iredell County ca. 1900. She signed the quilt “Della Holland / Olin / N. C.” From an affluent Iredell County family, Holland attended private boarding schools and Catawba College, taught in Iredell County schools, and married James L. Holmes in 1904. She had 7 children, 3 of whom outlived her, and was involved in a wide array of United Methodist and community organizations.

Relevant holdings in current collections: While we have other Iredell County quilts, we don't have another "pine tree" pattern bedcover. Further, this quilt has better provenance than many in our collection.

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: This quilt is in good condition and would be an excellent candidate for display in the new "Arts" exhibit.



(Detail of quilt with maker's signature)



(Images of quilt maker)



3) Receipt #: R.6683.1-6

Object Name: Paper items related to various NC social and political movements.

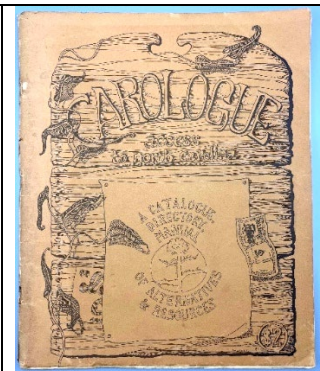
Donor: Carol Anderson

Receipt #: R.6683.1

Date Made: 1972

Historical Significance:

Two social justice activists based in the Triangle region of North Carolina published the "CAROLOGUE/ACCESS/TO NORTH CAROLINA" directory and manual in 1972 as a means of connecting progressive and Left-leading people across North Carolina. Each entry in the catalog provides a basic overview of a NC-based group, operation, site, or organization, along with a point of contact. Published during the US war in Vietnam, pre-*Roe v. Wade*, and during the Black Power era, the Carologue reflects a unique moment of social movement organizing in North Carolina. Featured groups in the Carologue of note include anti-war, draft resistance, and nonviolence groups, women's liberation groups, including those offering pregnancy counseling services during an era in which abortion was illegal, the Winston-Salem chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP),



(front)

which was the first BPP chapter in the US South, and groups in support of people understood at the time by many on the US Left as political prisoners, such as the Wilmington Ten.

Relevant holdings in current collections:

There are no anti-war items from the Vietnam War era currently in the collection. There are some twentieth century artifacts reflecting war-related protest during WWI and public opposition to the Gulf War. The collection does include protest items related to nonviolent activism, such as the Granville Nonviolent Action Team, which opposed a nuclear incinerator in Granville County in the early 1990s. The women’s liberation-related objects in the collection focus heavily on the ERA and moments of opposition and support for abortion access. The objects relating to abortion largely date from the period following *Roe v. Wade*. Finally, the objects representing the Black Power era are also limited, and we hold only a few items related to the history of the Winston-Salem chapter of the Black Panther Party.

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use:

The existence of the Carologue gives us a glimpse into the North Carolina Left during the early 1970s and highlights the ways that seemingly disparate groups were connected to one another. It shares a heightened moment of opposition to the US war in Vietnam, state clampdowns on Black Power organizing, and an upsurge in the women’s liberation movement. It also reflects an early moment in gay and lesbian activism in North Carolina, as many lesbian and gay rights and liberation groups, including campus groups, in the state had yet to form in 1972.

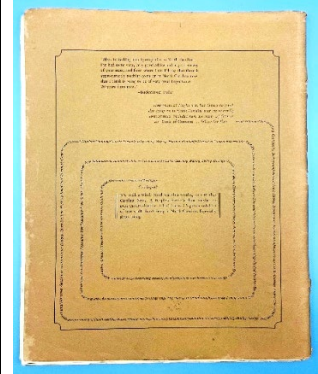
Receipt #: R.6683.2

Date Made: ca. 1982

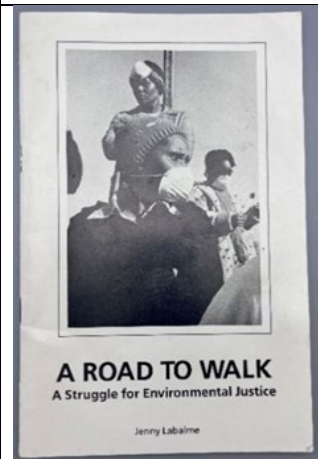
Historical Significance:

After a Raleigh company illegally dumped more than 30,000 gallons of PCB-laced oil along North Carolina roads in the northeastern part of the state in 1978, the State of NC under former Governor James Hunt with federal approval moved to transport and dump the toxic waste in a poor, majority African American area in Warren County. Residents and supporters from across the state filed lawsuits, held public hearings, and organized peaceful demonstrations against the negative impact of PCB chemicals on public and environmental health in the area. Finally, residents and their supporters made national headlines when, in September 1982, they staged nonviolent civil disobedience actions against the transport of toxic chemicals to the area outside of their homes, the first coordinated direct action against toxic dumping in US history. The grassroots organizing and actions surrounding the protest of the Warren County PCB landfill are remembered as the beginning of the national environmental justice movement.

The author of this booklet, Jenny Labalme, was a student at Duke University during the protests and took a series of photographs documenting the Fall 1982 actions against the PCB landfill in Warren County. After college, Labalme published this booklet to tell the story about the protests that marked the beginning of the US environmental justice movement. After graduation, Labalme built a career as a photojournalist and nonprofit leader in support of young journalists. This booklet belonged to the donor, Carol Anderson, who participated in the Warren County protests and was arrested twice as part of the direct actions to stop the dumping of the toxic materials.



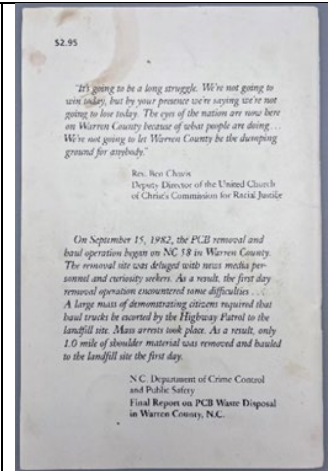
(back)



(front)

Collecting notes: The main objects in the collection related to the history of the environmental justice movement are part of the Granville Nonviolent Action Team collection, from a grassroots campaign in 1990 against a nuclear incinerator in Granville County.

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use:
 This booklet, when it was created, aimed to preserve the memory and the history of the Warren County protests from the perspective of one allied participant. It tells the story of the protests through images and reflects white student and activist solidarity with the residents of Warren County organizing to protect their health and safety. The campaign in Warren County has been nationally recognized as the birthplace of the US environmental justice movement. Additionally, NC civil rights leader Benjamin Chavis coined the term “environmental racism” in reference to the dumping of toxic materials in a poor, majority Black area of the state. In 2022, the Environmental Protection Agency made a symbolic announcement in Warren County that the federal government would distribute \$3 billion to underserved communities impacted by pollution under the EPA’s new Office of Environmental Justice and External Civil Rights. This booklet would help broaden the scope of the story of environmental justice organizing in our collections, with a focus on a pivotal movement in North Carolina’s environmental and social movement history.



(back)



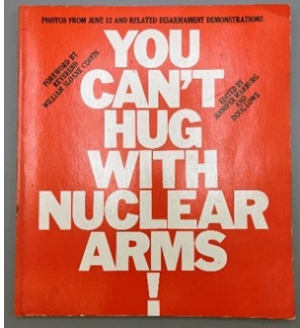
Receipt #: R.6683.3
Object Name: Shadow Project poster, Durham, NC
Date Made: 1985
Historical Significance:


The 1985 Shadow Project was an International Day of Action on the fortieth anniversary of the US atomic bombing of the Japanese city of Hiroshima (as well as that of Nagasaki, which occurred three days later) that marked the conclusion of World War II. The Shadow Project started with a small group of New York City-based activists connected to the nuclear freeze campaign in 1982, during a renewed, late-Cold War-era nuclear arms race between the US under Ronald Reagan and the Soviet Union. Participants in the action used non-permanent paint to stencil the shape of human silhouettes on the ground throughout the city, representing the photographic images of people who were vaporized in Hiroshima during the atomic blast, leaving only an outline of their shadows etched into the pavement. The project grew in the years that followed and, in 1985, recorded more than 10,000 participants from cities all over the world. This poster shows that Durham, North Carolina was one of those cities. The donor helped to organize the action and remembers painting human silhouettes in places throughout the city on the day of the anniversary.

Relevant holdings in current collections:
 While we have many items in the collection related to the history of the US atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, we have few from an anti-nuclear weapons perspective. We have no artifacts directly relating to North Carolina-based organizing opposing nuclear weapons. However, archival records of such organizing, such as the nuclear freeze campaign of the 1980s, reflect North Carolinians’ involvement in anti-nuclear protest.



<p>Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: This poster speaks to the history of local activism in North Carolina against nuclear weapons during the Reagan administration, before the end of the Cold War and the attenuation of heightened nuclear tensions later in the 1980s. It also highlights the presence of International Shadow Project participation in North Carolina and the US South.</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6683.4 Object Name: NC WARN yard sign. Date Made: ca. 1998-2003 Historical Significance: This yard sign was part of a campaign led by NC WARN, an environmental justice group founded in 1988, against the storage of high-level nuclear waste at the Shearon Harris Nuclear Power Plant. Shearon Harris became fully operational in 1987. Just over a decade later, Carolina Power & Light (CP & L), which soon became Progress Energy, rolled out a plan in 1998 to create a high-level nuclear waste storage site at Shearon Harris—the largest in the country. Under the new plan, nuclear waste or “spent fuel rods” from CP & L nuclear facilities was shipped to Shearon Harris for storage in cooling pools. NC WARN, with support from local governments, NC newspapers, and Orange County commissioners, organized public and scientific hearings about the storage project and the safety risks it posed to NC residents in the potential fallout zone of a nuclear accident. After a five-year campaign in opposition to the nuclear waste storage site, with public support from celebrities including Bonnie Rait and Jackson Browne, the September 11th attacks in 2001 exposed the vulnerability of commercial and government sites to potential attack, and Progress Energy decided to reverse course on its storage program at Shearon Harris in 2003. Relevant holdings in current collections: We have several items connected to the history of the Granville Nonviolent Action Team and residents’ fight against a nuclear incinerator in Granville County in 1990, as well as items related to the nuclear industry, but we do not have anything connected to the history of NC WARN or the campaign against the nuclear storage site at Shearon Harris in the late 1990s and early 2000s. Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: This sign reflects a piece of the history of the environmental justice movement in North Carolina. NC WARN was involved in several other high-profile environmental justice cases in NC, like the five-year campaign against a hazardous waste incinerator affecting 21 sites across the state that was proposed in 1988 by former Governor James Martin. It was also involved in advocacy efforts at a later stage of the famous toxic PCB roadside dumping and grassroots campaign against the state’s removal of the toxic materials to a majority African American area in Warren County in the late 1970s and early 1980s under former Governor James Hunt. NC WARN worked with Warren County residents to secure state funding for the \$18 million decontamination of the Warren County PCB dump site, completed in late 2003.</p>	

<p>Receipt #: R.6683.5 Object Name: Triangle Lesbian and Gay Pride t-shirt Date Made: 1986 Historical Significance: This is a t-shirt worn by the donor in the 1986 Triangle Lesbian and Gay Pride march. In June 1986, between 600 and 1,000 people from across the North Carolina Triangle and beyond participated in a march in Durham to celebrate lesbian and gay community and champion gay rights. This was the first annual Triangle Pride march, and the second ever lesbian and gay Pride march in the Triangle. The first was a vigil after the anti-gay murder of Ronald “Sonny” Antonevitch in 1981, “Our Day Out.” The mayor of Durham, Wib Gulley, had declared an “anti-discrimination week” in June 1986, specifically opposing discrimination against lesbian and gay-identified people. In response, a right-wing Christian group organized a campaign to recall Gulley. Lesbian and gay people and their supporters in Durham coordinated a “no-recall” campaign, and the recall petition failed. Pride 1986 organizers and participants saw the defeat of the recall as a victory for lesbian and gay rights. Relevant holdings in current collections: Currently, most of the items in our collection related to North Carolina LGBTQ history date from the 21st century, including objects connected to the campaigns against Amendment 1, passed in 2012 as an amendment to the constitution recognizing only heterosexual marriage as a legitimate partnership in the eyes of the state, and House Bill 2, which banned local anti-discrimination ordinances and required people to use the public restroom that corresponded to their sex assigned at birth. This artifact would add to an aspect of the collection that tells the story of the beginnings of LGBTQ organizing in NC. It would also be one of the only 3-D LGBTQ objects in the collection. Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: This t-shirt tells the story of an important moment in North Carolina’s LGBTQ history, a story that is currently underrepresented in our collection.</p>	  <p>(detail on shirt)</p>
<p>Receipt #: R.6683.6 Object Name: <i>You Can't Hug with Nuclear Arms</i> book by Jenny Warburg Date Made: 1982 Historical Significance: The national rally in New York City against nuclear weapons, on June 12, 1982, was, at the time, the largest one-day protest in US history, with one million people in attendance. The rally coincided with the UN Special Session on Disarmament. Durham-based freelance photographer Jenny Warburg documented the protests, including North Carolina-based participants in the “Blockade the Bombmakers” direct action, in which teams of activists blockaded the entrances of the UN Missions of five nuclear powers. Close to 1,700 people were arrested during the June 14, 1982, action. One group of blockade participants from North Carolina photographed and featured in this book dubbed themselves the “Jesse Helms brigade,” after long-time conservative US Senator from North Carolina, Jesse Helms. The early 1980s under former US President Ronald Reagan were marked by a nuclear arms race with the Soviet Union. Many Americans believed the country was on the brink of nuclear war.</p>	 <p>(Front of book)</p>

<p>Jenny Warburg is a Durham-based freelance photographer, activist, and former social worker who has documented North Carolina activism on both the political Left and Right for decades. Her work has been featured in numerous national publications, including the <i>New York Times</i>, <i>Time</i>, <i>Newsweek</i>, <i>People</i>, and <i>Rolling Stone</i>.</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections:</p> <p>While the history of nuclearism and nuclear war appears in our collection, particularly through artifacts relating to Col. Thomas W. Ferebee, the North Carolina-based bombardier on the Enola Gay, which dropped an atomic bomb on the Japanese city of Hiroshima on August 6, 1945, the museum currently has no items directly related to North Carolinians’ organized protest against nuclear weapons.</p> <p>Reason for Collecting & Potential Use:</p> <p>This book highlights North Carolinians’ participation in anti-nuclear organizing and action during the Reagan-era of the late-Cold War, an underrepresented history in the museum’s collection. It also highlights the work of long-time North Carolina-based freelance photographer and activist Jenny</p>	 <p>(Back Cover)</p>
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4) Receipt #R.6641.1-2

Object Name: Blazer and Photograph

Source: Clement “Fig” Jones

Date Made: c.1970s.

Historical Significance: Signature red blazer worn by Clement “Fig” Jones, ca. 1970s – 2023. “Fig” Jones (born 9 June 1941-) is a native of Lenoir Co., NC. Jones is a charter member of the African American Music Trail of Eastern North Carolina.

Jones is not only a musician, but also known as a “Chitlin’ Circuit” comedian (Think Pig Meat Markham, also with NC roots). During many musical tours through the Chitlin’ Circuit from the late 1950s to the 1970s, Jones was also the hype man and travel band member for other musicians like James Brown; Otis Redding; and Gordon Rosco.

Fig Jones also recorded a top 10 hit with Doris Troy “Just One Look”. In 1963, [Doris Troy](#) scored her only hit on the U.S. [Billboard Hot 100](#) chart with "Just One Look". The song spent 14 weeks on the *Billboard* Hot 100, peaking at No. 10,^[6] while reaching No. 3 on *Billboard's* [Hot R&B Singles](#) chart,^[7]

Fig Jones grew up in segregated Kinston, NC on the same block as Maceo and Melvin Parker. Nat Jones, the Parker Brothers, Robert “Dick” Knight, and Levi Raspberry (all Kinstonians) formed the core of the remade James Brown Orchestra. Fig Jones remained in eastern North Carolina, performing with various touring artists.

Today Fig Jones is affectionately known as “The Mayor of Pink Hill (NC)”. When driving on highway 11 between Duplin and Lenoir Counties, you will also see the billboard featuring Fig Jones in the red blazer.

Most recently Fig Jones has come full circle having been featured in the Chitlin Circuit re-enactments- a byproduct of the 2015 North Carolina Museum of History exhibit *Hey America! Eastern North Carolina and the Birth of Funk*. In fact, Mr. Jones also has offered the original autographed photo signed “*Born Free to the ‘World’ May 11- 2000/23 Chitlin Circuit, Kinston, NC.*” Mr. Jones officially retired the “Red Blazer” at this event, along with the original iconic photograph showing him donning the blazer in the collard greens patch.

Relevant holdings in current collections: The MOH has other artifacts related to the African American Music Trail of North Carolina. However, “Fig” Jones’ signature red blazer will be the first clothing item in that collection. The MOH does have other clothing items from the 1970.

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: These items will fit well into the African American collection; clothing and fashion; and, of course, music history.



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5) Receipt # R.6394.1-31

Object Name: Portrait of Col. Henry M. Shaw, 8th NC State Troops and his Lap Desk

Source: donation – Mark Shaw, Stafford VT

Date Made: 1870 (frame is 1980s and will not be retained) Lap Desk is 1850-1860 and contains contents.

Historical Significance: Henry Marchmore Shaw (20 Nov. 1819 – 1 Feb. 1864), physician, Congressman, and Confederate officer, was born in Newport, RI. His parents were John Allen and Betty Marchmore Shaw. The Shaw family moved to NC after suffering severe financial losses. Young Shaw was fortunate to have a benefactor, Dr. G.C. Marchant, who allowed Shaw to study in his office and later financed his medical education at the University of PA, where Shaw received his medical degree in 1838. After graduation Shaw began a medical practice in Indiantown, Currituck Co. He also became active in politics. In 1851 he was elected as a Democrat to the state Senate. In 1853 Shaw defeated Col. David Outlaw for the seat from the first congressional district. Shaw's opponent in 1855 was Robert Treat Paine, who defeated Shaw. However, Shaw was reelected to the 35th Congress in 1857.

Shaw represented Currituck County at the Secession Convention of 1861, where he strongly favored NC's secession from the Union. On 16 May 1861 he was appointed Colonel of the 8th Regiment, North Carolina Troops. Organized at Camp Macon in Warren Co. on 14 Sept. 1861, the 8th was first ordered to Roanoke Island, where Shaw assumed command. On 8 Feb. 1862 the regiment was captured by Federal troops commanded by Gen. Ambrose Burnside. The prisoners were taken to Elizabeth City and paroled on 21 Feb., but Shaw was not exchanged until 10 Nov. 1862 at Aiken's Landing, Va. At Camp Mangum the 8th Regiment reorganized in September 1862. Shaw reassumed command after his exchange, and the regiment was attached to Gen. Thomas Clingman's brigade. Shaw was present with the regiment until the skirmish at Batchelder Creek, near New Bern, 1 Feb. 1864, where he was killed. After Shaw's death, Lt. Col. J.M. Whitson assumed command of the

regiment. Shaw was buried at Shawboro in Currituck Co. This portrait was the image used in the chapter on the 8th NCST in Walter Clark’s NC regimental histories.

Relevant holdings in current collections: The Museum has Shaw’s frock coat (1914.236.9); pen used by Shaw to sign Ordinance of Secession (1914.364.1)

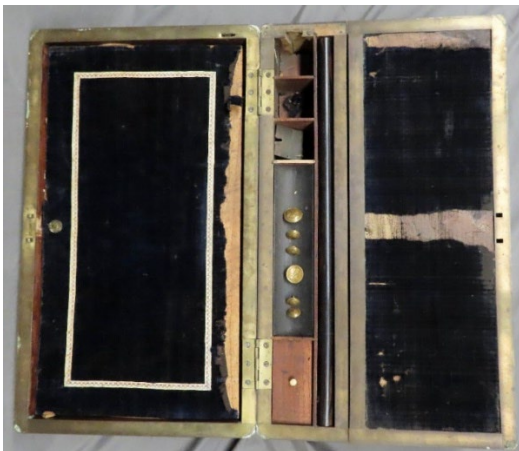
Reason for collecting & Potential Use: Shaw voted for NC’s secession and was in command at the Battle of Roanoke Island – use to illustrate Shaw and the Civil War in NC.



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Lap Desk open to show some of the contents

6) Receipt # R.6679.1-7






Object Name: Collection contains US Military Academy and US military uniforms and equipment.



Source: donation – LTC William Trivette, Greensboro NC

Historical Significance: Belonged to William Trivette (1948-) of Albemarle, NC, USMA 1970. Trivette graduated from Albemarle High School in 1966 and matriculated at the US Military Academy, graduating in 1970. He served with the 82nd AB, 2nd ID, and 5th Special Forces Group, in Italy, Korea, and Ft Bragg, before going to law school and transferring to the Judge Advocate General’s Corps. While with JAG he served in Colorado, Texas, Germany, and at the Pentagon. Trivette retired in 1993 as a lieutenant colonel and moved to Greensboro, where he opened a private law practice. He met his wife Paula, an Army nurse, while at law school in San Antonio. Both of their sons – Evan and Eric – attended West Point also and both serve in the Army currently. Trivette is president of the West Point Society of the Piedmont.

Relevant holdings in current collections: no other USMA uniforms with NC provenance

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: use in new military exhibit to illustrate USMA/82nd AB/Ft Bragg/JAG Corps

<p>Receipt # R.6679.1 Object Name: US Military Academy (USMA) full dress uniform coatee & trousers Date Made: 1960s Belonged to Willam Trivette (1948-)</p>	 A photograph of a grey USMA full dress uniform. It includes a coatee with gold buttons and a pair of grey trousers with a black belt.
<p>Receipt # R.6679.2 Object Name: USMA dress jacket & trousers Date Made: 1960s Belonged to Willam Trivette (1948-)</p>	 A photograph of a grey USMA dress jacket and a pair of grey trousers with a black belt.
<p>Receipt # R.6679.3 Object Name: US Army dress green uniform – coat, trousers, cap, shirt, belt, JAG insignia Date Made: 1970s Belonged to Willam Trivette (1948-)</p>	 A photograph of a US Army dress green uniform set, including a jacket, a shirt, a belt, and a cap.
<p>Receipt # R.6679.4 Object Name: US Army OG-507 fatigue jacket & trousers, Spec Forces insignia Date Made: 1970s Belonged to Willam Trivette (1948-)</p>	 A photograph of a US Army OG-507 fatigue jacket and a pair of OG-507 trousers.
<p>Receipt # R.6679.5 Object Name: US Army M-1 helmet w/liner. Date Made: 1960s/1970s Belonged to Willam Trivette (1948-)</p>	 A photograph of a US Army M-1 helmet with a chin strap.

<p>Receipt # R.6679.6 Object Name: US Army parachute static line Date Made: 1960s/70s Belonged to Willam Trivette (1948-)</p>	
<p>Receipt # R.6679.7 Object Name: US Army dress green uniform – coat, trousers, hat, shirt, 82nd AB insignia Date Made: 2000s Historical Significance: Belonged to Evan Trivette (1980-), USMA 2002. Trivette is the son of LTC William Trivette. He was born at Ft Carson CO while his parents were stationed there. He graduated from West Point in 2002 and went into the infantry, serving with the 82nd AB. He then went to medical school and transferred to the Medical Corps and was stationed at Ft Hood TX and is currently at Womack Army Hospital, Ft Bragg.</p>	

7) Receipt # R.6680.1-7

Object Name: Collection of Seymour Johnson Air Force Base-related items.

Source: donation – Brook Proctor, Wendell NC

Date Made: 1990

General Condition Assessment: worn edges/corners from use but very good

Value Estimate: \$5

Historical Significance: Seymour Johnson AFB was originally established in April 1942 as HQ, Technical Training School, USAAF. The previously un-named Goldsboro airport had been designated by the US government in 1940 as essential for national defense. In October 1942 the base was officially renamed Seymour Johnson Field in honor of Navy pilot Lt. Seymour Johnson, a native of Goldsboro who died in a crash in Maryland in March 1941, making it the only USAAF/USAF base named after a naval officer. The base was originally a training facility for Aviation Cadets who would be bomber mechanics. That mission was enlarged several times during the war, and it eventually served as a training base for pilots learning to fly the P-47 Thunderbolt and later as a staging area for aviation personnel being reassigned from Europe to CONUS or the Pacific. For several months after the end of the war it served as a separation center until de-activated in May 1946. The base was re-opened in 1956 and it has been home to the 4th Fighter Wing since late 1957. Units based at SJAFB have been involved in the Cuban Missile Crisis, seizure of USS *Pueblo*, Vietnam War, and Desert Shield & Desert Storm.

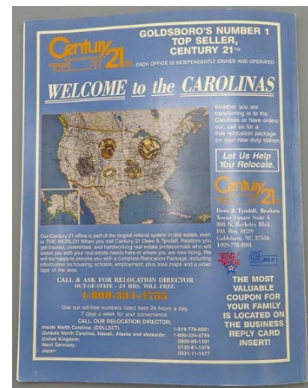
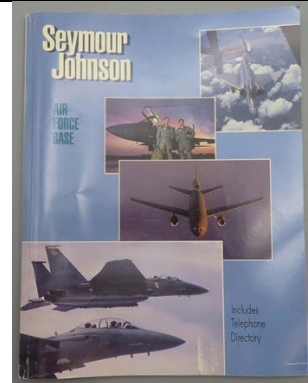
Relevant holdings in current collections: nothing from this base

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: use in military exhibit to represent SJ AFB and/or Desert Shield/Storm

Receipt # R.6680.1

Object Name: Seymour Johnson AFB directory/phone book

Date Made: 1990

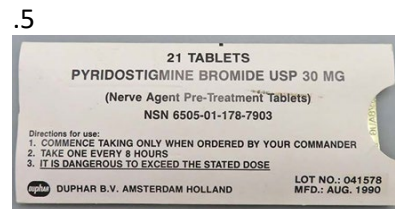
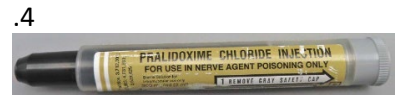


Receipt # R.6680.2-.5

Object Name: Anti-chemical weapons treatments (2 atropine shots, 1 pralidoxime chloride shot, 1 package pyridostigmine bromide tablets)

Date Made: ca. 1990

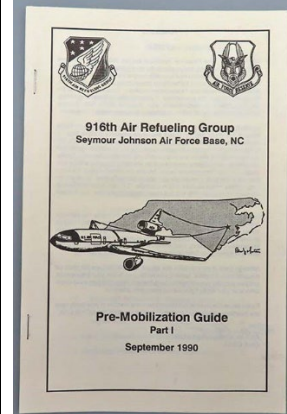
Historical Significance: Issued to SSgt Michael T. Proctor, USAFR, 916th Air Refueling Wing (based at Seymour Johnson AFB) for his deployment during Desert Shield/Storm. Iraqi forces used chemical weapons during the Iran-Iraq War (1980-1988) as well as several instances against civilians. It was feared by US military planners that Iraqi forces might use them against coalition forces during Desert Storm and thus preventative measures such as these were issued to personnel sent to the Middle East. It is believed that “Gulf War Syndrome” or “Gulf War Illness” was actually caused by exposure to sarin, resulting from pre-emptive strikes against Iraq’s chemical weapons production and storage facilities.



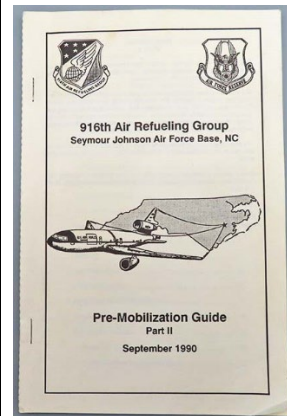
Receipt # R.6680.6&.7

Object Name: 916th Air Refueling Group pre-mobilization guides (2) Issued to SSgt Michael T. Proctor, USAFR, 916th Air Refueling Wing (based at Seymour Johnson AFB) for his deployment during Desert Shield/Storm.

Date Made: 1990



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8) Receipt # R.6701.1

Object Name: Confederate drum major hat plume, George H Wearn, 13th NC

Source: Donation – Mecklenburg Historical Association

Date Made: ca. 1861

Historical Significance: George Henry Wearn (1834-1898) was born on May 30, 1834, in the Paw Creek community of Mecklenburg Co. to gold miner Richard Henry Wearn and his wife Henrietta Thomson Wearn. The younger Wearn was a farmer and married Mary E. McDonald on March 6, 1856, with whom he had 6 children. Wearn enlisted in the “Ranlesburg Rifles,” which became Co. B, 3rd NC Volunteers (later the 13th NC Infantry), in August 1861 and was almost immediately detailed to the regimental band, becoming its chief musician. He served with the 13th until Appomattox except for a period in March 1864 when he was detached for unspecified duty at Gen. Hospital #9 in Richmond. After the war he became a carriage maker in Charlotte and his obituary noted him as “one of Mecklenburg’s best citizens.” He died at his daughter’s house in Charlotte March 18, 1898, and is buried in Elmwood Cemetery in Charlotte. His house still stands, although *severely* encroached upon by modern development, NW of Charlotte adjacent to Tuckaseegee Park.

Relevant holdings in current collections: several Civil War musical instruments and other items related to musicians, but no hat plumes; flag of 13th NC and some of Col. [Gen.] Scales’s items.

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: nothing similar in collection, use to expand holdings re CW musicians and 13th NC.



9) Receipt #: R.6648.2

Object Name: Family photograph (photograph only, mat will not be retained due to condition)

Donor: Mary Harriett Walton

Date Made: 1915

Historical Significance: This photograph pictures the Hunter family, a white farming family living in Neuse River Township, northeast of Raleigh in Wake County, in 1915. It pictures the family, including two parents and five children, in front of their home on the farm where they worked in Neuse. At this time, Neuse was a farming community comprised of white and Black families, renters, and owners. The Hunter family was not able to purchase their farm until the father, Ector Hunter, was in his forties, sometime around when this photograph was taken.

This is the family of the donor, Harriett Walton. Ms. Walton's mother was the youngest child pictured in the photograph—Ruby Mae Hunter Walton. The donor recalls that the family farmed cotton, but that her grandfather, Ector Hunter, became sick and moved the family to the city (from Rocky Mount to Kinston to Burlington), perhaps after falling on hard times. Ector Hunter died of heart failure in Burlington when he was 60. His wife, Harriette Hunter, now widowed, moved in with her 28-year-old son, Thomas Hunter, who rented a house in Burlington. A 20-year-old Ruby Hunter moved in with them as well, working as an inspector at the local hosiery mill. The area that they lived in housed many white families who worked at the hosiery mill. Harriette Hunter died at age 73 while living with her eldest son, Wiley Fox Hunter, and his family and brothers-in-law in Raleigh. Wiley Hunter worked as a plumber for Wake County and rented his home in a working class, white and Black neighborhood. Harriette Hunter's eldest daughter, Nettie Hunter Nolan, had earlier died in Kinston of pneumonia at age 26. Harriett Walton recalls that her family had attended the Baptist church in Neuse.

Relevant holdings in current collections: While we have several photographs of North Carolina farms from 1900-20 in our collection, none have as strong a provenance as this photo. Most of our existing photographs from this period come from a 1950s transfer from the NC Dept. of Agriculture, and little information exists about any people in the photos. One group of photos in the collection from this period comes from Polk County, NC, which

are part of the museum's large Jackson family farm collection. Those photos have a better provenance, but still little is known about the individuals in the photographs. The collection currently contains no objects from Neuse Township.

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: It is helpful to have some ready access to photographs to incorporate into exhibits, and this one depicts life for a white NC farming family trying to make ends meet in 1910s rural North Carolina. Because the photo has a strong provenance, we also know that the family moved to the city within roughly a decade of this photo being taken, due to illness and emerging opportunities for employment in NC cities. It could be used to interpret migration from rural to urban centers during a period of economic transition in the early 20th century, demonstrated, for example, by Ruby Mae Hunter Walton's employment in a Burlington hosiery mill by 1930, when she was 20 years old. In this photograph, Ruby Hunter Walton (b. 1910) is pictured at the age of five, bottom row, second from right. She is the mother of the donor.



10) Receipt # R.6424.1 & 3

Object Name: Miscellaneous Collection (Medal, Ballot)

Source: donation – Charles L. Smith III, Raleigh NC

Receipt # R.6424.1

Object Name: 81st Division reunion medal - 1920

Date Made: 1920

Historical Significance: The 81st "Wildcat" Division was formed in August 1917 primarily from draftees from North Carolina and Tennessee, but later men from other Southeastern states were added to its ranks. The division was organized and trained at Camp Jackson outside of Columbia SC. The division deployed to France in August 1918 and participated in the closing offensives of WWI and was one of the American divisions that fought right up until the Armistice on 11 November, suffering several hundred casualties that morning before the cessation of hostilities. The division returned to the U.S. in June 1919 and inactivated later that month. The 81st veterans held their first reunion in Columbia in 1920 and all attendees were given one of these medals but unfortunately it is not known to whom this one belonged.

Relevant holdings in current collections: No examples of 81st Div from this or any reunion of theirs. (We do have several reunion medals from the 30th Div.)

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: do not have any veterans/reunion items among our 81st Div WWI items; can be used in military exhibit to illustrate post-WWI veterans organizations.



Receipt #: R.6424.3

Object Name: 1908 North Carolina Democratic primary ballot (a) and tally sheet (b) (objects are stapled together)

Donor: Charles Lee Smith, III

Date Made: 1908

General Condition Assessment: good overall, with some yellowing and tears, especially near the creases; the metal staple appears tarnished.

Value Estimate: \$50

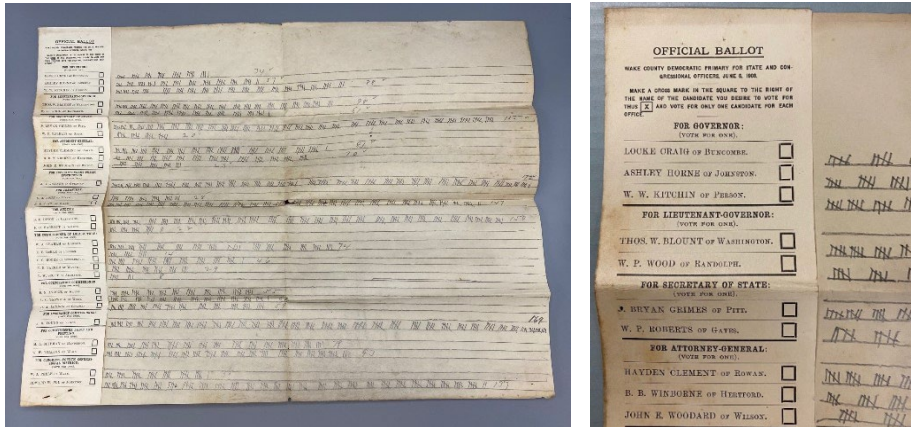
Historical Significance: This unmarked ballot would have been used by white male Wake County voters in North Carolina in the June 6, 1908, Democratic primary election for state and congressional offices. The hand-marked tally sheet reflects those who received the most Wake County votes in the primary. This election took place just ten years after the 1898 election in North Carolina, the year of the Democratic Party's return to power in the state, backed by a virulent white supremacist campaign, racial terror perpetrated by groups like the Red Shirts, and widespread voter intimidation. The Democrats seized power from the 1890s Fusion government, created from a coalition of Black and white Republicans and Populists. The 1908 election also took place in the early years following the 1900 disenfranchisement amendment to the state's constitution—another outcome of white supremacist voter intimidation—which restricted the right to vote in North Carolina, especially for African American men, through the institution of a poll tax and a literacy test, along with a "grandfather clause," exempting many undereducated white men from the literacy requirement.

Two of the 1908 candidates for North Carolina governor, William Walton Kitchin and Locke Craig, were part of this new wave of Democratic leadership in North Carolina that leveraged the ideology and violent practice of white supremacy for political gain. Craig was directly involved with the 1898 white supremacy campaign with Charles Aycock and Furnifold Simmons, and Kitchin's brother, long-serving US Congressman Claude Kitchin, was a well-known Red Shirt. W.W. Kitchin won the gubernatorial primary and the governorship, though the vote at the Democratic state convention of 1908 in Charlotte was hotly contested between Kitchin and Craig. Locke Craig assumed the NC governorship in 1913.

It is notable that this ballot is also an example of the early use of the Australian paper ballot in North Carolina, a voting technology (simple by late-20th century standards) that allowed voters to make a mark next to the candidate of their choosing. This style of ballot first appeared in the US in the late-19th century and did not become legalized as the sole type of ballot in North Carolina until 1929. Another point of note is that this ballot does not reflect the election of US senators, which were still appointed by the General Assembly at this time.

Relevant holdings in current collections: While we have several ballots from the early 20th century, we have none connected to this election or any early-20th century Democratic Party primary. Our ballot for the 1900 constitutional amendment was transferred to the State Archives. The Republican Party mostly did not hold a primary election until after 1915, when the legislature passed the Primary Elections Act. We have a few ballot boxes that could date from this time period that could potentially be paired with this ballot for exhibition.

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: This ballot (a) could be used to interpret North Carolina voting rights history, as well the history of race and racism in the state. In addition to sharing the stories of the gubernatorial candidates, it could be used to demonstrate the practice of the “white primary,” in which a combination of party procedures and legislative tactics restricted the ability to vote in the Democratic primary to white men, and especially to white men with access to financial resources. It could also be used to illustrate that, given the Democratic party’s stranglehold on power after the 1900 disenfranchisement amendment, North Carolina’s electoral races during Jim Crow were decided in the primary. The tally sheet (b) is useful in showing how county-level vote counts were recorded in the Democratic primary during this time.



Detail of ballot

11) Receipt # R.6687.1

Object Name: WWII panoramic photo, 416th Engineer Co., Camp Sutton

Source: donation – Stephanie Hays, Garden Plain KS (via Kansas African American Museum)

Date Made: 1943

Historical Significance: Camp Sutton opened in March 1942 at Monroe, NC, one of several temporary training bases established in NC during WWII, named for Frank H. Sutton of Monroe, who was shot down and killed Dec. 7, 1941, at Tobruk, Libya, while serving with the Royal Canadian Air Force. The base comprised some 2,300 acres and served as a training facility for more than 13,000 engineers until it deactivated in January 1945. In addition to its training facilities, it also served as a POW camp for several hundred German prisoners, who did not leave the camp until 1946 – one year *after* it officially closed. Approximately 50 units trained at the camp, including several African American units. Like all US military facilities at that time, the camp was segregated and race relations at times were strained to say the least, not just among the troops but also with the local civilian population.

The 416th Engineer Company converted to a bulldozer company and served in Europe for approx. the last year of the war.

Relevant holdings in current collections: one photo (1947.44.1.245) of 3 men, possibly from this unit, working w/a bulldozer at Camp Sutton ca. 1943; two Camp Sutton souvenir pillowcases (2014.40.1, 2023.36.62)

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: A very rare photo of a WWII African American US Army unit at NC training base; use in military exhibit to illustrate black troops at Camp Sutton



(Detail of photo)

12) Receipt # R.6689.1

Object Name: Carte De Visite image of Sgt Gilbert H. Bates, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery

Source: gift – Donation from the NCMH Foundation

Date Made: 1868

Historical Significance: Gilbert H. Bates (1836-1917) was born in New York and was living as a farmer near Albion, Wisconsin, at the outbreak of the Civil War. He served in Battery H, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery during the war, rising to the rank of sergeant. The battery served in the Washington DC defenses for the duration of its existence, mustering out in June 1865.

Two years after the war, Bates was discussing the conflict with one of his neighbors. His friend was adamant that “the Southerners are rebels yet. They are worse now than they were during the war. They hate the Union flag. No man dare show that flag anywhere in the South except in the presence of our soldiers.” To this Bates replied, “You are mistaken. I can carry that flag myself from the Mississippi all over the rebel states, alone and unarmed, too.” A few weeks later Bates set off on foot across the former Confederate states carrying a United States flag.

His journey began in Vicksburg, Mississippi, in late January 1868, where several local women presented him with a 36-star silk US flag. Over the next three months, Bates traveled by foot, horse, and rail throughout the South, claiming he encountered nothing but kindness. He entered North Carolina on March 26, visiting Charlotte, Concord, Salisbury, Thomasville, Greensboro, Raleigh, and Reidsville – where he met Governor William Holden – before heading north to Virginia on/about April 3. He arrived in Washington DC on April 14, meeting with President Andrew Johnson and then raising his flag atop the then-unfinished Washington Monument. (Although he had been permitted to fly his flag atop several Southern capitols, including the former Confederate Capitol in Richmond, he was denied permission to fly it from the U.S. Capitol dome.) Bates reportedly had images of himself made holding the flag which he sold along the way with the proceeds to go to a widows and orphans fund – it is possible this is one of those images.

Newspapers reported on his progress, most of them either laudatory or at the very least amused at what he was doing. Mark Twain however penned a very derisive opinion piece, questioning Bates’s motive and predicting that he would not finish:

“I don’t have full confidence in people who walk a thousand miles for the benefit of widows and orphans and don’t get a cent for it. I question the uprightness of people who peddle their own photographs, anyhow, whether they carry flags or not...But this fellow will get more black eyes down there among those unreconstructed rebels than he can ever carry along with him without breaking his back. I expect to see him coming into Washington some day on one leg and with one eye out and an arm gone...Those fellows down there...won’t buy his picture. They will be more likely to take his scalp.”

Bates published a small booklet in June 1868 recounting his journey, entitled *The Triumphal March of Sgt Bates from Vicksburg to Washington*. Four years later he undertook a similar trip across England using a different flag.

Years later Fred Olds acquired the flag that Bates carried across the former Confederacy for the Hall of History from a mutual friend of his and Bates in the NC United Confederate Veterans. The flag (1915.2.1) is part of the NCMH collection and is in desperate need of conservation to make it exhibitable.

**Bates’s book - <https://archive.org/details/sergeantbatesmar00bate>

Relevant holdings in current collections: US flag carried by Bates across South and seen in this photo (1915.2.1)

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: depicts an artifact in the NCMH collection (flag – 1915.2.1); Bates is a fantastic post-CW story and one to be featured in a future exhibit including the flag (once conserved) and this image; can also be used as part of an “adopt an artifact” campaign for the flag itself.



MOH Flag in image.

13) **Receipt #:** 6703.1

Object Name: Poster: Lexington Furniture, “Old Salem Collection” by Bob Timberlake

Donor: Laura Allred, Greensboro

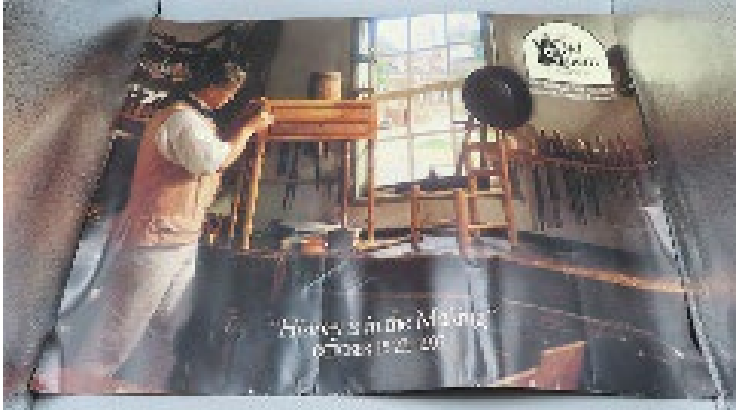
Date Made: 1992

Historical Significance: Allred, a native of NC, received this while employed by Bayles Furniture, Rochester, NY where they sold Lexington Furniture. The posters were given out at the High Point Furniture Market in October

1992 as souvenirs. Since she was from NC, the store gave the poster to the donor. When she retired, she brought the poster back to NC. Many of her family and community worked in the High Point NC furniture industry.

The Bob Timberlake Collection by Lexington was the most successful line of any NC furniture company. The NCMH has a cellarette from this collection and an original prototype of a NC historically inspired chest of drawers by Timberlake.

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: Early surviving NC manufactured furniture memorabilia, objects, and documentation are RARE. They were not thought of as historical or important to preserve so, much of this material culture was disposed of in the trash. To be used for exhibitions relating to the furniture industry and chronology exhibits.



14) **Receipt #:** 6697.1-2 Vase and Paper Tag

Object Name: Vase: Hyalyn George Briard Midas Collection, with .2, tag

Donor: North Carolina Museum of History Foundation

Date Made: c. 1961

Historical Significance: Hyalyn Pottery is known as America's finest porcelain, begun by Harvey Lesley Moody and his wife, Frances Goldrick Johnson Moody.

This was the first commercial pottery in NC. It was known for its' high fashion lamps, ceramics, and ceramic accessories at a reasonable cost. Their tag line became *Living High on a Low Budget*. They advertised prolifically in national magazines such as House Beautiful and utilized celebrity endorsements such as Art Linkletter. They also began to mirror the trends/styles of NC's furniture manufactures often developing lines to coordinate with individual partnerships like the one they developed with Broyhill Furniture, NC's largest and longest family held home furnishings company.

Hyalyn also, like the furniture industry, began to partner with national and international designers and architects to develop exclusive collections for the company. Their wares were a staple at the High Point and Hickory Furniture Market, and were sold in magazines, department stores, and furniture stores.

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: Hyalyn was the first pottery company in NC to commission designs from national and international designers and architects as models in the production of their ware. This vase, part of the Midas Collection, which sported gold and silver metal overlay, has its' original tag, which is quite rare. This line was one of the most popular ones with mid-century consumers then and now. See recent book published by NC author, Stephen Compton.



15) R.5153.9 (previously L.2014.2.9)

Object Name: Painting “Murphy to Manteo”

Donor: Kathleen Wilson, Wilmington

Date Made: Mid 20th century

Historical Significance: Chris Wilson was a prominent NC painter living in Wilmington. His vision was to create a thorough visual documentary trip throughout our state depicting scenic sites noted in NC as well as genre images of the rich and varied landscape of NC. The NCMOH featured these paintings in the building beginning in 2014.

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: The idea of Murphy to Manteo is often referred to in NC describing the state’s landscape. This is an image/painting that documents this as well as highlights the work of a statewide recognized acclaimed native documentary landscape and cultural artist.



16) **Receipt #:** R.6681.1-.8 Collection of Vietnam Era Peace Movement Items

Donor: Chuck Eppinette

Receipt #: R.6681.1-.3

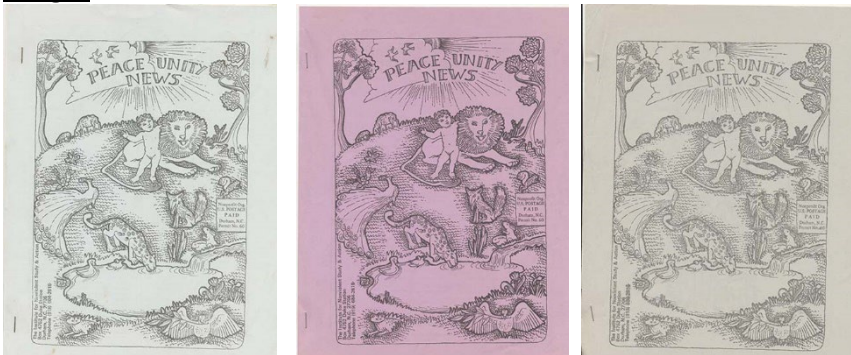
Object Name: Peace Unity News (3 issues)

Date Made: 1972-73

Historical Significance: These are three of the first four issues of *Peace Unity News*, a publication of the Institute for Nonviolent Study and Action out of the YM/YWCA at Duke University. The donor remembers that the Institute was shepherded by former Duke chaplain Elmer Hall, a United Methodist. Hall served as Duke chaplain from 1972-1973, the concluding years of US ground troop involvement in the Vietnam War. Duke students made up the base of the Institute, a group that embraced Judeo-Christian-inspired pacifism and nonviolence. Its

members were in alignment with social movement philosophies of nonviolence, such as Gandhian teachings in opposition to British colonialism, which influenced the US Civil Rights Movement and connected members of US anti-war groups. The Institute at Duke, a predominately white group of young men and women, forged statewide and national connections to the US peace movement of the Vietnam era. Members of the Institute were connected to national groups like the Catholic Worker movement, Movement for a New Society, and the Quaker-run American Friends Service Committee (AFSC). These issues demonstrate the organization of North Carolinians in opposition to the US war in Vietnam and university student involvement in the protest movement. They also offer a rare window into student pacifist organizing in the US South during this period, in connection to groups, campaigns, and projects, such as the Institute for Southern Studies, that became prominent forces of progressivism in the region during the 1970s and 80s. Additionally, the donor, Chuck Eppinette, is featured in these issues as a draft resister. In February 1973, Eppinette was sentenced to one year in federal prison for non-possession of his Selective Service classification and registration cards, which he returned to his New Bern draft board with a letter explaining his opposition to the war and commitment to nonviolence. NC peace groups organized a support campaign for Eppinette, who in the 1970s was also connected to Black Power organizing and the North Carolina Prisoners' Labor Union.

Images



Receipt #: R.6681.4-.8

Object Name: North Carolina MOTSU lawsuit court documents (brief and plaintiff signature docs)

Date Made: 1973

Historical Significance: With the withdrawal of US ground troops from Vietnam in 1973 as part of the Paris Peace Accords and President Nixon's program of "Vietnamization," under which the US aimed to shift war leadership to the South Vietnamese government, Vietnam war protest in the US shifted to focus on the US air war—aerial bombings of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia—as well as to ongoing US military aid. In 1973, a group of anti-war activists based in North Carolina along with four members of Congress initiated a lawsuit against the executive branch of the US government and the military chain of command for the Military Ocean Terminal at Sunny Point (MOTSU). The lawsuit accused the executive branch under the command of President Nixon of continued US bombing in Southeast Asia using appropriated funds that Congress in 1973 had banned for use in combat activities. The members of Congress included as plaintiffs included peace advocates Michael Harrington (D-MA), Parren Mitchell (D-MD)—the first African American elected to Congress in Maryland—prominent feminist Bella Abzug (D-NY), and Ron Dellums (D-CA), co-founder in 1971 of the Congressional Black Caucus. The other plaintiffs included local and regional peace and NC-based civil rights leaders such as Sadie S. Hughley, as well as the parents of the donor, William Charles and Ruth Eppinette. In a press statement issued the day the suit was filed, Rep. Harrington stated, "The administration is still shipping munitions in support of irregular forces, mercenaries, CIA and other undercover personnel and third-country nationals in the payoff of the US government. Our suit is designed to stop these shipments and all of our participation in the fighting." The lawsuit was part of a larger public education campaign founded in 1972 and led by NC-based groups including the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) about MOTSU and its role in the ongoing war in Southeast Asia.

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By 1973, MOTSU was crucial to ongoing US support for the war as a key shipping port for munitions to the region. According to AFSC, MOTSU was at the time the second largest war shipments base on the east coast. As a result, though intentionally kept out of the limelight, MOTSU became a target for protest during this later stage of the war. Today, it is the US's largest military terminal, continuing to play a central role in US military shipments.

Relevant holdings in current collections: While we have a relatively small number of Vietnam War-related military collections items, we have no anti-war protest objects related to the US war in Vietnam and Southeast Asia in the collection, preventing our interpretation of North Carolinians' opposition to that war. Our war protest items in the collection currently focus primarily on World War I and the Gulf War in particular. We also currently have no objects in our collection related to the history of MOTSU (though one is included on this agenda – R.6702.1).



Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: These 2-D objects could be a beginning to more Vietnam-era war protest object collecting and could help anchor the interpretation of anti-war organizing in North Carolina during this period. The multiple coalescing social movements against the US war in Vietnam are an important story in US and North Carolina history, due to the war's widespread unpopularity by its conclusion, leaving many to question the authority of elected leaders and imagine new paths to solving global conflict and promoting peace. The donor believes that these are the original signatures of the four Congressman plaintiffs, and these legislators' involvement in the court case underscores the national linkages between North Carolina peace activists and the broader US peace movement in the concluding years of the war, the connections between elected officials and grassroots activists, and the role of MOTSU in sustaining US military involvement in Southeast Asia.


Images




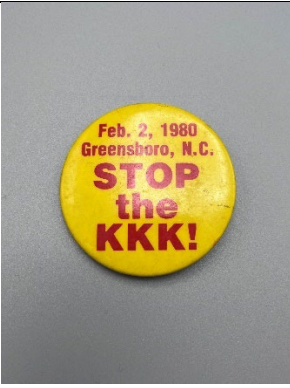



17) Receipt #: R.6690.1- Collection of Political Buttons

Donor: Carol Anderson

<p>Receipt #: R.6690.1</p> <p>Object Name: Henry “Mickey” Michaux for Congress political button</p> <p>Date Made: circa 1982</p> <p>Historical Significance: Henry “Mickey” Michaux, Jr. has been recognized as the longest-tenured member of the North Carolina General Assembly. Michaux was Durham’s first African American representative in the state legislature. He served in the state House from 1973 to 1977 and from 1983 to 2019, when he retired from public office. Before Michaux entered political office as part of a national wave of Black elected officials galvanized by the US Civil Rights Movement, he worked as part of the movement for legal protections and voting rights for African Americans. During his break from the NC legislature, he was appointed as an attorney to head the Middle District of North Carolina, becoming the first African American US attorney in NC since Reconstruction. This button reflects Michaux’s unsuccessful run for Congress in 1982.</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections: We currently have two political buttons in the collection reflecting Michaux’s campaigns for the NC House of Representatives, but none that reflect his run for Congress.</p> <p>Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: Henry “Mickey” Michaux is an important figure in North Carolina political history, and this button would expand the scope of his story in the collection. More effort should be made in the near future to collect and interpret the story of Michaux’s impact on North Carolina and its political life.</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6690.2-.3</p> <p>Object Name: Women’s Pentagon Action protest buttons</p> <p>Date Made: 1981</p> <p>Historical Significance: The Women’s Pentagon Action gathered a group of anti-war feminists from across the country in November 1981 to participate in an anti-nuclear action that made connections across what participants saw as intersecting forms of violence. Many activists who participated in this nonviolent direct action drew connections between nuclear weapons, war, violence against women, and devastation of the Earth and the natural environment. Participants blockaded the Pentagon with their bodies and with hand-woven webs of yarn to raise awareness of these issues through a public demonstration, arrests, and media attention. The Women’s Pentagon Action was a forerunner of a decade of majority-white, women-led peace actions that connected everyday violations like sexual harassment to what activists saw as structural forms of violence such as racism, patriarchy, poverty, and militarism. The Women’s Pentagon Action was inspired in part by the Greenham Women’s Peace Camp in England, a sustained encampment aimed at blockading a nuclear weapons base in Great Britain, bringing together tens of thousands of participants to protest nuclear weapons. These buttons belonged to the donor, Carol Anderson, who participated in the Women’s Pentagon Action as part of a group that traveled to D.C. from the NC Triangle. During this time period, Anderson was affiliated with</p>	

<p>War Resisters Southeast, a feminist anti-war group based in Chapel Hill and Durham, NC.</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections: The collection currently contains no artifacts directly relating to North Carolina organizing against nuclear weapons. Additionally, the women’s liberation-related objects in the collection focus heavily on the ERA and moments of opposition to and support for abortion access. There are no objects in the collection related to feminist organizing against sexual violence aside from those documenting the #MeToo movement and the Women’s March of 2017 and the period that followed.</p> <p>Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: These buttons could be used to interpret North Carolinians’ participation in both anti-war/anti-nuclear organizing in the late-1970s and early 1980s and the women’s liberation movement.</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6690.4</p> <p>Object Name: Free Leonard Peltier protest button.</p> <p>Date Made: circa 1980</p> <p>Historical Significance: Leonard Peltier, an Indigenous activist, and an enrolled member of the Turtle Mountain Chippewa tribe of Lakota and Dakota descent, is currently serving a lifetime prison sentence from a June 1975 conviction for the murder of two FBI agents during a shootout on the Pine Ridge Indian reservation in South Dakota, a crime for which Peltier has denied responsibility. When he was arrested, Peltier was an active member of the American Indian Movement (AIM), a grassroots Indigenous-led organization founded in the late-1960s that fought for Native rights. Peltier is how known by his supporters as the longest-serving Indigenous political prisoner in the United States and has long been seen as a symbol of the state repression of the Indigenous freedom struggle in the US. This button comes from the Free Leonard Peltier group that was active in the Triangle area in the late 1970s-1980s, led by local area activist Candy Hamilton.</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections: There are no objects connected to Leonard Peltier or to the American Indian Movement (AIM) in the collection.</p> <p>Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: This button could be used to interpret North Carolinians’ participation in/support for AIM, as well as support for “political prisoners” as an important part of leftist organizing in North Carolina in the 1970s and 1980s.</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6690.5-.8</p> <p>Object Name: United Farm Workers protest buttons.</p> <p>Date Made: circa 1980-88.</p> <p>Historical Significance: The donor, Carol Anderson, remembers that these buttons were connected to the NC-based Triangle Friends of United Farmworkers (TFUFW), which supported the farmworkers union in its boycotts of products, grocery stores, and companies that allowed or ignored exploitative conditions for farmworkers. Around the country, groups like TFUFW encouraged the boycott of products like grapes and lettuce without a union label in support of United Farm Workers’</p>	 <p>.5</p>

<p>demands for increased wages and improved working conditions. White Durham-based activist Joan Preiss co-founded TFUFW in 1973 and co-chaired the group until her retirement in the 2000s. Preiss also worked with the National Farm Worker Ministry, the N.C. Council of Churches' Farmworker Ministry Committee, Student Action for Farmworkers, Farm Labor Organizing Committee, and the Farmworkers Advocacy Network.</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections: We currently have no objects related to the United Farm Workers or twentieth-century farmworkers organizing in the collection.</p> <p>Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: Farmworkers, particularly Latine farmworkers, play a crucial part in the US and in North Carolina workforce, and are under-documented in our current collections. More research, listening, and relationship-building with Latin-American and farmworker advocacy groups in the state is needed to interpret strands of this important story within 20th and 21st century North Carolina labor, economic, and political histories. These buttons could become the beginning of a larger, sustained collecting and interpretive effort related to NC farmworkers and farmworker-related organizing.</p>	 <p>.6</p>  <p>.7</p>  <p>.8</p>
<p>Receipt #: R.6690.11</p> <p>Object Name: February 2, 1980, Stop the Klan march protest button</p> <p>Date Made: circa February 1980</p> <p>Historical Significance: This button was worn by the donor, Carol Anderson, at the February 2, 1980, funeral march and rally in Greensboro in solidarity with the five local members of the Communist Workers Party (CWP) killed by members of the Ku Klux Klan and a neo-Nazi group at a "Death to the Klan" rally in November 1979. CWP members had long been active in civil rights, Black Power, and labor organizing in North Carolina. Some NC activists remember February 2, 1980, the date chosen strategically for its connection to the first southern lunch counter sit-in in 1960 at the downtown Greensboro Woolworth's, as a day of unity across southern social movement groups in the face of escalating white supremacist violence in the wake of the racial justice movements of the 1960s and 1970s. The events of November 3, 1979, are popularly known and remembered as the "Greensboro Massacre." In 2020, the Greensboro City Council passed a resolution that formally apologized for Greensboro Police Department's role in the killings. The City officially acknowledged that the GPD had failed to warn the marchers about its prior knowledge through a paid informant of the impending attack.</p>	

<p>Relevant holdings in current collections: The collection contains several items on Klan history from this time, including a post-1950 Klansman’s robe, but does not contain objects related to the Greensboro Massacre of 1979.</p> <p>Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: This button provides an opportunity to interpret the resurgence of the Klan and white power groups in late-1970s and 1980s North Carolina and leftist social movement organizing in response to a new escalation of Klan and white supremacist activity in the state. It demonstrates the presence of the Klan long past the late-19th and early 20th centuries, the time periods in which the Klan history begins and is most frequently interpreted.</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6690.12</p> <p>Object Name: Take Back the Night protest button.</p> <p>Date Made: circa April 18, 1980</p> <p>Historical Significance: Take Back the Night was a decentralized national movement led primarily by women to protest domestic and sexual violence, most often taking the shape of nighttime vigils and marches that collectively and symbolically reclaimed the night for groups of people who most often experience sexual violence. Part of the women’s liberation movement and feminist activism on university campuses in the late-20th century, the first Take Back the Night marches took place in Western Europe and the US in the mid-to-late 1970s. This button represents an early Take Back the Night march that took place in the Triangle Area of North Carolina in 1980. Similar Take Back the Night events and actions led by people across gender identities continue to take place today, some under the auspices of a centralized national organization founded in 2001 under the same name.</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections: The women’s liberation-related objects in the collection focus heavily on the ERA and moments of opposition to and support for abortion access. There are no objects in the collection related to feminist organizing against domestic and sexual violence aside from those documenting the #MeToo movement and the Women’s March of 2017 and the period that followed. There are currently no objects directly documenting the pre-21st century history of protest in NC against sexual violence.</p> <p>Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: This button could be used to interpret late-20th century North Carolina feminist organizing in support of survivors of domestic and sexual violence, as well as the history of the women’s liberation movement in North Carolina.</p>	

Receipt #: R.6690.13

Object Name: November 15 Vietnam War protest button.






Date Made: likely 1969.

Historical Significance: The Harvard Kennedy School Library interprets this as a Vietnam War protest button. Although the donor herself was unable to remember the year she used this button, it is most likely connected to the November 15, 1969, Vietnam Moratorium protest, which is remembered as the largest anti-war protest in US history, when over 500,000 participants joined a peaceful march and rally at the US Capitol. The two biggest November 15 Moratorium marches and rallies were held in D.C. and San Francisco. In Washington, D.C. the moratorium included a multi-day March against Death, in which delegations from all US states marched from Arlington Cemetery to the Capitol to the White House, carrying thousands of makeshift caskets and signs marked with the names of military servicemembers killed in the war. The November Moratorium marches came one month after the October 15, 1969 Moratorium protests, in which an estimated two million participants across the US halted their regular lives to take part in local gatherings calling for a swift end to the war. Organizers of the Vietnam Moratorium Committee, former volunteers for the political campaigns of Presidential candidates Senator Eugene McCarthy and the late Senator Robert Kennedy had called for a general strike in October to halt the war. The Moratorium movement, though relatively short-lived, is remembered as an important moment in US anti-war protest history, in which mass participation in nationwide demonstrations underscored popular discontent with US involvement in the Vietnam War and discredited President Nixon's assertion that the anti-war movement represented only a radical fringe group of Americans.

Relevant holdings in current collections: While we have a relatively small number of Vietnam War related military collections items, we have no anti-war protest objects related to the US war in Vietnam and Southeast Asia in the collection, preventing our interpretation of North Carolinians' opposition to that war. Our war protest items in the collection currently focus primarily on World War I and the Gulf War in particular.

Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: This button could be used to interpret North Carolinians' involvement in a major national anti-war protest event during the Vietnam-era and could be the beginning of more Vietnam-era war protest object collecting. The multiple coalescing social movements against the US war in Vietnam are an important story in US and North Carolina history, due to the war's widespread unpopularity by its conclusion, leaving many to question the authority of elected leaders and imagine new paths to solving global conflict and promoting peace.



<p>Receipt #: R.6690.14-.15</p> <p>Object Name: “Our Day Out” Durham, NC protest buttons</p> <p>Date Made: 1981</p> <p>Historical Significance: “Our Day Out” was a lesbian and gay North Carolinian-led protest and march on June 27, 1981—the first LGBTQ Pride march in Durham, North Carolina. It was sparked in resistance to an anti-gay attack on April 12, 1981 on four men who were sunbathing along the Little River in north Durham. The attack resulted in the death of Ronald “Sonny” Antonevitch. Three hundred marchers came together in protest and solidarity in downtown Durham on June 27th, risking their safety and livelihoods. “Our Day Out” paved the way for Durham’s annual pride march, which started in 1986 with the “Out Today, Out to Stay” march and celebration.</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections: Currently, most of the items in our collection related to North Carolina LGBTQ history date from the 21st century, including objects connected to the campaigns against Amendment 1, passed in 2012 as an amendment to the NC constitution recognizing only heterosexual marriage as a legitimate partnership in the eyes of the state, and House Bill 2, which in 2016 banned local anti-discrimination ordinances and required people to use the public restroom that corresponded to their sex assigned at birth. One notable exception is the recently accessioned collection of Michael R. Nelson, who in 1995 became the first openly gay mayor in North Carolina and worked with Joe Herzenberg, the first openly gay elected official in North Carolina. These buttons would add to the interpretation of the beginnings of late-20th century LGBTQ organizing in NC. These buttons would also add to the 3-D LGBTQ objects in the collection.</p> <p>Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: These buttons could be used to interpret an important moment in North Carolina’s LGBTQ history.</p>	  <p style="text-align: right;">Back</p>   <p style="text-align: right;">Back</p>
<p>Receipt #: R.6690.16</p> <p>Object Name: Anti-nuclear Shearon Harris protest button.</p> <p>Date Made: circa 1979</p> <p>Historical Significance: This button was part of protests in the late 1970s and early 1980s in North Carolina against the construction of the Shearon Harris Nuclear Power Plant. The donor was a member of a group of anti-nuclear protestors in the Triangle region of North Carolina named the Kudzu Alliance. The group participated in nonviolent direct action in 1979 at the offices of Carolina Power and Light against the construction of the Shearon Harris facility, inspired by previous sister actions to shut down nuclear power sites in other parts of the country. Shearon Harris opened near Raleigh in 1987 and today is operated by Duke Energy.</p> <p>Relevant holdings in current collections: We have several items connected to the history of the Granville Nonviolent Action Team and local residents’ fight against a nuclear incinerator in Granville County in 1990, as well as items related to the nuclear industry, but we do not currently have anything in the collection connected to the history of protest in the state against the Shearon Harris nuclear power plant.</p>	

<p>Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: This button could be used to interpret both the emergence of nuclear power in North Carolina in the 1970s and the protest movement against it, which was connected to national anti-nuclear organizing in the 1970s and 1980s—often growing out of political networks formed in opposition to the Vietnam War.</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R.6690.17-.18 Object Name: Wib Gulley political buttons, Durham, NC: “Stay Safe with Gulley” for Mayor (.17) and “No Recall” (.18) Date/s Made: 1987 (.17) and 1986 (.18) Historical significance: Wib Gulley was the mayor of Durham from 1985-89. During his two terms as mayor, Gulley expanded public transportation, purchasing a bus system from Duke Power and becoming the board chair for the newly established Triangle Transit, which later became Go Triangle. He also created an affordable housing program and encouraged the founding of Durham’s Historic District Commission (Historic Preservation Commission). A progressive-leaning politician, Gulley was elected with the support of a multiracial coalition organized by the new group, the Durham People’s Alliance. 1985 was also the first year that Durhamites elected a progressive majority to Durham City Council. In June 1986, Gulley declared an “anti-discrimination week,” specifically opposing discrimination against lesbian and gay-identified people. In response, a local right-wing Christian coalition organized a campaign to recall Gulley. Lesbian and gay people and their supporters in Durham coordinated a “No Recall” campaign. The recall petition failed, and the proposed recall election never happened. No Recall organizers, many of whom were also involved in the planning of the 1986 Triangle Lesbian and Gay Pride march and celebration, saw the defeat of the recall as a victory for lesbian and gay rights. Relevant holdings in current collections: We have only a few political buttons in the collection directly related to NC mayoral campaigns and a LGBTQ collection focused largely on 21st century histories. The notable exception to both is the recently accessioned collection of Michael R. Nelson, who in 1995 became the first openly gay mayor in North Carolina and worked with Joe Herzenberg, the first openly gay elected official in North Carolina. Nelson was the mayor of Carrboro from 1995 to 2005. The collection contains several buttons and political materials related to Nelson’s run for mayor, as well as to Joe Herzenberg’s successful 1987 run for Chapel Hill Town Council. Reason for Collecting & Potential Use: These Gulley buttons would add to the interpretation of the beginnings of LGBTQ organizing in late-20th century NC, such as the 1986 “No Recall” campaign in Durham. They would also add to the 3-D LGBTQ objects in the collection. Additionally, .17 would speak to the role of progressive grassroots organizing in NC electoral politics, as well as NC transportation history. Even after the attempted recall in 1986, Gulley handily won reelection as Durham’s mayor the following year.</p>	  <p style="text-align: right;">Back</p>   <p style="text-align: right;">Back</p>

18) **Receipt #** R.6702.1

Object Name: 597th Transportation Terminal Group/Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point challenge coin.

Donor: NC Museum of History Foundation

Date Made: ca. 2000

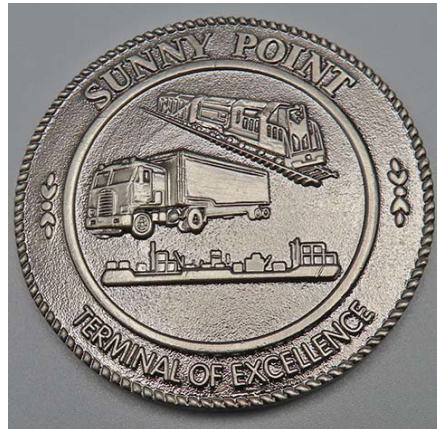
Historical Significance: Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point (MOTSU) is the US military's largest terminal (16,000+ acres) located at Southport, NC. It opened in 1955 and supplied ammunition to US forces during the Vietnam War and Gulf War, as well as other missions. Ammunition is brought to MOTSU by rail – operated by the US Army Transportation Corps – where it is transferred to cargo ship on the Cape Fear River. There are more than 60 miles of railroad tracks on the base, and a mix of military and civilian personnel work on site. It is one of the Army's most restricted-access bases and one of its most vital.

The 597th Transportation Terminal Group, which operated MOTSU along with a small number of DOD civilian employees, was created in 1997 from the 1303d Major Port Command. In 2001 it was renamed 597th Transportation Group (Terminal) and in 2005 it was reassigned to Ft. Eustis VA as part of a massive realignment and reorganization of Military Traffic Management Command. The 596th Transportation Brigade currently operates MOTSU.

Relevant holdings in current collections: nothing

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: MOTSU is one of largest military bases in state and NCMOH currently has nothing in collection from it, (though one collection is included on this agenda – R.6681.4-8). Use in new military exhibit.

Images:



NC Museum of the Albemarle

1) **Receipt #:** R2733.1

Object Name: PW Moore Bench

Source: Donation, PW Moore Elementary School

Date made: circa 1923

Historical Significance:

This former school bleacher has been remade into a bench. The potential donor Rev. Michael Barcliff states, “P. W. Moore [school] would love to donate this to you. These from all records are the original bleachers from the gym that this bench was made from. The school was [an] all black high school opened in 1923. P. W. Moore was the principal where later he became president at ECSU [Elizabeth City State University].” There are at least 3 benches that were made from bleachers. One will stay at the school. One will go to Elizabeth City State University. And the third to the museum.

Relevant holdings in current collections:

Several school benches and desks, but none with this provenience.

Reason for collecting & Potential Use:

MOA will open an exhibit on high schools within our 13 counties in 2026. P.W. Moore was the first truly local and public high school in the community offering a high school education to black students in the area.










2) **Receipt #:** R.1915.1 –Collection of items used by John R. Jordan and Adrian S. Mitchell

Source: Donation, Nell McCarren

Historical Significance: [For entire collection] These items were found in a trunk/in the house located at 402 Main Street, Winton, NC, home of Elsie Winnifred Jordan, sister of John Richard Jordan. Articles issued, worn, or collected by two Hertford County World War I veterans, John Richard Jordan and Adrian S. Mitchell. John Richard Jordan (1891-1965) served as a private in Company H, 5th Pioneer Infantry. He later served in the 56th Pioneer Infantry, first in Company B, then Company C, and finally in the Boat & Shore Detachment. His unit saw action in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive and later belonged to the occupation forces in the Rhineland after the Armistice. Upon his return to Winton, North Carolina, Jordan worked for the US Forestry Service. He also succeeded Adrian S. Mitchell as mayor of Winton, North Carolina.

John Richard Jordan’s brother-in-law, Adrian Seymour Mitchell (1886-1952), also served in World War I. Scion of an influential Hertford County family, his father served as county sheriff, Mitchell joined the 1st North Carolina Field Artillery, National Guard in August 1917. The unit formed the core of the 113th Field Artillery, which trained with the 30th Division. Mitchell served as an ordnance sergeant and, according to the regimental history, received a battlefield promotion to lieutenant, although his service card and discharge does not reflect this fact. A prominent white Republican, Mitchell served on the state Board of Elections for twenty years. He also was the longtime mayor of Winton, North Carolina.

<p>R.1915.1 M1917 US Army Field Coat, Initials JWJ in collar; collar disc for Infantry, Company C., includes bag of 15 buttons (John R. Jordan)</p>	
<p>R.1915.3 Duffle Bag (John R. Jordan)</p>	
<p>R.1915.6 US Forestry Service Shirt-green (John R. Jordan)</p>	
<p>R.1915.7a-b US Forestry Service Pants and belt (John R. Jordan)</p>	
<p>R.1915.8 Garrison Cap with collar disc for Infantry, Company C. (John R. Jordan)</p>	
<p>R.1915.9 Garrison Cap (John R. Jordan)</p>	
<p>R.1915.10 Dog Tags, Front: John R. Jordan, USA; Reverse: 4070369</p>	

<p>R.1915.12a-b Pair of US Forestry Service Leather Leggings (John R. Jordan)</p>	
<p>R.1915.16a-b Watch & Case (John R. Jordan) Leather straps "BULOVA." Face "BULOVA." Box: "WALTHAM KHAKI WATCH."</p>	
<p>R.1915.17 Luxembourg Mark (John R. Jordan) "Die Internationale Bank in Luxemburg." "Eine Mark." "Aug 1914."</p>	
<p>R.1915.19 World War I German Infantry Belt (John R. Jordan)</p>	
<p>R.1915.20 M1898/05 German Sawtooth Bayonet Markings: P.D. Luneschloss, Solingen, Maker: P.D. Luneschloss of Solingen, Germany, Date of Manufacture: 1916</p>	
<p>R.1915.23 Trench Art</p>	
<p>R.1915.26 Infantry Crossed Rifles Collar Insignia <u>Date made:</u> 1917-1919</p>	
<p>R.1915.27 US Army Collar Disc <u>Date made:</u> 1917-1919</p>	
<p>R.1915.28 Infantry Collar Insignia (John R. Jordan) <u>Date made:</u> 1917-1919</p>	
<p>R.1915.30 German Mauser M1898 Bayonet Markings: W K & C. Solingen, Maker: Weyersberg, Kirschbaum & Company of Solingen, Germany, Date: Possibly 1906</p>	

<p>R.1915.38 Adrian S. Mitchell issued New Testament, Inscription: Adrian S. Mitchell, Raleigh, NC, Aug. 25th, 1917, Headquarters Company, 1st N.C.F.A</p>	
<p>R1915.39 German Iron Cross Cigarette Case</p>	
<p>R1915.42 Greenville, SC 30th Division Medal (Adrian S. Mitchell)</p>	
<p>R1915.43 WWI Victory Medal (Adrian S. Mitchell)</p>	
<p>R1915.44 Asheville 30th Division 1920 Reunion (Adrian S. Mitchell)</p>	
<p>R1915.47 John R. Jordan Dog Tags, Markings: John R. Jordan, 56th Pioneer Infantry Company C., North Carolina. Self-Made. "4070369." One side has framed image of woman.</p>	
<p>R1915.48 1917 US Wheat Penny, Markings: two holes near edge, possibly for hanging from chain or string. Probably "good luck" charm.</p>	
<p>R1915.50 German Artillery Noncommissioned Officer's sword. Markings: E & F Hörster Maker: E. & F. Hörster Company of Solingen, Germany. Date: 1916. Probably collected as a souvenir by Adrian S. Mitchell. His unit, 113th Field Artillery, played a role in the disarmament of German artillery batteries following the armistice and therefore had good access to gunnery-</p>	

<p>R1915.51 M1917 US Army Service Coat (John R. Jordan) Shoulder Insignia of Third Army, collar disc indicating Company H, Pioneer Infantry. Two Overseas Service stripes.</p>	
<p>R1915.52 WWI Victory Medal with ribbon (John R. Jordan)</p>	
<p>R1915.53 NC WWI Veterans Medal with replacement ribbon (John R. Jordan)</p>	
<p>R1915.58 NC National Guard Collar Disc (Adrian S. Mitchell)</p>	
<p>R1915.59 US National Guard Collar Disc (Adrian S. Mitchell)</p>	
<p>R1915.60 US Army Artillery Supply Company Collar Disc (Adrian S. Mitchell)</p>	

3) **Receipt #:** R.2364.1- Pharmacy Collection



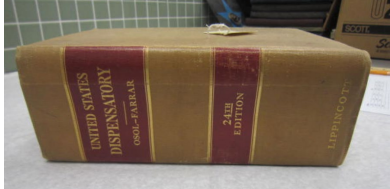


Source: Donation, Paul Lindsay Stevenson, MD

Historical Significance: These items relate to the Paul Stevenson and Overman and Stevenson Pharmacy. “Paul Augustus Stevenson was born in Elizabeth City on January 3, 1932, to the late John Thomas Stevenson and Wilma Louise Sample Stevenson, he was the widower of Jill Smith Stevenson and Nancy Rascoe Stevenson.

Paul served in the U.S. Air Force while stationed in England during the Korean War. He graduated from UNC-Chapel Hill School of Pharmacy in 1958. After brief employment at Durham Drug Company, he joined his father at Overman & Stevenson Pharmacy in downtown Elizabeth City. A founding pharmacist of the Elizabeth City Pharmacy/Prescription Project, he also served on the boards of directors of the local health department and the Albemarle Hospital Foundation. Paul was honored as the 2020 recipient of the UNC Eshelman School of Pharmacy Alumni Association’s Samuel B. Burrus Family Award for Community Service. He was also a member of the Elizabeth City Rotary Club as a Paul Harris Fellow, the North Carolina Association of Pharmacists, and Christian Pharmacists Fellowship International.”—from a recent obituary

Research historian Marjorie Berry writes of the drug store: “Overman and Stevenson Drug Store has been a major presence on Main Street [in Elizabeth City] since 1925. John Stevenson began his career in 1913 at the Albemarle Pharmacy [in Elizabeth City]. Harold Overman worked with Dr. Oscar McMullen at City Drug Store [in Elizabeth City]. In 1925, the two came together to establish Overman and Stevenson Drug Store. The drug store closed in 2019.”

<p>Receipt #: R2364.1a-o Object Name: Daube and Hopken balance and weights. Date made: circa 1930</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R2364.2a-v Object Name: box of balances, weights, tweezers. Date made: circa 1930</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R2364.3 Object Name: Bates Numbering Machine, 7-wheels. Date made: circa 1940</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R2364.4 Object Name: American Family Diet Scale Date made: circa 1960</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R2364.5 a-b Object Name: Mortar and Pestle Date made: circa 1950</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R2364.6 Object Name: Quick Aid Fire Extinguisher Date made: circa 1950</p>	

<p>Receipt #: R2364.7 Object Name: A.E. Brothers pharmacist jacket. Pharmacist from 1955-1996. Date made: circa 1996</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R2364.8 Object Name: Stevenson pharmacist jacket. Date made: circa 2019</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R2364.9 Object Name: United States Dispensatory book, 24th edition. Date made: 1947 edition.</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R2364.10a-h Object Name: Dixie Cup Dispenser and hanging hardware. Date made: circa 1950</p>	
<p>Receipt #: R2364.11 Object Name: Paul Stevenson name tag. Date made: circa 1990</p>	

4) **Receipt #:** PU2699 .1

Object Name: Fall-front desk

Source: Purchase, Mrs. Margaret Newbern

Date made: circa 1810

County: Pasquotank

Historical Significance: Made in Pasquotank County ca. 1810, cabinetmaker unknown. It belonged to Willam Crawford Dawson (1831-1879) and descended in his family. This was the first piece of Pasquotank-attributed furniture the Museum of the Albemarle has ever been offered.

The desk was repaired in 1924 by Elizabeth City cabinetmaker George Madrin, a direct descendent of cabinetmaker Thomas Madren/Madrin, who was active in Nixonton during the 1780s and 1790s. He was also the son of Elizabeth City cabinetmaker Reuben Madrin. The bottom drawer was replaced with a mahogany panel, with secondary woods being reused slats from shipping boxes labeled “C. H. Robinson and Co.”

The owner, Dawson, was not only the first known professional photographer in the Albemarle (his photograph is on the cover of the Archives-published *North Carolina Photographers: 1835-1900*), but during the Civil War he rescued the flag of the Pasquotank Guards during the Battle of Roanoke Island in September 1861. He then hid the canton and brought it back to Elizabeth City. This flag canton was acquired by the NCMH in the 1990s.

THE NORTH CAROLINA MARITIME MUSEUM SYSTEM

NCMH Acquisitions Meetings

NC Maritime Museum - Beaufort

1) **Object Name:** 3 boat models. The Aleta Mail Configuration, Aleta Fishing Configuration and Virginia Bell

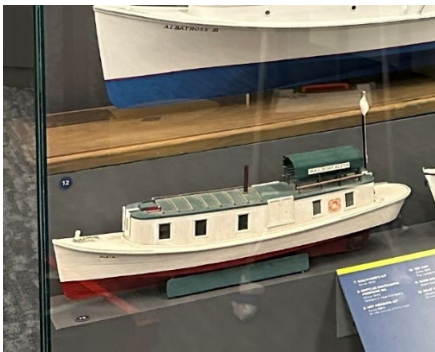
Source: Made and donated by Herbert F. Prytherch, Beaufort, NC local boat model builder.

Date Made: 1990-2000s.

Historical Significance: The *Aleta* was run in Atlantic/Morehead City, NC in the early 1900s, after switching ownership it became a mail boat between Ocracoke to Morehead City/Atlantic. The last owners of *Aleta* then turned the boat into a fishing/shrimping boat in the Pamlico sound. The *Virginia Belle* is an example of a buy-boat, which was used for menhaden fishing in the sounds and other shallow waters.

Relevant holdings in current collections: Many photos of *Aleta* (78.018 collection)

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: The *Aleta* mailboat is to be used for exhibit in Hatteras location. The *Aleta* fishing boat and *Virginia Belle* can be used in the commercial fishing exhibit in Beaufort.



Aleta mail boat



Aleta fishing boat



Virginia Belle

2) **Object Name:** Map, "From Cape Hatteras to Cape Fear"

Source: Donation, Chris Michini

Date Made: 1850s

Historical Significance: This shows the coastline from Cape Hatteras to Cape Fear, along with more detailed drawings of Beaufort Inlet, Ocracoke Inlet, and the capes.

Relevant holdings in current collections: We have many maps showing the NC coast, but do not have this specific one. The detailed drawings of the inlets are of particular interest.

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: We like to digitize the map for exhibition purposes, as the original is not in good enough shape to display.

Image/s:



3) **Object Name:** Sportfishing captain's chair

Source: Donation from Irving Smith

Date Made: 1988

Historical Significance: Was used on a local Atlantic Beach sportfishing boat, captained by a local captain.

Relevant holdings in current collections: SP2018.001.001 (fighting chair), and many rods, reels, hooks, and associated sportfishing artifacts

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: We are revamping our 'Fishing for Fun' exhibit in early 2025, and this chair can be used for that exhibit.

Image/s:



4) **Object Name:** Compasses (5)

Source: Estate of Ed Miller

Date Made: Boy scout compass: 1950s; Black wrist compass: 1980s; US Navy compass: 1939-42; Leather strap wrist compass: 1970s; Rectangular sunwatch: 1920s

Historical Significance: Ed Miller was a local sailor and friend of the museum, who had a large collection of nautical navigational equipment.

Relevant holdings in current collections: We do not have any compasses in the Beaufort collection, and this grouping is a good representative sample of a military compass, recreational wrist compasses, a simple youth compass, and a more decorative compass.

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: We are planning a ‘Recreation on the Water’ exhibit, to open in 2026, and the wrist compasses could be added into this. The military compass could be incorporated into a Navy exhibit.

Image/s:



NC Maritime Museum - Southport

1) **Object Name:** Life vest

Source: Donation, John Moseley

Date made: 1942

Historical Significance: The Atlantic-Pacific Manufacturing Company made life vests and flotation devices that were used on military and civilian vessels from the 1930s to the 1980s.

Relevant holdings in current collections: None like it in Southport, we have many life vests in the collections in Beaufort.

Reason for collecting & Potential Use: Use in an upcoming ‘Women and War’ exhibit, potentially to open in 2026.

Image/s:



Front



Back

North Carolina State Historic Sites

Objects approved for accession by Historic Sites Collections Committee May 22nd, 2024.

Proposed Accessions

1.) Receipt Number: HST.2612



Object Name: Sofa

Donor: The Estate of Mr. and Mrs. Mushak

Site: Thomas Day

Date Made: Circa 1850s

Description: Thomas Day original sofa; Mahogany/mahogany veneer; with beige floral patterned upholstery; “S” shaped scroll details on front of arms; scrolled feet; crest rail exhibits a cyma curve shape/finger mold; arms of chair are rectangular with mitered corners.

Reason for collecting & potential use: This sofa was crafted by Thomas Day and will be exhibited at the Thomas Day/Union Tavern historic site. It is unlike any of the other sofas currently

held in the collection. The acquisition of this sofa will provide yet another example of the different stylistic features that Thomas Day exhibited in his work.

Relevant holdings in current collection: The Thomas Day site currently holds three other sofas in the collection, none of which are replicas of this sofa, nor exhibit the exact same design elements.

2.) Receipt Number: HST.2614



Object Name: Musket Cartridges

Donor: James MacRae Lamb Jr.

Site: CSS Neuse

Date Made: Circa 1850s

Description: British manufactured musket cartridges; 8 rounds; .577 pattern; for the 1853 Rifle-Musket; paper; some missing twisted ends; one is missing its bullet; otherwise fair condition; belonged to Wilson G. Lamb II, 17th N.C.

Reason for collecting & potential use: The 1853 Rifle-Musket was the most used gun on both sides of the Civil War. In-tact paper cartridges from the time period are rare. These cartridges illustrate what sorts of goods were imported through the blockade.

Relevant holdings in current collection: There is one in-tact paper cartridge in the collection, which is currently on display. These cartridges will provide object rotations for exhibition.

3.) Receipt Number: HST.2615.1-2



Object Name: (.1) Bowl; (.2) Bowl.

Donor: Commissioned by Gabrielle Ione Hickmon

Site: Edenton

Date Made: 2024

Description: Small ceramic bowls; predominantly white/beige color, with light blue hues; spots of clay can be seen through the drips of the glaze; inside of bowl is glazed opaque white; exterior has a dripper pattern; glaze is textured on exterior and towards the bottom of the bowl; "GABRIELLE/ IONE/ HICKMON/ 2024" engraved on the bottom.

Reason for collecting & potential use: The ceramic bowl, created and glazed by Gabrielle Ione Hickman, was commissioned for use in commemorative programming ("A Sojourn for Harriet Jacobs") at Filbert's Creek in Edenton. The Creek runs proximate and perpendicular to the burial ground of Harriet Jacobs's parents (Elijah and Delilah) and Grandmother (Molly Horniblow).

Participants used the ceramic bowl to hold rose petals, which were scattered in the creek in remembrance for Harriet Jacobs and other known and unknown African American women of significance to Edenton and the participants or "sojourners."

Participants in "A Sojourn for Harriet Jacobs," experienced the anchoring artistic experience entitled *Memorable Proof*.

This spring and summer (2024), [Historic Edenton State Historic Site](#) hosts *Memorable Proof*, a site-responsive installation of new work by Southern American photographer Letitia Huckaby presented by The Harriet Jacobs Project. Organized by Curator-at-Large Johnica Rivers, *Memorable Proof* documents members of the Fannie A. Parker Woman's Club and their extended communities of Edenton, North Carolina, the birthplace and first site of resistance of Harriet Ann Jacobs.

The Harriet Jacobs Project aims to foreground the spaces and landscapes of Edenton as an invitation to witness the material memory of Harriet Jacobs and other resonant figures, who have and continue to pursue freedom and uplift in the place of her birth. Activating property under the Division of State Historic Site's stewardship, the project's inaugural effort centers local Edentonians and youth leaders in a communally empowering arts process, culminating in Letitia Huckaby: *Memorable Proof*. Huckaby's photographs, printed on fabric flags draped in the windows of the 1767 Chowan County Courthouse, bring together the legacy bearers and limitless beneficiaries of Jacobs's story with a landmark of Historic Edenton.

The Harriet Jacobs Project is directed and curated by Director of North Carolina Historic Sites, Michelle Lanier, and Curator-at-Large, Johnica Rivers. *Memorable Proof* was on view at the 1767 Courthouse through May 11, 2024, with a second installation in August. This project is part of the "When Are We US?" theme for America 250 NC, directed by the North Carolina Department of Cultural and Natural Resources. This project is also a keystone effort of "Art on the Land," an emerging initiative of the Division of State Historic Sites.

Relevant holdings in current collection: None.

4.) Receipt Number: HST.2588.1



Object Name: Bookend

Donor: Robin Wyatt & Kim Lyons

Site: Thomas Wolfe

Date Made: Circa early 1900s

Description: White, marbled bookend; in the shape of a book

Reason for collecting & potential use: This bookend was crafted by Thomas Wolfe's father, William Oliver Wolfe, who owned and operated a stonecutting shop in downtown Asheville in the late 1800s-early 1900s. The bookend will be used to interpret W.O. Wolfe's stonecutting career.

Relevant holdings in current collection: None.

5.) Receipt Number: NCTM.144



Object Name: Button

Donor: Carol Everhart

Site: NCTM

Date Made: 1990

Description: Button; pinback; reads "HISTORIC SPENCER SHOPS ALL ABOARD FOR SPENCER SHOPS"

Reason for collecting & potential use: Issued in the 1990s in celebration of returning Locomotive Number 604 to service, which was then used to run an onsite train ride at the Museum. To be used in an upcoming exhibit on the history of Spencer Shops and the North Carolina Transportation Museum.

Relevant holdings in current collection: The Museum has a few items relating to early operations at the Museum, but not this one.

Deaccessions:

NC Museum of History

1) Accession #: Various Items from a large miscellaneous collection that was transferred to the Museum of History from the State Archives of NC.

1996.182.34-.40

Object Name: German SS insignia made at Dachau Concentration Camp

.34 - 13th Waffen SS "Handschar" [Croatian] Division collar tab

.35 - runic "SS" collar tab

.36 - SS Totenkopf/3rd SS Panzer Division collar tab

.37 - SS Dirlewanger Brigade collar tab

.38 - 15th Waffen SS Division/1st Latvian Division collar tab

.39 - SS Croatian volunteers sleeve shield

.40 - SS Mountain troops Edelweiss cap insignia

Source: Transfer from State Archives of NC

Date Made: 1943-1945

General Condition Assessment: unissued like new

Relevant holdings in current collections: no other SS items

Reason for deaccession & recommended disposition: unknown provenance, no known NC connection, unlikely ever to be used in an NCMH exhibit – Disposition Recommendation: transfer to Kennesaw State University Museum of WWII & Holocaust Education



Accession #: 1996.182.41 & .44

Object Name: Luftwaffe Dreieckrechner flight computer and map of central Europe

Source: transfer from State Archives of NC

Date Made: 1940

General Condition Assessment: fair

Relevant holdings in current collections: several other Luftwaffe bring-backs attributed to NC service members already in the collection.

Reason for deaccession & recommended disposition: unknown provenance, no known NC connection, unlikely ever to be used in an NCMOH exhibit – Disposition Recommendation: transfer to Kennesaw State University Museum of WWII & Holocaust Education



Accession #: 1996.182.42

Object Name: WWII-era US Army enlisted infantry collar device.

Source: transfer from State Archives of NC

Date Made: ca. 1940

General Condition Assessment: fair

Relevant holdings in current collections: plenty of other WWII collar insignia with provenance.

Reason for deaccession & recommended disposition: unknown provenance, no known NC connection, no exhibit value – Disposition Recommendation: Physical Disposal



Accession #: 1996.182.43

Object Name: German Order of Merit awarded to Wilhelm R. Valentiner, first Director of NC Museum of Art, 1957, for his longstanding contributions to the cultural relationship between the US and Germany

Source: transfer from State Archives of NC

Date Made: 1957

General Condition Assessment: excellent

Relevant holdings in current collections: n/a

Reason for deaccession & recommended disposition: Valentiner's only ties to NC are the last 3 years of his life when he was Director of the NC Museum of Art – Disposition Recommendation: transfer to the NC Museum of Art, another museum or place on public auction.



2) Accession #: 1993.192.1-3

Object Name: 3 slim books about the history of the US Army Nurse Corps

1993.192.1 – *Jungle Angel: Bataan Remembered*, by Hortense McKay (1988)

1993.192.2 – *Highlights in the History of the Army Nurse Corps*, by Cindy Gurney (1987)

1993.192.3 – *The Army Nurse Corps: Yesterday and Today*, by Mary Roberts (1955)

Source: donation, Mildred Irene Clark Woodman

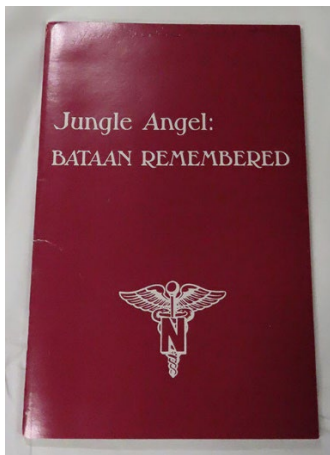
Date Made: 1955, 1980s

General Condition Assessment: good, some have inscriptions and/or clippings inserted.

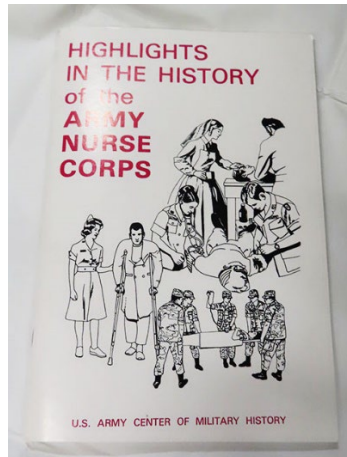
Relevant holdings in current collections: n/a

Reason for deaccession & recommended disposition: The curator has determined that these books are better research material than artifacts for display – Disposition Recommendation: transfer to Museum of History staff library.

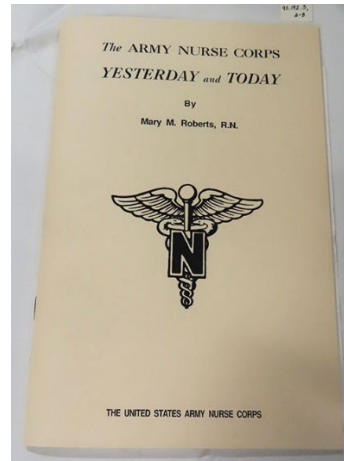
Images:



.1



.2



.3

3) Accession #: 1993.437.138

Object Name: Book about the history of the US Army Nurse Corps

1993.437.138 – *To the Angels*, by Denny Williams (1985)

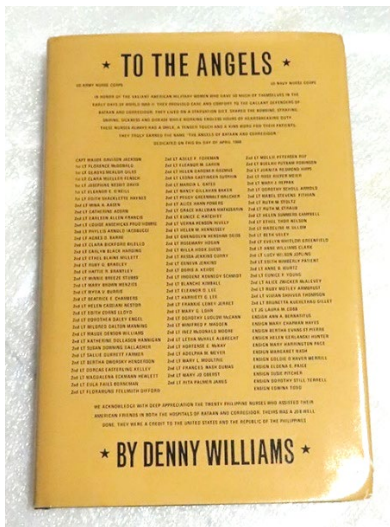
Source: donation, Mildred Irene Clark Woodman

Date Made: 1985

General Condition Assessment: good, has some inscriptions and/or clippings inserted.

Relevant holdings in current collections: n/a

Reason for deaccession & recommended disposition: The curator has determined that this book would be better research material than artifacts for display – Disposition Recommendation: Transfer to Museum of History staff library.



4) Accession# : 2017.77 (R.4226) see specific numbers in chart.

Object Name: Collection of Quilts.

Source: Donation, A. Everette James Jr. and Nancy J. Farmer

Date Made: See specific entries.

General Condition Assessment: poor to fair

Historical Significance: This collection of quilts—most dating to the first half of the twentieth century—are purportedly from North Carolina. Most are utilitarian in nature.

Relevant holdings in current collections: Currently the museum has hundreds of other early twentieth century utilitarian quilts with better provenance than this collection.

Reason for deaccession & recommended disposition: Having surveyed our entire quilt collection, I recommend deaccessioning these quilts because they have little-to-no provenance. We seek to strengthen and grow the quilt collection, and storage limitations prevent us from keeping quilts we will never exhibit. We already have better examples in the collection with fuller histories and stronger connections to North Carolinians. Disposition Recommendation: These quilts have some monetary value and should be disposed of at public auction.

No.	Accession #	Object name	Date	County	Photo
1.	2017.77.2	Quilt, Alternating Fan	1900–1940	unknown	
2.	2017.77.3	Quilt, Arabic Lattice	1925–1940	Possibly Montgomery	
3.	2017.77.5	Quilt, Crazy	1899	Possibly Robeson	
4.	2017.77.7	Quilt, Dresden Plate	1930–1940	Possibly Lee	
5.	2017.77.8	Quilt, Honeycomb	1925–1940	Possibly Nash	


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6.	2017.77.9	Quilt, Log Cabin	1925–1935	Possibly Washington	
7.	2017.77.10	Quilt, Maple Leaf	1930–1940	Unknown	
8.	2017.77.11	Quilt, Mill Wheel	1925–1935	Possibly Randolph	
9.	2017.77.12	Quilt, Monkey Wrench	1910–1925	Possibly Washington	
10.	2017.77.13	Quilt, Monkey Wrench Variation	1910–1935	Possibly Granville	
11.	2017.77.14	Quilt, Triangles	1880–1910	Unknown	
12.	2017.77.15	Quilt, Neckties	1900–1940	Unknown	

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13.	2017.77.18	Quilt, Spinning Wheel Pattern	1900–1950	Unknown	
14.	2017.77.21	Quilt, Tailor Sample	1890–1925	Unknown	
15.	2017.77.23	Quilt, Buggy Wheels/Dresden Plate	1900–1940	Unknown	
16.	2017.77.24	Quilt, Jacob's Ladder	1930–1940	Possibly Brunswick	
17.	2017.77.25	Quilt, Upholstery	1930–1970	Possibly Beaufort	
18.	2017.77.26	Quilt, Monkey Wrench	1930–1950	Possibly Person	
19.	2017.77.27	Quilt, Zigzag	1930–1960	Possibly Bladen	

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20.	2017.77.28	Quilt, Oak Leaf	1900–1940	Unknown	
21.	2017.77.30	Quilt, Zigzag	1925–1930	Possibly Durham	
22.	2017.77.32	Quilt, Checkerboard	1910–1930	Possibly Robeson	
23.	2017.77.33	Quilt, King's Crown	1920–1930	Possibly Moore	
24.	2017.77.34	Quilt, Half Fans	1930–1960	Unknown	
25.	2017.77.35	Quilt, Yo-Yo	1920–1930	Possibly Edgecombe	
26.	2017.77.36	Quilt, Flying Geese	1900–1905	Possibly Perquimans	

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27.	2017.77.37	Quilt, Stiles and Paths	1915–1920	Possibly Warren	
28.	2017.77.39	Quilt, Three-Strip Pattern	1950–1960	Unknown	
29.	2017.77.40	Quilt, Monkey Wrench	1930–1950	Unknown	
30.	2017.77.41	Quilt, Crazy	1880–1920	Unknown	
31.	2017.77.42	Quilt, Grandmother's Choice	1880–1910	Possibly Onslow	
32.	2017.77.43	Quilt, LeMoyne Star	1905–1915	Possibly Bladen	
33.	2017.77.44	Quilt, Wheel of Fortune	1920–1940	Unknown	

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34.	2017.77.45	Quilt, Birds in the Air	1930–1940	Unknown	
35.	2017.77.46	Quilt, Suit Sample	1900–1920	Unknown	
36.	2017.77.47	Quilt, “Carmen’s Block”	1900–1920	Possibly Northampton	
37.	2017.77.48	Quilt, Strips	1920–1940	Possibly Pitt	
38.	R.4226.4	Quilt, Capital T	1885–1900	Possibly Bertie	
39.	R.4226.9	Quilt, Blocks	1900–1960	Unknown	
40.	R.4226.18	Quilt, Nine Patch	1880–1910	Unknown	

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41.	R.4226.21	Quilt, Fan	1890–1920	Unknown	
42.	R.4226.25	Quilt, Log Cabin/Strip	1920–1940	Unknown	
43.	R.4226.27	Quilt, Sunburst/Lone Star	1930–1950	Unknown	
44.	R.4226.32	Quilt, Utility	1900–1940	Unknown	
45.	R.4226.34	Quilt, One-Patch	1900–1960	Unknown	
46.	R.4226.36	Quilt, Log Cabin	1920–1940	Unknown	

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47.	R.4226.39	Quilt, One-patch	1900–1940	Unknown	
48.	R.4226.40	Quilt, Strip	1920–1950	Possibly Pasquotank	
49.	R.4226.48	Quilt, Strippy	1920–1940	Unknown	
50.	R.4226.51	Quilt, Log Cabin	1900–1960	Unknown	
51.	R.4226.55	Quilt, Crazy	1911–1917	Possibly South Bend, Indiana	
52.	R.4226.60	Quilt, Strips	1895–1900	Unknown	
53.	R.4226.62	Quilt, Mosaic/16-patch	1880–1910	Unknown	

54.	R.4226.64	Quilt, Suit Sample	1900–1920	Possibly Alamance	
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5) Accession# : 2020.71 see specific numbers in chart.

Object Name: Collection of Various Military Items

Source: Donation, Cape Fear Museum of History & Science, 2016

<p>Accession #: 2020.71.21 Object Name: ditty bag Date Made: latter half 20th C General Condition Assessment: used Reason for deaccession: Not wanted originally and declined by Acquisitions Committee in 2018 but transfer agreement did not allow any items from collection to be declined/returned, no exhibit or research value Recommended disposition: Physical disposition</p>	
<p>Accession #: 2020.71.23 Object Name: padlock & keys Date Made: latter half 20th C General Condition Assessment: used Reason for deaccession: Not wanted originally and declined by Acquisitions Committee in 2018 but transfer agreement did not allow any items from collection to be declined/returned, no exhibit or research value. Recommended disposition: Physical disposition</p>	
<p>Accession #: 2020.71.32-.33 Object Name: empty medal boxes Date Made: latter half 20th C General Condition Assessment: used Relevant holdings in current collections: n/a Reason for deaccession: Not wanted originally and declined by Acquisitions Committee in 2018 but transfer agreement did not allow any items from collection to be declined/returned, no exhibit or research value. Recommended disposition: Physical disposition</p>	

	
<p>Accession #: 2020.71.34 Object Name: "PIERCE" uniform name tape Date Made: latter half 20th C General Condition Assessment: unused Reason for deaccession: Not wanted originally and declined by Acquisitions Committee in 2018 but transfer agreement did not allow any items from collection to be declined/returned, no exhibit or research value - trash Recommended disposition: Physical disposition</p>	
<p>Accession #: 2020.71.35-.37 Object Name: "US Air Force" uniform tape Date Made: latter half 20th C General Condition Assessment: unused Reason for deaccession: Not wanted originally and declined by Acquisitions Committee in 2018 but transfer agreement did not allow any items from collection to be declined/returned, no exhibit or research value - trash Recommended disposition: Physical disposition</p>	
<p>Accession #: 2020.71.51 Object Name: tie clip Date Made: latter half 20th C General Condition Assessment: very good Reason for deaccession: Not wanted originally and declined by Acquisitions Committee in 2018 but transfer agreement did not allow any items from collection to be declined/returned, no exhibit or research value. Recommended disposition: Physical disposition</p>	

<p>Accession #: 2020.71.59 Object Name: hat rain cover Date Made: latter half 20th C General Condition Assessment: good Reason for deaccession: Not wanted originally and declined by Acquisitions Committee in 2018 but transfer agreement did not allow any items from collection to be declined/returned, no exhibit or research value. Recommended disposition: Physical disposition</p>	
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6) Accession #: 1993.437.59 b&c
Object Name: Frame & backing
Source: Donation – Mildred Clark
Date Made: ca. 1980
General Condition Assessment: fair
Reason for deaccession: Certificate in frame (1993.437.59, a) has been transferred to the State Archives, they did not want frame.
Recommended disposition: Physical disposition

Images:



7) Accession #: 1993.192.28 b&c
Object Name: Document Tube
Source: Donation – Mildred Clark
Date Made: ca. 1965
General Condition Assessment: fair
Relevant holdings in current collections: n/a
Reason for deaccession: Certificate contained therein (1993.192.28, a) was transferred to the State Archives, they did not want container.

Recommended disposition: Physical disposition

Images:



8) Accession #: 2006.112.201 & 210

Object Name: Two certificate folders.

Source: donation – Mary Ann Ferebee

Date Made: 1960s

General Condition Assessment: good

Reason for deaccession: Certificates originally therein (2006.112.200 & 209) transferred to the State Archives, they did not want folders.

Recommended disposition: Physical disposition



.201



.210

Deaccessions: NC Historic Sites

Objects approved for deaccession by Historic Sites Collections Committee May 22, 2024

1) Accession Number: 1975.60.2



Site: Halifax

Source: Transfer from State Archives and Records to SHS circa 1970s

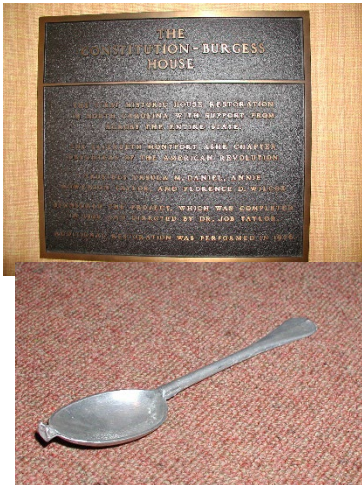
Object Name: Box, Tin

General Condition Assessment: Good

Justification for Deaccession: This artifact does not have provenance to Halifax SHS and does not align with the scope of collecting at the site.

Proposal for Disposition: Transfer to the exhibit props or teaching collection either at Halifax or at another SHS.

2) Accession Number: 1980.167.10, .34, .90, .104, .111



Site: Halifax

Source: Unknown.

Object Name: (.10) Apron; (.34) Spoon; (.90) Book; (.104) Rug; (.111) Plaque

General Condition Assessment: Good

Justification for Deaccession: (.10) Apron; Modern reproduction and should not have been accessioned into the permanent collection in the first place; (.34) Spoon; Modern reproduction and should not have been accessioned into the permanent collection in the first place. Proposing to transfer to Halifax teaching collection; (.90) Book, Guest; This is a guest book from the Halifax visitor center that should not have been accessioned into the permanent collection in the first place; (.104) Rug; this rug does not have provenance to Halifax SHS and does not fit the scope of collecting; (.111) Plaque, commemorative; this plaque is a modern object and should not have been accessioned into the permanent collection in the first place.

Proposal for Disposition: (.10) Apron; transfer to Halifax teaching collection; (.34) Spoon; transfer to Halifax teaching collection; (.90) Book, guest; transfer to Halifax research library collection; (.104) Rug; transfer to Halifax office art collection; (.111) Plaque; transfer to Halifax office art collection.

3) Accession Number: HS.2000.95.20



Site: Halifax

Source: Donated by the DAR

Object Name: Cupboard

General Condition Assessment: Good

Justification for Deaccession: Prior to the donation of the cupboard, someone attempted to restore it by replacing large segments of it. The entire top half of the piece and backboards were replaced in the 20th century. It does not have provenance to Halifax SHS and is not within the scope of collecting.

Proposal for Disposition: Proposing a transfer to the Halifax teaching collection for use in the Tap Room Tavern to house living history dishes and utensils.

4) Accession Number: HS.2001.39.1-3



Site: Halifax

Source: Made by and purchased from Mr. Leslie Bright

Object Name: (.1) Basket; (.2) Basket; (.3) Basket

General Condition Assessment: Good/Fair

Justification for Deaccession: These baskets are modern reproductions and should not have been accessioned into the permanent collection.

Proposal for Disposition: Transfer to Halifax teaching

collection.

5) Accession Number: HS.2001.92.1-4

Site: Halifax

Source: Purchased from James & Son Military Clothiers

Object Name: (.1) Breeches; (.2) Pants; (.3) Shirt; (.4) Shirt

General Condition Assessment: Good

Justification for Deaccession: These costume pieces are modern reproductions and should not have been accessioned into the permanent collection in the first place.

Proposal for Disposition: Transfer to Halifax teaching collection.

6) Accession Number: HS.2000.37.13



Site: Halifax

Source: Donated by Kate Nelson Fenner Urquhart

Object Name: Bookcase

General Condition Assessment: Good

Justification for Deaccession: This bookcase does not have provenance to Halifax SHS and does not fit the scope of collecting. It is currently in use as storage for research materials, so best practices would dictate that it be deaccessioned from the permanent collection so that it may continue to house research materials and supplies.

Proposal for Disposition: Proposing a transfer to the Halifax office art and equipment collection for use as an office furnishing. The bookcase is already used to store research library materials and will continue to be used for this purpose in the new visitor center.

7) Accession Number: HS.2000.95.34



Site: Halifax

Source: Donated by the DAR

Object Name: Plaque

General Condition Assessment: Good

Justification for Deaccession: This plaque is a modern object and should not have been accessioned into the permanent collection in the first place.

Proposal for Disposition: Transfer to Halifax office art collection.