

## Cape Fear Museum <sup>[1]</sup>

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Cape Fear Museum, Wilmington, NC. Image by Beverly Littlejohn, 2006courtesy of Flickr/ Creative Commons.

<sup>[2]</sup>

See also: [Museums](#) <sup>[3]</sup>

The [Cape Fear Museum](#) <sup>[4]</sup> in [Wilmington](#) <sup>[5]</sup> began as the Confederate Museum, started by the Wilmington chapter of the [United Daughters of the Confederacy](#) <sup>[6]</sup> in 1898. It was originally located in a room on the second floor of the [Wilmington Light Infantry](#) <sup>[7]</sup> armory building. During [World War I](#) <sup>[8]</sup>, space in the armory was in demand, so in 1918 the collection was moved for safekeeping and placed in the care of [Frederick A. Olds](#) <sup>[9]</sup> in Raleigh, where it was displayed in the Hall of History (forerunner of the [North Carolina Museum of History](#) <sup>[10]</sup>). After the war ended, the New Hanover Historical Commission worked through the 1920s to have the collection returned to Wilmington. In 1929 their efforts were rewarded. Stewardship changed hands from the United Daughters of the Confederacy to the [North Carolina Sorosis](#) <sup>[11]</sup>, a local women's group, which secured the use of the second floor of the New Hanover County Courthouse Annex for the museum. The group broadened the collection to include artifacts related to regional and maritime history and established



Giant Sloth at Cape Fear Museum. Image courtesy of Flickr user Laurie

Wednesday afternoons as the regular time for O'Neil.  
known as the New Hanover Museum.

<sup>[12]</sup>public visitation of what became

By the early 1960s, the museum needed larger quarters. Its fourth home became the third floor of the city police station, and a grand opening was held in 1963. The first professional director was hired, and the museum's name was changed to the Wilmington-New Hanover Museum. The museum continued to grow in the late 1960s, and the collection was moved to the National Guard Armory building in 1970. In 1979 the museum's first clear-cut mission statement-"to make available to the public the history, natural history, and culture of the Lower Cape Fear area through interpretive exhibits and educational programs"-was adopted. Eight years later New Hanover County voters approved a \$4.2 million bond referendum to increase the museum's space from 12,750 square feet to approximately 42,000 square feet. The long-term exhibition "Waves & Currents," designed by Ralph Applebaum & Associates of New York City, was part of the project.

The museum, renamed the Cape Fear Museum, opened on 17 Jan. 1992. Its continuing mission is to preserve and interpret southeastern North Carolina's human and natural history. The [Michael Jordan Discovery Gallery](#) <sup>[13]</sup>, named for the lead donor and Wilmington-born basketball star, opened in 1995 to allow children and families to explore the ecology of the Lower Cape Fear region.

### References:

Cape Fear Museum, *The Official Museum Directory* (2002).

Ida Brooks Kellam, "New Hanover County Museum," *Lower Cape Fear Historical Society Newsletter* (1961).

Harry Warren, *Cape Fear Museum, Wilmington, NC* (1994).

#### **Additional Resources:**

Cape Fear Museum: <http://www.capefearmuseum.com> [4]

#### **Image Credit:**

Cape Fear Museum, Wilmington, NC. Image courtesy of Flickr/ Creative Commons. Available from <https://www.flickr.com/photos/badbadivy/190406110/> [2] (accessed August 24, 2012).

Giant Sloth at Cape Fear Museum. Image courtesy of Flickr user Laurie O'Neil. Available from <https://www.flickr.com/photos/slowlysheturned/2618538085/> [12] (accessed August 24, 2012)

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#### **Authors:**

[Littlejohn, Beverly](#) [22]

#### **Origin - location:**

[Wilmington](#) [23]

#### **From:**

[Encyclopedia of North Carolina, University of North Carolina Press.](#) [24]

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