



2020

A year of renovation and innovation, educational focus for the future, and technological support, all to enhance the Wright experience for our visitors.

PROJECT 25

On the 25th Anniversary of the Wright Museum, the Board and staff set out to plan for the future. The iterative plan became known as “Project 25” and phase 1 has transformed the Museum in many ways that benefit the visitor and their experience.

The last few years of strategic meetings, planning sessions, and feedback roundtables evolved into architectural plans and construction drawings. Construction took place from December 2019 to April 2020.

The Wright is very grateful to the special donors, volunteers, and staff that made it possible. The Museum was supported by outstanding professional firms that brought this transformation to reality

Renovation & Innovation







Lobby & Admissions Area



Museum Store







Art Gallery





Renovated Chapel

Weapons Case



Education & Technology





Library & Archives



John S. DuQuoin Education Center

JOHN S. DUQUOIN EDUCATION CENTER







René Cagnon

Without Cagnon, the flag might never have been raised over Iwo Jima. When the Marines took control of Mount Suribachi on Iwo Jima, officers broke down the American flag that had been raised and sewed it into a new flag. They decided to replace it with a larger flag that would be seen by everyone. Flying through enemy sniper fire, Marine Corporal René Cagnon took the smaller flag over Mount Suribachi and then brought a larger one back up for the Marines to raise.



Alan B. Shepard

Alan B. Shepard served on the destroyer USS Cresswell in 1944-45. He helped rescue crew members from the cruiser USS Rowe which had been captured by a Japanese submarine. Later, he served as a gunnery officer when the Cresswell was on picket duty, spotting incoming Japanese kamikaze before they reached the fleet. After the war, Shepard became a pilot and went on to become the first American to fly into space.



Anthony Vaccaro

Anthony Vaccaro worked as an engineer at Westinghouse in Portsmouth. Even though his job was to work on the ship, he loved the Navy. In 1944, he was sent to China as a member of the Tenth Army. He was a member of the Tenth Army's engineering unit. Vaccaro built and maintained the gear for the Tenth Army and worked as a ferry driver in the Tenth Army. He also set up the radio network that allowed the Tenth Army to be heard after dropping an atomic bomb on Hiroshima. Vaccaro was one of the first to leave the bombing.



Anthony Vaccaro



Anthony Vaccaro



Captain Alan B. Shepard

Extraordinary Accomplishments OF ORDINARY NEW HAMPSHIRE RESIDENTS

John Gilbert Winant

New Hampshire Governor John Gilbert Winant is a forgotten hero of World War II. In 1941, President Roosevelt appointed Winant ambassador to the United Kingdom to replace Joseph P. Kennedy because Kennedy believed in appeasing Hitler.

Winant believed the opposite. Instead of living in the official ambassador's residence, he rented rooms in a district that was a bombing target. During the Blitz, Kennedy had escaped to the safety of the country but Winant, endangering his own life, walked the streets of London with the fire brigades, helping the victims in the thick of the bombings. The British people loved him. Winant developed a close friendship with Winston Churchill that drew him into Churchill's inner circle. The friendships Winant forged with the British people and with Churchill were instrumental in helping America and Britain work so closely together.



Winant and Churchill



Ambassador John Winant with British Prime Minister Winston Churchill



London bombing



An old woman in a child

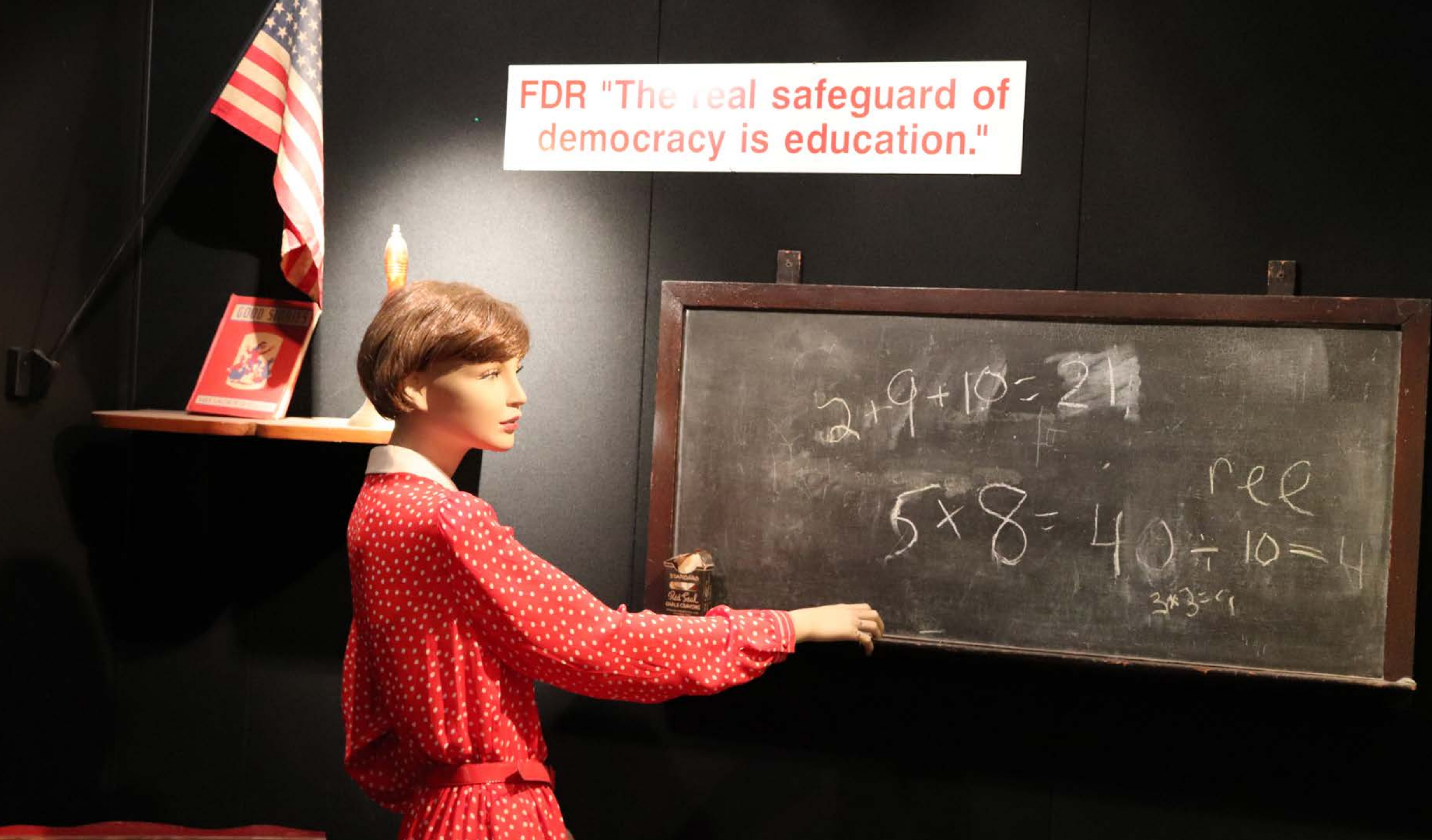
Visitor Experience





Display Areas

FDR "The real safeguard of
democracy is education."





Military Gallery







Vintage Soda Fountain

Homefront Gallery







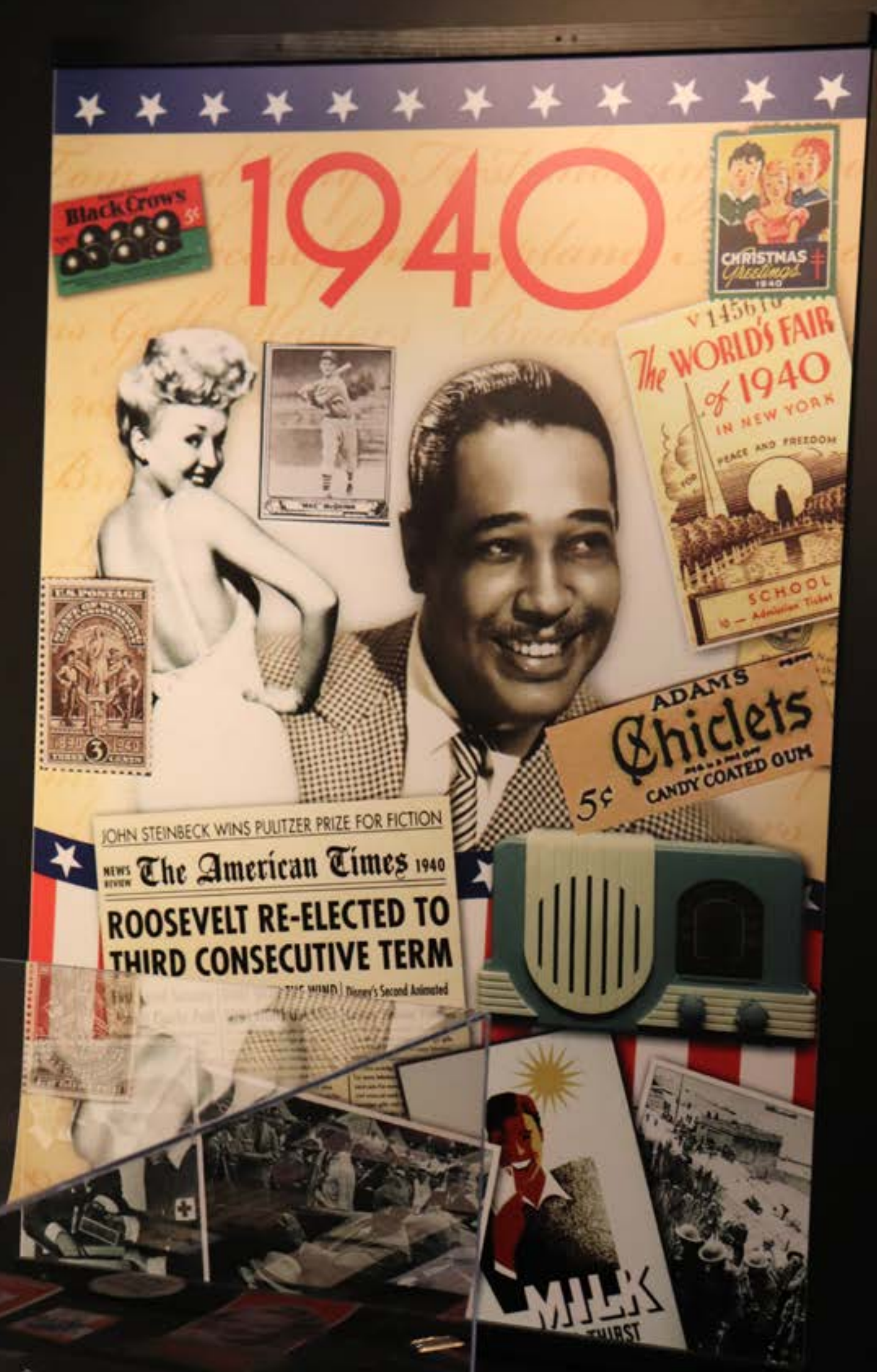
1939

1940

1939 ROOM
The room was the first
to be decorated with
the new design and
color scheme.
John & Barbara Smith

Time Tunnel

se ... The Philadelphia



WAVES

After a twenty-three-year absence, women returned to general Navy service in early August 1942, when Mildred McAfee was sworn in as a Naval Reserve Lieutenant Commander, the first female commissioned officer in U.S. Navy history, and the first Director of the WAVES, or "Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service".

The WAVES' name indicated that they would only be around during the wartime "Emergency".

President Roosevelt signed the WAVES bill into law on 30 July 1942. Recruiting had to be undertaken (or at least managed, as the number of interested women was vast), training establishments set up, an administrative structure put in place and uniforms designed. Difficulties were overcome with energy and indispensable good humor, and within a year 27,000 women wore the WAVES uniform.

At the end of the conflict, there were well over 8,000 female officers and some ten times that many enlisted WAVES, about 2 1/2% of the Navy's total strength. In some places WAVES constituted a majority of the uniformed

"On the Same Team" POSTER

The model for the WAVES appeared in this poster was Virginia "Terry" Barton (1913-2014). Jerry grew up in Forest Park, NY, but spent many summers in Washington with her family at Point Shaler. Jerry joined the U.S. Navy as one of the first WAVES to enlist and was assigned to the Naval Public Relations Office in New York City. One of her duties included modeling for a number of U.S. Navy WAVES recruitment posters such as the one displayed here.

After the war, Jerry and her husband Bill built and ran Pleasant Valley Caper in Washington. After selling the Caper, Jerry and Bill lived the remainder of their lives in their Washington home on the shore of Lake Washington.

This 1942 painting of Jerry in this poster was created by the famous artist/illustrator John Philip Baker (1913-2002). Baker studied at the Kansas City Art Institute and at the Art Students League in NYC. Baker enlisted in the Navy in 1942, where his talent as an artist was recognized and put to good use designing over 300 recruiting posters. By the time Baker was discharged from the Navy, his first wife was Chief Petty Officer. Baker eventually began a 20-year association with the Saturday Evening Post magazine and produced over

The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps

Early in 1941 Congresswoman Edith Rogers of Massachusetts met with General George E. Marshall, the Army's Chief of Staff, and informed him that she intended to introduce a bill to establish an Army women's corps.

As public sentiment increasingly favored the creation of some form of a women's corps, Army leaders decided to work with Rogers to devise and sponsor an organization that would constitute the least threat to the Army's existing culture.

The final bill represented a compromise between the two sides. The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) was established to work out the Army "for the purpose of making available to the national defense the knowledge, skill, and special training of the women of the nation".

Over 100,000 women served in the WAAC in 1942 before they were converted from the Auxiliary Corps to Women's Army Corps on July 3, 1943.



Miss Gandy and Miss Gandy
Miss Gandy and Miss Gandy
Miss Gandy and Miss Gandy
Miss Gandy and Miss Gandy
Miss Gandy and Miss Gandy



September 30, 1941: Ted Williams finishes season batting .406 (record stands today)

June 29, 1941: Joe DiMaggio sets a new record for hitting safely in 42 consecutive games

June 2, 1941: Lou Gehrig dies - the sports world mourns the death of a great one



1945 PRICES

AVERAGE INCOME	\$	2,390.00
NEW CAR	\$	1,025.00
NEW HOUSE	\$	4,625.00
LOAF OF BREAD	\$.09
GALLON OF GAS	\$.15
GALLON OF MILK	\$.62

GOLD PER OUNCE	\$	35.00
SILVER PER OUNCE	\$.71
DOW JONES AVERAGE		169





Mrs. Annie Goodgame's Five Sons Now in Nation's Service



One Family's Story

After the outbreak of World War II, Mrs. Annie Goodgame's five sons, Robert, Eugene, Fred, George, and John, all joined the U.S. Navy. Robert was the first to enlist, followed by Eugene, Fred, George, and then John. The family's story is a testament to the sacrifices made by many American families during the war.





School Groups





The Wright Museum 2020:
Renovation & innovation,
education, and technology,
to enhance the
visitor experience.



WRIGHT
MUSEUM
of WORLD WAR II

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