

Chapter 1 : | Southern Living

the only thomas carver i have around this time frame is Thomas son of archibald carver brother to Richard (unconfirmed connection at this time) and unfortunately no other info is available other than he was born aroun and probably died in south carolina.

Celebrating 22 years of Craftsmanship Photographed: Celebrating 22 years of Craftsmanship The Sign Carver has been carving professionally since We invite you to take a look with us over the past 22 years of craftsmanship as we raise a toast to many more piles of wood-shavings and chips on the workshop floor. Welcome to the home of quality hand carved craftsmanship If you have an appreciation for the unmistakable hand crafted feel of quality workmanship that has become ever rarer in our fast paced world, then you have come to the right place. The Sign Carver specialises in hand carved wooden signs, coats of arms, sculpture and much more. Hand Carved Signs Our hand carved wooden signs have a timeless charm that never goes out of style. Whether you have a taste for simple elegance or decadent detail, the Sign Carver beautifully crafts each wooden sign with care and precision, delivering a high quality product that is very durable. Our outdoor signs are durable enough to mature gracefully while other signs are fading and crumbling in the harsh African sun. Groot Constantia Estate, Cape Town Architectural Elements For the ultimate personal touch, you can introduce hand carved wooden design elements right into the features of your home. The Sign carver occasionally collaborates with Interior decorators when a project requires a touch of subtle sophistication that only true craftsmanship can deliver. Interior designers enjoy the freedom of being able to choose any pattern under the sun and the warm scent of hand carved wood simply oozes luxury into a home. An ideal gift, it represents the importance of family and tradition: This workmanship is becoming ever rarer in our fast paced world. You can choose to have your Coat of Arms carved in wood or cast in cement, resin or bronze. Small crucifix for a church in Constantia Religious Sculpture The Sign Carver sculpts custom made religious imagery, relief wood carvings, and sculptural restorations in wood, stone, cement, resin, plaster and bronze. See Religious Sculpture Sculpture Sculpture is the main passion and driving force behind the Sign Carver, who can often be found ankle-deep in woodchips, trying to find that wonderful third dimension in a chunk of wood or stone. In addition, the Sign Carver has extensive experience with casting of sculptures in bronze, cement and resin and collaborates with mould makers and foundries. Not sure which material to choose? We will happily advise you on the best application to suit your particular project. One of Five life sized Persian figures for a shopping centre in Dubai, United Arab Emirates Restoration When antique furniture or beloved wood or plaster sculptures get damaged, they lose their value and their charm. Instead, call on the Sign Carver to restore these treasures to their former glory. With a careful eye and attention to detail, The Sign Carver is able to replicate and restore even the finer details and embellishments. The craftsmanship, quality and style is excellent and they really do add interest to the character of Annies House Romantic Getaway. The delivery was made on time, exactly as promised. I recommend your service and expertise to anyone who is looking for a professional to create bespoke signs without hesitation.

Chapter 2 : Home - South Pacific Island Art

Do you have any information on James Joseph CARVER, born ca in St. Francois County, Missouri? His parents, names unknown, were born in South Carolina.

As well as this blog, I also have a website with lots more images of my work as well as a few more stories. Saturday, 24 September The woodcarving tradition of the Ammergau Alps: It is famous for the Passion Play , which depicts the suffering and death of Jesus and has been staged there every ten years since The town and the area around it are also renowned for the woodcarving tradition that predates the first performance of the play. The villagers were famous for carving crucifixes and different scenes inside a walnut shell. Carvings made in Oberammergau can still be seen in many places outside of the area, even in Britain. There are quite a few shops selling woodcarvings in Oberammergau and I visited several of them. In one shop, the staff were happy to explain about the process of making the carvings. A bronze master figure was produced and used to create other figures, which could be scaled up or down by setting the machine differently. Once carved, the figures would be checked and finished with wax or painted by hand. Some larger figures will be roughly shaped using a computer-controlled routing device and then carved by hand over a period of two or three days to speed things up. The same person told me that some of this carving work is sometimes also done outside of Germany, in countries such as Rumania, then sold by retailers in this area as locally-made. I saw three kinds of wood being used to produce carvings. Larger ones and hand-carved small figures were produced using timber from the lime or linden tree *Tilia* sp. This region is quite staunchly Catholic and many woodcarvings of saints, Jesus or Mary his mother could be seen on local shrines or around important features such as springs of drinking water. To make the wooden carvings ready to be placed outdoors, they are coated with layers of a special compound made from three different kinds of powdered chalk, one of which is Champagne chalk from France. The figure can then be painted and gilded. The village of Bad Kohlgrub is not far from Oberammergau. This is his shop: Unlike the larger woodcarving outlets in Oberammergau, Hans-Joachim does the majority of his carving by hand using linden timber and does not use replicating machines. I was very interested to notice that, even though all his work is done by hand, two sculptures of the same subject would be almost identical. Smaller figures would have hands and sometimes forearms carved separately, then glued to the rest of the figure using a dowel for strength. This meant that the wood grain could run along both the legs and the hands, making them stronger and less likely to snap. However, it was said to me that the quality cannot be expected to be the same: I did notice that the work of younger carvers that I saw in Oberammergau was often technically excellent, but that attempts to produce their own style often seemed to lack self confidence. It can be a struggle for any carver to find new approaches to it.

Chapter 3 : The Sign Carver | Celebrating 22 years of craftsmanship

Carving throughout the upstate of South Carolina. Formed in Greenville, South Carolina, our mission is to provide support and education for anyone interested in the art of wood carving. The club hosts weekly carve-ins and a monthly meeting.

He stayed in Neosho for at least two years until the late s, when he decided to move to Kansas with other African Americans who were traveling west. The diorama depicts George and Jim Carver playing marbles, around He often used his domestic skills to make money. By the late s, Carver moved to Winterset, Iowa. Carver was befriended by a white couple, John and Helen Milholland. They encouraged Carver to enroll in nearby Simpson College where he studied piano and art. Agricultural Chemist Booker T. Washington Portrait of Booker T. Washington, founder of the Tuskegee Institute. Washington at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. There he conducted agricultural research and taught students until his death. He stressed the importance of planting peanuts to upgrade the quality of the soil, which had been depleted from years of planting cotton. Carver found many practical uses for peanuts, sweet potatoes, and other agricultural products. For more recipes, see Tuskegee Institute Bulletin, no. His work also helped revitalize the depressed southern economy. Outside view of Cassedy Hall, part of Tuskegee Institute. He became widely known for his agricultural experiments. He also became known as a promoter of racial equality. Carver was a deeply religious man and agreed to share his belief in racial equality. During the s and s, he traveled throughout the South delivering his message of racial harmony. Carver in his laboratory Carver in his laboratory [SHS] Carver drew more public attention during the mids when the polio Poliomyelitis, also known as polio or infantile paralysis, is a disease caused by a virus that attacks the nervous system, most often in children. Although most people infected by the polio virus only experience flu-like symptoms and make a full recovery, the disease can damage nerve cells, causing severe pain or paralysis and, in rare cases where muscles necessary for breathing and blood circulation are affected, death. Several polio epidemics swept the nation between the late s and the s, afflicting tens of thousands of Americans, including President Franklin D. Several treatments were developed to help polio sufferers with long-term pain and paralysis, but they had limited success. The worst epidemics happened from to , causing rising national fear of the disease. Polio declined rapidly in America after , when a polio vaccine developed by Jonas Salk was put into widespread use. Carver offered a treatment of peanut-oil massages that he believed helped many people, especially children, gain relief from the painful and paralyzing effects of polio. The crash was the result of risky financial decisions made by investors in the stock market. The value of stocks fell dramatically, sending the economy into a tailspin. Many people went broke and faced tough times. Many people were unemployed during this time, income dropped, and many families became homeless. This was a period of great economic decline caused partly from generations of poor farming practices and years of drought. People from all over the world asked Carver for agricultural advice because he was able to show farmers how to maximize plant production and improve the soil at very little cost. A skilled artist and musician who never married, Carver lived out his life in a dormitory at Tuskegee Institute. He became friends with many people, some of whom were quite rich and famous. One of his closest friends was the automobile manufacturer Henry Ford. From ordinary peanuts he made hundreds of useful products, including milk, cheese, soap, and grease. He also made over a hundred products from sweet potatoes. Though he was offered positions at many other laboratories, Carver always declined, preferring to continue his work among his own race at Tuskegee. Carver died on January 5, , at Tuskegee Institute. He is buried on that campus near the grave of Booker T. Established by legislation sponsored by Senator Harry S. Truman, it was the first national memorial to an African American. Pilant wrote a book about Carver titled *George Washington Carver: Text* by Gary R. Society Resources The following is a selected list of books, articles, and manuscripts about George Washington Carver in the research centers of The State Historical Society of Missouri. All links will open in a new tab.

Chapter 4 : ABOUT | PIEDMONT WOOD CARVERS CLUB

Welcome to South Pacific Island Art, (SPIA). For many years we have traveled the globe, sharing our creations and educating the public about the lost arts of the Polynesian people. Learn about the ancient lost art of hand carving, and the symbols and meanings captured in the bones and woods.

The exact date of his birth is uncertain and was not known to Carver " however it was before slavery was abolished in Missouri in January after the American Civil War. The kidnappers sold the slaves in Kentucky. Moses Carver hired John Bentley to find them, but he located only the infant George. After slavery was abolished, Moses Carver and his wife Susan raised George and his older brother James as their own children. They encouraged George to continue his intellectual pursuits, and "Aunt Susan" taught him the basics of reading and writing. When he reached the town, he found the school closed for the night. He slept in a nearby barn. By his own account, the next morning he met a kind woman, Mariah Watkins, from whom he wished to rent a room. George liked Mariah Watkins, and her words, "You must learn all you can, then go back out into the world and give your learning back to the people", made a great impression on him. After witnessing a black man killed by a group of whites, Carver left the city. He attended a series of schools before earning his diploma at Minneapolis High School in Minneapolis, Kansas. College At work in his laboratory Carver applied to several colleges before being accepted at Highland University in Highland, Kansas. When he arrived, however, they rejected him because of his race. In August , Carver traveled by wagon with J. He also earned money by odd jobs in town and worked as a ranch hand. By June he left the area. Carver did research at the Iowa Experiment Station under Pammel during the next two years. His work at the experiment station in plant pathology and mycology first gained him national recognition and respect as a botanist. Carver taught as the first black faculty member at Iowa State. Tuskegee Institute George Washington Carver front row, center poses with fellow faculty of Tuskegee Institute in this c. In , Booker T. Washington , the first principal and president of the Tuskegee Institute now Tuskegee University , invited Carver to head its Agriculture Department. Carver taught there for 47 years, developing the department into a strong research center and working with two additional college presidents during his tenure. He taught methods of crop rotation, introduced several alternative cash crops for farmers that would also improve the soil of areas heavily cultivated in cotton, initiated research into crop products chemurgy , and taught generations of black students farming techniques for self-sufficiency. Carver designed a mobile classroom to take education out to farmers. He called it a "Jesup wagon" after the New York financier and philanthropist Morris Ketchum Jesup , who provided funding to support the program. He had to manage the production and sale of farm products to generate revenue for the Institute. He soon proved to be a poor administrator. In , Carver complained that the physical work and the letter-writing required were too much. Carver replied in writing, "Now to be branded as a liar and party to such hellish deception it is more than I can bear, and if your committee feel that I have willfully lied or [was] party to such lies as were told my resignation is at your disposal. Carver started his academic career as a researcher and teacher. In , Washington wrote a letter to him complaining that Carver had not followed orders to plant particular crops at the experiment station. When it comes to the organization of classes, the ability required to secure a properly organized and large school or section of a school, you are wanting in ability. When it comes to the matter of practical farm managing which will secure definite, practical, financial results, you are wanting again in ability. In , Carver complained that his laboratory had not received the equipment which Washington had promised 11 months before. He also complained about Institute committee meetings. Being Chapters from My Experience. He spoke at the Conclave that was held at Tuskegee, Alabama, in which he delivered a powerful and emotional speech to the men in attendance. In these years, he became one of the most well-known African Americans of his time. World War II poster circa Carver developed techniques to improve soils depleted by repeated plantings of cotton. Together with other agricultural experts, he urged farmers to restore nitrogen to their soils by practicing systematic crop rotation: These crops both restored nitrogen to the soil and were good for human consumption. Following the crop rotation practice resulted in improved cotton yields and gave farmers alternative cash crops. To train farmers

to successfully rotate and cultivate the new crops, Carver developed an agricultural extension program for Alabama that was similar to the one at Iowa State. To encourage better nutrition in the South, he widely distributed recipes using the alternative crops. Additionally, he founded an industrial research laboratory, where he and assistants worked to popularize the new crops by developing hundreds of applications for them. They did original research as well as promoting applications and recipes, which they collected from others. Carver distributed his information as agricultural bulletins. President Theodore Roosevelt publicly admired his work. Henry Cantwell Wallace served from to He knew Carver personally because his son Henry A. Wallace and the researcher were friends. The American industrialist, farmer, and inventor William Edenborn of Winn Parish , Louisiana , grew peanuts on his demonstration farm. He consulted with Carver. In , Carver wrote to a peanut company about the potential he saw for peanut milk. He discussed "The Possibilities of the Peanut" and exhibited peanut products. By , the U. In , peanut farmers and industry representatives planned to appear at Congressional hearings to ask for a tariff. Due to segregation , it was highly unusual for an African American to appear as an expert witness at Congress representing European-American industry and farmers. The Fordney-McCumber Tariff of was passed including one on imported peanuts. Life while famous United States Farm Security Administration portrait, March During the last two decades of his life, Carver seemed to enjoy his celebrity status. He was often on the road promoting Tuskegee University , peanuts , and racial harmony. Business leaders came to seek his help, and he often responded with free advice. From to , Carver toured white Southern colleges for the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. Merritt contacted him for his biography published in At present not a great deal has been done to utilize Dr. He says that he is merely scratching the surface of scientific investigations of the possibilities of the peanut and other Southern products. In , Carver attended two chemurgy conferences, an emerging field in the s, during the Great Depression and the Dust Bowl , concerned with developing new products from crops. Carver", cartoon by C. Alston Carver never married. At age forty, he began a courtship with Sarah L. Hunt, an elementary school teacher and the sister-in-law of Warren Logan, Treasurer of Tuskegee Institute. This lasted three years until she took a teaching job in California. This young black man, a graduate of Cornell University , had some teaching experience before coming to Tuskegee. Carver bequeathed to Curtis his royalties from an authorized biography by Rackham Holt. He left Alabama and resettled in Detroit. There he manufactured and sold peanut-based personal care products. Carver died January 5, , at the age of 78 from complications anemia resulting from this fall. He was buried next to Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee University. Voice pitch This section may lend undue weight to certain ideas, incidents, or controversies. Please help to create a more balanced presentation. Discuss and resolve this issue before removing this message. April This section relies largely or entirely on a single source. Relevant discussion may be found on the talk page. Please help improve this article by introducing citations to additional sources. April Even as an adult Carver spoke with a high pitch. McMurry noted that he "was a frail and sickly child" who suffered "from a severe case of whooping cough and frequent bouts of what was called croup. Frequent infections of that nature could have caused the growth of polyps on the larynx and may have resulted from a gamma globulin deficiency. Christianity Carver believed he could have faith both in God and science and integrated them into his life. He testified on many occasions that his faith in Jesus was the only mechanism by which he could effectively pursue and perform the art of science. A dear little white boy, one of our neighbors, about my age came by one Saturday morning, and in talking and playing he told me he was going to Sunday school tomorrow morning. I was eager to know what a Sunday school was. He said they sang hymns and prayed. I asked him what prayer was and what they said. I do not remember what I said. I only recall that I felt so good that I prayed several times before I quit. My brother and myself were the only colored children in that neighborhood and of course, we could not go to church or Sunday school, or school of any kind. That was my simple conversion, and I have tried to keep the faith.

Chapter 5 : Principal's Message / Welcome to Carver Middle School!

Carver's has never failed to deliver fantastic food and wine in a very elegant atmosphere. Certainly not a place to bring the whole family, but great for a night out without the kids.

A frail, sickly child, Carver was unable to work in the fields, so he did household chores and gardening. He was left with many free hours to wander the woods "collecting rocks and flowers, and beginning a lifelong love affair with nature. Carver left Diamond Grove at age 12 to pursue an education, a quest that led him to Iowa. In , he began to study music and art at Simpson College. Painting enabled him to combine his two loves "art and nature. Yet it was his horticultural talents that took him in another direction in Outstanding Career In , he received a request from Booker T. Upon arriving, he found that the school was short on funds so Dr. Carver had to equip his own lab. He and his students would search trash heaps for items to use. This resourcefulness proved that Dr. Carver was well ahead of his time. These scavenger hunts with his students were an early example of recycling and the conservation of natural resources. Growing peanuts contributed to the sustainability of farms , in part because peanuts naturally add beneficial nitrogen to the soil. Cotton oil mills were converted to produce peanut oil. Carver and the peanut helped save the economy of the South. With an insatiable curiosity and keen knowledge of chemistry and physics, Carver continued his research with the peanut. By separating the fats, oils, gums, resins and sugars, he went on to find many uses for the peanut. Recipes ranged from peanut lemon punch, chili sauce, caramel, peanut sausage, mayonnaise and coffee. Cosmetics included face powder, shampoo, shaving cream and hand lotion. Insecticides, glue, charcoal, rubber, nitroglycerine, plastics and axle grease are just a few of the many valuable peanut products discovered by Dr. Roosevelt, Henry Ford and Thomas Edison were a few of his many fans. His humanitarian efforts were well documented and he received much recognition for his selfless acts to help others. George Washington Carver died on January 5, , and is buried on the campus at Tuskegee. Carver contributed his entire life savings to establish a research institute at Tuskegee. Upon his death, Franklin D. The things which he achieved in the face of early handicaps will for all time afford an inspiring example to youth everywhere. The National Park Service is dedicated to preserving the legacy of Dr. You can visit the park and his monument in Missouri. George Washington Carver is in the spotlight.

Chapter 6 : South Dakota Woodcarvers

Louisiana Wildfowl Carvers and Collectors Guild, Metairie, LA. likes " talking about this " 20 were here. LWCCG was founded 40 years ago and is.

Chapter 7 : George Washington Carver - Wikipedia

Carver is definitely on the map - as an AVID school (Advancement Via Individual Determination) we were recognized as a National Demonstration School, meaning that educators from across the country, who are interested in maximizing the AVID curriculum, will be pointed to Carver Middle School in Spartanburg, South Carolina!

Chapter 8 : George Washington Carver | National Peanut Board

In , Booker T. Washington, founder of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute for Negroes, convinced Carver to come south and serve as the school's director of agriculture, where he remained until his death in

Chapter 9 : George Washington Carver - Historic Missourians - The State Historical Society of Missouri

Get your carving tools out, because we have lots of easy pumpkin carving ideas"from spooky to jolly"to make your house Halloween ready.