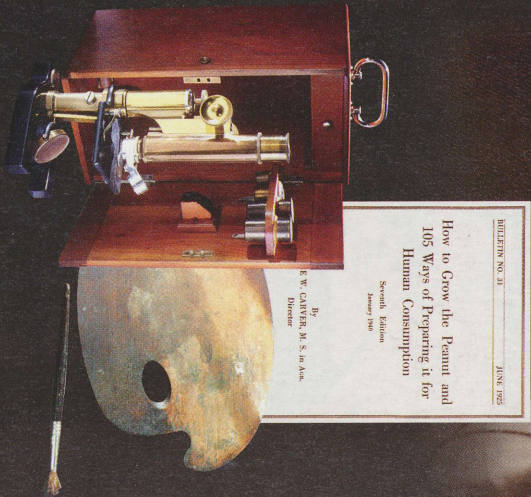
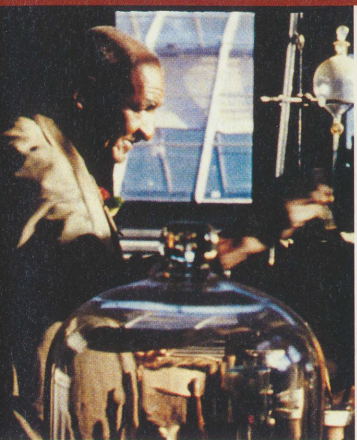


George Washington Carver

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

National Monument
Missouri



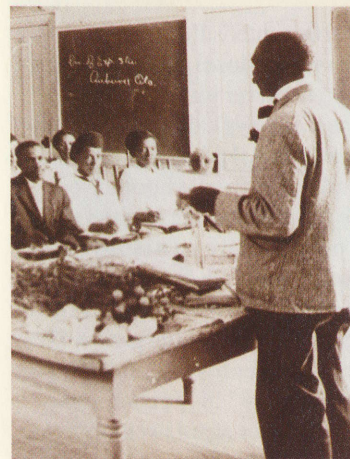


(Cover) Carver about age 38, Tuskegee; 1925 Agricultural Bulletin 31; Carver's microscope, palette, paint brush.

(Left and middle) Carver about age 77; he called his laboratory "God's little workshop."

(Near left) Carver loved art. A painting he exhibited at the 1893 Chicago Worlds Fair received honorable mention.

(Below) Teaching at Tuskegee Institute.



Lifelong Service to Humanity

George Washington Carver mastered chemistry, botany, mycology (study of fungi), music, herbalism, art, cooking, and massage. But his life began in slavery about 1864 in Diamond Grove, Mo. Young George longed for an education to help him understand nature's mysteries, but schooling was denied him. At about age 11 he left home to seek answers on his own. His quest led him through poverty, prejudice, violence, and injustice.

Eventually finding himself rejected from college due to his race, he tried his hand at homesteading in Kansas. Finally, in 1890 he was accepted as an art major at Simpson College in Iowa, where he was the only African American. Within a year, his desire of preparing to serve his people forced a painful decision to leave art. Carver transferred to Iowa State Agricultural College (today's Iowa State University) to pursue agriculture. "The more my ideas develop, the more beautiful and grand seems the plan I have laid out to pursue, or rather the one God has destined for me. It is really all I see in a successful life."

How far you go in life depends on your being tender with the young, compassionate with the aged, sympathetic with the striving, and tolerant of the weak and the strong. Because someday in life you will have been all of these.

George Washington Carver



Peanut plants have an unusual growth cycle. Flowers appear above ground among the leaves. As the blooms mature pegs (stems) form and grow down into the soil, where peanut pods develop. Carver discovered more than 300 uses for peanuts. In the 1930s he treated polio patients with massage therapy and peanut rubbing oil.

PEANUT PLANT: SEWARD FARMS, VA.; ARTIFACTS: NPS MUSEUM MGT., TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE. PHOTOS: NPS

George Washington Carver had a timeless message for humanity. Yet he became famous not for his great wisdom, nor for his brilliance as an educator, but for transforming peanuts into products such as ink, paper, soap, glue, dyes, massage oil, milk, cosmetics, and more. It is not so much his specific achievements as the humane philosophy behind them that define the man. "It is not the style of clothes one wears, neither the kind of automobile one drives, nor the amount of money one has in the bank, that counts. These mean nothing. It is simply service that measures success."

Carver was motivated by his love for all of creation. For him, every life—a tiny fungus in healthy soil, the ever-present flower on his lapel, a forest bird, a human being of any complexion or nationality—was a window on God and a mouthpiece through which the Great Creator spoke. He saw all living things as interrelated. His vision brought forth his teachings: A successful life is one of service through helping others; real education helps us understand life, bringing us the kind of happiness that inspires us to help humanity; true religion is expressed in love and kindness toward all life; science worthy of its name is truth, which sets us free.

Every facet of Carver's life and his teaching, including his peanut work, can be traced inward to reveal a genius whose source is the deep creative fountain of the inner spirit. Let George Washington Carver National Monument introduce you to this humble man whose love of God and agriculture became a ministry to benefit humanity.

Texts by Peter Duncan Burchard

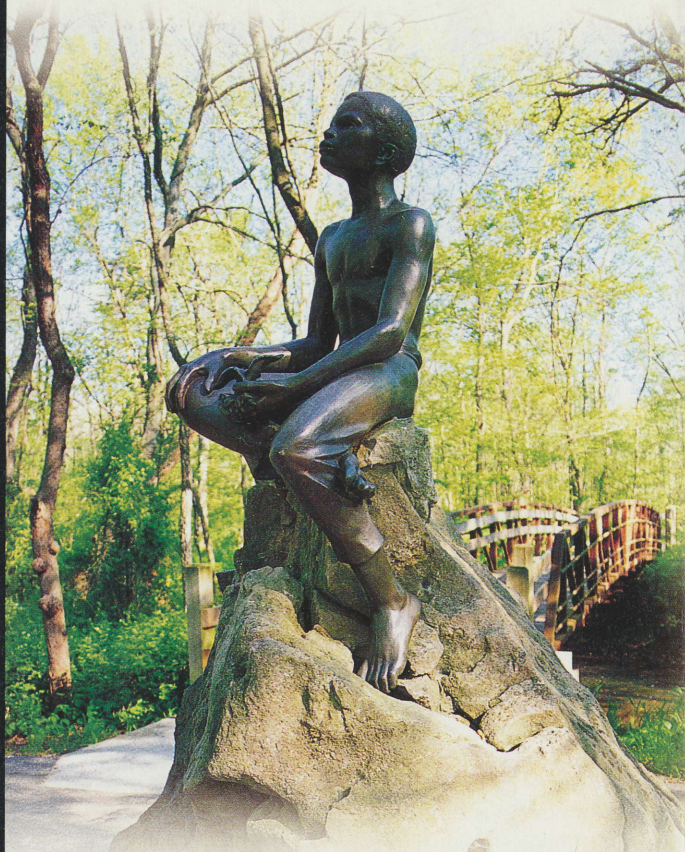
He earned a Bachelor of Agriculture degree in 1894 and a Masters of Agriculture degree in 1896. That year Carver accepted an offer from Booker T. Washington to head the new Agriculture Department at Tuskegee Institute, Ala. The post answered Carver's dream "to be the greatest good to the greatest number of my people." At that renowned school for African Americans, Carver became a beacon to students who were inspired by his ability to overcome so many obstacles.

His peanut work, beginning around 1903, was aimed at freeing African American farmers and the South from the tyranny of king cotton. With innovative farming methods, he convinced Southern farmers to grow such soil-enriching crops as soybeans and peanuts, in addition to cotton. At the heart of his vision for an economically rejuvenated South was his teaching that nature produced no waste. Embracing a message of hope "to help the man farthest down," Carver produced a series of free Agricultural Bulletins (see Bulletin 31, far left) that provided information

on crops, cultivation techniques, and recipes for nutritious meals. Several of the 43 bulletins were distributed throughout the world.

Carver came to public attention in 1921 with his captivating testimony before a U.S. Congress House committee debating a peanut tariff bill. Two years later he converted young Southern whites at a YMCA retreat into near disciples. They arranged speaking tours for him to colleges where no African American had ever been welcome. Carver became a symbol of interracial understanding. His work and encyclopedic knowledge of plant properties impressed Thomas Edison and Henry Ford, who sought information from him on industrial uses of plants, including peanuts and soybeans.

Carver died at Tuskegee on January 5, 1943. That July, Congress designated George Washington Carver National Monument, the first park to honor an African American scientist, educator, and humanitarian.



As a very small boy exploring the almost virgin woods of the old Carver place I had the impression someone had just been there ahead of me. . . . I was practically overwhelmed with the sense of some Great Presence. . . . I knew even then it was the Great Spirit of the universe Never since have I been without this consciousness of the Creator speaking to me through flowers, rocks, animals, plants and all other aspects of His creations.

George Washington Carver



It All Started Here

During the Civil War, guerrilla warfare intensified along the Missouri-Kansas border. Born a slave on the Moses and Susan Carver farm about 1864, George Washington Carver was caught up in the turmoil. When George was an infant outlaws kidnapped him and his mother Mary. George was located in Arkansas and returned to the Carvers, orphaned and nearly dead from whooping cough. His mother was never found. He never knew the identity of his father, although George believed he was a slave on a nearby farm. George's frail health freed him from many daily chores, giving him time to explore. "Day after day I spent in the woods alone in order to collect my floral beauties and put them in my little garden I had hidden in brush." The flowers thrived under his care, and George acquired the nickname "The Plant Doctor" in his community. George left the farm about 1875. He never again lived with the Carvers, but many of his values were shaped during his years on the farm. His life work was rooted in his ability to retain the child's wonder of nature.

*Receipt of Moses Carver Seven Hundred
Dollars in full consideration for a Negro
girl named Mary, age about thirteen
years who I warrant to be sound in body
and mind and a slave for life
Given under my hand and seal this 9th
day of October A.D. 1855
Moses Carver
Jno. Dade Jr.*

Bill of Sale \$700, 1855. Mary, 13-year-old Negro. (George Carver's mother)

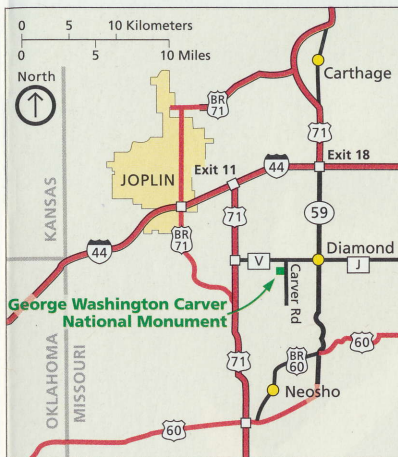


PHOTOS (LEFT): ©CLIFF KELLER

The Boy Carver statue, sculpted in 1960 by Robert Amendola, rests in a natural area much like the one George loved to explore (far left).

Williams Pond, built in the 1930s, is named for Sarah Jane Williams, Moses Carver's niece, whose family lived on Carver's farm (middle).

The Carvers built this house in 1881. George did not live here, but he visited occasionally (left).



George Washington Carver National Monument is one of more than 380 parks in the National Park System. The National Park Service cares for special places saved by the American people so that all may experience our heritage. www.nps.gov

For More Information
George Washington Carver National Monument
5646 Carver Road
Diamond, MO 64840
417-325-4151
www.nps.gov/gwca

Planning Your Visit

Carver Discovery Center The Carver Discovery Center has information, a museum, interactive exhibits about history and science, classrooms for programs on Carver's life, an observation deck, a film, and a sales area with publications about Carver and his work. Park staff can help you plan your visit. The park and Carver Discovery Center are open daily, except Thanksgiving, December 25, and January 1.

Carver Trail This one-mile, self-guiding loop trail leads you into woodlands, across streams, and along a tallgrass prairie restoration area. You can see the Boy Carver statue, walk around Williams Pond and read the meditative plaques, see the 1881 Moses Carver house, and visit the graves of Moses and Susan Carver. (George Washington Carver is buried at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.)

Accessibility The Carver Discovery Center and restrooms are accessible for visitors with wheelchairs. Ask about accessibility on the Carver Trail.

Safety Tips and Regulations For a safe and enjoyable visit be alert and observe these regulations.

- Stay on established trails.
- Watch your footing around the streams and pond. Do not drink the water. Swimming, wading, and fishing are not allowed.
- Be alert for poison ivy, ticks, and stinging insects.
- Do not climb on fences or cemetery headstones.
- Pets must be on a leash at all times.
- Do not damage or remove any plants, wildlife, or historical features—all are protected by federal law.

Emergencies: contact a ranger or call 911.



Try your skills at the Discovery Center.

