The dam postdates the period of significance and does not contribute to the significance of the park landscape.

FIGURE 164. The Williams Pond dam includes a discharge pipe.

FIGURE 165. The original dam was constructed in the 1930s. As shown, the earthen structure was reinforced with a mortared rock wall. Source: George Washington Carver National Monument photo collection.

Monument site boundary markers (LCS ID 070022; HS-35). Two stone masonry piers mark the northeast and southeast boundary corners of the park (Figure 166). Each measures approximately 32 inches square and is 5 feet, 6 inches in height. Of unknown origin, and assumed to postdate the Moses Carver ownership period, the markers likely date from circa 1916 to 1940.[391] The stone work is random course with beaded mortar and parged tops. They are consistent with a local tradition of marking property entrance and boundary corners, including the Shartel property prior to establishment of the national monument.[392] (Figure 167) They appear to have been present during the early park development period and contribute to the significance of the park landscape.

FIGURE 166. Stone piers mark the northeast and southeast corners of the park boundary.

FIGURE 167. Similar stone piers marked the entrance to the property during Shartel ownership. Source: George Washington Carver National Monument photo collection.

Stone wall, Carver family cemetery (LCS ID 070020; HS-31A). The Carver family cemetery is enclosed within a 4-foot high, 4-foot thick irregularly shaped, stacked stone perimeter wall with an opening along the north side (refer to Figure 69). The wall measures approximately 70 feet on each side. It was reconstructed in 1954–1955 by the National Park Service based on oral history information collected from older residents who remembered a wall enclosure prior to Shartel ownership of the property. The original stone wall was removed in the 1930s by the Shartels, who

391 LCS; Cultural Landscape Inventory, 30.

392. Cultural Landscape Inventory, 46.

reused the stone elsewhere (Figure 168). The northern opening is not consistent with archeological evidence that suggests the original opening was located on the eastern wall (Figure 169).

FIGURE 168. The stone wall surrounding the cemetery was removed in the 1930s. Source: George Washington Carver National Monument photo collection.

FIGURE 169. The current opening on the north side of the cemetery wall is not consistent with archeological evidence, which suggests the opening was formerly located on the eastern wall.

James Robinson, a nephew of Moses Carver, recalled that:

> There was a fence around the cemetery, it was 4 feet high or higher. There were several people buried in this cemetery with no marking on them and the number was more than 35 or 40. I can show you the boundary of the cemetery. I know for I helped dig several graves myself. My step-mother Josephine McCracken, and my half-sister, Blanche Hoard, [are] buried in here. There is an acre that [is] suppose[d] to go with this cemetery, but Uncle Moses never deeded it to the County like he was suppose. It is a pity that Shartel moved the rock wall. It had a gate on the east side.[393]

Another account indicated that

> In the early days there were many large loose stone, in which the farmers utilized for fences, piling them cone shape, 3 feet or more high; loose. This was the type of fence Mose built around this plot of ground to protect the graves from meandering stock.[394]

Mr. Elza Winter, a neighbor and friend to Moses Carver for many years, also recalled that limestone rubble gathered from the farm's fields were used to build a dry stone wall around the cemetery approximately 4 feet high.

By the time National Park Service officials visited the site in 1943, few remnants of the wall remained standing. National Park Service planner Howard Baker advised against its reconstruction. The National Park Service determined that it was important to rebuild the cemetery wall to protect the sacred ground from livestock and to support interpretation of the Carver farmstead. To support a goal of accurate reconstruction, the National Park Service conducted a combination of archeological investigations, documentary research, and personal interviews with local residents. Based on these efforts, the wall was rebuilt in 1954. The resulting wall was 4 feet in height, constructed of local stone, and included an eastern entrance into the cemetery.[395]

Photographs from the 1950s continue to indicate the eastern entrance, as oral history informants had recalled. However, the current entrance into the cemetery is on the north side. When and why the entrance was relocated is unknown. The surviving evidence of the cemetery's size, location, and patterns of interment are otherwise consistent

393. Toogood, 39.
394. Ibid., 39.
395. Ibid., 40.

with the historical information collected by the National Park Service.[396]

The wall currently suffers from destabilization and is in fair condition. It has been repaired several times. In 1982, the cemetery rock wall was restacked. In 1983 sections that had deteriorated were rebuilt. In 1987, the cemetery was vandalized, including the stone wall; the National Park Service has since worked to replace vandalized gravestones and wall sections. Fallen rock continues to be regularly replaced, and the wall no longer has a squared form as originally designed and constructed. With diminished integrity of design and workmanship, the rock wall survives from the early park development period and contributes to the significance of the park landscape.

Property boundary fence along Carver Road (three-rail post and board wooden fence). The park boundary is marked by a boundary fence along Carver Road. The fence is a wooden post and board structure that appears to date to 2002 (Figure 170).[397] There have been several fences along this boundary over the years. Fencing to enclose and mark park boundaries was first installed in 1960.[398] In 1964, four miles of fencing, constructed of 3-strand barbed wire on wooden posts, was installed by Jones Bros. Construction Co.[399] The 1978 Superintendent's annual report describes the rebuilding the rustic boundary fence that year.[400] The existing fence postdates the period of significance. The fence does not contribute to the significance of the park landscape.

FIGURE 170. The three-rail wooden fence that marks the park boundary along Carver Road.

Property boundary fence along Elder Road (metal post and barbwire) and gates. The park boundary along Elder Road is marked by a metal post and barbed wire fence typical of many local farm properties. Tubular metal gates are used to access the park through the fence from Elder Road in two locations. The gates lead to two-track access roads that extend into the park. The gates are tubular metal. Access to the park through these gates is restricted with chains and locks.

Fencing to exclude cattle along the park boundary appears to have been present since initial park establishment. In 1976, the Superintendent's annual report notes that two extra strands of barbed wire fence were installed on the fenceline south of the entrance road to eliminate the problem of cattle entering the monument grounds.[401]

The Superintendent annual report for 1981 indicates that the Missouri National Guard cleared the boundary in anticipation of erecting a new barbed wire boundary fence. Work on the fence began in 1982 and was completed in 1984.[402] The current fence may be this fence or a later replacement. This fence postdates the period of

396. Harrington et al., 28.
397. Superintendent's Annual Report, 2002.
398. Superintendent's Annual Report, 1960.
399. George Washington Carver National Monument fixed property records, as provided by Lana Henry, December 2014
400. Superintendent's Annual Report, 1978.
401. Superintendent's Annual Report, 1976.
402. Superintendent's Annual Report, 1981, 1982, 1983.

significance and thus does not contribute to the significance of the park landscape.

Chain-link fencing around fuel tanks near storage area. Low pressure gas tanks are located in the vicinity of the housing complex. The tanks are protected within chain link fencing. Although the date of origin of this fence is not currently known, propane gas was not used at the park until after 1965. The tanks and fencing thus postdate the period of significance and do not contribute to the significance of the park landscape.

Fencing around the Moses Carver house and yard. The split-rail fence around the Moses Carver house and yard was first constructed in 1972 to add to the historic ambience of the Moses Carver farmhouse precinct.[403] The approximately 4-foot-high wood structure interprets the style of fencing likely used on the Carver farm during the nineteenth century. It is representative of a nineteenth-century style known as zigzag, worm, or snake fencing based on its meandering layout (Figure 171). Construction of this type of fencing does not require the setting of posts. Instead, split timber logs or rails are placed to rest atop each other on adjacent rows of stacked rails that sit at an obtuse angle to each other. This type of fencing was frequently used in areas where timber was abundant, or where the rails were anticipated to be regularly moved. For example, split-rail fencing could easily be moved once cultivated fields had become exhausted. This fencing type was simple to construct and required no nails or hardware.

The fence has been replaced three times since 1972, in 1982, in 1998 with the assistance of Boy Scouts, and in 2009.[404] The fencing at the Moses Carver house postdates the period of significance and does not contribute to the significance of the park landscape.

FIGURE 171. A worm fence surrounds the Moses Carver house precinct.

Brick piers and gate at the main park entrance along Carver Road. Brick piers mark the park entrance. They were constructed as part of the Mission 66 era park development program, circa 1959–1960 (Figure 172). The northern pier formerly supported a park identity sign.

The brick piers support a pair of timber gates hung using metal straps bolted to the piers. These gates are swing-arm style, with 6x6 pine posts and 6x4 cedar arms and support. Black coated steel plates hold the arms and supports together. The gates are used to close the park at night. A sign attached to one of the posts notes “Park Closed.” When the gates are open, they can be anchored to posts alongside the entrance road. The current gates were installed in 2014. They postdate the period of significance and thus do not contribute to the significance of the park. The brick piers, however, survive from the period of significance and contribute to the significance of the park landscape.

403. Superintendent’s Annual Report, 1972.

404. Superintendent’s Annual Report, 1998.

FIGURE 172. The brick piers that flank the park entrance were constructed as part of the Mission 66-era park development program.

Gates at the entrance to park housing. A set of two steel gates limits public access to the park housing area. The gates are hung from wooden posts associated with the park perimeter wood fence along Carver Road (refer to Figure 92).

Stone retaining walls along Carver Trail. In 2001, the park altered the Carver Trail to improve its accessibility. One of the areas of focus was the steeply sloped segment between the birthplace cabin and the Boy Carver stature. The trail was rerouted to include a sweeping switchback. To support the new trail section, the park built low stacked and mortared stone retaining walls on the uphill sides of the trail. A second segment of the trail between the Carver family cemetery and the Moses Carver house was altered in 2008 to improve accessibility, with a stone wall added to support a portion of the trail. These low walls measure approximately 1 to 2 feet in height. Although they are an aesthetically attractive addition to the trail, these walls postdate the period of significance and do not contribute to the significance of the park landscape.

Missing Buildings.

Moses Carver cabins. The present-day dwelling that is referred to as the Moses Carver house was the third dwelling built on the property by Carver during the nineteenth century. The first two structures were log cabins. The first was built as part of the early settlement of the property in the 1830s. After the Carvers built the second cabin, their slaves occupied the first. The first cabin is thought to be the birthplace of George Washington Carver. Both Carver cabins were lost prior to park establishment.

The impetus behind the park's first archeological investigations was to determine the locations of the cabins that existed on the Moses Carver farm during the time that George Washington Carver was living there. The investigations involved interviews with long-time residents of the area, as well as excavation and documentary research. Based on information collected from the personal interviews, National Park Service Archeologist Paul Beaubien directed excavation of the reported birthplace cabin site in 1953. The search was hampered by the fact that the Shartel family dwelling and associated ornamental planting beds had been constructed on or near the site. However, Carver's nephew James Robinson apparently was convinced of where the cabins had once been situated and led investigators to a point adjoining the stone fence that surrounded the main house's backyard, a spot just northwest of the 'hanging tree.'[405]

Based on these efforts, Merrill Mattes, Regional Historian for the Midwest Region of the National Park Service, and Archeologist Paul J. Beaubien published an article in the *Negro History Bulletin* in 1954 explaining their findings regarding the construction methods, forms, and locations of the two cabins. They hypothesized that:

> About 1838 a clearing was made in the trees immediately above the Carver spring on the closest plot of level ground. Then a rude, one-room cabin was erected within the clearing. At a later undetermined date, a second log cabin was built and occupied by the Carvers, with the earlier one being designated as the slave cabin. With the passage of time (about 50 years) the cabins had deteriorated considerably and the

405 Beaubien and Mattes, "George Washington Carver National Monument: The Archeological Search for George Washington Carver's Birthplace," 35-36.

> frame house or second Moses Carver dwelling was erected east of the cabins, nearer the road. It appears that each dwelling was occupied until the succeeding one was completed, and each was constructed further east from spring than the previous one. Thus the sites of the earlier buildings have not been occupied by later structures.[406]

Although the archeological investigations did not exactly confirm the locations of the cabins as suggested through personal interviews, Beaubien concluded that the "concentration of occupational debris in the southwest portion of the present flower garden [today the site of the birthplace cabin exhibit] seems to substantiate the testimony of those older residents who place the cabins at this site. Test trenching in other likely areas produced only negative results."[407]

Despite these conclusions, doubts lingered as to whether the cabin site had in fact been located. One concern raised thirty years later during an extensive survey of the park by a National Park Service archeologist was the likelihood that the excavations conducted by Beaubien in 1953 had destroyed any possible evidence of the cabin. In 1988, Missouri's state historic preservation officer, Claire F. Blackwell, also suggested that the integrity of the possible cabin site had been compromised by the excavation methods, while the effort had failed to resolve important questions about the birthplace.[408] Despite these concerns, it was recognized that the general upland terrace overlooking Carver Branch was a desirable settlement site, a theory supported by an archeology graduate student, Ervan Garrison, who re-surveyed the site excavated by Beaubien in 1953 and concluded that "the upper terrace in which Moses Carver built his home was certainly a favored spot for seasonal camp sites of prehistoric groups."[409] Based on the results of geophysical and geochemical prospection studies conducted during the 1990s, archeologists believe they can confirm the locations of "the original dwellings built by Moses Carver."[410]

In September 2011, MWAC archeologists conducted archeological investigations, including large-scale geophysical surveys, mapping, and a pedestrian survey, at the national monument. The work was undertaken to learn more about the archeological resources and included additional and more intensive surveys of the park, with an emphasis on the developed area, the Williams Homestead, the Carver family cemetery, and the newly acquired 30-acre parcel. The goal of these investigations was to generate data that would contribute to the park's interpretation and preservation of significant archeological resources and to assist with any future planning efforts. MWAC inventoried over 44,000 square meters (10.87 acres) within the developed area using magnetic and radar survey techniques. A preliminary analysis of the geophysical data identified several anomalies that appear to represent former historic building locations, and possibly the location of archeologist Beaubien's 1953 block excavation that was undertaken to search for evidence of the Carver Birthplace Cabin.

Descriptions of the log cabin where George was born, and the second Moses Carver cabin, were provided by Moses Carver's nephew James Robinson, a life-time resident of Diamond, who recalled that both had floors, but "were on the ground and there was definitely no foundation. The fireplace was also just sitting on top of the ground." As if to answer the questions raised by the results of the archeological investigations, Robinson added "you could dig for the next five years and would never find anything."[411]

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406. Toogood, 33, from Paul L. Beaubien and Merrill J. Mattes, "The Archeological Search for George Washington Carver's Birthplace," from *The Negro History Bulletin* Vol. XVIII, No. 2 (November 1954), 22-22.
407. Toogood, 34.
408 Harrington et al., Appendix 1, ii.
409 Harrington et al., Appendix 1, vii.
410. Ervan G. Garrison, "Archaeogeophysical and Geochemical Studies at George Washington Carver National Monument, Diamond, Missouri," *Historical Archaeology* 30, no. 2 (1996): 37.
411. Ibid.

The longest and most detailed account was offered by Moses Carver's nephew, Tom Williams, in a letter from Inez Armstrong to Richard Pilant in June 1942:

> He says the log cabin in which Carver was born faced the east with a single window in the west and a chimney on the north. It was built of hewn logs perhaps 5 inches through, notched at the ends and fitted together, the cracks then being filled with clay or chinking. The door was a plank door with wooden hinges. Mr. W. described the making of the hinges but he may as well have been speaking Greek to me… The roof was of clapboards. The chimney was built of rock up to the mantelpiece and of sticks and clay from there. The sticks were about 2-1/2 inches in diameter.
>
> There is some disagreement as to the dimensions of the cabin. Mr. Williams says it was about 14 feet by 14 feet by 8 feet, while Mr. Winters says 16 by 16 feet by 8, and Mrs. Goodwin, Mr. Williams' daughter, insists the length was greater than the width. Her guess is 16 feet by 14 feet by 8 feet.
>
> There were two beds in Carver's cabin. They used rope for bed slats. The table had legs crossed on each side somewhat like a sawhorse. Through the cross on each side a hole was bored and a round stick was placed through both holes to help to make the table stronger.[412]

Another local resident, Mary Lou Hardin, recalled the following regarding the cabin:

> … The slave cabin was situated a short distance from Uncle Moses cabin in a northwest direction… The slave cabin had a chimney and fireplace and there were shutter windows in it. No glass. It contained only one room. The house was made of logs, and were hewed off.[413]

While neighbor Elza Winter recalled:

> The slave cabin… had no window light but there was a window board which could be removed in the summer time. It was a log building. The door faced south. The roof was pitched and made of clapboards. There was a rock fire place. The slave cabin and the original Moses Carver dwelling, also a log cabin, were both one room buildings.[414]

Additional insight is afforded from the description and sketch of the slave cabin prepared by George Washington Carver based on the request of Henry Ford, who built a memorial cabin in Dearborn (Figure 173). In describing the cabin, he noted:

> … I remember the little log cabin very well indeed, located just above the spring of which you speak, I am sure. I can remember as a little boy carrying gallons of water from this spring for more than an hour to start the ash hopper running during the spring season to make the usual quantity of soap we needed for the year.[415]

FIGURE 173. Sketch of the birthplace cabin prepared for Henry Ford, circa 1937. Source: HRS, 39, citing Tuskegee University Special Collections.

Both Carver's recollections and interviews with local residents suggested that the cabin was a one-room log structure; accounts otherwise vary.

It appears that Elza Winter also remembered the second log cabin where Moses and Susan Carver lived as a one-room structure. He added that the

412. Toogood, 34–35.
413. Toogood, 35, as quoted in Fuller-Mattes, Part I, 24.
414. Ibid.
415. George Washington Carver to Irving Dillard, St. Louis Post Dispatch, 20 March 1942, George Washington Carver National Monument archives, Box 17, folder A.

second cabin was "a little larger than the other." Mary Lou Hardin, however, remembered the second Carver cabin as having two rooms. In another account, Forbes Brown remembered the original house being built of "logs sheathed with roughly sawed boards," while John Harris remembered it as "an old time log house of 1-1/2 story."[416]

Early twentieth century historian Wiley Britton, who penned *Pioneer Life in Southwest Missouri,* notes that "most of the people in the country in the Ozark region up to the war lived in log houses."[417] From the testimony available, it appears that both cabins were constructed of hewn logs. In his assessment of pioneer cabins in southwest Missouri, Wiley Britton noted:

> There were probably not as many round logs as hewed log houses in our section up to the war, for a rule the pioneers of thrift and who were ambitious of improving their surroundings, were able in a few years to replace their round log with hewed log houses, using the former for stables and cribs, or as an addition to the new house… the family living in the hewed log house was generally regarded as holding a higher social status than the family living in the round log house… an index of his character and energy… Both the round and hewed log houses usually had only one window with four panes… poorly lighted … most houses had puncheon floors … replaced in a few years by most families with sawed plank floors.[418]

Another description of pioneer cabins in the region was included in *A Reminiscent History of the Ozark Region* published about 1893:

> The pioneers' cabins were generally made of logs, sometimes hewed on two sides and sometimes not hewed at all. The form of the cabin was always an oblong square, with a huge fireplace in one end. The fireplace was set back in a crib composed of logs, with the face even with the inner wall. This crib was heavily lined with stone and mortar, built up on a hearth made of flat stones. On the top of the stone and mortar lining was made a stick-and-mud chimney, the latter always being entirely on the outside of the building and extending a little above the comb of the roof… All the tools required in the building were an ax, broadax, froe, and auger.[419]

Williams Homestead (23NE121). The Williams family was related to the Carvers. Sarah Jane Williams was the niece of Moses Carver. She and her husband William Moore Williams acquired a portion of the Moses Carver farm shortly after the death of Susan Carver. In poor health, Moses later left the farm around 1900 to live with a nephew, John Thomas Carver, near Galena, Kansas. John Carver was the son of Moses's brother Richard Carver who had died in 1872, A few years later, Moses deeded John Carver the remainder of his land. After he died in Kansas in 1910, his remains were returned to Missouri for burial next to Susan in the family cemetery. In the meantime, Sarah and William Williams remained at the Moses Carver farm. Their children were Daniel Thomas and Martha Jane Gilmore. The Gilmores subsequently made their home on the property.[420] Neither the Williams nor the Gilmore homestead was present on the property at the time of park establishment.

In 1975, a team of archeologists from the University of Nebraska visited the park to locate the former site of the Williams homestead. The team used proton magnetometry techniques to locate anomalies in the soil that might represent cultural deposits.[421] These efforts yielded few results.

In 1976, a more complete image of the Williams homestead emerged from fieldwork conducted by Ervan G. Garrison, a graduate student from the University of Missouri-Columbia, in conjunction with Robert T. Bray, professor of anthropology at the University of Missouri. Resurvey of one anomaly discovered the previous year using a metal detector revealed foundation stones and a

416. Toogood, 34-35.
417. Toogood, 33, from Wiley Britton, *Pioneer Life in Southwest Missouri* (Columbia, Missouri: Smith-Grieves Company, 1923), 65.
418. Toogood, 36, from Britton, 67.
419. Toogood, 36, from *A Reminiscent History of the Ozark Region* (Cape Giradeau, Missouri: Ranfre Press, 1884, reprinted 1966), 20.
420. Harrington et al., 8
421. Superintendent's Annual Report, 1975.

rubble fill area believe to represent three structures associated with the Williams homestead: a barn site west of the pond, a house site, and an outbuilding considered to be a cabin, north of the pond.[422]

Gilmore Homestead (23NE120). The Gilmore home was located in the northwest corner of the property near the west bank of Harkins Branch. Although the Gilmores never gained title to any of the farm, they resided there and cultivated crops with Martha's brother Daniel Williams.[423]

The Gilmore homestead was also investigated in 1975 by the team of archeologists from the University of Nebraska. Here, the team also used magnetic survey techniques, but derived little information from the effort.[424]

However, as part of the 1976 investigations conducted by Garrison and Bray, several features associated with the farmstead were located. These included two major concentrations of cultural material, one on the upper terrace above Harkin's Branch and another approximately 130 feet to the south on a lower terrace about 30 feet west of an old ford over the stream. Between the two clusters was the trace of an old road that extended between the upper terrace and the ford. Analysis of the artifacts discovered at the two concentration sites, suggested that the upper terrace was the site of the dwelling and the lower terrace the barn.[425]

Spring house at Carver Spring. Another structure described by local residents that is no longer present on the property is a spring house thought to have been located near Carver Spring. The feature was described in an interview with Carver's nephew James Robinson, who noted that the Carver family ". . . used water from the spring down under the hill." Although it is not known whether the Carvers constructed a springhouse in association with the spring. Historian Wiley Britton believes: "With very few exceptions the early pioneers settled near a good spring in the Ozark region," and they erected a springhouse for ". . . keeping their butter and milk. The milk was placed in the spring house so that cream might rise."[426]

Barn. The Moses Carver farm is also thought to have included a large barn used to shelter livestock and serve as a workspace and storage area. James Robinson specifically recalled, "Uncle Moses barn stood just south of where the present [Shartel] barn is located. It was built of double logs and shedded all around."[427] Carver likely kept his prized horses and some of his cows in the barn, in accordance with the customs of the region, as suggested by Wiley Britton:

> There was one feature of stockraising in that section that must have impressed anyone who was familiar with better methods and that was the absence of shelter for cattle in the winter, except that one or two cows might be kept in a shed. But most of the farmers provided stables for their horses . . . .[428]

Britton also suggested that barns typically consisted of "a stable for horses and cows, crib for corn and hay loft, all under one roof."[429]

Stock shed(s). Moses Carver also likely built sheds to shelter his cattle, sheep, and swine during the winter months. As Britton notes:

> Before the war, a few farmers moved into the different counties . . . from Iowa and Northern Illinois where the winters were severe, built separate sheds, standing east and west within the north sides and ends closed so as to keep out the cold winds and rains and feeding them there, protected their stock in severe weather.[430]

Stock pens. Britton also notes that stock were kept in pens during the spring, summer, and fall. These may have adjoined the winter sheds. The

422 Harrington et al., Appendix 1, vi.
423. Harrington et al., 8
424. Superintendent's Annual Report, 1975.
425. Harrington et al., Appendix 1, vi.
426. Toogood, 37.
427. Ibid.
428. Ibid.
429. Ibid.
430. Ibid, 38.

sheep would have needed protection against wolves. The pigs were contained while they were fed corn and swill before slaughter in early January. Pens and sheds might have been located in close proximity to the barn to facilitate care and feeding of these livestock.[431]

Smoke house. Moses Carver was also likely to have constructed a smoke house in close proximity to his log cabin where he could preserve cuts of hog and cattle. Britton notes that the hog ears, feet, and other parts usually hung in the smoke house for a month or so prior to being stored in salt barrels.[432]

Cider press shed. Moses Carver maintained a large fruit and nut orchard. The products of the orchards likely supported the family, but were also sold. One of the methods of preserving apples for later use was to press them to make cider. Britton has noted: "Nearly every farmer who had an orchard had a cider press." With 520 trees in 1880, Carver may have sold cider in quantity. He would have housed a cider press in a shed where he could squeeze the apples.[433]

Fences. Fences were likely a prevalent element of the Moses Carver farm. As noted previously Carver used both worm and snake fences to enclose his crop fields and picket fencing around his kitchen garden near the dwelling. Personal accounts of his property suggested that the Carvers trained gourd vines on the picket fence, which likely enclosed a kitchen garden.[434] In addition to these constructed fences, Moses Carver is said to have experimented with living fences composed of rows of walnut trees.

Shartel farmstead. Cassius Shartel purchased the 240-acre Moses Carver farm circa 1913. Shartel was a Neosho real estate agent. As part of his development of the property as a thoroughbred cattle business, Shartel moved the Carver frame dwelling to its current location, while building an extensive complex of dwelling houses and outbuildings in the current location of the visitor center. The buildings that comprised the complex included a dwelling house, a utility storage building, tenant house, garage, primary barn, loafing shed, feed storage and brooder house, chicken house and machine shed, chicken house, pig sty, granary, cowshed and feeder barn, bull pen, rabbit house, pump house, rock shed, pit toilet, and shed.[435]

At the time the National Park Service acquired the Moses Carver farm property, there were approximately nineteen buildings on the property constructed by the Shartel family. These buildings were adaptively reused for several years while the park was developed, primarily between its opening in 1953 and the completion of the visitor center, maintenance buildings, and park residences in 1959 and 1960. After 1960, many of the Shartel structures were moved or razed. The Shartel farmhouse was moved to a nearby farm, where it stands today.[436]

Spring house at Williams Spring (LCS ID 070023; HS-36). There is a partial foundation of a spring house submerged at the edge of the Williams Pond. Although the features is of unknown origin, the List of Classified Structures suggests that the springhouse foundation dates to circa 1853–1900.[437] The spring and foundation ruins become visible when the water level in the pond becomes low.[438]

Carver Discovery Center. In 1996, the park acquired a 12 by 60 foot trailer intended for use as an interactive education center for grades K through 6. The trailer was placed to the north of the Historian's residence, and accessible walkways and ramps were built to provide access to the interior. The hands-on learning facility was named the Carver Discovery Center and opened to the

431. Ibid.
432. Ibid.
433. Toogood, 38.
434. Ibid., 40.
435. Ibid., 37.
436. Superintendent's Annual Report, 1960. It is not clear from the report whether the dwelling was moved by the National Park Service or the owners of the nearby farm.
437. NPS List of Classified Structures.
438. Ibid.

public as part of the Parks as Classrooms program in 1997. The center continued to provide educational programming until 2007, when the new visitor center was completed. The trailer was sold and removed in 2008.[439]

Contributing Buildings and Structures.

- Moses Carver house
- Maintenance shop building
- Superintendent's residence
- Historian's residence
- Four-unit seasonal housing building
- Stacked stone wall enclosing the Carver family cemetery
- Monument site boundary markers (2) along Carver Road
- Williams Springhouse foundation
- Brick piers at park entrance

Undetermined Buildings and Structures.

- Utility building
- Storage shed

Non-contributing Buildings and Structures.

- Visitor center
- Earthen dam of Williams Pond
- Property boundary fence along Carver Road (three-rail wooden board)
- Property boundary fence along Elder Road (metal post and barbwire) and metal gates
- Board fence enclosure at storage area
- Storage area shed
- Chain-link fencing around fuel tanks
- Gates at park entranceGates at entrance to park housing
- Footbridges along the Carver Trail
- Stone retaining walls along the Carver Trail

Missing Buildings and Structures.

- Moses Carver cabins
- Williams Homestead
- Gilmore Homestead
- Spring house at Carver Spring
- Barn
- Stock shed(s)
- Stock pens
- Smoke house
- Cider press shed
- Fences
- Shartel farmstead
- Spring house at Williams Spring
- Carver Discovery Center

439. Superintendent's Annual Reports, 2007, 2008.

3.3.10 Utilities

Several utility features are present within the national monument. These are associated with electrical, water, sewer, telephone, and gas lines and provisional systems. None of the extant utility features within the park are historic. All have been replaced or updated since 1960.[440] They thus all constitute non-contributing resources.

Water systems. The park secures potable water from a public water system. In addition to servicing the needs of the buildings within the park, the water system feeds a water pump located next to the drinking fountain in the picnic area (refer to Figure 188) and fire hydrants located in the vicinity of the housing complex, visitor center, and parking area. Manholes associated with utility systems are visible in several locations.

Fire hydrants were described as having been installed for fire protection around all buildings in 1961. The water pressure was provided from an auxiliary booster plant located in the well pump section of the new visitor center maintenance area. A storage tank that held 20,000 gallons of water was installed for emergency purposes.[441] In 2002, the water system was upgraded to address fire suppression needs. New fire hydrants, pressure tanks, pumps, and a holding tank were added to the park at the time.[442]

The park's water needs were addressed soon after completion of the visitor center. The park's fixed property records indicate that a drilling well, building reservoir of 20,000 gallons capacity, pipe, and fire-protection system were acquired by contract in 1961, while a water system was acquired by contract in 1962.[443]

In 1998, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) conducted water sampling in the park and determined that lead levels exceeded permissible levels. The EPA recommended that the well dug in 1959 be retrofitted with a water softener system to reduce lead contaminants. As a stopgap measure, the EPA supplied the park with bottled drinking water. In 2000, a new well was installed in the park to serve as a backup to the primary well. The recommended water softener, however, was never installed.

During the 2000s, the EPA and other public agencies expressed growing concerns about the potential effects of the region's abandoned lead and zinc mines on water quality. One of the results of increased vigilance was passage of a new Missouri law that suggested all new wells in Newton County reach deep aquifers; the park's second well, with a depth of 575 feet, was classified as a shallow aquifer well, suggesting it was not a long term solution to the park's water problems, particularly given the proximity of the abandoned lead and zinc mine on the property.[444]

At the same time, an inspection of the park's potable water by the U.S. Public Health Service suggested that the well casing on the original 1959 well was failing. The well was recommended for closure to prevent contamination of the aquifer.[445] The park immediately took the older well offline and switched their water system to the new well. The 1959 well was closed in December 2004. Meanwhile, the park partnered with the EPA and city of Diamond to extend the rural water system to reach the park. The Midwest Region also funded connection of the fire suppression line to the potable water main with the installation of a

440. Toogood, Appendix F.
441. Superintendent's Annual Report, 1961.
442. Superintendent's Annual Report, 2002.
443. George Washington Carver National Monument fixed property records, as provided by Lana Henry, December 2014.
444. "Lead and Zinc Mine, Potable Water Quality, Newton County National Priorities List of Hazardous Water Sites," 30 September 2003, File L54, ACF, GWCA.
445. "Lead and Zinc Mine, Potable Water Quality, Newton County National Priorities List of Hazardous Water Sites," 30 September 2003, File L54, ACF, GWCA.

backflow preventer. The new water hook-ups were in place by the summer of 2005.[446]

Sewer. A septic field extends from the visitor center into the grassland prairie to the west of the building. A clean-out is disguised by a large white plastic dome fashioned to look like a boulder (Figure 174). The park's fixed property records indicate that septic lines and tanks were acquired by contract in 1961. In addition, a sewer system was acquired by contract in 1962.[447] The septic system was rehabilitated in 1984.[448]

In 2011, the city of Diamond, which had planned a wastewater spray field on a neighboring property, abandoned these plans because of the concerns raised by many agencies.[449]

FIGURE 174. Above ground portions of the septic system.

Electrical systems. Today, electrical boxes are present west of the walled maintenance yard (Figure 175), and there is an electrical hookup in the picnic area (refer to Figure 124). The buildings are serviced by underground lines. An overhead electrical line crosses the southwestern corner of the property.

FIGURE 175. Electrical boxes west of the maintenance yard wall.

In 1943, a 7,200-volt power line ran along the eastern edge of the property. Another line ran between the cemetery and the proposed site of the park headquarters on the hill. These were considered "a serious intrusion" upon the visual character of the park and were identified for relocation.[450] National Park Service Director Newton Drury described the power transmission

446. Krahe and Catton, 147, citing National Park Service, "Carver Announces Ground-Breaking Ceremony Visitor Center Expansion Project – Carver Discovery Center," July 28, 2005, File L14, ACF, GWCA.
447. George Washington Carver National Monument fixed property records, as provided by Lana Henry, December 2014.
448 Superintendent's Annual Report, 1984.
449. Superintendent's Annual Report, 2011.
450. Krahe and Catton, 66, citing United States of America, Plaintiff, vs. 210 acres of land, more or less, situated in the County of Newton, in the State of Missouri, and Dawson W. Derfelt and Nell M. Derfelt, his wife et al., Defendants, No. 673, Petition, June 11, 1948; "Remove 154 KV Lines Due to Condemnation of the Dr. D. W. Derfelt Land For G. W. Carver Memorial," September 21, 1948; George Thompson, Acting Regional Chief of Lands, National Park Service, memorandum for the Regional Director, September 24, 1948, File 0-35, Box 187, CCF, RG 79, NA-CPR; Newton B. Drury, Director, National Park Service, to the Attorney General, August 27, 1948, File L58, Box 2105, Administrative Files 1949–1971, RG 79, NA II.

line as "a blot on the landscape [that] would detract from the dignity of the memorial."[451]

Electric lines were first installed in conjunction with the construction of the visitor center and residences in 1959–1960. The first major updating of these utility systems occurred in 1984 when the electrical lines to the visitor center and maintenance building complex were replaced with underground electrical lines in order to diminish their visual impact.[452] The lines have been remained problematic since their installation, however. Because the soils associated with the park include a layer of hard pan covered by a half inch of groundwater, they become a perfect ground in a lightning strike. The visitor center complex is connected to the power grid by a dead-end line. When a lightning bolt hits the ground within a three mile area, electric lines pick up the charge and a power surge of millions of volts follows the lines to the nearest ground. The ground is sometimes the park. The surge causes alarms to go off in the electrical system and the computer and telephone systems to go offline. The water heaters also often shut down.[453]

HVAC systems. Ground mounted HVAC units are located behind the housing complex buildings, visitor center, and maintenance buildings. The HVAC systems originally installed in 1959–1960 were never very successful. In 1995, they were upgraded. When the visitor center was expanded in 2007, the building included new HVAC systems and wiring, as well as a new power transformer.

Two 1,000-gallon propane gas tanks are located within a fenced enclosure south of the housing complex (Figure 176). The tanks are raised above the ground on concrete supports and surrounded by a chain link fence. Standing between the two tanks is a small wood platform with wood steps and black metal handrails.

FIGURE 176. Liquid petroleum gas (propane) tanks are stored in a fenced enclosure south of housing complex.

Efforts conducted by the park to establish a gas line beginning in 1961 were continually thwarted due to problems securing an easement.[454] In 1963, the park attempted to work with the Cities Service Gas Company in Oklahoma to supply gas and the Rural Electrification Association in Joplin to secure the necessary easements and lines.[455] They were not successful, however. In 1965, the park determined to install a permanent liquid petroleum gas (propane) system due to the problems encountered in adding a line.[456] The park's fixed property records indicate that an liquid petroleum gas system and distribution lines were acquired in 1966.[457] A similar system remains in place within the housing complex.

Communications. Fiber-optic cables connect the park administrative and interpretive areas. The

451. Krahe and Catton, 68, citing Newton B. Drury, Director, National Park Service, to Secretary of the Interior, April 19, 1949, File 0-35, Box 187, CCF 1936–1952, RG 79, NA-CPR; Associate Director, Memorandum for the Regional Director, Region Two, National Park Service, April 12, 1949; Lawrence C. Merriam, Regional Director, National Park Service, to Sam M. Wear, April 15, 1949; Sam M. Wear to The Attorney General, May 14, 1949; Drury to The Attorney General, May 20, 1949; File L1415, RCF, GWCA.
452. Superintendent's Annual Report, 1984.
453. Krahe and Theodore Catton, 148, citing Sanders interview, November 8, 2012.
454. Superintendent's Annual Report, 1961.
455. Superintendent's Annual Report, 1963.
456. Superintendent's Annual Report, 1965.
457. George Washington Carver National Monument fixed property records, as provided by Lana Henry, December 2014.

cables support the park's telephone, alarm, and computer systems.

A satellite dish is located to the rear of the visitor center. National Weather Service equipment located along the edge of the prairie near the visitor center is used to collect data within the park (Figure 177). It was installed in 2009. The park installed a tornado siren in 2014 directly south of the maintenance facility yard wall.

Refuse. Garbage disposal was also problematic for the park. In 1963, a landfill disposal site was dug on site by a local contractor.[458] The landfill area was removed and the access road to it eliminated in 1978.[459]

FIGURE 177. This device collects weather data within the park.

Contributing Utility Features.

- None identified

Non-contributing Utility Features.

- Overhead electrical line that crosses the southwestern corner of the property
- Septic leach field that extends from the visitor center into the grassland prairie west of the building
- LP gas tanks near the housing complex
- HVAC units behind the building, visitor center, and maintenance buildings
- Water pump next to the drinking fountain in the picnic area
- Fire hydrants in the vicinity of the housing complex, visitor center, and parking area
- Satellite dish to the rear of the visitor center
- Electrical boxes west of the walled maintenance yard
- Manholes
- Tornado siren
- National Weather Service data collection equipment

458. Superintendent's Annual Report, 1963.

459. Superintendent's Annual Report, 1978.

3.3.11 Small-scale Features

Small-scale features are landscape elements providing detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape.[460] These features may be movable, seasonal, or permanently installed and be singular items or part of a larger system, such as signage. At George Washington Carver National Monument, small-scale features include site furnishings provided for the use and comfort of visitors, statuary, cemetery features, and signs and exhibits.

The majority of the small-scale features located within the park postdate the period of significance. Many are new additions to the landscape, while others are replacements of earlier features. Three principal elements within the park landscape survive from the park establishment period of significance and contribute to the historic landscape. These include the Boy Carver statue, the bust of George Washington Carver, and the bronze dedication plaque set within a boulder near the visitor center. Lighting at the park housing complex also appears to survive from the park establishment period. There are no small-scale features that survive from the Carver farm period.

Site Furnishings.

Flagpoles. Two identical flagpoles are located within the park. Both are unpainted, tapered metal poles topped with gold ball finials. One is located in front of the visitor center, the other in front of the Historian's residence within the housing complex. The latter is not currently in use.

The flagpole in front of the visitor center was relocated after the building was expanded in 2007 from the parking island to the front of the entrance (Figure 178).[461] The flagpole at the housing area was installed in 1997 in preparation for the opening of the Carver Discovery Center.[462]

FIGURE 178. The visitor center flagpole was originally located in the island created by the looped entrance road. Source: George Washington Carver National Monument photo collection.

Lighting. Several lighting elements are present in the park. While lighting elements associated with the housing complex survive from the early park development period, all other park lighting postdates the period of significance.

A residential-scale light is located along the sidewalk in front of the four-unit seasonal housing building in the housing complex. The light is composed of a metal base, brown painted post, and plain cylindrical lantern with brown metal cap (Figure 179). It appears to relate to the design and period of construction of the building and to contribute to the significance of the park landscape.

FIGURE 179. A residential-scale light in front of the four-unit seasonal housing.

460. *Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports*, 146.
461. Superintendent's Annual Report, 1997.
462. Personal communication, Lana Henry, December 2014.

Two residential-scale lights flank the park entrance along Carver Road and stand in front of the brick entrance piers. Each light is composed of a painted metal base, a tan painted post, and a decorative copper lantern (Figure 180). The paint on the base of both lights is peeling rather badly, and the north light is being engulfed by an overgrown shrub. These lights postdate the period of significance and do not contribute to the significance of the park landscape.

Other lighting elements in the park include three low metal spotlights mounted in concrete in the lawn in front of the visitor center (Figure 181). None is historic.

FIGURE 180. Residential-scale lights flank the park entrance road.

FIGURE 181. Spot lights in the lawn in front of the visitor center.

Benches. A number of benches are located in the park, providing visitors with opportunities to rest and reflect.

Wood slat benches are located along trails, walks, roads, and parking areas, and within the picnic area. The wood slat benches are consistent with those shown in photographs of the national monument dating from the early 1960s.

Backed benches, painted red, are mounted in-ground on bent tube metal posts in the picnic area, in the parking island, along the Carver Trail near Williams Pond, and outside the cemetery wall (Figure 182). The paint is peeling on several of these benches. Similar painted benches, with black metal supports, are located near the Moses Carver house (Figure 183).

An unpainted, backless wood slat bench is located along the edge of the octagonal plaza that marks the Carver Trail trailhead (refer to Figure 100).

Free-standing wood slat benches with metal arms are located in the breezeway between the visitor center and the maintenance building (refer to Figure 134).

FIGURE 182. Backed wood benches are found throughout the park along trails, walks, and parking areas.

FIGURE 183. Similar benches are also found near the Moses Carver house.

A number of free-standing black metal benches, with decorative metal supports and arms, are located in the environs of the visitor center, including in the parking island, on the porch to the north of the building, near the visitor center entrance, and facing the Carver bust (Figure 184).

Stone benches are placed at intervals along the Contemplative Loop Trail around Williams Pond (refer to Figure 111). The benches were "carefully placed [to] provide the opportunity to sit and reflect while enjoying the quiet setting."[463] All of these benches postdate the period of significance.

FIGURE 184. Free-standing black metal benches are located along walks near the visitor center.

Picnic tables. Picnic tables are located in the grove north of the parking lot and entrance road, and under the trees south of the parking area. All of the picnic tables postdate the early park development period of significance.

The tables are composed of recycled plastic benches and table tops, with metal supports (Figure 185 and Figure 186). At least one of these tables is designed for universal accessibility.

Picnic tables were present near the parking area by 1973, although picnicking is known to have been part of the visitor experience as early as 1959.[464] In 1998, recycled plastic lumber was used to resurface the picnic tables.[465] In 2005, dilapidated picnic tables were replaced with the current recycled-content tables.[466]

FIGURE 185. Picnic tables in the shade tree grove along the entrance road.

FIGURE 186. The picnic tables are composed of recycled plastic with metal supports.

463. Long-Range Interpretive Plan, 18.
464. Toogood, 74.
465. Superintendent's Annual Report, 1998.
466. Superintendent's Annual Report, 2005.

Trash receptacles. Refuse and recycling receptacles are located along park walks, roads, and parking areas, and within the picnic area. All of the trash receptacles postdate the period of significance.

Trash receptacles include ground-mounted wood slat bins with plastic inserts and domed lids in the picnic area (Figure 187), free-standing exposed aggregate bins with plastic lids in the breezeway between the visitor center and maintenance building, and black metal trash/ash receptacles located adjacent to the two visitor center entrances. Recycling receptacles are grouped in threes around a central post, and are located in the vicinity of the picnic tables and parking lot, at intervals along the Carver Trail, and in the visitor center entrance plaza (refer to Figure 187). A blue plastic recycling bin is also located next to a vending machine on the north visitor center porch.

FIGURE 187. Refuse and recycling receptacles are provided in the picnic area.

In 2005, dilapidated trash receptacles were replaced with the current recycled content containers.[467]

Drinking fountain and pump. A universally accessible drinking fountain is located at the end of a short concrete walk in the picnic area (Figure 188). Adjacent to the drinking fountain is a water spigot.

The first universally accessible drinking fountain was installed in 1992, with access provided in the form of an accessible walk from the picnic area parking.[468] This drinking fountain replaced a similar concrete version installed circa 1984. The current drinking fountain was installed in 2012. The drinking fountain postdates the early park development period of significance.

Bicycle rack. A bicycle rack stands adjacent to the flagpole in the visitor center entrance plaza (Figure 189). The bicycle rack was installed during the expansion of the visitor center completed in 2007. The bike rack postdates the early park development period of significance.

Mailbox. There is a metal mailbox mounted on a wood post at the entrance to the housing complex (Figure 190). The mailbox was installed in 1995. It postdates the early park development period of significance.

FIGURE 188. The drinking fountain and water spigot in the picnic area.

FIGURE 189. The bicycle rack adjacent to the flag pole in front of the visitor center.

467. Superintendent's Annual Report, 2005.

468. Superintendent's Annual Report, 1992.

FIGURE 190. A mail box is located at the entrance to the housing complex.

Bird houses. Several wood bird houses are mounted to the interior of the wood boundary fence. At least one of these has a rotted and broken lid. Although the specific date of origin of the bird houses has not been determined, they appear to postdate the early park development period of significance.

Statuary. The park features two commemorative elements designed to honor George Washington Carver and recognize the importance of the park. These include the George Washington Carver bust and the Boy Carver statue. Both of these elements were placed within the park during the early park development period and contribute to the significance of the historic landscape.

George Washington Carver bust. A bust of George Washington Carver (LCS ID 005036; HS-26) stands in a small plaza at the end of the Carver Trail (Figure 191). The 2 foot 9 inch high cast concrete bust, painted bronze and coated with a waterproof sealer, was created by Audrey Corwin in 1952 and presented to the park at its dedication in 1953 by the George Washington Carver Memorial Institute.[469] The bust sits on a cut stone cap over a concrete block base with a limestone veneer. The stone cap is engraved with Carver's name. An audio box inset into the base plays a recording of George Washington Carver reciting Edgar A. Guest's poem, "Equipment," at a 1942 commencement address at Selma University.

The bust has been moved several times.[470] The bust was initially sited in the tree grove about 200 feet due east of the birthplace cabin site, which had not been identified at that time, and set on a concrete block base.[471] In 1963, the National Park Service prepared preliminary plans for relocating the bust.[472] The statue was moved circa 1965 to just outside the north door of the visitor center. At the time it was painted a metallic "gold" color, coated with a waterproof sealer, and reset on a smaller brick base.[473] The stone cap was cut down to accommodate the smaller base and the engraved letters recut.

In 1982, a new sign was installed near the bust and the audio recording was moved back by the visitor center. The bust itself was cleaned, refinished, and moved a second time in 1991, to accommodate the installation of an accessible comfort station. In 2001, the concrete bust was again refinished.[474]

The sculpture was relocated to its current site in 2006, to accommodate the visitor center expansion.[475] Construction drawings indicate that the bust, concrete cap, and audio box were salvaged, but that the bust was given a new concrete block base with limestone veneer.[476]

The bust has lost integrity of location and has diminished integrity of setting and materials, but possesses sufficient integrity of feeling, association, design, and workmanship to contribute to the significance of the park landscape.

469. Cultural Landscape Inventory, 23, 45; Toogood, 62.
470 LCS.
471. Drawing 397-3025B, 3/16/64.
472. Superintendent's Annual Report, 1963.
473. 1973 National Register nomination, Superintendent's Annual Report, 1965.
474. Superintendent's Annual Report, 2001.
475. Cultural Landscape Inventory, 27.
476. Visitor center expansion drawing (397-41003A), dated 3/1/05, sheet 18A, subsheet L6.0, detail 6.

FIGURE 191. The Carver bust is located in a small plaza near the northwest corner of the visitor center.

FIGURE 192. The Carver bust in its original location east of the birthplace cabin site. Source: George Washington Carver National Monument photo collection.

FIGURE 193. The Carver bust was moved in 1965 and reset on a brick base. Source: George Washington Carver National Monument photo collection.

Boy Carver statue. The Boy Carver statue (LCS ID 005038; HS-30) was cast by sculptor Robert Amendola and acquired by the park from the artist in 1962.[477] The 4 foot tall bronze statue portrays George Washington Carver as a young boy and is set atop a 5 foot tall, 6 ton limestone boulder chosen by the artist. An identical state is located in association with a housing development in New York City. The statue depicts a barefoot and shirtless young George, "the plant doctor," sitting in his wild garden, plant in hand and looking toward the sky. The statue is intended to remind visitors of "the curiosity this young boy had for this specific environment," as well as his larger love of nature.[478] It is situated on a circular plaza edged by a stone wall near Carver Branch (Figure 194). The Boy Carver statue has remained in its original location since installed along the Carver Trail in 1960, and is the symbolic centerpiece of the national monument.

In 1981, the Boy Carver statue was professionally cleaned.[479] It was again cleaned as part of an extensive conservation effort conducted in association with the park's statuary in 2009.

477. George Washington Carver National Monument fixed property records, as provided by Lana Henry, December 2014.

478. Cultural Landscape Inventory, 19–20, 23, 45.

479. Superintendent's Annual Report, 1981.

Aspects of the setting have changed since the statue was installed, including the route of the trail and the extent and density of woodlands surrounding the site. The sculpture otherwise retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and contributes to the significance of the historic landscape.

FIGURE 194. The Boy Carver statue along Carver Branch.

Cemetery features. The Carver family cemetery (ID LCS 005039; HS-31) contains a total of 34 marked and unmarked burials. All of the gravestones currently present within the cemetery are replacements. As such, the gravestones do not possess integrity and do not contribute to the significance of the historic landscape.

Gravestones located within the cemetery range from small rectangular tablets marked with initials, to larger curved tablets carved with epigraphs and decorative etchings (Figure 195). The stones mark the graves of family members, such as Susan and Moses Carver, as well as community members. Moses Carver is known to have placed a memorial marker for George's brother Jim in the cemetery.

When the National Park Service acquired the property, there were twenty-one grave markers present within the cemetery. A 1973 Historic Resources Study indicates that gravestones were regularly replaced between 1953 and 1973 when they became deteriorated.[480] It is likely that many of the stones suffered damage after the stone perimeter wall was removed in the 1930s. With the wall gone, cattle were most likely in the habit of grazing within the cemetery.[481] Little is known about the replacements made prior to 1973.

FIGURE 195. Replica headstones in the cemetery.

Due to deteriorated conditions and vandalism, ten gravestones and one footstone are known to have been replaced in 1979. The Carver Association paid for the replacement stones.[482] In 1982, many of the gravestones were cleaned.[483] In 1983, additional headstones were replaced due to their deteriorated condition.

By the late 1980s, most of the headstones were broken or damaged following several incidents of vandalism. All were removed in 1989. There were no headstones within the cemetery until 1995, when the current replicas were installed. [484] The Wommack Monument Company of Monett, Missouri, fabricated the replacement markers.[485] The marble stones removed in 1989 are stored in the park's museum archives.

The character of most of the original grave markers is not currently known. During the early-

480. Draft HRS (September 2013), 176; Toogood, 40.
481. Harrington et al., 27.
482. Superintendent's Annual Report, 1979.
483. Superintendent's Annual Report, 1982.
484. Long-Range Interpretive Plan, 34.
485 LCS.

to mid-nineteenth century, many graves were traditionally marked with field stones or wood planks. Later, stones began to be inscribed with information about the deceased. Commercially carved stones did not become available until after Reconstruction.

The cemetery contains familial clusters of closely-space graves. Carver also allowed community members who were not family members to be buried there. This was based on his civic mindedness rather than his religious beliefs.[486] Although there is no affiliation with a specific denomination apparent today, the east-west orientation of the graves suggests Christian beliefs or traditional views of the afterlife whereby bodies were oriented to face east, the direction of Christ's second coming. The original entrance into the cemetery was near the center of the east wall to mark this important cardinal direction.

The burial ground was likely maintained using traditional practices, such as filling in subsidence and mounding fresh dirt on graves and removing grass and weeds. Active maintenance of the cemetery likely ended with Shartel ownership. The stone wall was removed in the 1930s, permitting cattle to graze around the graves and gravestones.

Signs and exhibits. Several types of signs and exhibits are present within the park. These range from regulatory, directional, identity, and wayfinding signage, to waysides and other exhibits and plaques. Sign styles and locations have changed several times since 1953. The only feature that survives from the early park development period is a dedication plaque set within a boulder near the visitor center. All other signs and exhibits postdate the period of significance and constitute non-contributing resources.

Birthplace Cabin exhibit. The Birthplace Cabin site (HS-28) is located on a flat grassy knoll above the spring associated with Carver Branch. A wooden structure has been placed on the purported site to mark George Washington Carver's birthplace. Although the accuracy of this site has since been called into question, it continues to be interpreted using a 2-1/2-foot high wooden frame outline of the footprint of the cabin. The structure contains an opening at a suggested doorway that allows visitors to stand inside the exhibit. The cabin outline is a 2011 replacement of an earlier exhibit designed to reflect information collected during personal interviews conducted with local residents in the 1950s (Figure 196). The exhibit is interpreted with a wayside exhibit.[487]

FIGURE 196. The site of the birthplace cabin is interpreted through a wooden frame outline of the cabin structure.

Moses Carver farm exhibits. Several interpretive exhibits and items used for demonstrations are located in and around the yard of the Moses Carver house, including picket-fence-edged garden beds (refer to Figure 77), a plow (Figure 197), an ash hopper (Figure 198), a wood pile, and a stationery fire pit encircled by a metal band. In 2010, the Midwest Archeological Center approved the location of the fire pit.

486. Ibid., 32.

487. Long-Range Interpretive Plan, 17; Superintendent's Annual Report, 2011.

FIGURE 197. A plow exhibit in the Moses Carver house environs.

FIGURE 198. An ash hopper exhibit in the Moses Carver house yard.

Wayside Exhibits. A series of wayside exhibits are located along the Carver Trail that provide a chronological interpretation of George Washington Carver's life. The exhibits consist of eleven signs: one upright trailhead sign at the beginning of the Carver Trail just outside the visitor center, and ten low-profile exhibits along the Carver Trail (Figure 199 and Figure 200).[488] They feature porcelain enamel information panels set within aluminum frames.

FIGURE 199. An upright trailhead sign at the beginning of the Carver Trail.

FIGURE 200. A low-profile wayside exhibit along the Carver Trail.

Signage associated with the Carver Trail has changed several times over the years. In 1963, the Superintendent's annual report noted that a permanent signing program had been completed along the trail. The signs were described as composed of green phenolic plastic with white letters. These signs were used for plant identification and marking points of historical interest along the trail. They were considered to be attractive, permanent, and easy to read. There were also wooden routed signs located along the trail that conveyed historical information. The report also mentioned the presence of an audio station that was located in a column along the rock wall facing the Boy Carver statue. The audio box was removed when new trail orientation was

488. Long-Range Interpretive Plan, 42–44.

installed, and eventually incorporated into the base of the Carver bust.[489]

The green and white botanical signs were replaced with brown signs with white text to conform to a new overall park sign plan in 1978.[490] In addition, the large standing trail signs along the Carver Trail were repaired and refurbished.[491] In 1981, the park's waysides were described as being repainted and rebraced, but by 1983 had been replaced by new interpretive signs. The new signs were Permaloy style. They replaced earlier wooden routed signs described as being twenty years old at the time. The new signs provided more information than the old signs. The park's wayside exhibits were again replaced in phases between 2000 and 2011 with the current wayside exhibits.

Dedication Plaque. A plaque commemorating the establishment of the national monument is located near the Carver Trail trailhead. The 1 foot, 6 inch by 2 foot bronze Dedication Plaque (LCS ID 005037; HS-27) is set in a stone boulder near the birthplace cabin site (Figure 201).[492] The plaque was purchased from Michaels Art Bronze Co. in 1959.[493]

The text of the plaque reads:

> Within this area by an Act of Congress of July 14, 1943, is preserved the birthplace of George Washington Carver who rose from slavery to become a distinguished scientist and great force in creating racial understanding. Erected 1953 National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior.

The plaque was first cleaned in 1981. In 2009, the plaque received professional conservation assessment and treatment.

With diminished integrity of location, the plaque contributes to the significance of the park landscape.

FIGURE 201. The Dedication Plaque, set in a large stone.

Memorial plaque. An inscribed stone memorial plaque is situated close to the dedication plaque boulder (Figure 202). The text of the tablet reads: "In memory of past chairpersons of the Carver Birthplace Dist. Assoc. Inc." The plaque was installed during the tenure of Superintendent Gentry Davis, circa 1981-1982. The plaque postdates the early park development period of significance.

FIGURE 202. A Memorial Plaque commemorates chairpersons of the Carver Birthplace District Association.

489. Superintendent's Annual Report, 1963, and personal communication, Lana Henry, December 2014. See also Superintendent's Annual Report, 1982, and Drawing 397-41003A, "Site Details, Remodel and Expand Visitor Center," Sheet 18A, Sub Sheet L6.0, 3/1/05, 2006.
490. Superintendent's Annual Report, 1978.
491. Superintendent's Annual Report, 1979.
492. Cultural Landscape Inventory, 23, 45–46.
493. Personal communication, Lana Henry, December 2014.

Quote Stones. Inscribed polished granite stones featuring quotations attributed to George Washington Carver have been placed along the Contemplative Loop Trail around Williams Pond and in the planting beds that edge the concrete walk north of the visitor center near the Carver Trail trailhead, and in the flower beds nesting around the south side of the visitor center (Figure 203). The engraved quote stones do not directly tie into the life progression interpretation offered by the wayside exhibits along the Carver Trail, but offer a glimpse of Carver's personal philosophy and provide opportunities for contemplation.[494] The quote stones were installed after 2001.

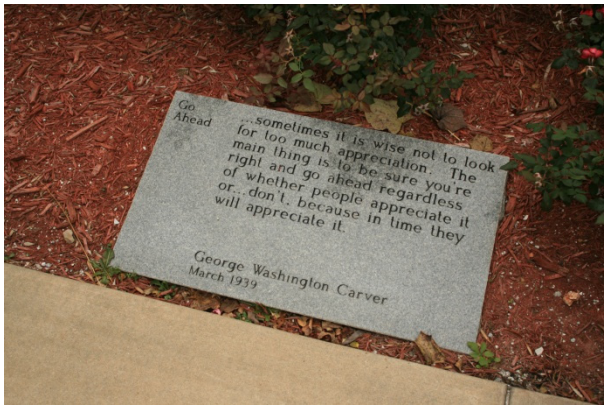

FIGURE 203. Granite quote stone located near the visitor center.

Identity Signs. A park identity sign marks the park entrance along Carver Road (Figure 205). The brown sign features carved white letters and a large park service shield and is supported by black metal posts. The sign is edged by a timber-edged planting bed.

The first park identity sign was installed in 1960 in association with the entrance gate.[495] The original sign was replaced in 1976 with a large, double-faced identity sign along Highway V fabricated by Federal Prison Industries.[496] In 1978, the park entrance sign was refurbished and relocated to a more visible location near the front entrance gate.[497] In 1991, a new wood routed park entrance sign was installed.[498] The current sign was installed in 2009.

FIGURE 204. The original park identify sign. Source: George Washington Carver National Monument photo collection.

In 1978, a new sign was erected to mark the location of the new park office area within the park housing complex, while a directional sign for visitors placed at the junction of Highway V and Taylor Road. In 1983, a new sign was installed at the entrance to the administration building.[499]

FIGURE 205. The current park entrance sign along Carver Road.

Directional, Regulatory, and Traffic Signs. Other signs found in the park include small directional signs on metal posts along the Carver Trail (Figure 206), and regulatory and traffic signs along the park entrance road and picnic area access drive.

494. Cultural Landscape Inventory, 23–24, 46.
495. Superintendent's Annual Report, 1960.
496. Superintendent's Annual Report, 1976.
497. Superintendent's Annual Report, 1978.
498. Superintendent's Annual Report, 1991.
499. Superintendent's Annual Report, 1983.

Directional and wayfinding signage has also been updated several times since the park opened. In 1991, for example, new directional and informational signs were installed on park roads after a pavement rehabilitation project was completed.[500] In 1997 new park information and directional signs were installed outside the park to assist visitors.

FIGURE 206. A small direction sign along the Carver Trail.

Missing Small-scale Features.

In 1982, a weather station was installed in the park. It is not known when this feature was removed from the park.

Contributing Small-scale Features.

- Boy Carver statue
- Carver bust
- Dedication plaque
- Lighting at park housing

Non-contributing Small-scale Features.

- Flagpole at visitor center
- Flagpole at park housing complex
- Mailbox at park housing complex along Carver Road
- Picnic tables
- Stone benches
- Birthplace cabin outline
- Park identity sign at park entrance along Carver Road
- Quotation stones
- Wayside exhibits
- Garden beds at Moses Carver house
- Cemetery headstones
- Memorial plaque

500. Superintendent's Annual Report, 1991.

3.3.12 Archeological Resources

Six archeological inventories have been conducted within the monument since 1953. They include:

- *Report of Archaeological Investigations George Washington Carver N.M., Memorandum for the National Park Service, Region Two*, prepared by Paul L. Beaubien of the National Park Service, 1953;
- *Archaeological Investigations at the George Washington Carver N.M., Missouri, 1958*, by Robert W. Neuman, Missouri Basin Project, Smithsonian Institution, 1958;
- *A Magnetic Survey of Portions of the George Washington Carver N.M.*, by John W. Weymouth, Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 1975;
- *Archeological Investigations at George Washington Carver N.M., 1975–1976*, by Ervan Garrison and Robert T. Bray, Department of Anthropology, American Archaeology Division, University of Missouri-Columbia, 1976;
- *Archeological Investigations at George Washington Carver N.M., 1978*, by E. Garrison, R. T. Bray, and David Denman, Department of Anthropology, American Archaeology Division, University of Missouri-Columbia, 1978; and
- *An Intensive Archeological Survey of George Washington Carver National Monument*, by David W. Benn, Center for Archaeological Research, Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield, 1981.[501] Benn updated and enlarged on the work of previous investigators in 1982.

Additionally, in 1994, a level 1 survey of the 30-acre zinc and lead mine parcel was conducted, for which no report has been reviewed.[502]

Based on review of previous investigations, in 1999 the National Park Service prepared an Integrated Management Plan for the archeological resources associated with the park. The plan identified twelve historic and prehistoric sites within the boundaries of the park, including a complex site associated with Carver's birthplace cabin, to be managed as significant sites.[503] The other sites included the Gilmore farm, Williams farm, south boundary site, several lithic flakes and scatters, and the third Moses Carver house.

Later, investigations conducted in 2004 to assess the information potential of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the expansion of the visitor center yielded no additional archeological resources.[504]

In 2006, MWAC helped to complete crucial archeological preservation work, including site condition assessments on all known archeological sites, shovel tests along the park entrance road and in developed areas, and geophysical surveys of the cemetery and birthplace cabin site.[505]

In 2011, MWAC surveyed the park, including geophysical surveys of the developed area east of the visitor center, Williams Homestead (site 23NE121), mapping and geophysical survey of the cemetery, and pedestrian inventory of the 30-acre mine site parcel.[506] In 2012, MWAC also performed fieldwork within the developed core and the Williams Homestead area.

Archeological Sites.

Moses Carver farm. Investigations conducted to date have yielded little information regarding the agricultural landscape of the Carver era. It is possible that disturbance by subsequent owners of the property has led to diminishment of its information potential.[507]

501. Superintendent's Annual Report, 1981.
502. Superintendent's Annual Report, 1994.
503. Woolpert, 2-9.
504. Woolpert, 2-10.
505. Superintendent's Annual Report, 2006.
506. Superintendent's Annual Report, 2011.
507. Harrington et al., 5.

Carver family cemetery. One of the archeological sites that has yielded important information is the Carver family cemetery. The Carver family cemetery occupies about one-tenth of an acre in a roughly rectangular shape in the southwest corner of the park. It is surrounded by a replica 4-foot-high dry-laid stone wall. Although as many as forty graves may be present, only twenty-one graves had inscribed markers when the National Park Service acquired the property. At least two of these were located during archeological investigations in 1958, when subsided evidence of head and foot markers of unmodified limestone rock was found below the surface of the ground. The cemetery contains the graves of several members of the Carver family, including Moses and Susan.[508] Moses Carver had apparently set up an understanding in the community that the cemetery was accessible for burials, but never officially deeded it to the county.[509]

In addition, as noted by George Washington Carver:

> My parents were both slaves. Father was killed shortly after my birth while hauling wood to town in an ox wagon. I had three sisters and my brother I know to be dead only as history tells me, yet I do not doubt it as they are buried in the family burying ground.[510]

When the property was acquired by the National Park Service from the Shartel family, it was determined that although the original perimeter stone wall had been removed, the graves were still, for the most part, intact. The National Park Service conducted oral interviews with knowledgeable local residents to learn more about the cemetery's history. Based on research, the cemetery had continued to be deeded to family members rather than subsequent owners, and protected in a special clause.

The location of the original stone wall was determined through archeological investigation. However, the opening as originally designed in 1954 on the eastern side has since been moved to the north to coincide with the location of the Carver Trail.

The cemetery remains an important archeological site that contributes to the significance of the park landscape.

Birthplace cabin site. The cabin where George Washington Carver was born into slavery was first occupied by Moses and Susan Carver, who later moved to a larger house. The original cabin is thought to have measured approximately 14 feet by 14 feet in plan, and featured a single interior space. The location of the cabin is thought to have sat at the edge of the sloped Carver Branch ravine in close proximity to Carver Spring. The National Park Service conducted archeological investigations in 1953 to locate the cabin foundation.[511] Investigations by NPS archeologists were undertaken through 2011, 2012, and 2014 and are continuing. Although the earlier investigations suggested the cabin was located at the site of the present-day exhibit, subsequent investigations suggest that the actual site is located elsewhere.

Williams and Gilmore farmstead sites. The Williams and Gilmore cabins are two additional structures thought to have stood on the farm and been occupied by members of the Carver family. Both have been attributed with sites (the Williams Cabin Site, HS-33, and Gilmore Cabin Site, HS-34), although the exact locations of the dwellings are not currently known and further archeological investigation may be required to locate them.[512]

508. Cultural Landscape Inventory, 28.
509. Toogood, 39.
510. Toogood, 22.
511. Cultural Landscape Inventory, 28.
512. National Register nomination.

3.4 Assessment of Integrity

The primary objective of this integrity assessment section is to describe the extent to which George Washington Carver National Monument retains the ability to convey its historical associations with George Washington Carver, an important figure in American history. National Register Bulletin: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* states that:

> Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. . . . Historic properties either retain integrity (that is, convey their significance) or they do not. Within the concept of integrity, the National Register criteria recognize seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity.
>
> To retain historic integrity a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects. The retention of specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey significance. Determining which of these aspects are most important to a particular property requires knowing why, where, and when the property is significant.[513]

Assessment of integrity is based on an evaluation of the existence and condition of physical features dating from a property's period of significance, taking into consideration the degree to which the individual qualities of integrity are present. The seven aspects of integrity identified by the National Register of Historic Places are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Based on the assessment of the criteria for evaluation, relevant areas of significance, and historic and existing conditions, George Washington Carver National Monument possesses sufficient integrity for the identified periods of significance (1865–1876 and 1943–1960) to convey its important historical associations with George Washington Carver, as well as his commemoration, through establishment of the first national monument dedicated to someone other than a United States president. It was also the first national park unit associated with an African American. The primary significance of the site is related to George Washington Carver's birth and early life experiences on the Moses Carver farm. The landscape is considered to reflect the location, setting, feeling, and association of Carver's formative years.[514] Although the property continues to convey integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, it has lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship for this period, however. Patterns of spatial organization involving field and forest compositions, natural resources, such as the three stream branches and the Carver Spring, the landform and topography, and the sites of former homesteads and the cemetery help to convey these associations.

The national monument that commemorates and honors Carver was established in 1943, and developed to accommodate visitors between 1953 and 1960. The gestures of providing visitors with access, parking, contact with park administrators and interpreters, exhibits, and a trail system designed to connect visitors with Carver's experiences on the farm were all developed during this period, along with other features that supported park operations. While integrity of design is diminished, much of the integrity of workmanship and materials has been lost due to post 1960s changes. Despite several changes that have occurred in association with these early park developments, George Washington Carver National Monument continues to convey integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association for its establishment period.

513. National Register Bulletin: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 44.

514. National Park Service, Cultural Landscape Inventory, "George Washington Carver National Monument," 2010, File H3019, ACF, GWCA. Quote on p. 20.

3.5 FMSS Table of Resources

The relationship between features identified on behalf of the Cultural Landscape Report and those tracked by the National Park Service as part of the Facility Management Software System (FMSS), a numbering and naming convention used within the park for everyday maintenance issues, is indicated herein to facilitate park resource stewardship.

1

George Washington Carver National Monument
CLR-FMSS Crosswalk Table for Analysis and Evaluation

CLR Feature Name	FMSS Asset Type	FMSS Location Record	FMSS Asset Record	LCS Number	Cultural Landscape Evaluation	Historic Character	Deficiency (Historic)	Additional Guidance	Qty	UM	Deficiencies	DM/ Stabilization and/or Treatment [Preservation or Restoration]	Recommended Compliance Needs	RM/ Preservation Maintenance	Notes
Spatial Organization															
Picnic Area	3100	71214		N/a	C	Turf grass understory, shade tree overstory. Picnic area access road and parking.			1		*information to be added as part of future submissions*				
Cultural Landscape	3100	71212			C	fields and woodlands, Carver Trail with exhibits			1						
Carver Family Cemetery	3100	71212			C	Walled area containing grave markers			1						
Circulation															
Park Entrance Road/Route 0010	Roads (1100)	71197	1031916	N/a	C	Asphalt paved as presently. Area of pavement has increased since original installation			*to be added*						
Culvert beneath Park Entrance Road	Roads (1100)	71197	64700	N/a	C	galvanized steel			31.3 ft; 24 inches						
Visitor Parking Area/Route 0900A	Parking Areas (1300)	79609	1028838	N/a	C	Asphalt paved as presently. Area of pavement has increased since original installation			*to be added*						
Residence Road	Roads (1100)	235985	1252757	N/a	C	Asphalt paved as presently. Area of pavement has increased since original installation			22 ft; 0.13 miles						
Housing Parking Area #1/Route 0903A	Parking Areas (1300)	71201	1032158	N/a	?				*to be added*						
Housing Parking Area #1/Route 0903A	Parking Areas (1300)	71201	407699	N/a	?				*to be added*						
Culvert associated with Housing Parking Area	Parking Areas (1300)	71201	525919	N/a	?	galvanized steel			57 ft; 12 inches						
Picnic Area Road	Roads (1100)	235986	1252764	N/a	C	Has been repaved with asphalt, otherwise similar to historic			22 ft; 0.06 miles						
Picnic Area Parking/Route 0901	Parking Areas (1300)	71200	1032162	N/a	C	Asphalt paved as presently. Area of pavement has increased since original installation			*to be added*						
Picnic Area Parking/Route 0901	Parking Areas (1300)	71200	408296	N/a	?				*to be added*						
Maintenance Area Road	Roads (1100)	235987	1252765	N/a	C	Was part of the Mission 66 development that supported park operations			22 ft; 0.05 miles						
Maintenance Parking Area/Route 0902	Parking Areas (1300)	104140	1032166/409	N/a	C	Was part of the Mission 66 development that supported park operations			*to be added*						
Employee Parking Area	Parking Areas (1300)	235988	1252766	N/a	NC	Parking occurs in an ad hoc manner. This area was not historically used for parking.	Parking for employees should be formalized.		*to be added*		*information to be added as part of future submissions*				
Sidewalks (GWCA Grounds)	3100	71213	177855	N/a	C				57 ft; 12 inches						
Carver Trail (concrete surface)	Trails (2100)	71193	167867	N/a	C	Originally gravel surfaced and edged by younger trees	Alignments, surfacing materials, and edge conditions have changed in some locations		22 ft; 0.06 miles						

George Washington Carver National Monument
CLR-FMSS Crosswalk Table for Analysis and Evaluation

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Carver Trail (gravel surface)	Trails (2100)	71193	168050	N/a	C	Originally gravel surfaced and edged by younger trees	Alignments, surfacing materials, and edge conditions have changed in some locations		*to be added*						
Carver Trail (crum rubber surface)	Trails (2100)	71193	168021	N/a	C	Originally gravel surfaced and edged by younger trees	Alignments, surfacing materials, and edge conditions have changed in some locations		5 ft; 0.17 miles						
Carver Trail (masonry/stone surface)	Trails (2100)	71193	395423	N/a	C	Originally gravel surfaced and edged by younger trees	Alignments, surfacing materials, and edge conditions have changed in some locations		12	FT					
Contemplative Loop Trail (tread surface)	Trails (2100)	71196	167608	N/a	NC				.2 miles; 4 ft						
Contemplative Loop Trail (timber deck surface)	Trails (2100)	71196	167870	N/a	NC				0.01 miles; 8 ft						
Vegetation															
Turf and tree groves between the park entrance and the visitor center	Maintained Landscape (3100)	N/A			C	FENCGATE	Yes		540	FT	*information to be added as part of future submissions*				
Prairie	Maintained Landscape (3100)	N/A			NC	FENCGATE	Yes		653	FT					
Buildings and Structures															
Visitor Center Building #21	Buildings (4100)	71204			NC										
Maintenance Shop Building #22	Buildings (4100)	71205			C										
Old Administrative Office Building #23	Buildings (4100)	71206			C										
Old Visitor Center & RM Office Building #24	Buildings (4100)	71207			C										
Seasonal Quarters Building #25	Buildings (4100)	71209			C										
Moses Carver House (HS-5)	Buildings (4100)	71210			C										
Fire Pump Building	Buildings (4100)	88870			U										
Williams Pond dam	6100	98943		70024; HS-37	NC	1930s era dam rebuilt by the National Park Service in 1978 with new materials, enlarged pond.									
Carver Family Cemetery wall	3100	71211	LCS-70020; HS-31A		C	Wall rebuilt by the National Park Service in 1954. Has since deteriorated in condition. Entrance has been relocated away from historic east side.									
LP Gas Fuel System-tanks	5700	71192	167415; 167427	N/a	NC	Installed post 1960	N/a		2	1000 gallon					
Carver Trail Bridge #1	2200	71194	167928	N/a	NC	Installed post 1960			0.01 miles; 7.5 ft						
Carver Trail Bridge #2	2200	71195	167943	N/a	C	Installed post 1960			0.01 miles; 7.5 ft						
Carver Trail bridge #3	2200; Trails (2100)	71193	167809	N/a	C				8	FT					

CLR Feature Name	FMSS Asset Type	FMSS Location Record	FMSS Asset Record	LCS Number	Cultural Landscape Evaluation	Historic Character	Deficiency (Historic)	Additional Guidance	Qty	UM	Deficiencies	DM/ Stabilization and/or Treatment [Preservation or Restoration]	Recommended Compliance Needs	RM/ Preservation Maintenance	Notes
Carver Trail bridge #4	2200; Trails (2100)	71193	167818	N/a	C				8	FT					
Carver Trail bridge #5	2200; Trails (2100)	71193	167840	N/a	C				7	FT					
Carver Trail bridge #6	2200; Trails (2100)	71193	167848	N/a	C				7	FT					
Carver Trail bridge #7	2200; Trails (2100)	71193	167864	N/a	C				7	FT					
Carver Trail bridge #8	2200; Trails (2100)	71193	167867	N/a	C				8	FT					
Carver Trail footbridge	2200; Trails (2100)	71193	394566	N/a	C				166 ft; 7.5 FT						
Carver Trail retaining wall	Trails (2100)	7193	591519	N/a	C			dry stone/dry stack	150 ft; 2 ft						
Park boundary fencing with gates	3800	91874	203158; 525896												
Chain link fence with gate around LP Gas Tanks	5700	71192	526280; 526285	N/a	NC	not historic			6	FT	*information to be added as part of future submissions*				
Small-scale Features															
Wayside exhibits	7500	236275	385324 etc.	N/a	NC	Installed 2012	N/a		21	EA					
Boy Carver statue	7100	99249		LCS-5038; HS-30; CLI-120900	C	Sculpture mounted on a boulder installed in 1960 on trail margin. Trail more formal than originally, and site more wooded than historically	No		1	EA					
Dedication plaque	7100	99248		5038; HS-27	C	Set into boulder along trailhead of Carver Trail in open grassy knoll between the visitor center, picnic area tree grove, and Carver Branch ravine. More open than was historically due to loss of elm trees to disease.	Yes		330	SF					
Carver Bust (and base)	7100	71782	527277; (base 526174)	LCS-5036; HS-26; CLI-120898	C	Has been relocated three times, with base replaced similarly.	Yes		320	SF					
Benches (concrete) along Carver Trail	2100	71193	168090	N/A	NC				54	INCH					
Benches (concrete) along Contemplative Loop	2100	71196	393679	N/A	NC				2; 54 inches						
Benches, wood, Carver Trail	2100	71183	394662; 39685; 394695	N/a	NC				3; 60 IN (1); 72 IN (2)		*information to be added as part of future submissions*				
Benches (masonry/stone) along Contemplative Loop	2100	71196	573278	N/A	NC				1; 60 inches						
Benches, wood, Contemplative Loop	2100	71196	394035	N/a	NC				1; 72 inches						
Flagpole at visitor center	4100	71204	173106	N/a	NC										
Flagpole at housing area	4100	71207	173103	N/a	C										
Bench near visitor center (grounds) - steel/cast iron	3100	71213	504324	N/a	NC				1; 72 inches						

George Washington Carver National Monument
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Signs (directional, regulatory, wayfinding) Carver Trail	2100	71193	385557; 385663; 385676; 389006; 389070; 391225; 391260	N/a	NC				7	EA					
Signs (road) Entrance Road	1100	71197	526139; 526141; 526143; 526147	N/a	NC				4	EA					
Signs (road) Visitor Center Parking Area	1300	79609	526160; 526162; 526163	N/a	NC				3	EA					
Signs (road) Picnic Area Parking Area	1300	71200	526148; 526151	N/a	NC				2	EA					
Signs (road) Housing Parking Area	1300	71201	524714; 526278	N/a	NC				2	EA					