

Woodcarving ^[1]

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by Rich Weidman, 2006

See also: [Decoys](#) ^[2]; [John C. Campbell Folk School](#) ^[3]; [Penland School of Crafts](#) ^[4]; [Southern Highland Craft Guild](#) ^[5].



"John campbell folk school." Image courtesy of Flickr user Matt Crampton.

^[6]

Woodcarving evolved into a true art form among North Carolinians, with works ranging from intricate caricatures and animals popular with the [Cherokee](#) ^[7] and [Mountain](#) ^[8] people to decoys carved by duck hunters along the [Outer Banks](#) ^[9]. The Cherokees held woodcarving in high regard. Traditionally, they took up woodcarving for practical purposes such as making wooden bowls for cooking and masks for use in dances and ceremonial occasions. For leisure, the Cherokees enjoyed carving animals such as bears, deer, and snakes. They used native woods such as walnut, cherry, buckeye, holly, and apple. Cherokee carvings are distinguished by their smooth finish as well as the clear lacquer used to bring out colors and wood textures. Wildfowl decoy carving has been a folk tradition since the middle of the nineteenth century, corresponding to the rise of hunting clubs along the Outer Banks.

Efforts to conserve and support woodcarving and other traditional crafts began in earnest around the turn of the century. In 1902 George Washington Vanderbilt's wife Edith founded [Biltmore Industries](#), ^[10] a school of mountain crafts in [Asheville](#) ^[11]. In 1925 [Olive Dame Campbell](#) ^[12] and [Marguerite Butler](#) ^[13] founded the [John C. Campbell Folk School](#) ^[3] in honor of Campbell's late husband, who had always dreamed of opening such a school. The Campbell School is the oldest school of traditional crafts in the country, and woodcarving has always been one of its staple courses. Another internationally known craft school, the [Penland School of Crafts](#) ^[4], is nestled in the mountains of [Mitchell County](#) ^[14]. Lucy Morgan, director of the nearby Appalachian School, opened the school in the 1920s to preserve a way of life she felt was rapidly disappearing with the onslaught of the [Industrial Revolution](#) ^[15]. Penland, which incorporated in 1929 as a nonprofit educational institution, continues to shape the American crafts movement and consistently produces some of the best craftspeople in the United States. In 1961, woodworkers throughout western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee organized a guild called the Appalachian Woodworkers for the preservation of their craft.

The tradition of woodcarving continues into the early 2000s. The [Qualla Arts and Crafts Mutual](#) ^[16] in Cherokee features the work of contemporary [Native American](#) ^[17] carvers. One of the country's most popular caricature carvers, [Tom Wolfe](#) ^[18], maintains a studio in downtown West Jefferson. Wolfe has authored nearly 40 books on carving, and his original pieces fetch prices from \$125 to over \$10,000. Woodcarvings from other contemporary artists are also found along the [Blue Ridge Parkway](#) ^[19] at the [Northwest Trading Post](#) ^[20], the [Parkway Craft Center in Moses Cone Mansion](#) ^[21], and the [Folk Art Center](#) ^[22].

References:

Brad Campbell and Jay Fields, *The Craft Heritage Trails of Western North Carolina* (1998).

Irv Green and Andrea Gross, *Handcrafted in the Blue Ridge* (1997).

Rodney L. Leftwich, *Arts and Crafts of the Cherokee* (1970).

Daniel W. Patterson and Charles G. Zug III, eds., *Arts in Earnest: North Carolina Folklife* (1990).

Additional Resources:

North Carolina Woodcarving Association: <http://wonc-gallery.org/ncwa.html> ^[23]

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"John campbell folk school." Image courtesy of Flickr user Matt Crampton. Available from <https://www.flickr.com/photos/mattcrampton/2709372562/> [6] (accessed June 15, 2012).

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