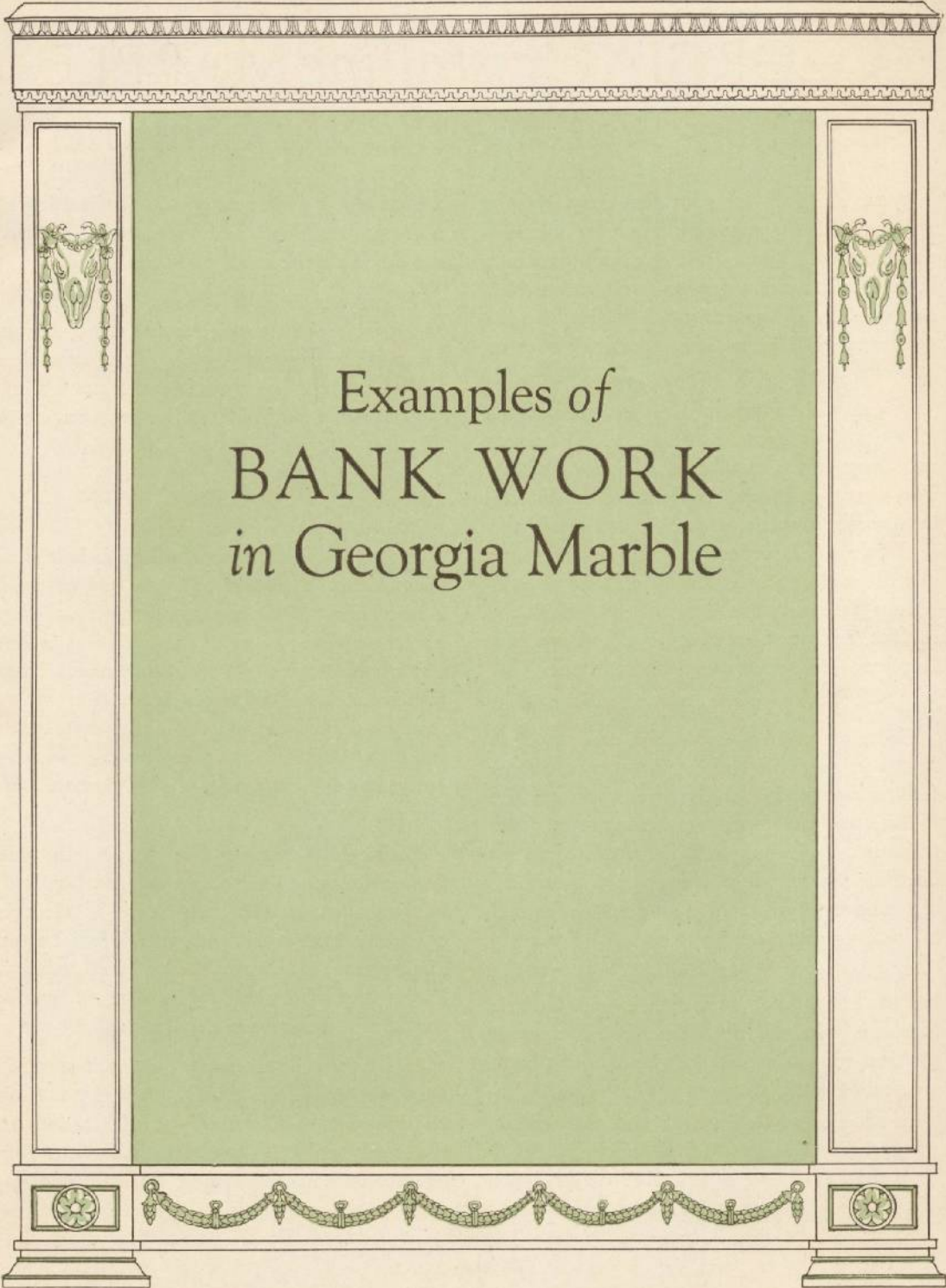


EXAMPLES of
BANK WORK
in
GEORGIA MARBLE



Examples of
BANK WORK
in Georgia Marble

GEORGIA Crystalline MARBLE

Exteriors Will Weather the Centuries

With the full force of her fury Nature attacks building materials used for exterior construction. With frost and hot sunshine; with wind, sleet and snow she attempts to destroy. In all her arsenal, however, she has no weapon to match the destructive power of rain over a period of time.

If a material is porous, Nature will accomplish its disintegration quickly. She sends rain-drops down through the smoke-filled air. The water picks up soot and acid. Falling on a porous material it carries both grime and acid below the surface where the dirt stains and the acid destroys. If the material is non-porous the moisture cannot get below the surface and the material, as a consequence, lasts long and delivers maximum service.

Freedom From Porosity

Georgia Marble is made up of small crystals that overlap and interlock in much the same fashion as the dove-tailed joint. So perfect is this structural formation that, even when magnified 150 diameters, the marble reveals no fissures or crevices. Moisture and rainfall can find no entry. Destruction is halted. Stains are prevented.

Because of its freedom from porosity and because of its great inherent strength Georgia Marble is practically indestructible. Numerous physical tests reported elsewhere in this book are proof for this statement.

In addition to its strength and rare weathering ability Georgia Marble is a most beautiful material. All of the five major types of Georgia Marble, suitable for exterior work,

are perfectly at harmony with the feeling of dignity, stability and responsibility that should mark the bank building.

In addition to the beauty of the pattern and coloring of Georgia Marble the thousands of crystals that make up its structure reflect and refract the light rays that fall upon them. There results a sparkle and an appearance of life that is found in no other material.

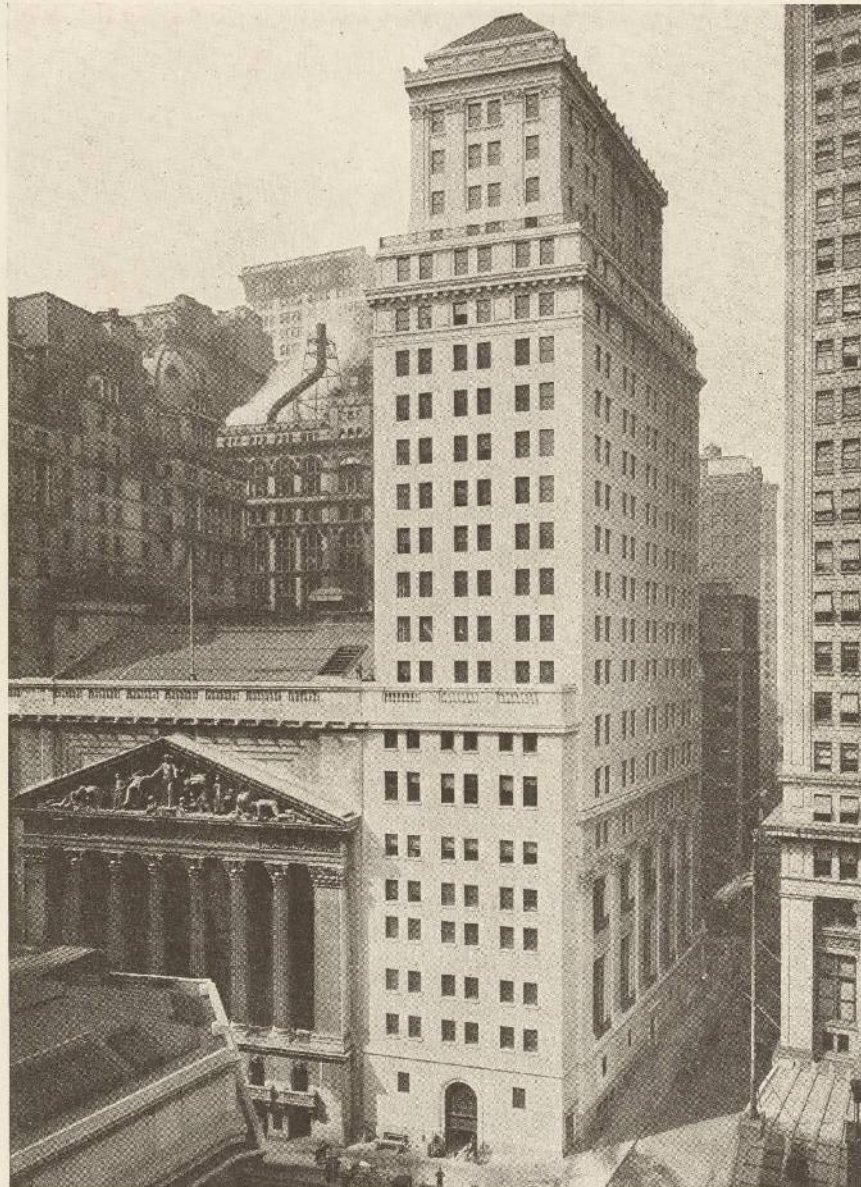
Build of Georgia Marble

Men are creatures of impulse. They use externals as evidence upon which to base their judgments. They prefer to do business with a man who has the air of prosperity. They prefer to dine where the atmosphere is one of cleanliness and wholesomeness. They prefer to bank with an institution whose quarters give them the feeling of dignity, of stability and of responsibility. Bankers recognize the existence of this human trait and cater to it.

Through the pages that follow you will find photographs of a few of the hundreds of banks that have been built of Georgia Marble. Every one of them radiates an atmosphere of dependability and solidity. Every one of them is a builder of public confidence for the bank it houses.

From these photographs you will see that Georgia Marble is ideally adapted to bank construction of all kinds. It adds beauty to the small bank. It has been used with great effectiveness in the largest financial institutions in the country.



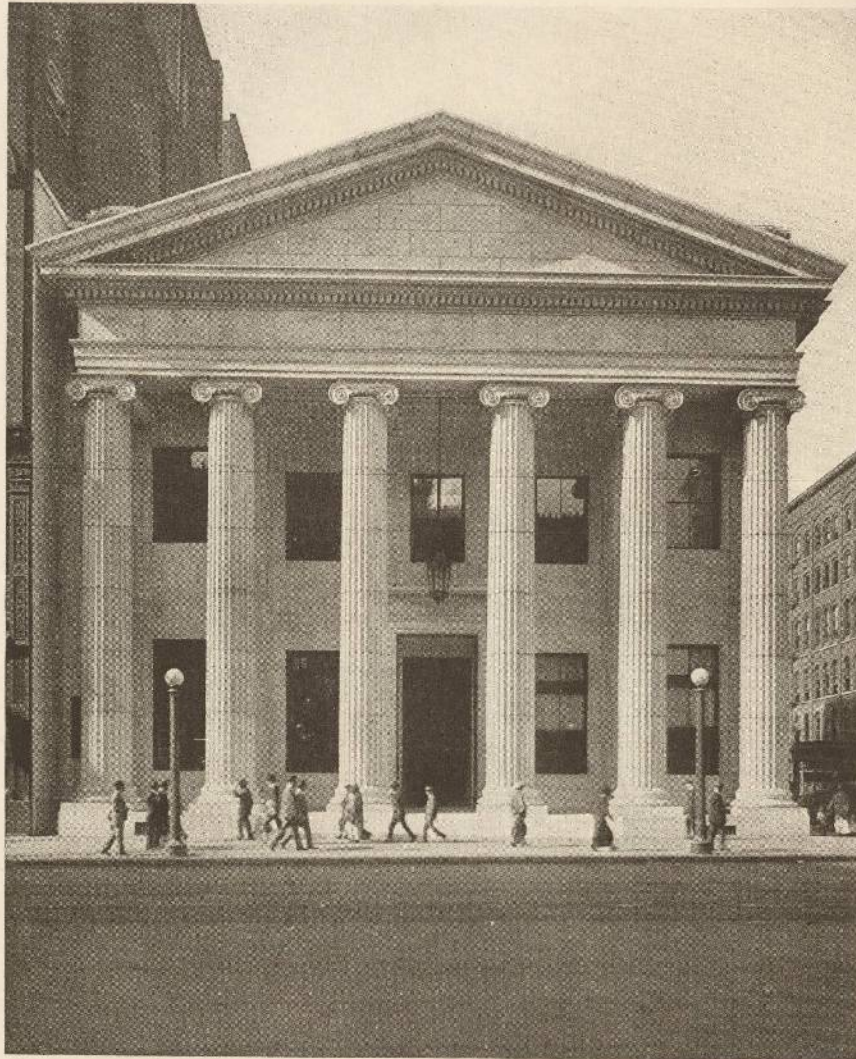


NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND ANNEX

Original Building by George B. Post & Sons, Architects

Annex by Trowbridge & Livingston, Architects

Both the original building for the New York Stock Exchange and the 23 story Annex were built of Georgia Marble. The beautiful sculptured pediment in the original building was done by J. Q. A. Ward and carved of white Georgia Marble by Piccirilli Brothers.



MANUFACTURERS AND TRADERS NATIONAL
BANK BUILDING, Buffalo, New York

Furness, Evans & Company, Architects

In this beautiful bank building the architects have taken full advantage of the tasteful dignity and greater severity of the Ionic Order. Note how perfectly Georgia Marble adapts itself to this order of architecture.



GIRARD TRUST COMPANY BUILDING
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

McKim, Mead & White and Allen Evans, Associate Architects

Since 1906 the Girard Trust Company building, standing in the shadow of the Philadelphia City Hall, has been one of Philadelphia's most beautiful structures. Particularly interesting is the huge marble dome that crowns the building. It is one of the world's largest domes of marble.



FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
Cleveland, Ohio

Walker & Weeks, Architects.

This is a most striking example of the use of Pink Georgia Marble for an exterior. This building gives the impression of pleasing warmth which distinguishes it from the average structure.

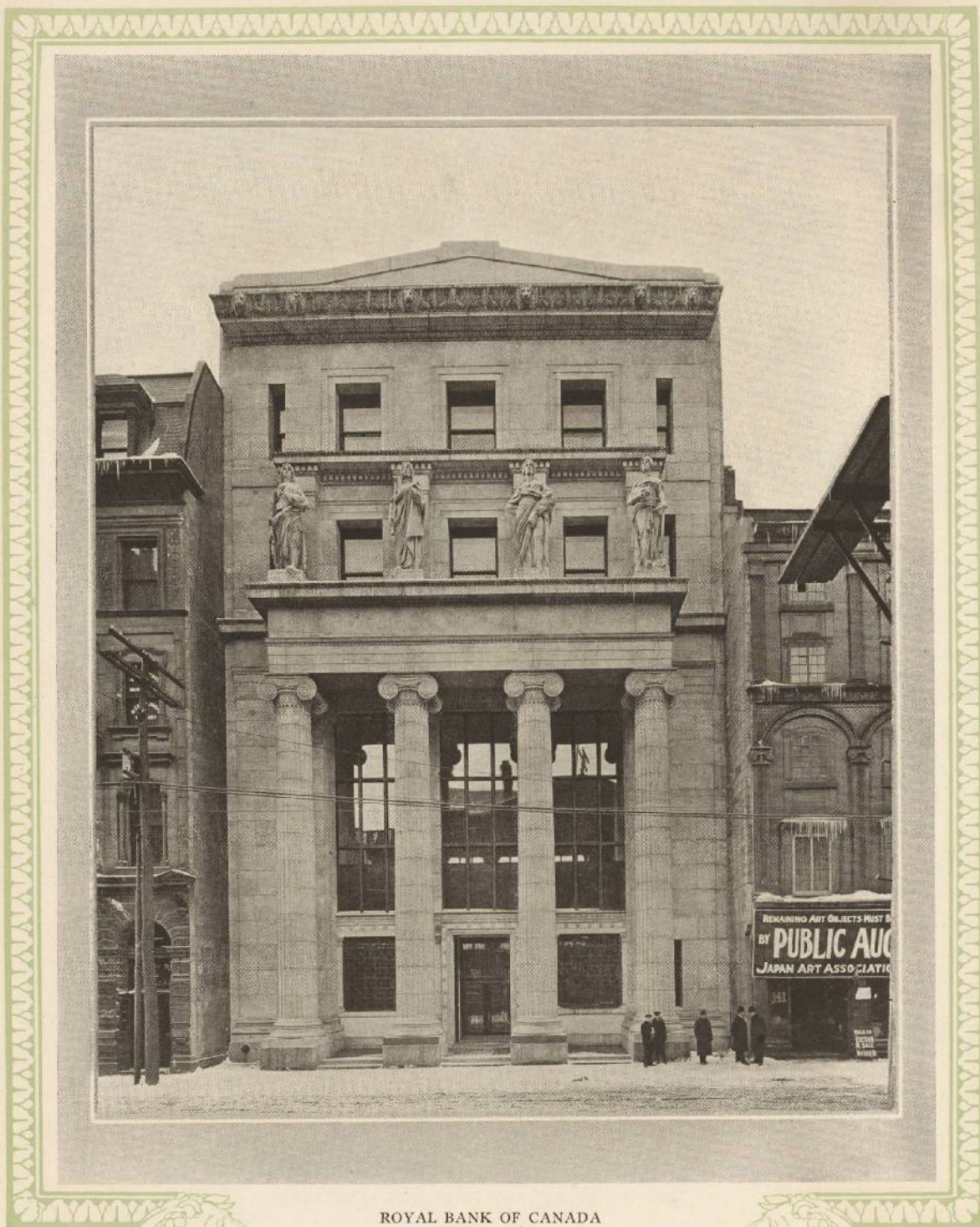


VIEW OF OREGON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
BUILDING, Portland, Oregon

A. E. Doyle, Architect.

The use of Georgia Marble is not restricted to any section. Its crystal-line construction enables Georgia Marble to resist the destructive forces of Nature in all climates. Its beauty has won international preference.



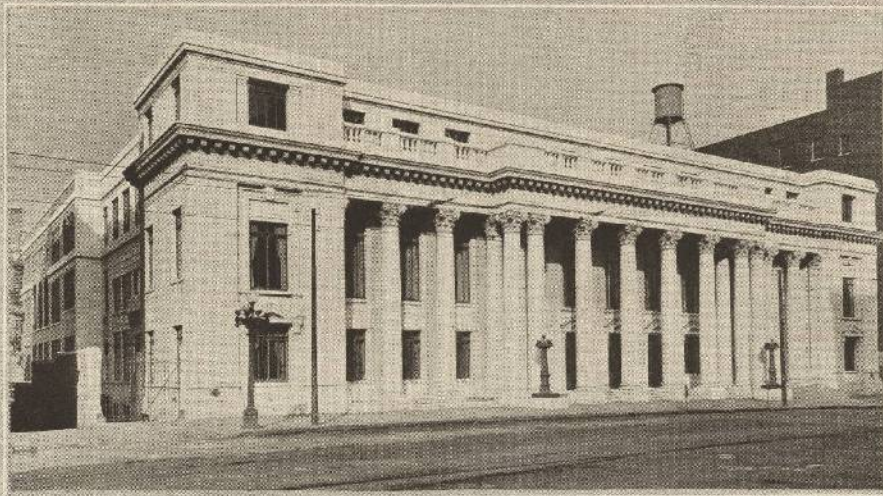


ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
Montreal

Howard Colton Stone, Architect

Under the tropical sun at San Juan, P. I., Georgia Marble stands unharmed by the heat. Through the rigorous winters of Montreal, Canada, Georgia Marble proves equally as imperishable. The crystalline formation of Georgia Marble enables it to withstand all temperatures.





FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
Atlanta, Georgia

A. Ten Eyck Brown, Architect

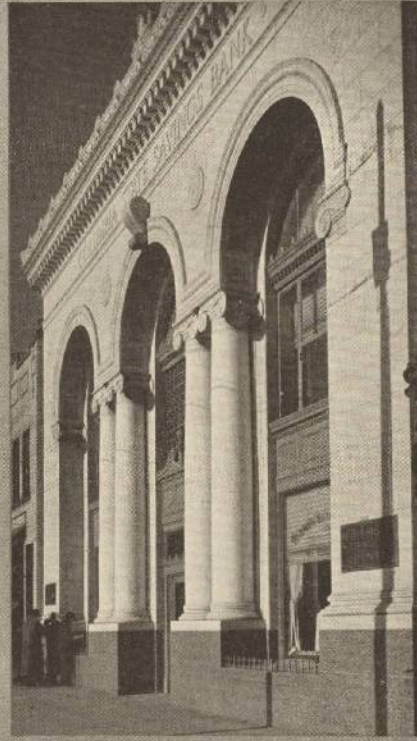
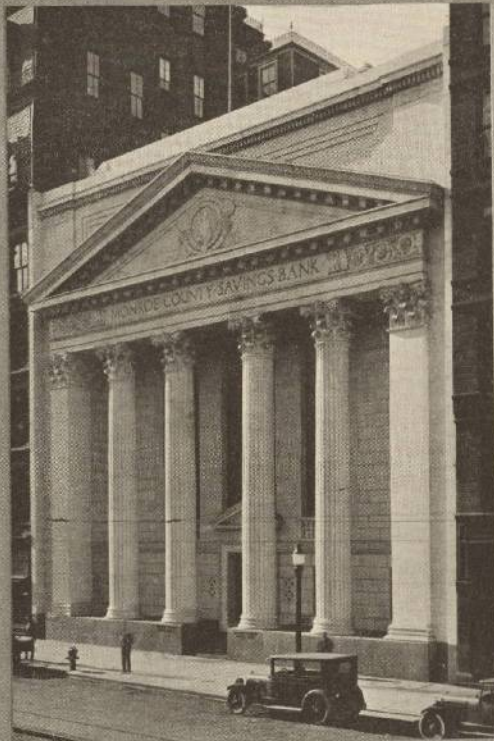
That Georgia Marble is an ideal material for the financial building is proved by its selection for three of the Federal Reserve Banks of America. The Federal Reserve Banks of Atlanta and Cleveland and the new Federal Reserve Bank of Detroit are all of Georgia Marble.



UPPER LEFT—Commercial Savings and Loan Company Building, Cleveland.
W. E. Becker, Architect

UPPER RIGHT—Market Street National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.
Molitor & Churchman, Architects

BELOW—First National Exchange Bank, Roanoke, Virginia.
Wyatt & Nolting, Architects



UPPER LEFT—Monroe County Savings Bank Building, Rochester, N. Y.
Mobray & Uffinger, Architects

UPPER RIGHT—Columbia State Savings Bank, Chicago, Illinois.
W. Gibbons Uffendell, Inc., Architects

LOWER—Bank of Tifton, Tifton, Georgia.
Edwards & Sayward, Architects



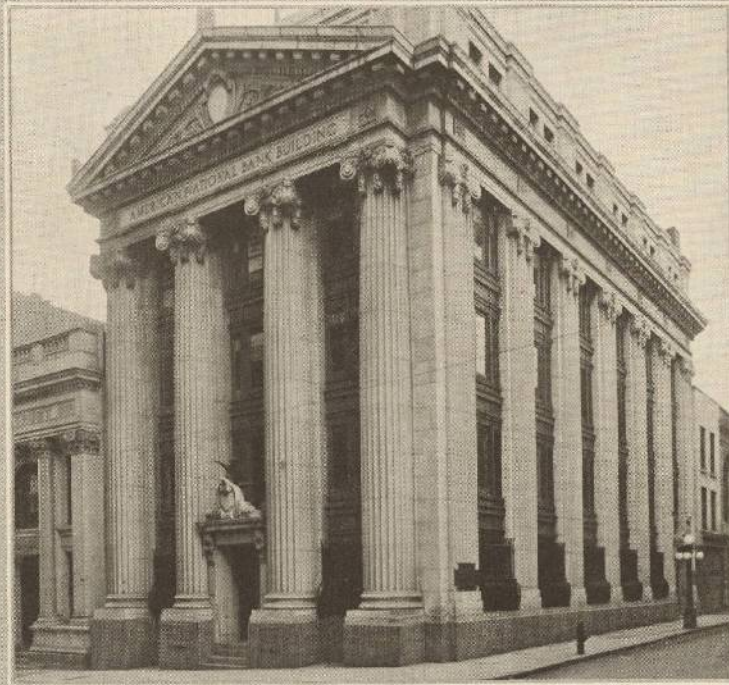


UPPER—The Georgia National Bank, Albany, Georgia.

Plans by George W. Muller, Georgia

LOWER—Bank of Ensley, Ensley, Alabama.
Recently remodeled and enlarged.

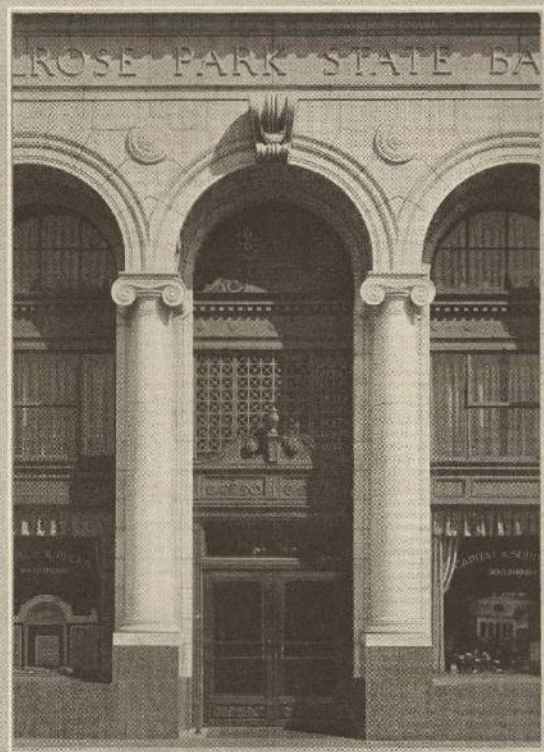
Warren, Knight & Davis, Architects



UPPER—American National Bank Building, Nashville, Tenn.
H. C. Hibbs, Architect

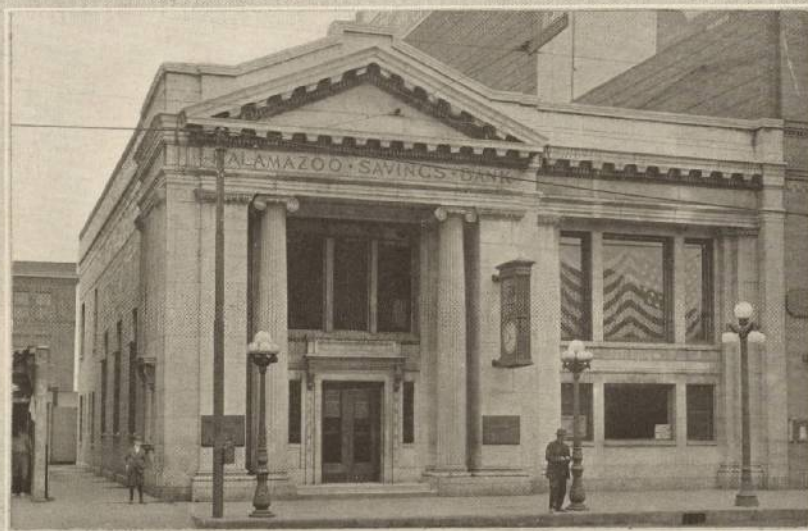
LOWER—City Bank and Trust Company, Anniston, Alabama.
Harry N. Austin, Architect





THREE VIEWS OF A PLEASING BANK BUILDING
One of the most attractive bank buildings in the entire Middle West is occupied by the Melrose Park State Bank, Chicago, Ill.

Designed by W. Gibbons Uffendell, Inc., Architects

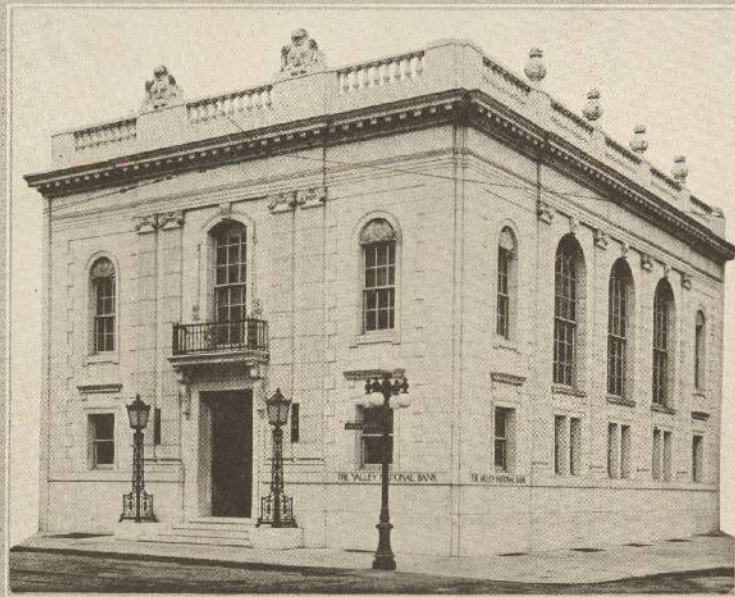


UPPER LEFT—Bank of Greenwood, Greenwood, South Carolina.
Mowbray & Uffinger, Architects

UPPER RIGHT—Franklin National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.
*McKim, Mead & White and Furness, Evans & Company
Associate Architects*

LOWER—Kalamazoo Savings Bank, Kalamazoo, Michigan.
Weary & Altord, Architects



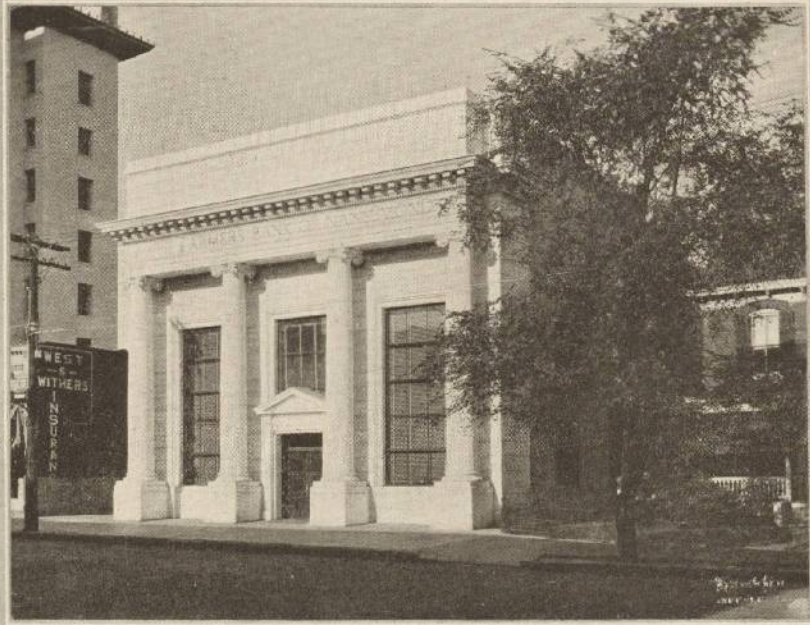


UPPER—The Mechanics Building & Loan Company Building,
Mansfield, Ohio.

Vernon Redding & Associates, Architects

LOWER—The Valley National Bank, Chambersburg, Pa.

Furness, Evans & Company, Architects



UPPER—The Farmers Bank of Nansemond, Suffolk, Virginia.
Fred A. Bishop, Architect

LOWER—First National Bank, Grove City, Pennsylvania.
The Owsley Company, Architects



The National Exchange Bank, Augusta, Georgia, is a beautiful bank building from the standpoint of Architectural design—nor need one be a student of architecture to appreciate its pleasing lines.

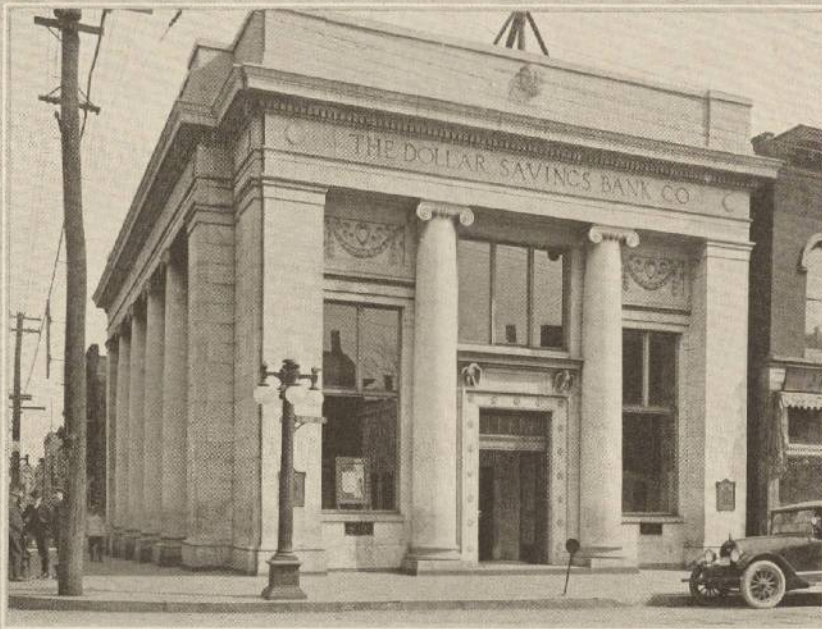
Mowbray & Uffinger, Architects



PROOF OF LONGEVITY

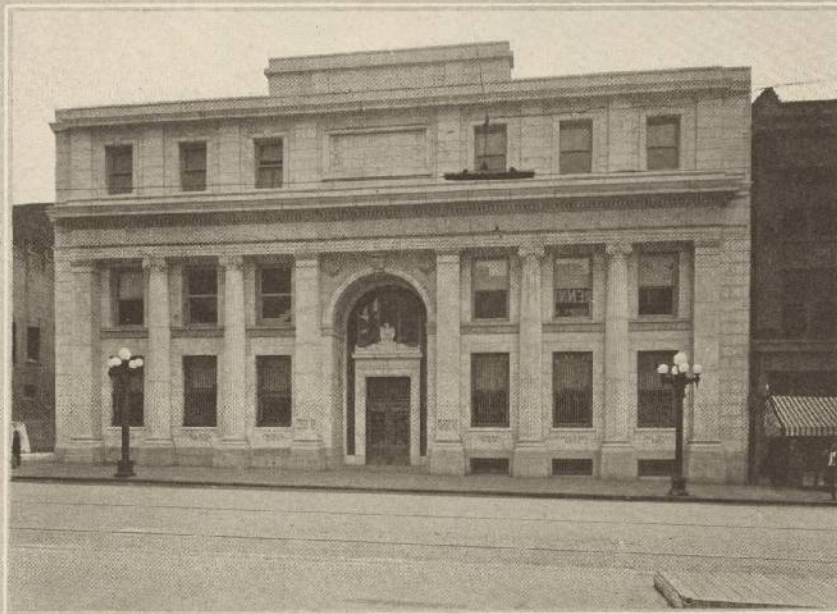
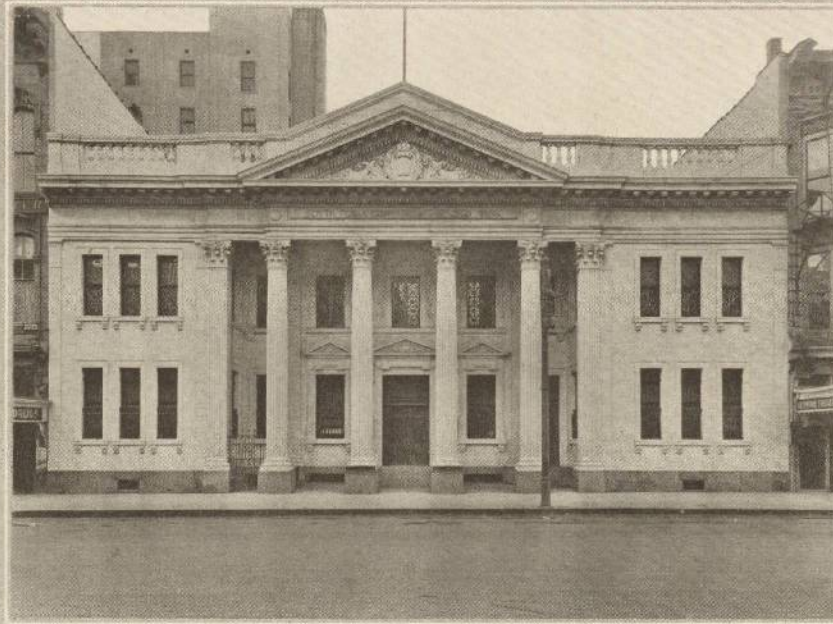
Extreme temperatures mark the climate of Sheboygan, Wisconsin. Many building materials disintegrate rapidly under the punishment of the cold winters and warm summers. Georgia Marble is unaffected by the severe changes. This is proved by the Georgia Marble in the Bank of Sheboygan. It has been in service for 17 years. Recently cleaned, it showed the appearance of freshly quarried marble.

Paul F. Hylan, Architect.



UPPER—The Dollar Savings Bank Company Building,
Youngstown, Ohio.
Charles F. Owsley, Architect

LOWER—Hardwick Bank and Trust Company,
Dalton, Georgia.
Plans by Perry Green



UPPER—South Texas Commercial Bank, built in 1909 from plans by
C. D. Hill & Company, Architects
Remodeled and enlarged in 1921.
William Ward Watkin, Architect

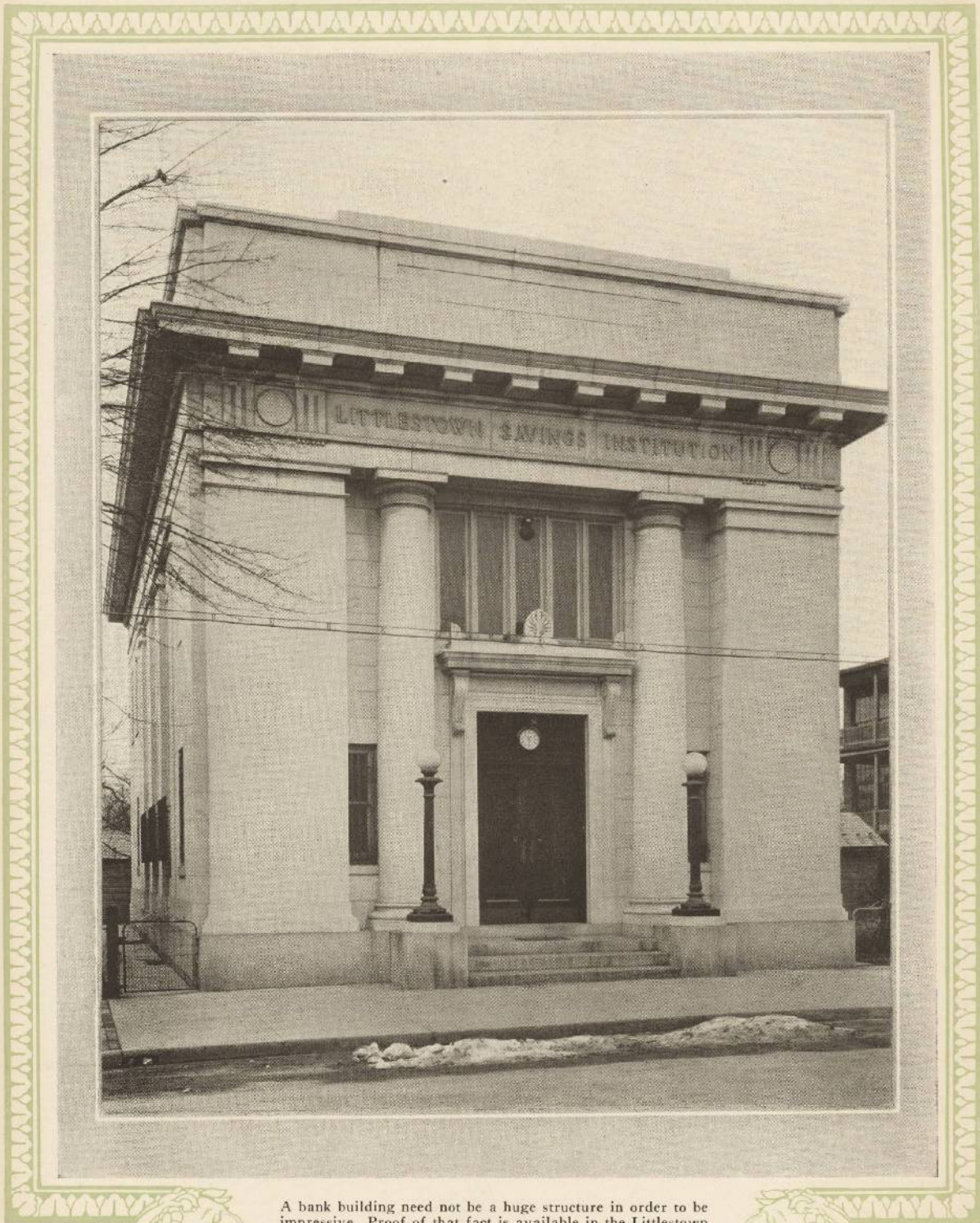
LOWER—Birmingham Trust and Savings Company Building,
Birmingham, Alabama.
Miller & Martin, Architects





UPPER—St. Charles National Bank, St. Charles, Illinois.
Wolf, Sexton, Harper & Treoux, Architects

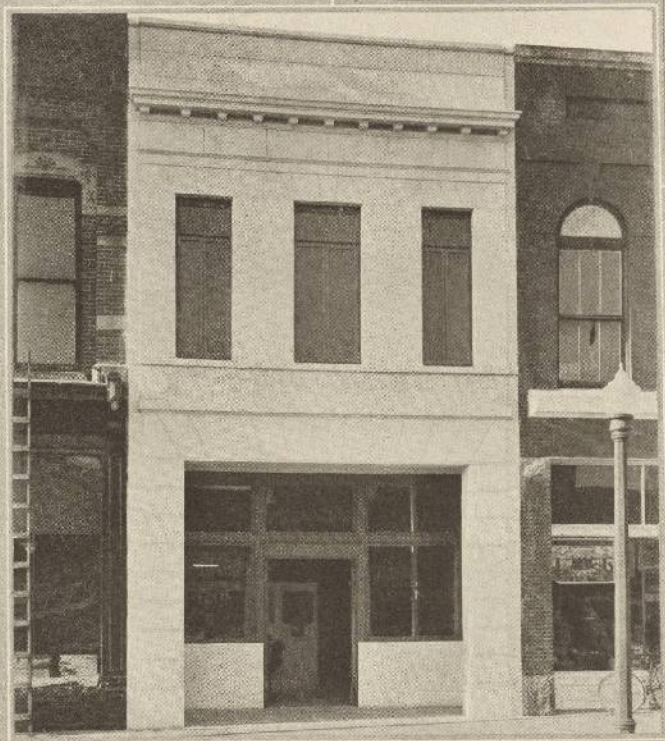
LOWER—Brown Brothers Bank Building, New York.
Delano & Aldrich, Architects



A bank building need not be a huge structure in order to be impressive. Proof of that fact is available in the Littlestown Savings Institute, Littlestown, Pa.

Designed by B. E. Starr, Architect

An
Inexpensive
Transformation
in
Georgia
Marble



WHEN DOLLARS COUNT

The bedraggled looking building shown at the upper right was transformed into the neat, dignified looking banking building shown below in a short time and at a minimum expense through the use of Georgia Marble. Bank officers who must watch expenses carefully will see in these pictures a possible solution to their building problems. Our representatives will welcome an opportunity to assist in producing the transformation.

GEORGIA Crystalline MARBLE

For Interior Bank Construction

Georgia Crystalline Marble is widely used for bank interiors for several very well-defined reasons.

Every variety of Georgia Marble is patterned in such a manner as to adapt it ideally to the creation of unusual and extremely beautiful matched panels.

Wide Choice of Colors

Furthermore, in the six major types of Georgia Marble there is available a sufficiently wide range of color tones and patterns to produce almost any desired type of interior from the chaste beauty that results when Georgia Crystalline White is used to the colorful warmth that is obtained by means of Georgia Crystalline Pink.

White Georgia Marble has the smallest percentage of color particles. It is a multitude of transparent crystals of calcium carbonate that reflect and multiply the few particles of white opaque magnesium carbonate.

Cherokee has the color particles distributed in such manner as to produce waves and clouds in delicate design.

Creole presents the most striking contrast of design and coloring. Graphite predominates in the various dark markings and is almost totally absent in the white background. The combination makes a most attractive appearance.

Mezzotint is a combination of dark designs on a gray background. The gray tone that forms the larger proportion of the markings

has graphite and a minor proportion of other color particles evenly distributed.

Georgia Pink varies in color from old rose to deep pink with greenish black and gray veining. The tones of this marble make it especially desirable for interior work where the appearance of warmth is wanted and most attractive when given a fine axed finish.

Georgia Verde Antique is the only Georgia Marble which is not of crystalline construction. It is deep green in color and richly patterned. Due to its characteristics it is always used with a polished finish—primarily it is recommended for use as a trim.

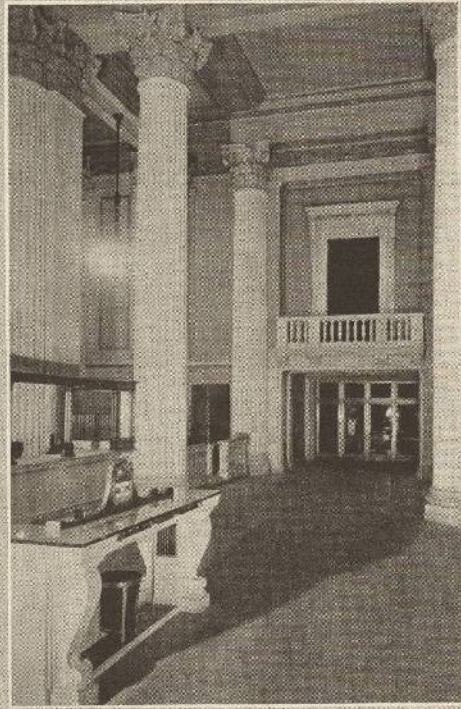
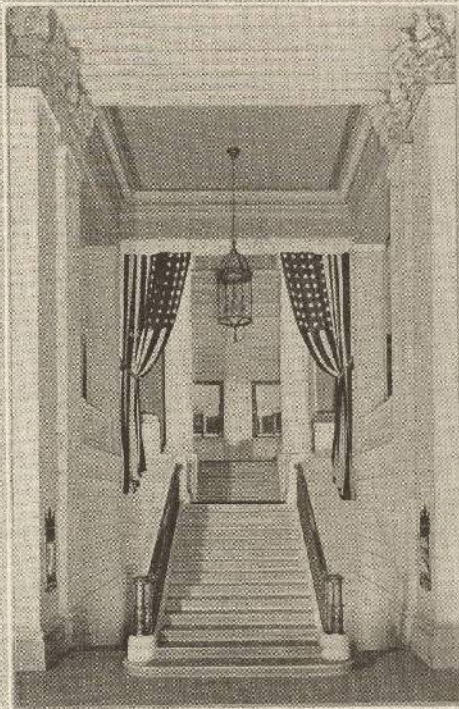
Where Light Is at a Premium

The crystalline construction of Georgia Marble enhances its value as an interior marble. Where light is at a premium, the fact that the crystals reflect and refract light rays is of obvious desirability, insuring as it does maximum light for the enclosure. Because of its ability to reflect light Georgia Crystalline Marble is often used in dark corridors where full advantage must be taken of all available light.

The use of Georgia Marble is unrestricted. Its beauty and strength make it a logical material for the largest and most ornate banks. Its price is low enough to make its use economical for the smallest financial institution.

Because of quantity production Georgia Marble is one of the most economical of domestic marbles. Any bank can afford to use it.





A GEORGIA MARBLE INTERIOR

The three photographs above show glimpses of the interior of the Guardian Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio, one of the most beautiful financial institutions in America. Throughout the banking rooms Georgia Marble has been used generously.

Walker & Weeks, Architects.



UPPER—Tellers' cages of Georgia Marble.

CENTER—A beautiful curved Georgia Marble check desk.

BELOW—An interior view of the Central Branch of the Citizens and Southern Bank, Atlanta, Georgia, showing the pleasing effects that may be secured through the use of Georgia Creole Marble.

Edwards & Sayward, Architects.

GEORGIA MARBLE

For Floor Tile and Fixture Work

The first important requisites of a material to be used for flooring are, of course, hardness and strength. Thousands of feet will tramp across it. The heavy calked shoes of draymen will scrape over its surface. Daily it will be submitted to the roughest of usage.

Georgia Marble has the inherent stamina to withstand such punishment. As proof of this fact we refer you to the photograph of the lobby floor of the Grand Theatre, Atlanta, reproduced on page 29.

This floor was constructed of Georgia Marble Floor Tile thirty-three years ago. Today the tile is unbroken, smooth and even. Across this floor three audiences daily tramp to see Marcus Loew vaudeville shown in the building. It is estimated that approximately two hundred million feet have walked upon it. During its entire life only four tiles have been replaced.

The building is to be torn down soon. It has outlived its usefulness but the floor tile is almost as fresh as it was when first laid. Thirty-three years have not affected it.

The usual bank floor tile will never be asked to bear such heavy duty, or such continuous service as this floor tile has withstood. Naturally under banking room conditions its life will be even greater than in the case of the theatre floor discussed.

Nature has furnished other evidence of the long wearing, time resisting strength of Georgia Marble. In the immense deposit of Crystalline Marble in Georgia—in the hun-

dreds of places where projecting points have been exposed to the elements ever since the marble was formed, long years ago—no evidence of decomposed marble is to be found. Every exposure is free from disintegration or stains.

Ancients Used Crystalline Marbles Extensively

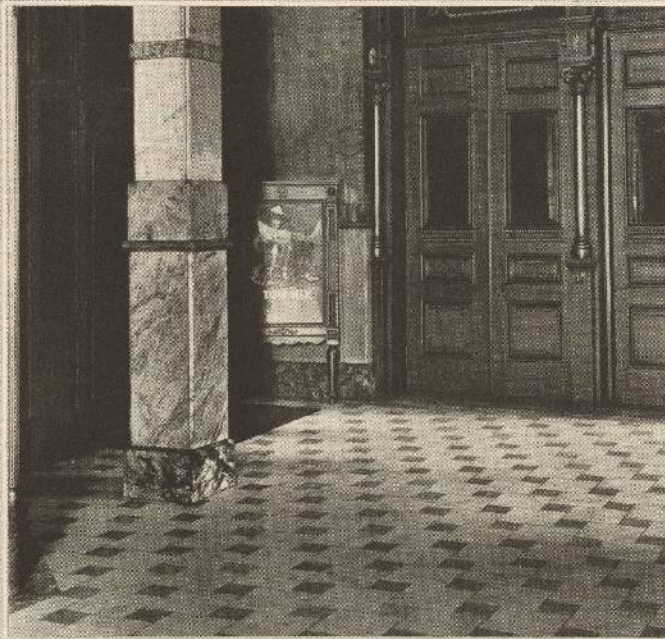
Georgia Crystalline Marble possesses the same durable qualities as the Parian Marble that was used by the ancients in the building of their magnificent temples and palaces. All of the other materials used in these ancient structures have long since decayed. Only the stately and magnificent marble columns remain. These have been unharmed by the rains and winds of centuries. These have stood the tests of more than a thousand years.

Another indication as to the strength of Georgia Crystalline Marble is available in the Taj Mahal, which was built of Crystalline Marble which perfectly duplicates the formation of Georgia Marble. This famous mausoleum is now almost 300 years old and is in perfect condition despite the ever-changing climatic conditions of India.

Laboratory Reports Show Quality

In addition to the actual demonstration mentioned we refer the reader to the reports from the laboratories to be found on pages 30 and 31. These test results, when studied in conjunction with the actual demonstrations, show that Georgia Marble is undoubtedly one of the longest wearing, if not the one longest wearing stone obtainable.





UNHARMED BY THE TREAD OF 200,000,000 FEET

The floor tile in the lobby of Loew's Grand Theatre, Atlanta, furnishes an ideal illustration of the wearing qualities of Georgia Marble. This floor tile has been in service over thirty years. It is estimated that two hundred million feet have tread upon it. Today it is unbroken and sound.

Physical Properties of GEORGIA MARBLE

Georgia Marble is composed of an infinite number of crystals that overlap and interlock in much the same fashion as dove-tailed joints. The union between them is practically perfect and without rupture. There are no crevices through which water, moisture, acids or gas may enter to destroy. At the Washington University Testing Laboratory specimens 1/1,000th of an inch in diameter were prepared, mounted on plates and examined through a powerful microscope. With the surface magnified 150 times, the structure of the marble was found to be uniform, of a mosaic character, closely amalgamated and entirely of an interlocking crystalline formation. Despite the great magnification no visible openings or crevices could be noted.

The crystalline formation of Georgia Marble not only gives to the material great strength, great moisture and great water resistance, but also contributes a high degree of beauty, for the clear crystals have the diamond-like property of reflecting and refracting light.

Chemical Purity

The purity of Georgia Crystalline Marble has been proved by countless chemical tests. One of them, made by the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, is reported as follows:

Carbonate of Calcium	98.96%
Carbonate of Magnesium	0.13%
Alumina	0.22%
Silica	0.61%
Loss	0.08%
	100.00%

Relative to the purity of Georgia Marble demonstrated by this test, Prof. E. B. Hall, of the Department of Geology, University of Wisconsin, said: "Because of its purity, especially the absence of iron, Georgia Marble will retain its color and, due to its low absorptive power, agents of disintegration will have little effect."

Freedom From Porosity—The Most Important Essential

If you wish a material that will last long—look for a material that will *not* absorb water or moisture. It is because of porosity that building materials are destroyed. Marbles, or other stones, that will not permit the ingress of liquids cannot disintegrate or decompose in any climate. The first process in the disintegration of all stone is absorption.

What the Microscope Reveals

A hint of Georgia Marble's freedom from porosity is given in the report of the microscopic examination which states that under powerful magnification no crevices capable of absorbing water were revealed. Further proof of freedom from porosity is shown in the fact that in the immense deposits of Crystalline Marble in Georgia, in the hundreds of places where projecting points have been exposed to the elements ever since the marble was formed, long years ago, no decomposed marble can be found; every exposure is free from disintegration and stain. Obviously this marble does not absorb water else it would have many such places.



We furnish below the results of tests made of the absorption properties of Georgia Marble by the Washington University Testing Laboratory.

To show the non-absorbent properties of Georgia Marble, cubes were dried at a temperature of 220 degrees Fahrenheit until their weight was constant. The cubes were then placed in water at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and left for twenty-four hours. They were reweighed after this accurate test and each was found to have absorbed less than 6/100th of 1% of moisture. This shows the remarkable non-absorbent properties of the marble. This is the reason why each rain washes the surface of Georgia Marble clean and does not permanently stain or mar its beauty.

A test of Georgia Marble against four well-known granites was made to ascertain comparative porosity by the Washington University Testing Laboratory. The results were as follows:

Amount of water absorbed per 100 pounds—	
Granite No. 1	0.470
Granite No. 2	0.420
Granite No. 3	0.340
Granite No. 4	0.294
GEORGIA MARBLE	0.028

In this test Georgia Marble proved itself to be 90% less absorptive than the best granite sample examined.

Freedom From Stain

Another tremendous advantage of a non-porous material is noted in its cleansing. As proof of the fact that Georgia Marble does not permit the ingress of dirty water we show on page 19 the Bank of Sheboygan, Sheboygan, Wisconsin. This bank has been constructed

more than 17 years. It was never cleaned until the summer of 1926. The picture shows the building after cleaning. It looks as though it had just been built. At least that is the opinion of Mr. Adolph Pfister, Vice-President of the bank, who says: "The building has every appearance of freshly quarried marble."

Only a non-porous material could have resisted the dust and dirt for 17 years. Porous materials would have absorbed dirty water. Stains would have been carried below the surface. There they could never have been reached by surface cleansing.

Crushing Strength

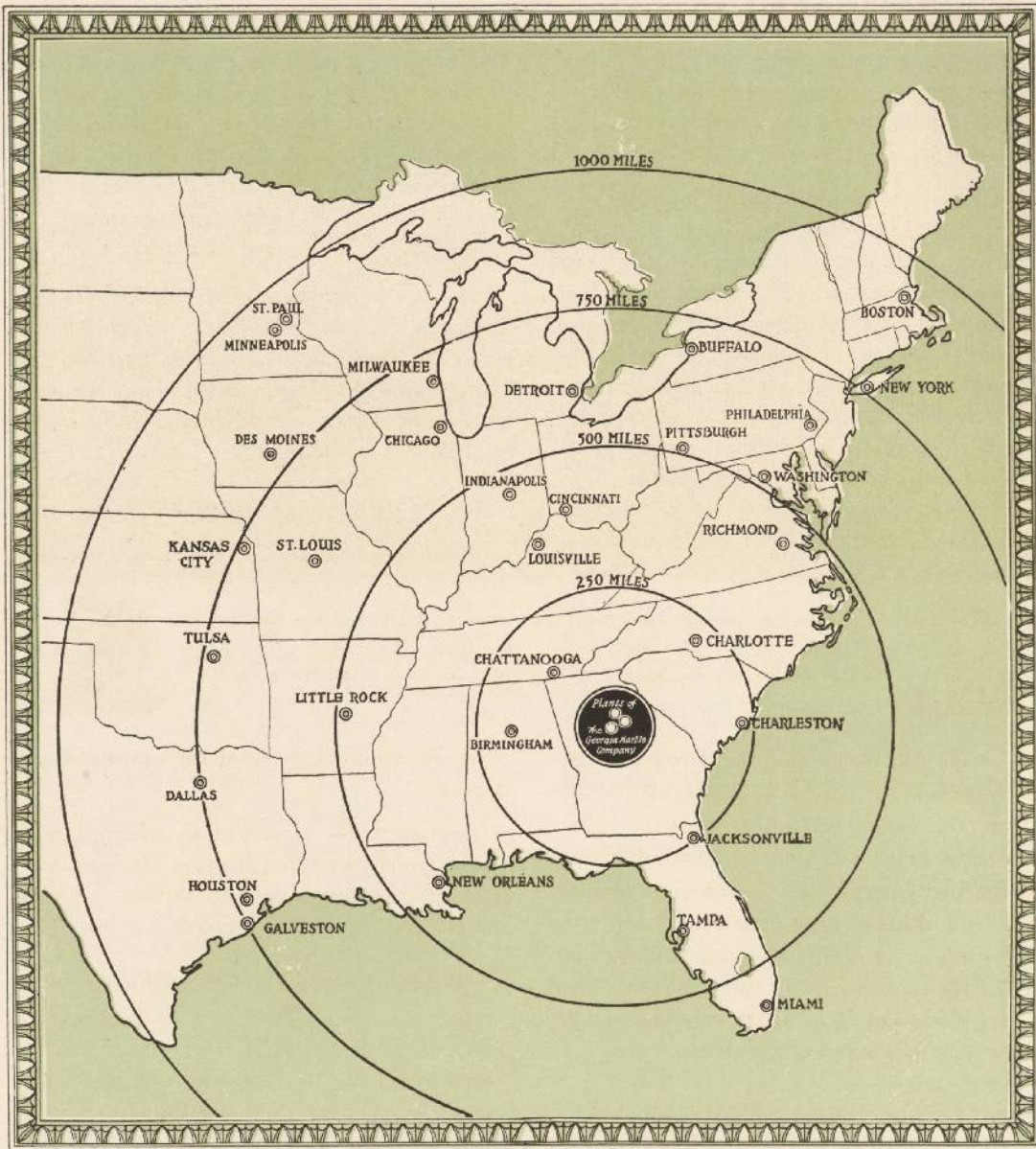
Numerous tests have been made on the strength of Georgia Marble by submitting samples to crushing tests. One of the most accurate of these was made by the Ordnance Department of the U. S. A. with the following results:

	Crushing Strength	
	Per Square Inch	Per Square Foot
Cherokee Marble	13,900 Lbs.	992 Tons
Etowah (Pink) Marble	13,900 Lbs.	992 Tons
Creole Marble	13,200 Lbs.	943 Tons
Silver Gray	13,200 Lbs.	943 Tons
Mezzotint Marble	13,100 Lbs.	935 Tons
White Marble	12,500 Lbs.	896 Tons

The Test of Time

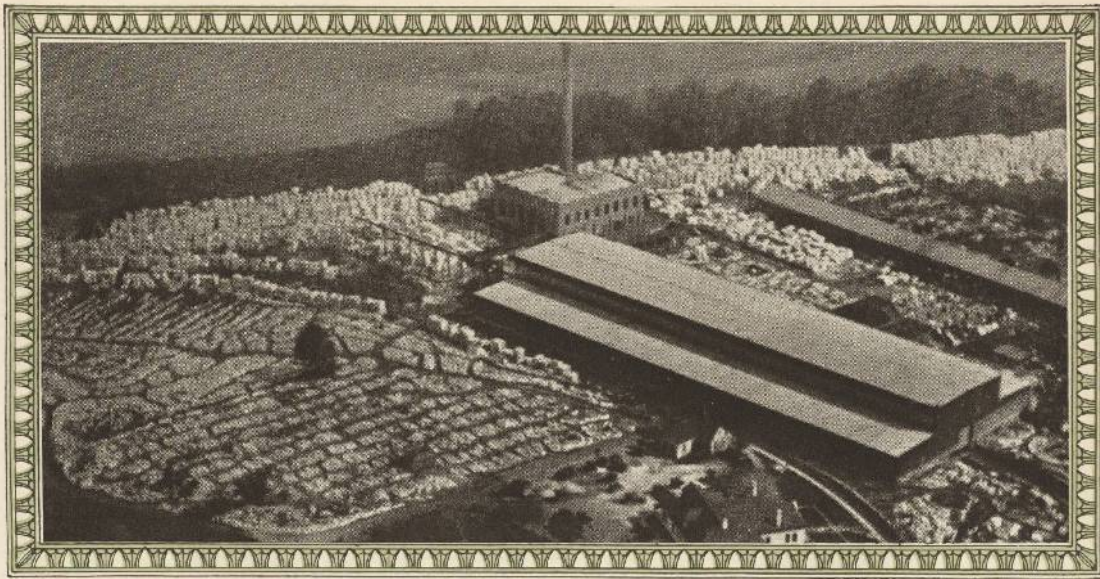
The findings of chemists, of physicists and laboratory experts are important, being as they are a prophesy of the way in which the material will react to the destructive forces of Nature. Nature herself, however, has submitted marble to more gruelling tests than man can ever invent. Under these tests marble has proved itself to be the longest wearing building material obtainable.





THE GEORGIA MARBLE COMPANY PLANTS AT TATE, NELSON, AND MARIETTA, GEORGIA, ARE SLIGHTLY NORTH OF CENTRAL GEORGIA. A CIRCLE WITH A RADIUS OF 1,000 MILES COVERS PRACTICALLY ALL OF EASTERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHEASTERN, SOUTHWESTERN AND MIDWESTERN UNITED STATES. FREIGHT RATES ARE EQUITABLE. A NUMBER OF RAIL ROUTES OFFER RAPID SERVICE TO ALL SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY. THE PORTS OF SAVANNAH, JACKSONVILLE AND NEW ORLEANS ARE NEARBY AND EXPEDITE FOREIGN SHIPMENTS AND SHIPMENTS TO POINTS WHERE WATER RATES ARE ADVANTAGEOUS.





AIRPLANE VIEW OF THE TATE PLANT OF THE GEORGIA MARBLE COMPANY. NOTE THE GREAT NUMBER OF MARBLE BLOCKS IN RESERVE ABOUT THE PROPERTY. MORE THAN 200,000 CUBIC FEET OF MARBLE IN THE ROUGH IS KEPT ON HAND AT ALL TIMES. WITH THIS TREMENDOUS STOCK THERE IS NO DELAY WHEN AN ORDER IS RECEIVED, NO MATTER HOW BIG THE ORDER MAY BE.



Georgia Marble is quarried from a mammoth block of crystalline marble which covers the entire bed of a beautiful valley located in Pickens County, in the north central part of Georgia. This block is three miles long and three-eighths of a mile wide. Its depth has never been fathomed. The longest drills have gone down 185 feet and have failed to reach bottom. For all that is known the block may be a half mile deep.

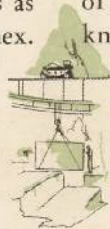
Grant that it is only 200 feet deep. With the other known dimensions and with this depth assumed the mass would contain 6,272,640,000 cubic feet of marble. Such a vast supply of marble is difficult to imagine. To aid the mind in conceiving it let us mentally picture a city composed of 100,000 buildings as large as the New York Stock Exchange Annex.

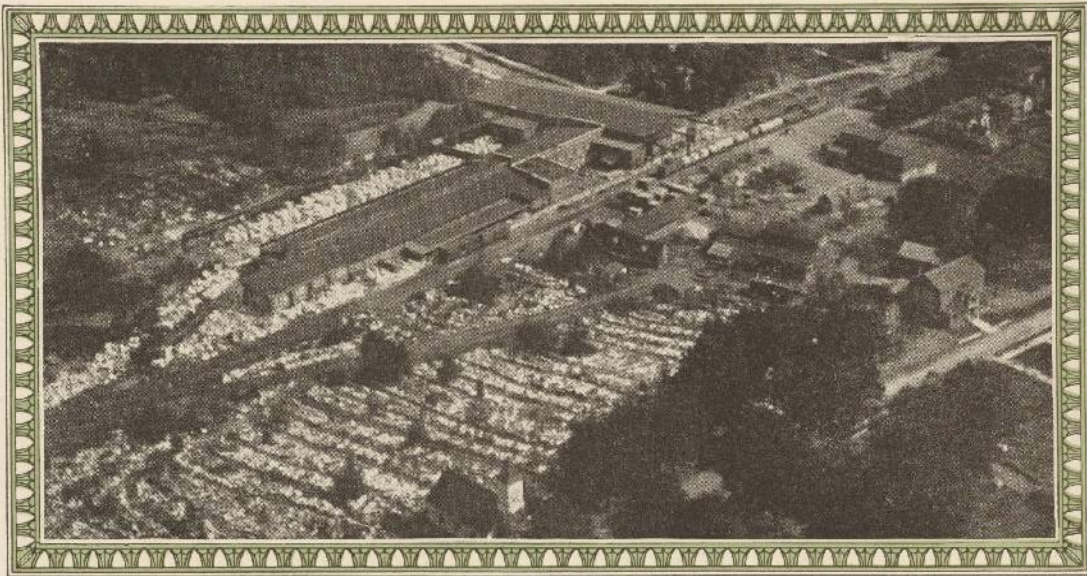
This city could be built of the marble in the deposit.

Another aid to visualization is furnished in the statement that the Georgia Marble Company can continue to quarry marble at double the present rate for eighteen centuries.

How Georgia Marble is Quarried

Eight quarries, capable of producing upward of 1,000,000 cubic feet of marble per year are operated by the Georgia Marble Company. Due to the equable climate that is enjoyed in this section, quarrying activities are carried on throughout the entire twelve months. More than 200 quarrymen are employed in the work of bringing the marble blocks to the surface. These men are workmen of the highest type, especially chosen for their knowledge of advanced quarrying methods.





VIEW FROM THE AIR OF THE NELSON UNIT OF THE GEORGIA MARBLE COMPANY, LOCATED AT NELSON, GEORGIA. THIS IS ONE OF THE MOST MODERNLY EQUIPPED MARBLE MANUFACTURING PLANTS IN AMERICA. HERE THE MARBLE FOR MANY OF AMERICA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS HAS BEEN PRODUCED. AMONG THE NOTABLE PIECES OF EQUIPMENT OPERATED AT NELSON IS A HUGE LATHE CAPABLE OF TURNING COLUMNS UP TO THIRTY FEET BY SIX FEET.



Such skill is essential for the work of wresting a huge block of Georgia Marble from the "Mother Lode" is a Herculean task. There is no such thing as blasting the block loose. Georgia Marble in its natural bed is a massive unit of solid, compact material.

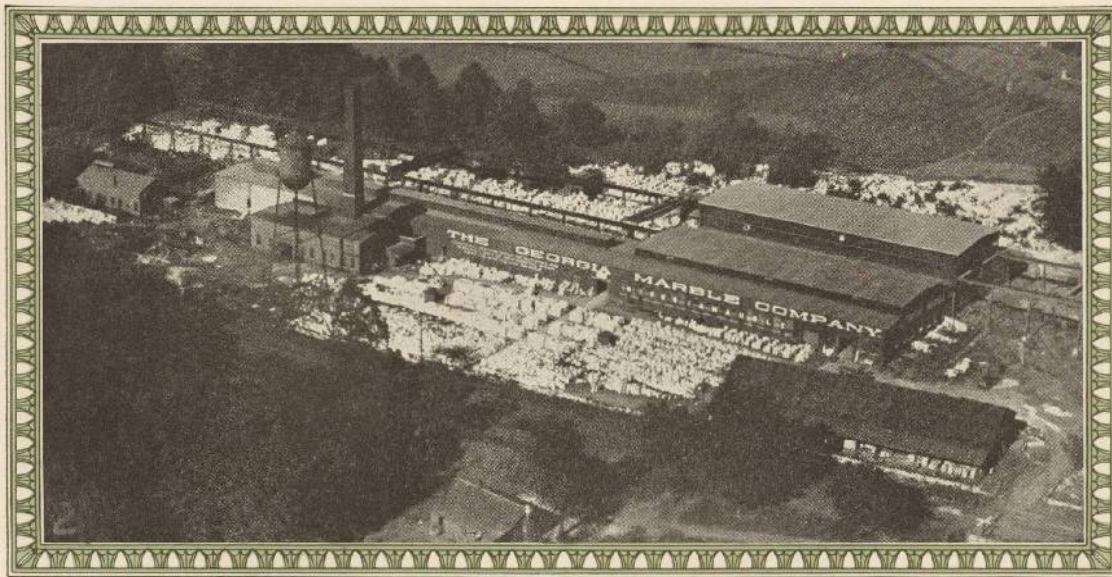
To aid the quarrymen, the Georgia Marble Company uses the latest and most efficient quarrying equipment. In fact, Georgia Marble Company engineers have played a leading part in the development of a number of advanced quarrying machines now in general use.

The channeling machine performs the first quarrying operation. This machine, fitted with two sets of sharp tools, travels back and forth on steel rail tracks. The tools deliver rapid and powerful strokes. Slowly but surely they cut a narrow vertical channel through the solid mass of marble. As they

go through the bed the cuttings are removed by water that flows into the channel and washes out the pulverized waste.

When the channel cuts have been made the block is free on its four vertical sides. Only at its base is it held to the mass. It is now necessary to undercut the block in order to release it. This is accomplished by drilling a series of horizontal holes in a straight line beneath the block. When a series of them have been drilled, wedges are driven into the holes. The block is raised from the bed to allow a heavy chain to be fastened about it. The hook of a derrick is fastened to this chain. A hand is waved from the quarry floor and, high above, the derrick engineer opens the throttle and the block comes forth from its age old resting place to enter into the service of man.





AIRPLANE VIEW OF THE GEORGIA MARBLE COMPANY PLANT, OPERATED AT MARIETTA, GEORGIA. AGAIN YOU SEE A LARGE STOCK OF ROUGH MARBLE ON HAND READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE. AS IN ALL PLANTS OF THE COMPANY, THE MOST MODERN MACHINERY IS USED AND THE MOST HIGHLY SKILLED OPERATORS ARE EMPLOYED. THERE ARE MANY MEN IN THE SERVICE OF THE GEORGIA MARBLE COMPANY WHO HAVE BEEN WITH THE COMPANY PRACTICALLY SINCE ITS FORMATION OVER 40 YEARS AGO.



One after another the blocks are cut loose on the same tier, working towards the wall of the quarry. Then another opening is made on the quarry floor and the work begins on the next level. Slowly but surely the quarry wall grows higher and the bed of the quarry sinks into the earth. In some of the quarries now operated the present work is being carried on 150 feet below the surface.

Huge Stock on Hand

Rough stock is stored in acre-wide areas about the plants of the Georgia Marble Company. The blocks are brought to the yards from the quarries over a railroad system that resembles the elaborate branches and connecting units of a big national system, in miniature. Over 2,000 blocks are always kept on hand in these yards. More than 200,000 cubic feet of

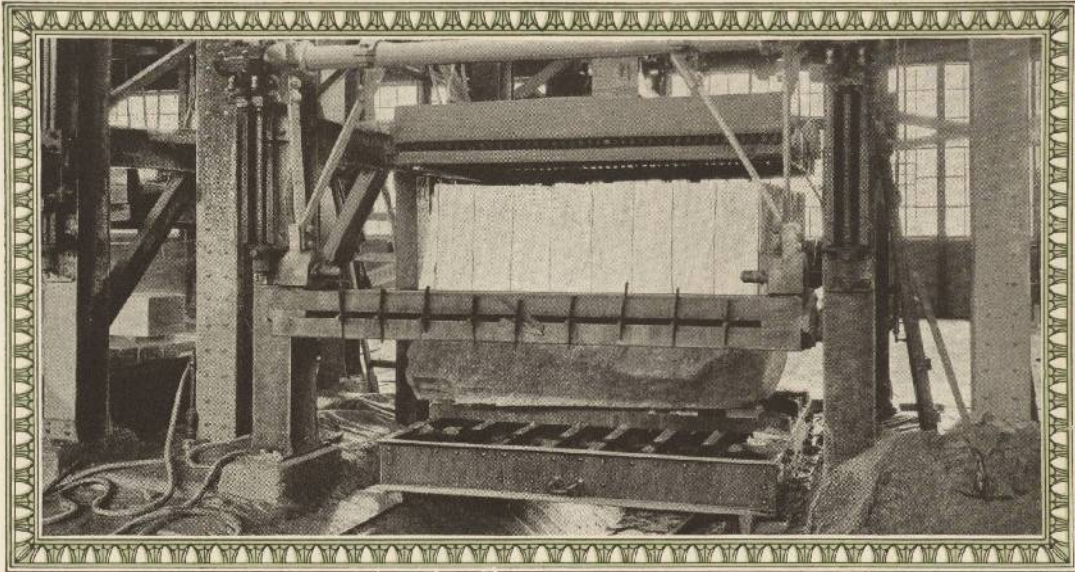
marble, in the rough, is usually kept in reserve.

This stock of marble is as carefully watched as is the stock in a department store. Regular inventories are taken to insure against depleted stocks of any of the various kinds of Georgia Marble in general use. When the reserve stock of any variety begins to run low, extra quarrying efforts are made to build up a sufficient supply to care for the largest order and the most remote eventuality.

The Plants of the Georgia Marble Company

Four modernly equipped manufacturing plants are operated by the Georgia Marble Company: One is at Tate, Georgia; one at Nelson, Georgia; one at Marietta, Georgia, and one at a Marble Hill, Georgia.





A SAW THAT HAS NO TEETH, YET SAWS THROUGH ONE OF THE HARDEST OF ALL BUILDING MATERIALS—GEORGIA MARBLE. THIS CLOSEUP VIEW SHOWS THE MARBLE SAW AT WORK. THE BLADES OF THE SAW HAVE CUT HALF WAY THROUGH THE HUGE BLOCK. SAND AND WATER ARE CONSTANTLY FED TO THE SAW BLADES AND THESE BLADES OWE THEIR ABILITY TO CUT TO THE ABRASIVE QUALITIES OF THE SAND.



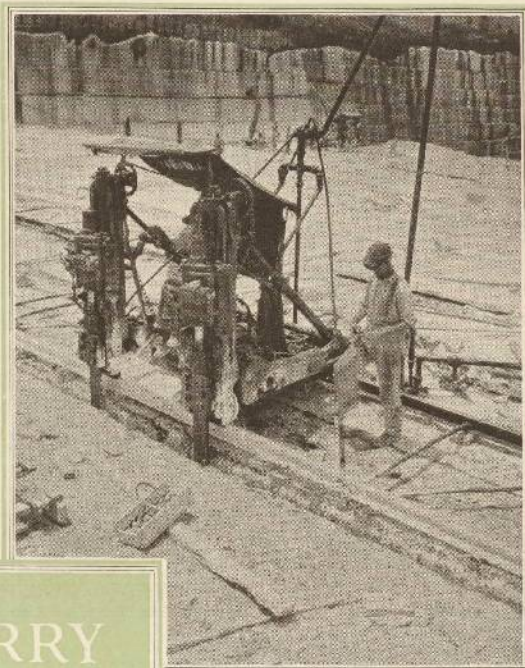
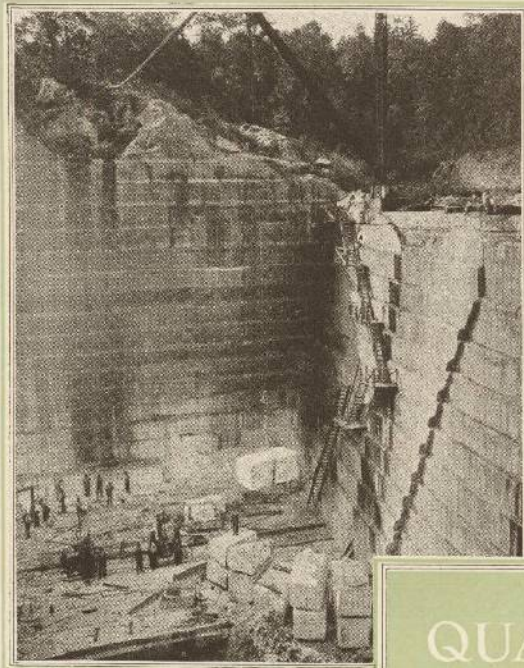
In these plants the marble blocks are received from the storage yards of the Georgia Marble Company and sawed, planed and fabricated into the marble units needed.

The plants of the Georgia Marble Company operate a great number of special machines. Huge lathes, capable of turning columns up to *thirty* feet by *six* feet have been installed. Large planers that operate on the same principle as metal planers, cut into the stock, smooth and fashion it according to specifications. Carborundum machines whirl drums of that powerful abrasive at such speed that bevels that were once cut laboriously by hand are cut easily and quickly.

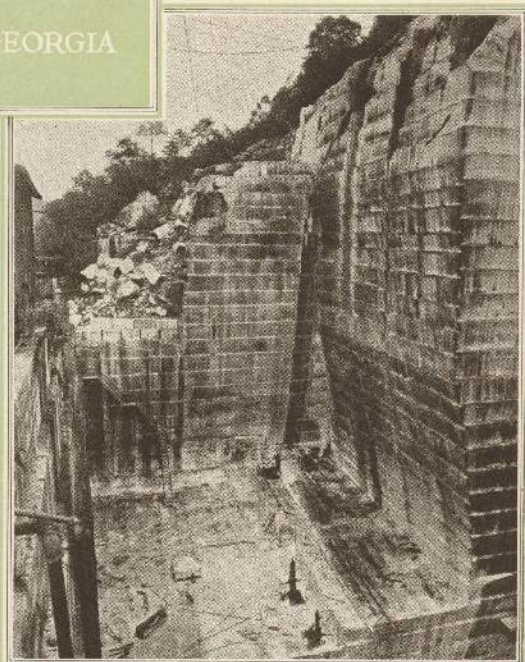
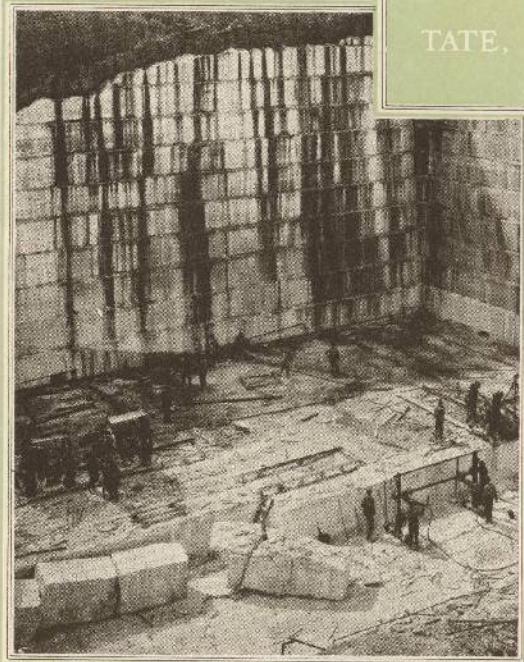
Then, too, there is the sand blast equipment, the great modern aid to decorative

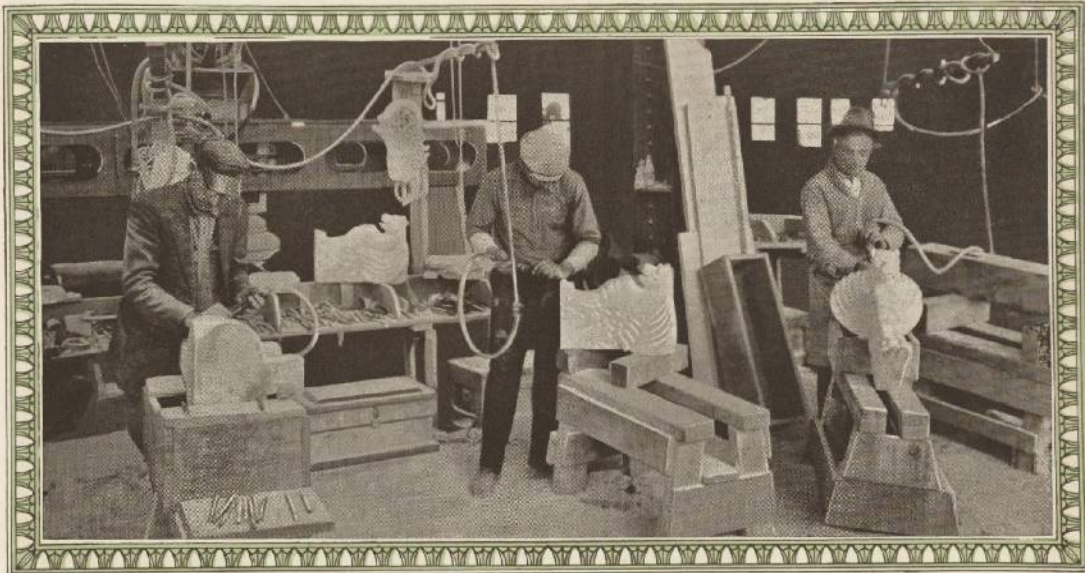
carving. The operator of this equipment covers the parts of the design which he wishes to show in low relief by a rubberized substance. This he allows to dry. The parts which are to be recessed are left exposed. Protected by a gas mask, the sand blast operator turns on the air. Millions of grains of sand are hurled by the machine against the marble surface. Where the marble is covered by the rubberized substance the grains bounce off. Where the unprotected parts are exposed the sand slowly bites into the stone. After a time the surface is worn down to the proper distance, the rubberized protection is scraped off and the design stands out. With a little hand work to add proper details, a beautiful, low relief piece of carving results, at a remarkably low cost.





QUARRY
VIEWS
TATE, GEORGIA





CARVING CANNOT BE ARTISTICALLY PRODUCED BY MACHINERY. MEN WHO ARE HIGHLY SKILLED IN THEIR CRAFT AND WHO HAVE A GREAT DEAL OF THE ARTIST IN THEIR MAKEUP ARE NECESSARY TO PRODUCE ARTISTIC CARVING. SUCH MEN ARE HARD TO FIND, BUT THE GEORGIA MARBLE COMPANY IS FORTUNATE IN HAVING A LARGE STAFF OF THE FINEST CARVERS IN AMERICA.



Craftsmanship Still Essential

There are certain types of carving that can never be produced mechanically. The artisans who execute the decorative carving of today work in little different fashion from the men who carved the gargoyles of Notre Dame. It is true that they do have the assistance of pneumatic tools but in all other essentials they follow the same practices that were known to the medieval sculptor.

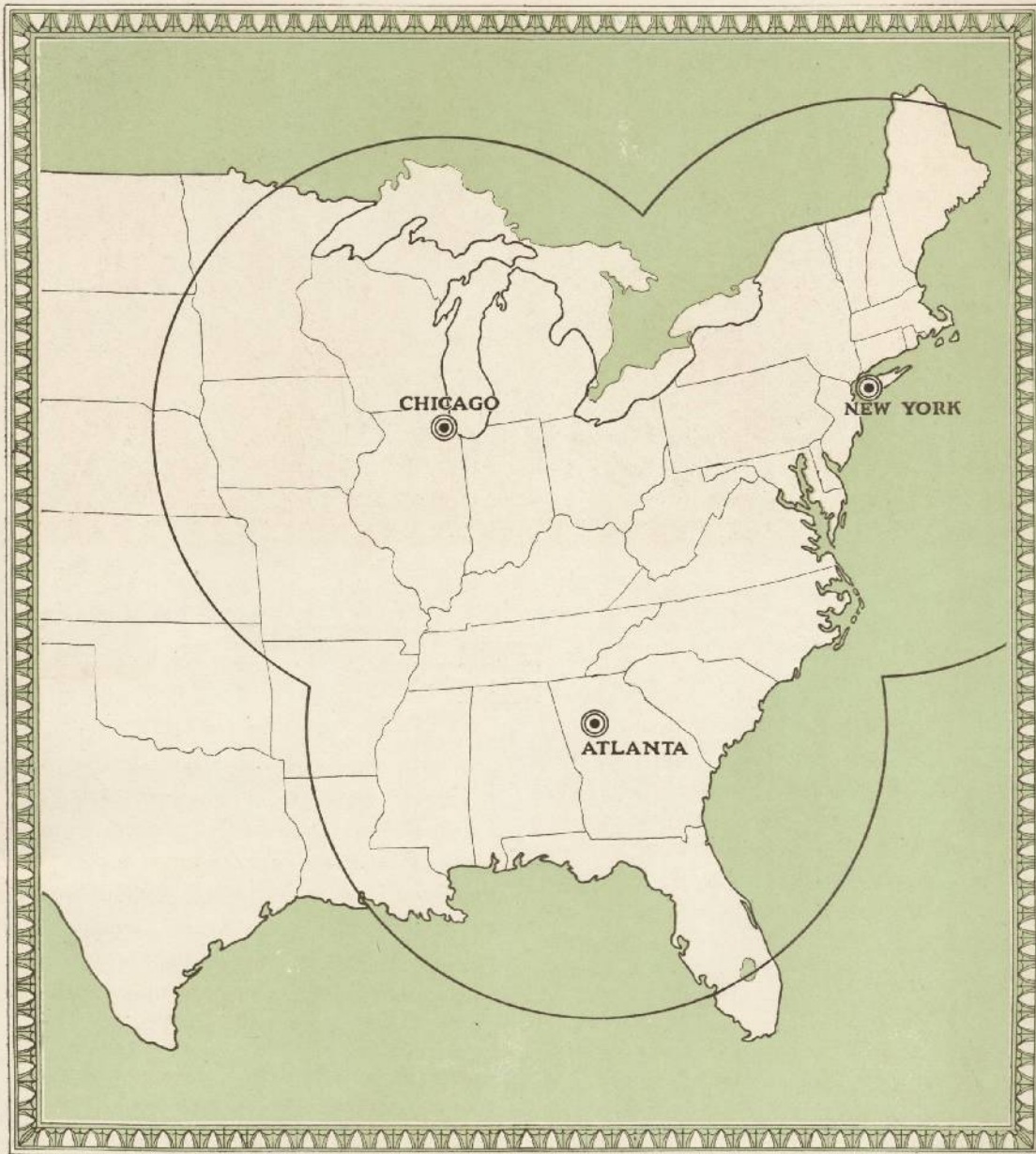
The decorative fruit designs, the gargoyles, the griffins, the egg and dart borders, and all of the other motifs that embellish and beautify banks must be carved carefully by men who are skilled in their craft and have, in addition, a great deal of the artist in their makeup. Such men are hard to find. Fortunately, the Georgia Marble Company has an unusually capable group of carvers.

Inspection

Throughout every manufacturing process eagle-eyed inspection is given to each piece. Dimensions are constantly checked to insure absolute accuracy. Furthermore, each unit is inspected constantly to insure the soundness of the stock. This work is done by regularly appointed inspectors who are not only marble experts but are also men familiar with the problems of marble setting.

Having passed the final inspection and having been checked for size, each Georgia Marble unit is strongly crated for shipment. Soon it becomes part of a huge building where its beauty charms the passerby in the present generation and where throughout the centuries it will present an impregnable surface to the destructive forces of Nature.





WE GIVE BELOW THE ADDRESSES OF THE THREE SERVICE OFFICES, FOR READY REFERENCE.
 WE HOPE THAT YOU WILL CALL ON ONE OF THEM IN THE NEAR FUTURE AND GIVE US AN
 OPPORTUNITY TO BE OF HELP TO YOU.

GEORGIA MARBLE CO.,
 MONADNOCK BLDG.,
 CHICAGO, ILL.

GEORGIA MARBLE CO.,
 MARBRIDGE BLDG.,
 NEW YORK, N. Y.

GEORGIA MARBLE CO.,
 BONA ALLEN BLDG.,
 ATLANTA, GA.

