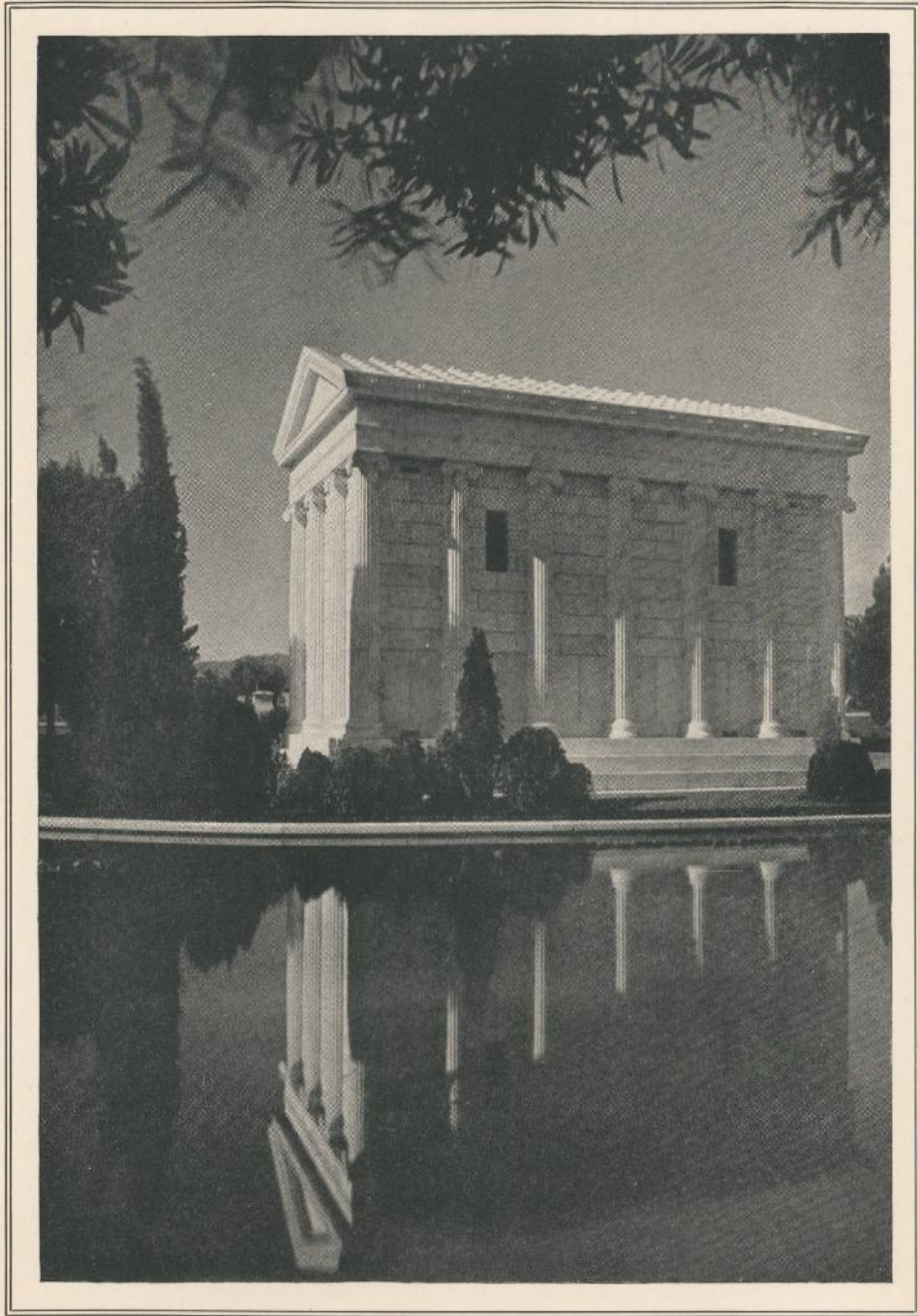


YESTERDAY,
TODAY, AND
FOREVER



MAUSOLEUM FOR W. A. CLARK, JR., ESQ., HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY, HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA.
ENTIRE EXTERIOR OF GEORGIA CRYSTALLINE MARBLE, ROBERT D. FARQUHAR, ARCHITECT.
SCULPTURE IN FRONT PEDIMENT BY SHERRY FRY. PHOTOGRAPH BY WILLIAM M. CLARKE.

YESTERDAY,
TODAY, AND
FOREVER



THE STORY OF
GEORGIA
MARBLE



THE GEORGIA MARBLE COMPANY
TATE, GEORGIA

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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THE STORY OF GEORGIA MARBLE

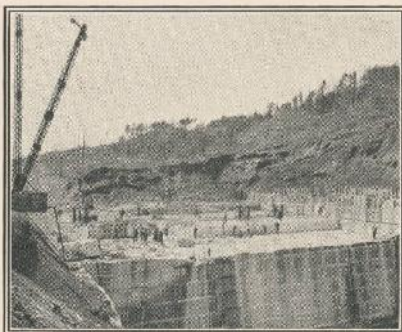
Aeons ago, in an ancient sea, the formation of Georgia Marble began. Tiny sea organisms were born. These drew from the sea water the calcareous matter carried down by rivers and formed of it their hard shells and skeletons. Dying, their bones and shells were left behind to be pulverized by waves that broke against the rugged coast.

The Deposit Grows

Slowly, on the bed of the ocean, these pulverized shells were sifted down as powder-like silt. Endless generations of organisms followed the first and contributed their shells to the waves for grinding, and added their bit to the slowly accumulating deposit of compact limestone, which, as century followed century, grew deeper and deeper on the floor of the sea.

As proof of this theory of geological formation, scientists point to the immense beds of limestone now in process of formation on the southern coast of Florida—all deposits from the remains of aqueous animals.

Long after this limestone was deposited, and had been deeply buried beneath other deposits on a slowly subsiding sea bottom, the portion of the earth now represented by the Appalachian Mountains underwent a profound change. Tremendous lateral



One of the Georgia Marble Company quarries. Note the huge derrick used to lift the blocks. The figures give you an idea as to the extent of the operations.

forces lifted the beds of rock into great bends and folds. What had been the floor of the ocean became a mountain—what had been land before sank into the sea. The limestone and the deposits adjacent to it took part in this great movement, and not only became

intricately folded, but entirely reconstructed—the limestone into Crystalline Georgia Marble, and other deposits into mica schist. Under the heat and pressure existing at that time, small quantities of the deposit became changed into durable minerals, some of which gave the marble a distinctive character. Carbonaceous matter derived from the soft parts of marine animals was crystallized into finely divided graphite.

Minerals Color Marble

Where abundant, the graphite gave a dark gray tone to the marble, as illustrated by the Creole Marble; where less abundant, it gave a uniform or clouded gray tone, illustrated by the Cherokee and Silver Gray Marbles; where graphite was absent, the marble became white. Small quantities of magnesia and silica combined with lime to form inconspicuous amounts of the light-colored silicate minerals, tremolite and phlogopite. Where iron was relatively abundant, the dark green silicate mineral



HERE WE SEE THE BLOCKS OF GEORGIA MARBLE AS THEY ARE STORED ABOUT THE MILLS OF THE GEORGIA MARBLE COMPANY. THOUSANDS OF SUCH BLOCKS ARE KEPT ON HAND AT ALL TIMES. ADEQUATE RESERVE STOCKS OF EACH VARIETY OF GEORGIA MARBLE ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE.

actinolite was formed and made the characteristic dark streaks in the pink Etowah Marble.

Since this great transformation, the surface of the earth has been gradually worn away by weathering and stream erosion until the Georgia Marble became exposed. Continued erosion cut into and through its folds and left it exposed in long sinuous bands.

"The Stone That Shines"

The soft footfalls of moccasined feet next were heard. One of the strongest tribes of Redskins, the Cherokees, came to roam the hills of North Georgia. Here they played, loved, hunted, fished, and battled on the soil, which, during the centuries, Nature had spread like a blanket over the marble in this great deposit. Not all of the deposit was concealed. Here and there

water had washed off the top soil. In places the outcroppings, like jagged splinters, stuck through the earth. On moonlight nights these spots would show white against their darker backgrounds and from this fact the Cherokees gave marble a name which, when translated, means "The stone that shines."

Living in the heart of such a generous supply of marble it was but natural that the Indians soon learned to create articles of utility from it.

Beads of marble, for the squaws, were pierced and strung. Vases and bowls of Indian origin have been discovered and are still in existence. The medicine men used balls of Georgia Marble, crudely rounded, in their sorcery.

Thus, for the first time, the marble, that through the ages had been forming, began to serve man.

The White Man Comes

In North Georgia, as in all sections of the country, the death knell of tribe life soon rang, following the coming of the white man. Settlement quickly followed exploration, and the westward trek of the tribes began—so with the Cherokees. In the end a treaty was consummated which sent the Cherokees to the Indian Reservation and gave to the citizens of Georgia the land which they had held. Under this land, unrealized then by those who owned it, lay one of the richest deposits of perfectly formed crystalline marble in all the world

—a treasure store probably worth billions when quarried and worked. Many years rolled by. Men farmed on the land above

the white wealth. Like the Cherokees, they noted the outcropping of Georgia Marble and in some cases small quantities were quarried for monumental purposes. The marble so secured was of such beauty and of such quality that it commanded tremendous prices, but the work of obtaining it with crude equipment, and the ar-

duous labor of transporting it with ox carts, made its commercial use impossible. There were, however, a few isolated instances of marble being carried by wagons as far north as Philadelphia, during this period.

Science Says "Go Ahead"

In due time science was enlisted to definitely decide the commercial possibilities of the deposits, which were known to be rather extensive. Geologists studied the rock structures of the section and decided that the marble strata was large enough for exploitation.

Even more important than the report as to the quantity of Georgia Crystalline Marble available was the information learned as to the quality of this marble in this vast storehouse of Nature.

The marble was found to be a myriad of little crystals that caught and reflected the light in a way that was truly lovely. The investigators also reported the marble to be

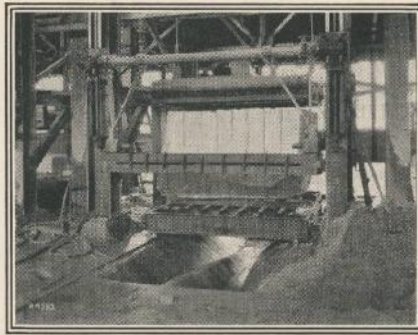
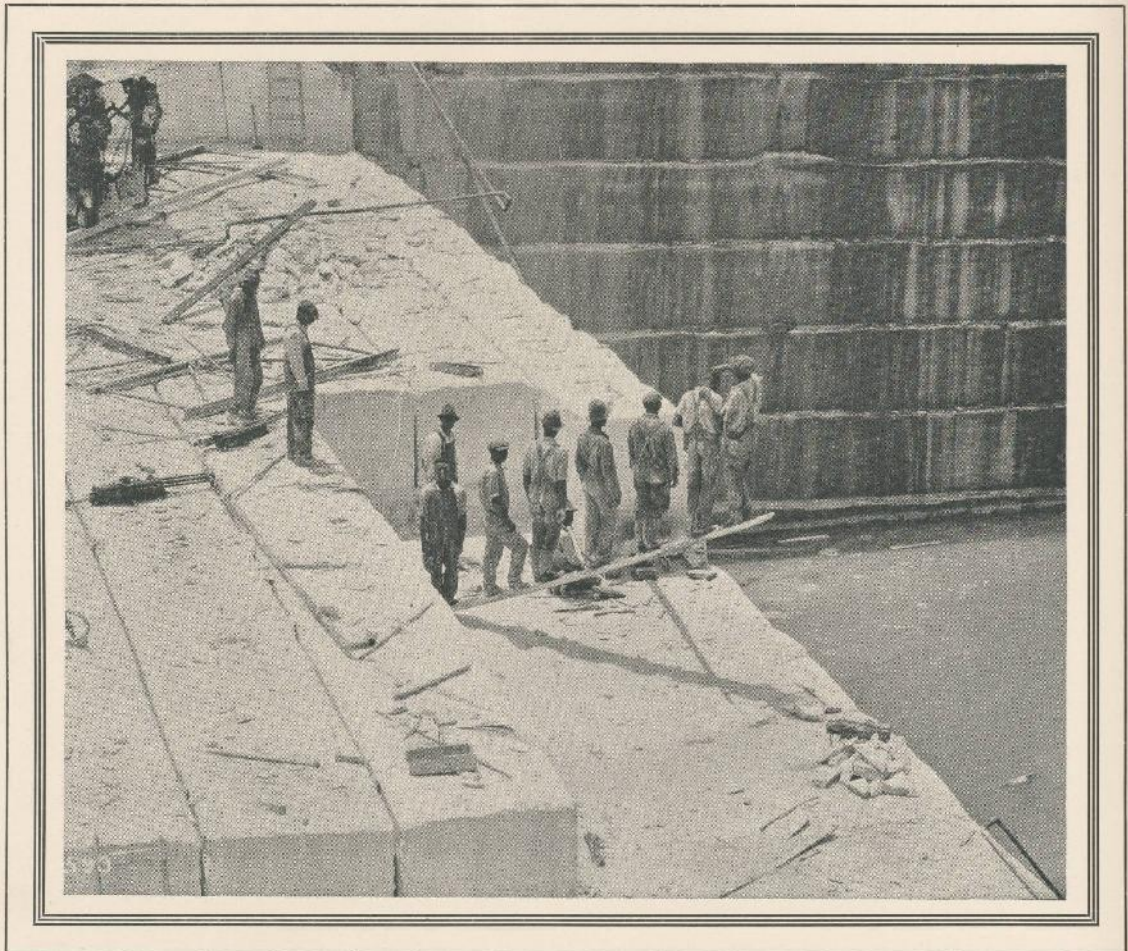


Illustration shows a gang saw cutting its way through a block of Georgia Marble. Over 100 gang saws are operated by the Georgia Marble Company.



A CLOSE-UP VIEW AT THE BOTTOM OF A GEORGIA MARBLE QUARRY SHOWS HOW THE BLOCKS ARE SEVERED FROM THE COMPACT MASS OF SOLID MARBLE. IN THIS PHOTOGRAPH A VERY CLEAR IDEA OF THE SIZE OF THE BLOCKS IS ALSO GIVEN.

of a denser type and therefore more durable than any known in America. All authorities who were called into consultation urged that the quarrying be undertaken, and pronounced the deposit to be one of the richest in the world.

To check the geologists, drills were brought to the region and test cores were taken from the bed of marble to a depth of scores of feet without going through the

strata. Armed with the proof of their theory—that a tremendous deposit of wonderfully fine marble existed here—the investigators quickly enlisted the capital necessary to begin the work of quarrying and the Georgia Marble Company was formed. Over forty years have elapsed since that day, and more than 25,000,000 cubic feet of marble have been removed from the quarries up to the present time.

SIZE OF THE GEORGIA MARBLE DEPOSIT

Though the geologists reported, and the drills proved that fine marble was present in commercial quantities, no idea of the truth of its extent was even visioned. Even today the real amount of the marble available is not known. Recently a visitor came to Tate

and was escorted about the plant and the quarries of the Georgia Marble Company. His amazement at what the official who guided him told him about the extent of the Georgia Marble unquarried is related in his own words.

Depth Never Fathomed

"In reply to my inquiry as to the extent of this deposit, one of the officials of the company said, 'The block of marble over which you stand is four miles long, three-eighths of a mile wide, and its depth has never been fathomed. Our longest drill has gone down 185 feet, but failed to reach the bottom. For what we know it may be half a mile deep.' The statement staggered me and when I had returned to my nephew's home, unlike Silas Wegg, I dropped into figures instead of poetry, with the following result: This block of marble, with dimensions named, and with a depth of only 200 feet, would contain 8,363,520,000 cubic feet, which, if quarried and sold at the current price, would be worth \$12,545,280,000.



In the bottom of a quarry the busy workers look like Lilliputians. Seeing this view it is easy to understand why the supply of Georgia Marble is considered practically inexhaustible.

"Let us suppose that this block of marble is half a mile in depth, as my informant said it might be. If my arithmetic has not slipped a cog and the reader will kindly take a good long breath before reading the figures, it would contain 110,398,464,000 cubic

feet, worth, if quarried and sold, \$165,597,696,000, a sum sufficient to meet the appropriation of billion dollar Congresses for 165 years, or to purchase the South's entire crop of cotton for 250 years and more on a 13,000,000-bale basis. How is that for 'high finance'? Beside these figures, the fortunes of the world's moneyed kings from Solomon and Croesus down to Carnegie, Morgan and Rockefeller, seem to cut no material amount of ice."

Eighteen Centuries of Quarrying

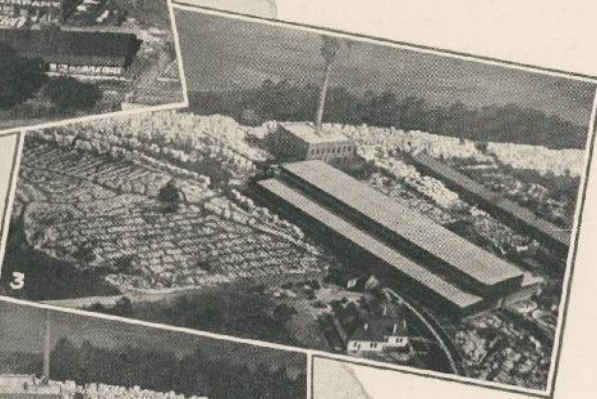
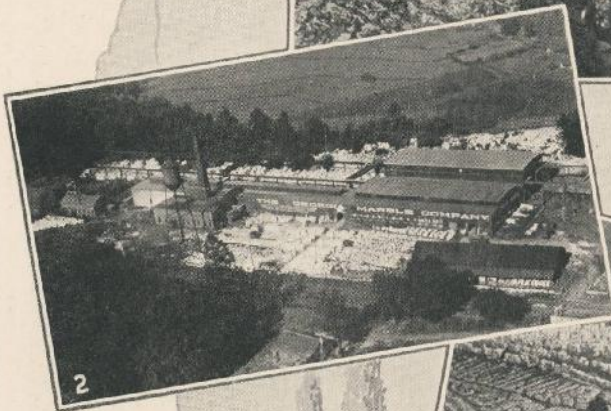
An idea of the size of the deposit may be gained when it is known that the present quarrying activities could be doubled in their scope and there would be enough Georgia Marble in the deposit to enable the work to continue unabated for eighteen centuries.

Truly Georgia Marble, in addition to being the world's most beautiful building and monumental stone, is the world's most dependable source of supply. The Georgia Marble Company deposit is a storehouse of building material for centuries to come.

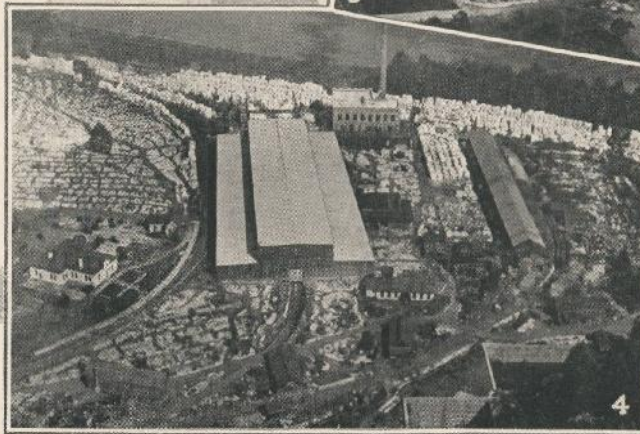
Right—Photograph of
Georgia Marble Company's
Plant at Nelson,
Georgia



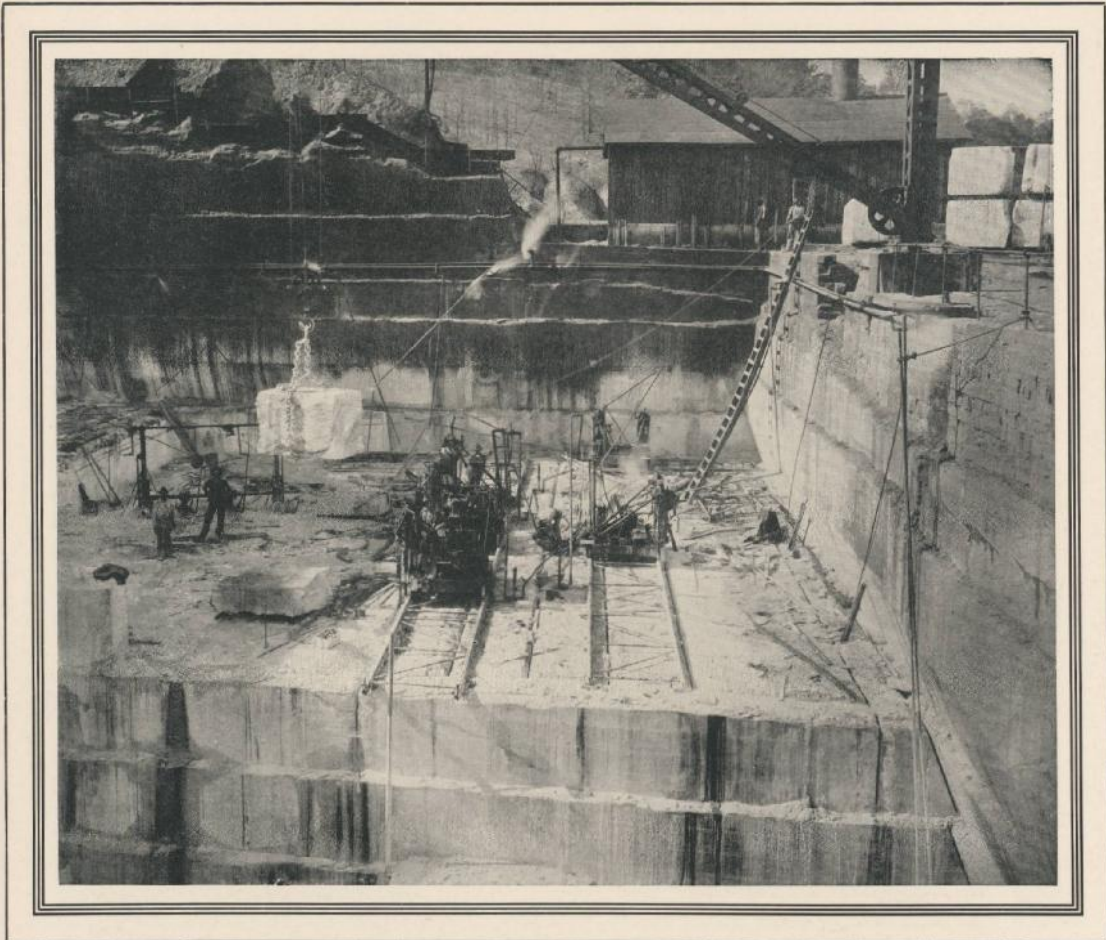
Left—Photograph No. 2:
Air view of Marietta Plant of
The Georgia Marble Company



Above and Left—
Photographs 3 and 4:
Two views of
Tate, Georgia, Plant



SEATED IN THE OBSERVER'S SEAT OF A SPEEDY AIRPLANE, OUR PHOTOGRAPHER PAID A "FLYING VISIT" TO THE GEORGIA MARBLE COMPANY. HE OBTAINED SOME SPLENDID VIEWS. IN ADDITION TO THE SIZE OF THE PLANTS, NOTICE THE LARGE SUPPLY OF MARBLE ABOUT ALL OF THE MILLS. A FOURTH PLANT, NOT SHOWN HERE, IS LOCATED AT MARBLE HILL, GEORGIA.



HERE IS THE ANSWER TO YOUR QUESTION, "HOW IS GEORGIA MARBLE QUARRIED?" THE CHANNELING MACHINE IN THE FOREGROUND IS CUTTING DEEP INTO THE BED OF THE ROCK. AFTER THE CHANNEL CUTS ARE MADE, UNDERCUTTING WILL LOOSEN THE BLOCKS FROM THE MASS.

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 or splitting loose—for Georgia Marble in its natural bed is a massive unit of solid, compact material.

Only skilled workmen of the highest degree of specialization can handle the operations and bring huge blocks of marble to the surface. The blocks are quarried by

steam or air channeling machines which travel back and forth over steel rail tracks and cut narrow channels through the solid marble bed.

The cutting tool rapidly delivers the strokes with great force as the machine moves slowly forward. Cuttings are removed by water that flows into the channel and washes out the pulverized marble waste.

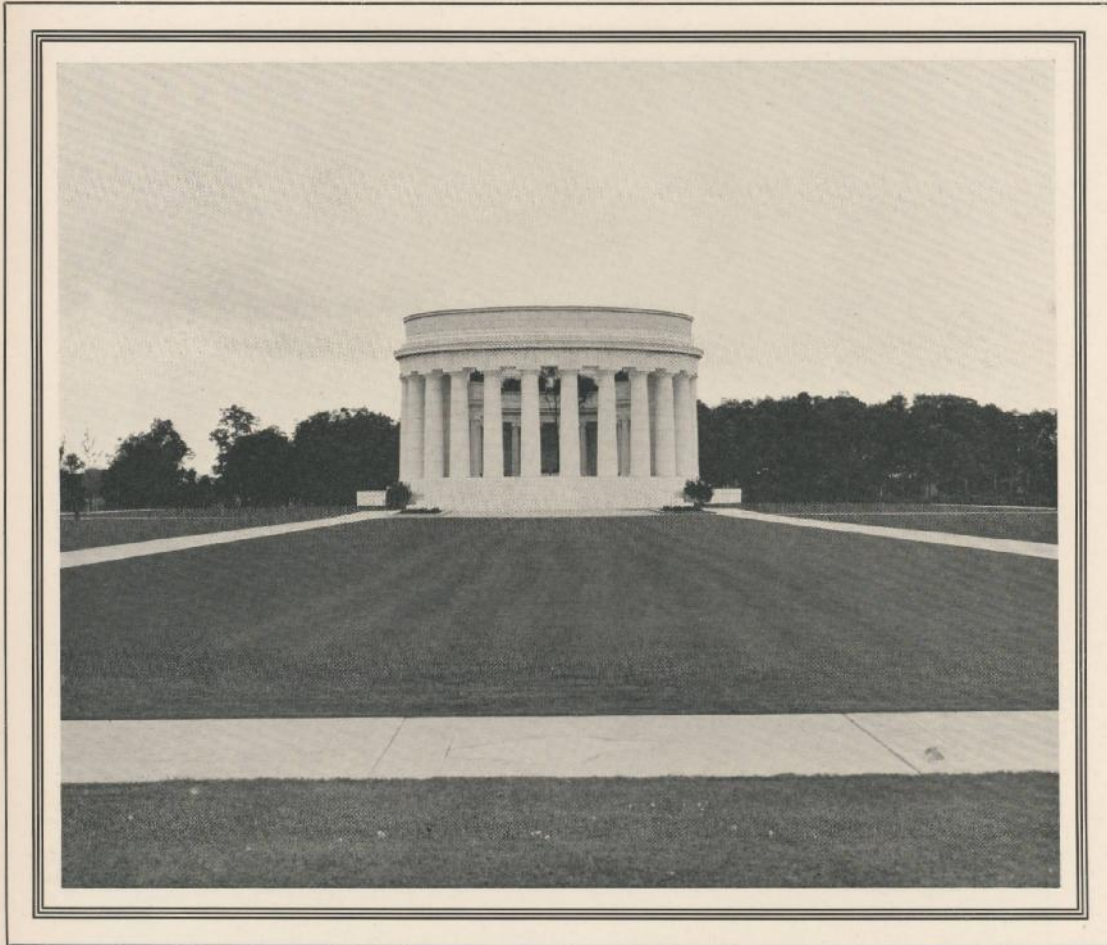


VIEW OF MCKINLEY MEMORIAL AT NILES, OHIO. THE ENTIRE WORK, INCLUDING THE BUILDING AND THE STATUE OF THE MARTYRED PRESIDENT, IS BUILT OF GEORGIA MARBLE. MCKIM, MEAD AND WHITE, ARCHITECTS. STATUE BY J. MASSEY RHIND, SCULPTOR.

When the required channel cuts have been made around a block that is to be removed, it is 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 and so close together that when the wedges are driven into these holes the block can be sufficiently raised to permit a heavy chain to be fastened around it.

One after another, blocks are cut on the same level, working towards the walls of the quarry. Another opening is then made in the floor where the work will begin on the next level.

The blocks, as cut from the quarry, are raised to the surface by a huge steam derrick, loaded on flat cars, and hauled to the storage yards. Large locomotives and enormous traveling cranes handle the mar-

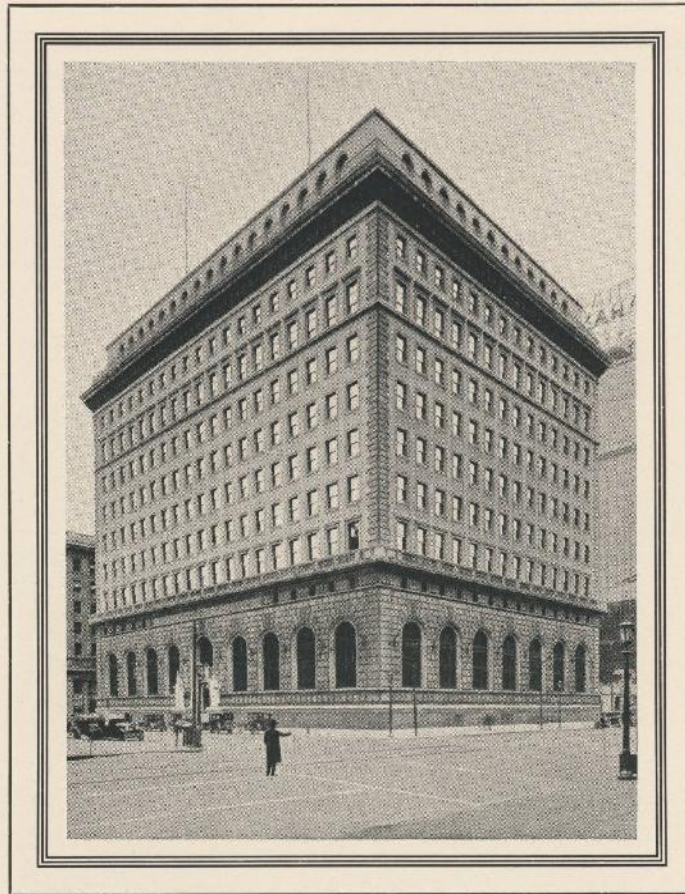


THE WARREN G. HARDING MEMORIAL, MARION, OHIO. WHEN AMERICA BUILDS MEMORIALS TO HER PRESIDENTS, GEORGIA MARBLE IS THE MATERIAL SELECTED, NOT ONLY FOR ITS CHASTE BEAUTY, BUT FOR ITS GREAT STRENGTH AND CHARACTER AND ITS ABILITY TO ENDURE. HENRY HORNPOSTEL AND ERIC FISHER WOOD, ASSOCIATE ARCHITECTS.

ble in the mill yards. Acres of marble surround the mills. Here are huge blocks weighing many tons—just as they were taken from one of the quarries. Here are sawed blocks and slabs of every size, ready to be selected for the finished product.

In the mills—four of which are operated: one at Tate, Georgia, one at Nelson, Georgia, one at Marietta, Georgia, and one at Marble Hill, Georgia—the saws are set

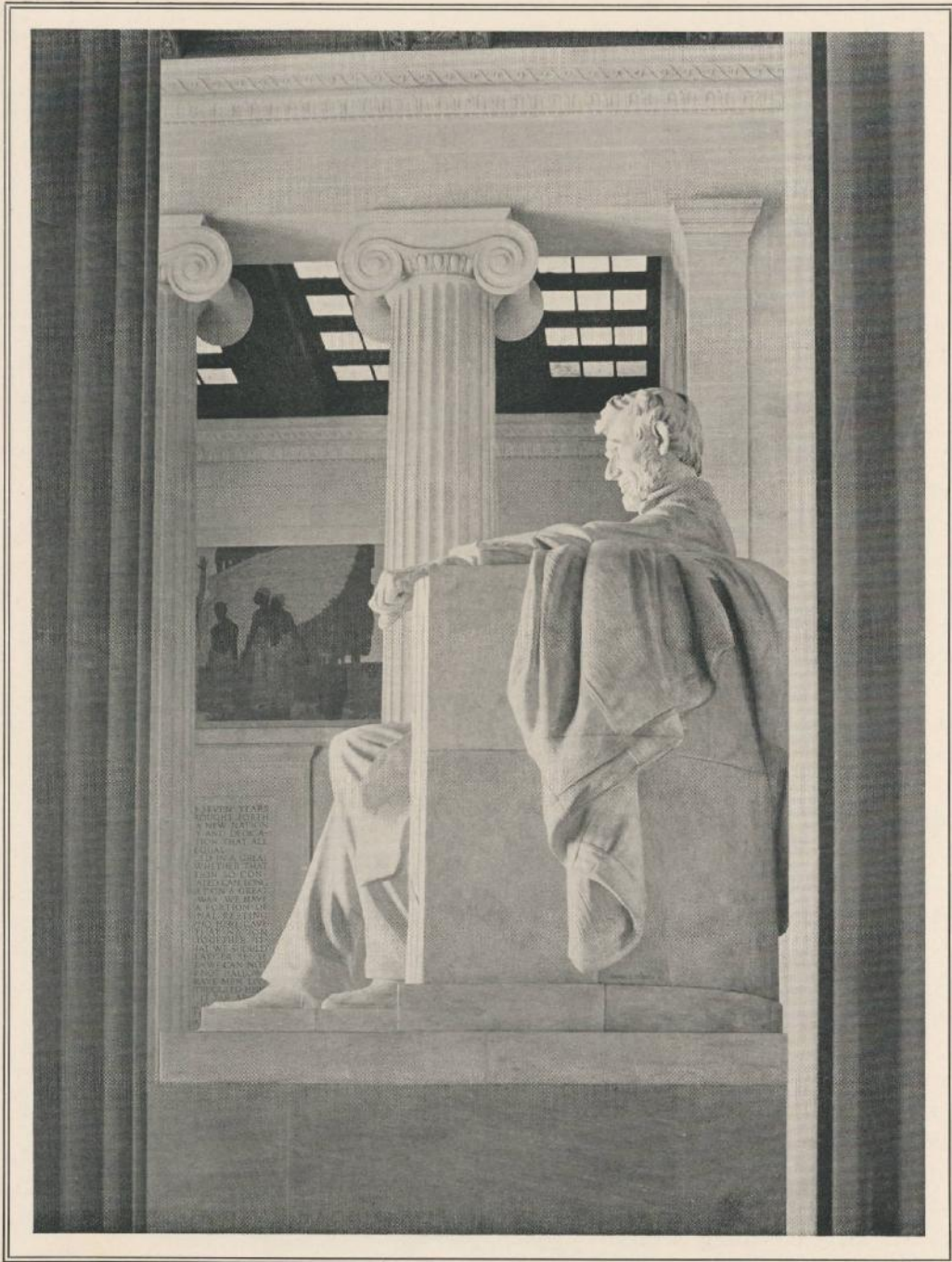
in gangs of a dozen or more to each frame that swings backward and forward. The abrasive material is fed into the slowly deepening grooves as needed, and is washed beneath the blades, as the block of marble is sawed. Various are the sizes, shapes and forms into which the huge blocks are sawed, cut and trimmed before they are smoothed and polished, or finished in the many different designs.



FEDERAL RESERVE BANK, CLEVELAND, OHIO. THE ENTIRE STRUCTURE, ABOVE THE GRANITE BASE COURSE, IS OF PINK GEORGIA MARBLE, EXCEPTING THE LOWER MEMBERS OF THE MAIN CORNICE, WHICH ARE OF TERRA COTTA. WALKER AND WEEKS, CLEVELAND, ARCHITECTS.

The character of the work requires skilled labor in every process from quarrying to the ornamental carving of beautiful monuments and mausoleums. Fortunately, such highly skilled men are available, for the Georgia Marble Company has in its employ men who have spent their lives perfecting their craft. We wish that you could take a trip with us through the whole section—we wish that you could see the splen-

did types of houses that have been erected for workmen here. We'd like to take you to a ball game where you would see the Tate baseball team, one of the finest amateur teams in the country, soundly whipping some opposing nine. We'd like to show you the family life of the men who produce Georgia Marble products here—it is Christian, clean, wholesome and happy.



LINCOLN FIGURE, LINCOLN MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON, D. C., CONSIDERED THE MOST HEROIC MONUMENTAL WORK IN MARBLE EVER ATTEMPTED IN AMERICA. AN IDEA AS TO THE SIZE MAY BE HAD BY REALIZING THAT THE SHOE IS OVER 60 INCHES LONG. HENRY BACON, ARCHITECT; DANIEL CHESTER FRENCH, SCULPTOR; CARVING AND ERECTION BY PICCIRILLI BROS., NEW YORK.

GEORGIA CRYSTALLINE MARBLE

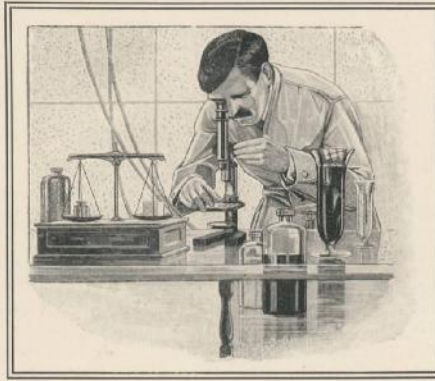
Through the Eyes of the SCIENTIST

There is no other building stone quarried from the earth's crust that is more dense, solid, compact, and impervious to moisture. It is so formed by Nature that, while many ordinary stones will wear with rounded edges, Georgia Marble will endure every climate without deteriorating in any

way; and the corners and edges of finished memorials will always remain perfect, sharp and clear.

In all the immense deposit 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 ages ago—no evidence of decomposed marble is to be found. Every exposure is free from disintegration or stains.

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



Georgia Crystalline Marble has been tested in laboratories all over the country. Every test has shown the crystalline structure of this marble to be strong, non-porous and highly indestructible.

than a thousand years. Georgia Marble is America's finest crystalline marble. It has been made by Nature for greater strength and greater permanence. It is formed of an infinite number of diamond-like crystals that overlap and interlock like a dove-tailed joint. The fact that Georgia Marble crystals

interlock explains the greater strength and greater density of this ideal monumental material. It also explains why those who carve Georgia Marble can produce designs of such intricate daintiness. No material will produce such results in giving life and character to a memorial as will Georgia Marble.

The fact that Georgia Marble crystals overlap also explains the non-porous qualities of Georgia Marble—rain water does not get below the surface to stain, nor to freeze and thereby chip the surface.

The reasons for the great strength of Georgia Marble may be readily understood when the reports of the Government scientists, who have tested this material in every conceivable way, are examined.

Specimens of this marble were prepared on glass slides for microscopic examination. They were about one-hundredth part of an

inch in thickness. They were examined under a microscope that magnified their surface one hundred and fifty times. They were found to be composed entirely of a crystalline mosaic, closely amalgamated—with no visible openings or crevices of any kind for the absorption and retention of water.

Then cubes of Georgia Marble were dried at 220 degrees Fahrenheit until their weight was constant. They were then placed in water at 60 degrees Fahrenheit for 24 hours. They were reweighed after this accurate test and each was found to have absorbed less than six one-hundredths of one per cent of moisture. These, and other authentic Government tests, show that the highest absorption of any of the varieties of Georgia Marble is ninety per cent less than the denser granites. That is why each rain washes clean the surface of Georgia Marble and does not permanently stain or mar its beauty.

Porosity a Weakness

When stone is porous it will absorb moisture and dirt that causes the discoloring and destruction of the natural material. Freezing causes the moisture to expand powerfully, breaking up the small component particles and giving easier access to the further destructive action of foreign substance that is always present in the atmosphere. Marble that does not absorb liquids will not disintegrate or decom-

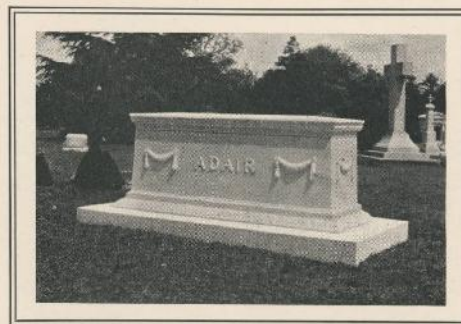
pose in any climate. Every absorption test shows that Georgia Marble is so constructed as to insure the utmost durability, beauty and strength. With the knowledge of its enduring quality in mind, let us consider the actual strength of the marble.

Three-inch cubes were tested upon a United States Standard Reihle Testing Machine of 100,000 pounds capacity. Two withstood 112,000 and 109,300 pounds, respectively, without crushing—which is a much greater load than the machine should be allowed to carry. The average crushing strength of the marble cubes was over 12,000 pounds per square inch—almost 1,000 tons per foot. The comparative crushing tests of various kinds of Georgia Marble were as follows:

	<i>Per Square Inch</i>	<i>Per Square Foot</i>
Cherokee	13,900 pounds	992 tons
Creole	13,200 “	943 “
Kennesaw	12,540 “	896 “
Mezzotint	13,100 “	935 “
Silver Gray	13,200 “	943 “

Proof of Quality

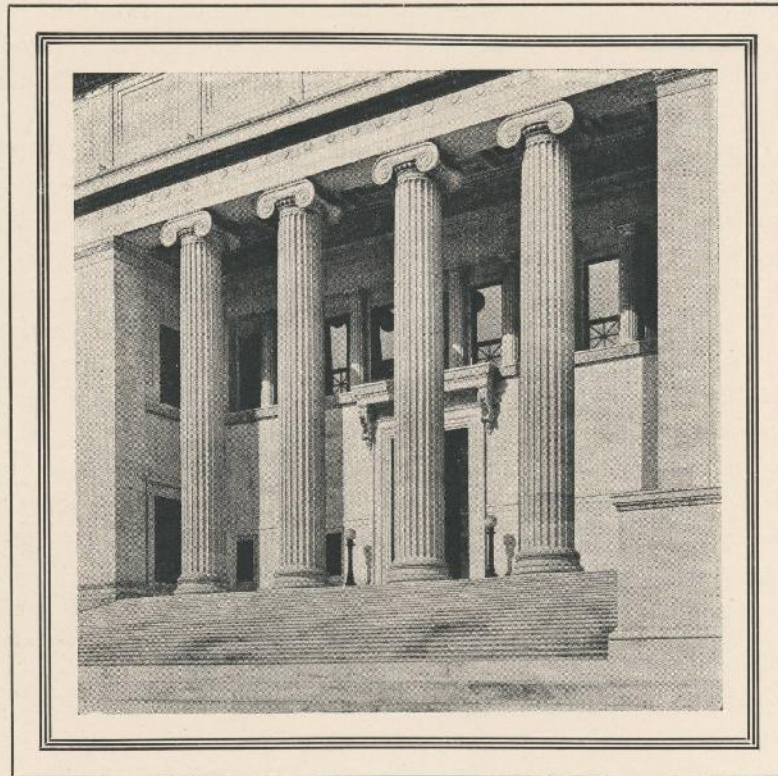
These tests will remove from the minds of the most skeptical the impression that marble depends on some anticipated future chemical action of the atmosphere to give it great strength. Its natural, staple, uniform and enduring strength makes it an always safe and dependable material. Tests show that it is as durable as it is beautiful.



A square foot of Georgia Marble is capable of supporting over 990 tons. Imagine the force that would be required to destroy this large memorial.

GEORGIA CRYSTALLINE MARBLE

Through the Eyes of the ARCHITECT



ENTRANCE DETAIL OF THE FIELD MUSEUM, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. THE LARGEST MARBLE BUILDING IN THE UNITED STATES. THE BUILDING IS 700 FEET LONG, 350 FEET WIDE AND ABOUT 90 FEET IN HEIGHT. GRAHAM, ANDERSON, PROBST AND WHITE, ARCHITECTS. EXTERIOR OF WHITE GEORGIA MARBLE.

The reports of the laboratory investigators have naturally influenced the architect strongly. The proof that Georgia Marble crushes under a weight in excess of 13,000 pounds per square inch shows him that structures built of this material will bear any weight they may be asked to support. The impervious qualities of the material insofar

as water is concerned obviate the use of protective waterproofing. When the U. S. Government erects a Federal Building it permits the use of Georgia Marble in exterior construction without waterproofing. In the case of Georgia Marble, Government tests have shown that the surface of the material in itself is waterproof and needs no protection.



CLEVELAND ART MUSEUM, CLEVELAND, OHIO. A DIGNIFIED STATELY MASS OF GEORGIA MARBLE THAT IS ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN AMERICA. HUBBELL AND BENES, ARCHITECTS. IN THE FOREGROUND IS THE LOVELY FOUNTAIN OF WATERS, LIKEWISE CONSTRUCTED OF GEORGIA MARBLE. CHESTER BEACH, DESIGNER AND SCULPTOR.

A tribute to Georgia Marble's imperviousness to moisture was its selection for the mammoth Buckingham Memorial Fountain in Grant Park, Chicago. This is the largest fountain in the world, being much larger than the famed Latonia fountain at Versailles, France, requiring approximately 75 carloads of Georgia Marble for its construction. Pink Georgia Marble is used for the entire fountain, which consists of three

bowls, rising one within the other. The top-most basin was carved from four gigantic pieces of marble, each piece weighing over 30 tons.

In addition, the architect uses Georgia Marble because of the wealth and variety of its colorings and patterns. Six distinct types of Georgia Marble are available—Cherokee, White, Creole, Mezzotint, Pink, and Silver Gray.



THE BOK CARILLON, OR "SINGING TOWER," AT MOUNTAIN LAKE, FLORIDA, CON-
STRUCTED OF PINK AND CREOLE GEORGIA MARBLE, AND TAN COQUINA ROCK.
THE CARVED HERONS ON THE PEDIMENT OF THIS STRUCTURE ARE 14 FEET HIGH,
AND ARE CARVED FROM SOLID BLOCKS OF PINK GEORGIA MARBLE. MILTON B.
MEDARY, ARCHITECT, AND LEE LAWRIE, SCULPTOR.



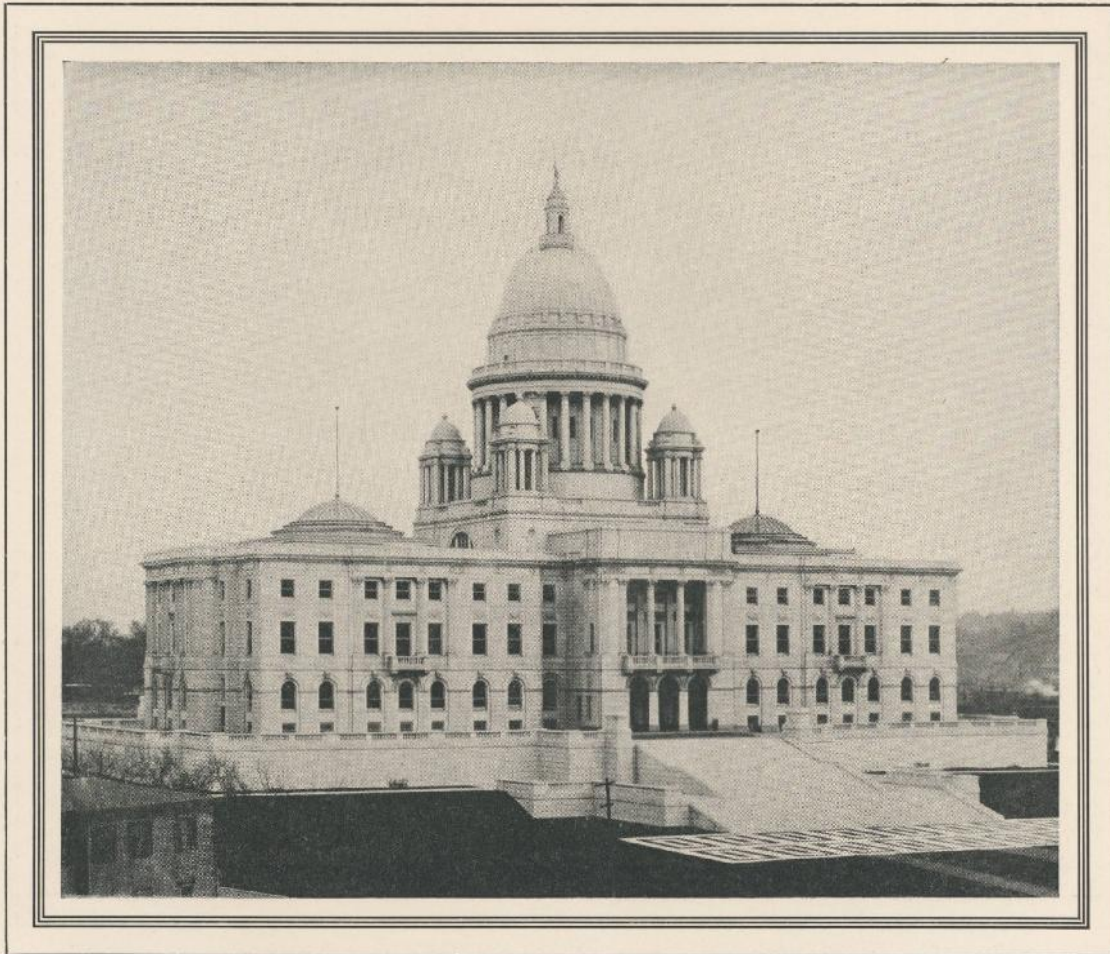
BUCKINGHAM MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. THIS FOUNTAIN IS THREE HUNDRED FEET ACROSS, AND SENDS A STREAM OF WATER ONE HUNDRED AND TEN FEET INTO THE AIR. CONSTRUCTED OF PINK GEORGIA MARBLE. BENNETT, PARSONS AND FROST, ARCHITECTS.

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. *Silver Gray* has the color particles so evenly distributed as to produce uniform color. In this marble the proportion of graphite is sufficient to produce gray shades, variously toned by the slightest of additional color.

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



STATE CAPITOL, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND. A SPLENDID EXAMPLE OF THE PROPER USE OF MARBLE. THIS CAPITOL IS BUT ONE OF MANY FOR WHICH GEORGIA MARBLE HAS BEEN CHOSEN BECAUSE OF ITS DECIDED ADVANTAGES FOR EXTERIORS. MCKIM, MEAD AND WHITE, ARCHITECTS.

forms the larger proportion of the markings has graphite and a minor proportion of other color particles evenly distributed.

Pink Georgia 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.

Among the prominent architects whose creations in Georgia Marble will be preserved for generations are the following:

- Ackerman and Ross New York, N. Y.
- Bacon, Henry New York, N. Y.
- Bennett, Parsons and Frost Chicago, Ill.
- Bearden, Charles Chattanooga, Tenn.
- Blair, Walter D. New York, N. Y.
- Boyd, Thomas Bruce, Inc. New York, N. Y.
- Brown, A. Ten Eyck Atlanta, Ga.
- Burnham, D. H. and Company Chicago, Ill.



FEDERAL BUILDINGS ARE IN A GREAT NUMBER OF INSTANCES CONSTRUCTED OF GEORGIA MARBLE. GEORGIA MARBLE IS THE ONLY MARBLE WHICH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DOES NOT REQUIRE TO BE WATERPROOFED WHEN USED FOR EXTERIORS. ABOVE—POST OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. JAMES GAMBLE ROGERS, ARCHITECT.

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|-------------------------|
| Cabarrocas, Felix | Havana, Cuba | Gordon, J. Riley | New York, N. Y. |
| Carmoege, Raphael | San Juan, Porto Rico | Gilbert, Cass | New York, N. Y. |
| Carpenter, J. E. R. | New York, N. Y. | Graham, Anderson, Probst & White, Chicago, Ill. | |
| Carrere and Hastings | New York, N. Y. | Hornbostel, Henry | New York and Pittsburgh |
| Cope and Stewardson | Philadelphia, Pa. | Howells and Stokes | New York, N. Y. |
| Cret, Paul P. | Philadelphia, Pa. | Hubbell and Benes | Cleveland, Ohio |
| Delano and Aldrich | New York, N. Y. | Hunt, R. H. | Chattanooga, Tenn. |
| Downing, W. T. | Atlanta, Ga. | Hyland, Paul V. | Chicago, Ill. |
| Farquhar, Robert D. | Los Angeles, Cal. | Jennie, Mundie and Jensen | Chicago, Ill. |
| Flagg, Ernest | New York, N. Y. | Kletting, Richard | Salt Lake City, Utah |
| Freedlander, Joseph H. | New York, N. Y. | Litchfield, Electus D. and Rogers P., New York | |
| Furness, Evans and Company, Philadelphia, Pa. | | Lovell, Sidney | Chicago, Ill. |

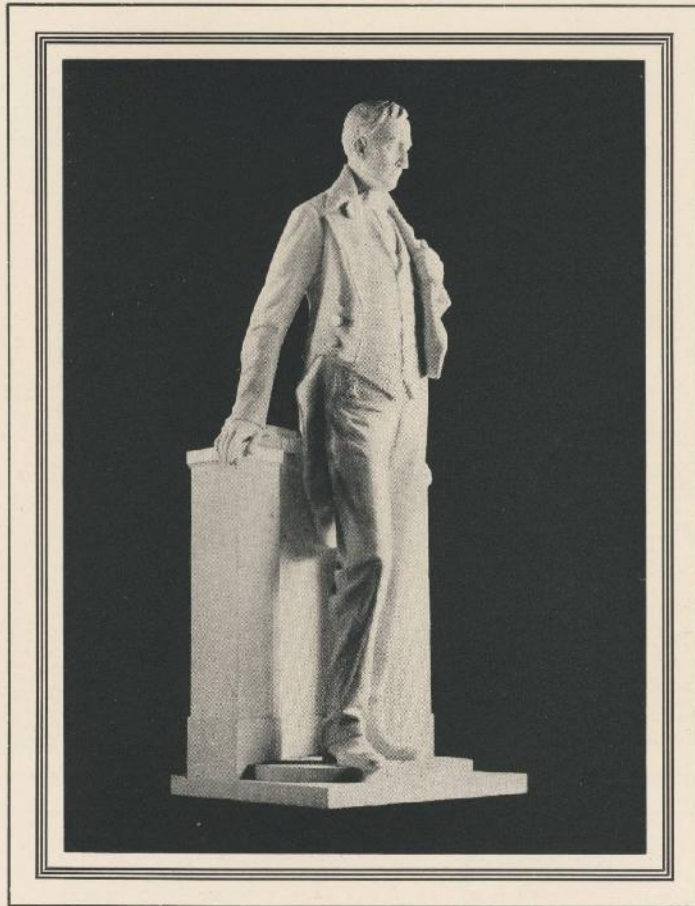


PAN AMERICAN BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C., THE INTERNATIONAL CAPITOL. ENTIRE BUILDING, INCLUDING SCULPTURED FIGURES, OF GEORGIA MARBLE. THE DESIGN SELECTED AFTER AN ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION, WAS PRODUCED BY ALBERT KELSEY AND PAUL P. CRET. GROUPS ON EITHER SIDE OF THE MAIN ENTRANCE BY CUTZON BORCLUM AND ISIDORE KONTI.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------|
| McCreary, Wood and Bradney | Buffalo, N. Y. | Rogers, James Gamble | New York, N. Y. |
| McKim, Mead and White | New York, N. Y. | Shaw, Howard Van Dorn | Chicago, Ill. |
| Marye, P. Thornton | Atlanta, Ga. | Simmons, Stanley B. | Washington, D. C. |
| Medary, Milton B. | Philadelphia, Pa. | Stone, Carpenter and Wilson, Providence, R. I. | |
| Morgan and Dillon | Atlanta, Ga. | Stone, H. C. | Montreal, Canada |
| Murphy, George E. | Atlanta, Ga. | Taylor, James Knox | Washington, D. C. |
| Owsley, Charles F. | Youngstown, Ohio | Throwbridge and Livingston, New York, N. Y. | |
| Peabody and Stearns | Boston, Mass. | Tracy and Swartout | New York, N. Y. |
| Phillips, Henry A. | Boston, Mass. | Uffendell, W. Gibbons, Inc. | Chicago, Ill. |
| Poole, T. H. and Co. | New York, N. Y. | Ufinger, Foster and Bookwalter | Chicago, Ill. |
| Post, George B. and Sons | New York, N. Y. | Walker and Weeks | Cleveland, Ohio |
| Rich, Charles A. | New York, N. Y. | | |

GEORGIA CRYSTALLINE MARBLE

Through the Eyes of the SCULPTOR



RIGHTLY, THE STATE OF GEORGIA SELECTED DR. CRAWFORD W. LONG, THE DISCOVERER OF ETHER AS AN ANESTHETIC, AS ONE OF THE TWO GEORGIANS TO BE HONORED BY A NICHE IN THE HALL OF FAME. THE ABOVE STATUE OF DR. LONG IS OF GEORGIA MARBLE. J. MASSEY RHIND, SCULPTOR.

Before any heroic sized piece of marble statuary can take finished form, a long expensive and laborious chain of duties must be completed. Months must be spent by the sculptor in study and research. Other months must go by, as his hands and brain create a model in plastic wax or clay—still other months, perhaps years, must pass as

skilled workmen, following every line of the model, carve the gigantic figure from virgin marble. The sculptor works slowly of necessity.

When the arduous task of creation is finished you may be sure that the sculptor, who has spent many, many months in his artistic labor, is most careful in the selec-



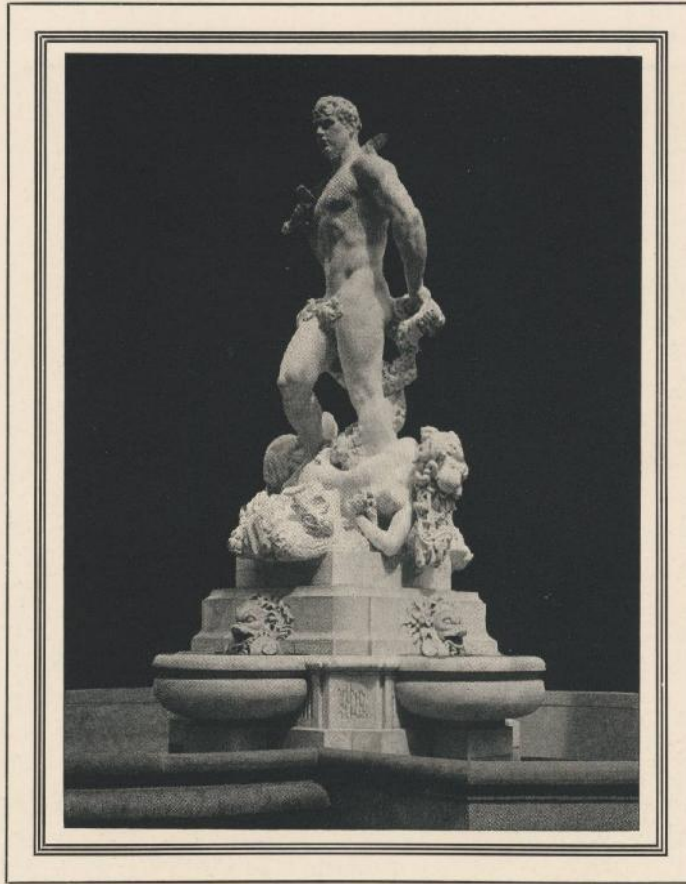
DU PONT MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN, WASHINGTON, D. C., ERECTED TO COMMEMORATE THE SERVICES OF ADMIRAL DU PONT. THE PEDESTAL IS CUT FROM A SINGLE BLOCK OF GEORGIA MARBLE 10 FEET HIGH. THE BOWL REQUIRED A BLOCK OF GEORGIA MARBLE 13 FEET IN DIAMETER. HENRY BACON, ARCHITECT. DANIEL CHESTER FRENCH, SCULPTOR. CARVING AND ERECTION BY PICCIRILLI BROS.

tion of the material for the finished memorial, or else his labors have been spent and nothing obtained.

What is chosen? In an increasing majority of cases Georgia Marble is selected. The sculptors of today use Georgia Marble extensively because its translucency enables them to get lights and shadows that are impossible to secure in other materials,

and its known, durable qualities will preserve their work. A partial list of sculptors who have used it follows:

Bartlett, Paul W.	Lawrie, Lee
Beach, Chester	Lukeman, August
Borglum, Gutzon	MacMonnies, F. W.
French, Daniel C.	Mulligan, Charles J.
Fry, Sherry E.	Rhind, J. Massey
Grignola, John	Taft, Lorado
	Ward, J. Q. A.



A MUCH DISCUSSED STATUE—CIVIC VIRTUE, IN THE CITY HALL SQUARE, NEW YORK. THE FIGURE IS SAID TO BE THE LARGEST MADE SINCE MICHAEL ANGELO'S "DAVID." THOMAS HASTINGS, ARCHITECT; FREDERICK MACMONNIES, SCULPTOR; CARVING AND PLACING BY PICCIRILLI BROS., NEW YORK.

Among the famous statues and memorials which have been erected in Georgia Marble are:

Apollo and Minerva, Butler Art Building, Youngstown, Ohio.

Buckingham Memorial Fountain, Chicago, Illinois.

Centennial Memorial, Edwardsville, Ill.
Civic Virtue, Municipal Fountain, City Hall Park, New York, N. Y.

Columbus Memorial Fountain, Washington, D. C.

Doctor Long Statue, Hall of Fame, Washington, D. C.

Lincoln Statue, Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D. C.

Maine Memorial, Overlooking Havana Harbor.

McKinley Statue, McKinley Memorial, Niles, Ohio.

Miner and Child, Chicago, Illinois.

Pasteur Memorial, Chicago, Illinois.

GEORGIA CRYSTALLINE MARBLE

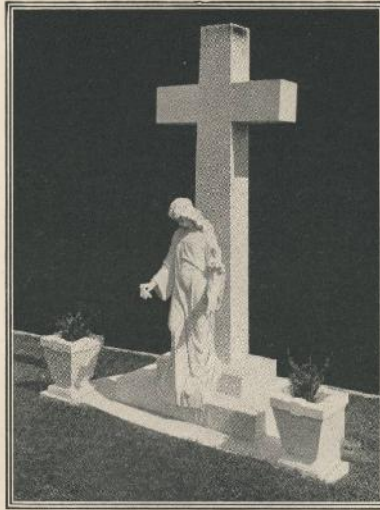
Through the Eyes of the MONUMENT DEALER

The same reasons that lead the sculptors of the world to use Georgia Crystalline Marble also influence the monument dealers to recommend it to customers. Its impervious surface, which defies rain and other moisture, makes this strong, beautiful material the ideal one for use in the cemetery, where for three hundred and sixty-five days of the year the memorial must withstand the buffeting of natural forces.

Shades and Shadows

As has been pointed out, the crystalline structure of Georgia Marble lends itself ideally to all carving because the crystals reflect and refract the light rays, giving to the completed carving a wealth of varying shades and shadows that bring out to the fullest degree the skilled artistry that has been used in production.

Greatest in importance of all reasons for the selection of Georgia Crystalline Marble in monumental work is the fact that Georgia Marble is practically everlasting. Those who place a monument to mark the graves of loved ones do not wish the tribute to be



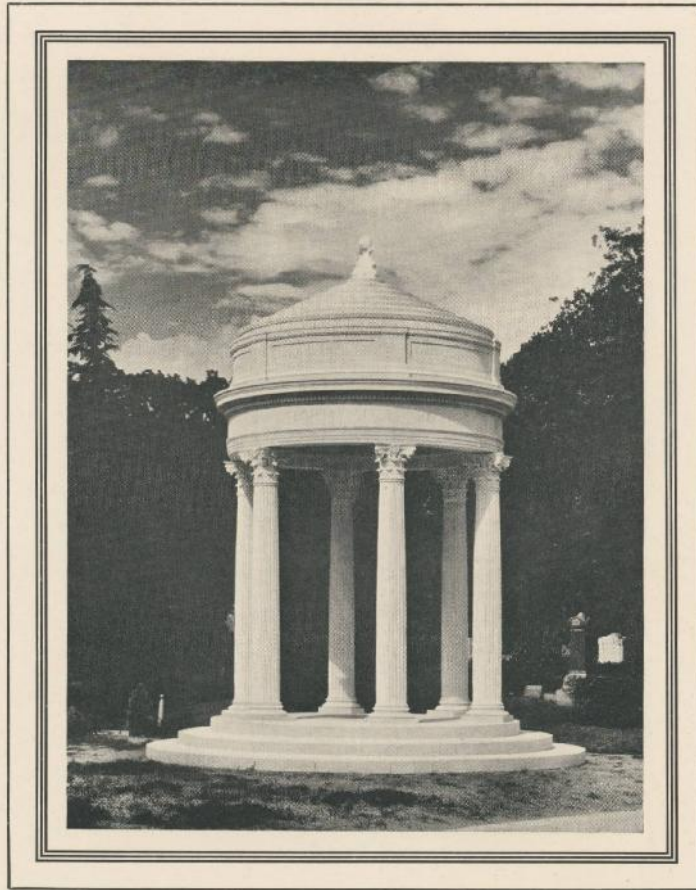
Monument dealers in all sections of the United States carve their most elaborate designs in Georgia Marble. They choose it because they are able to execute their finest work in this material.

destroyed in two score years or in two centuries. They wish it to last for all time, if possible. Evidence of the long life of Crystalline Marble is found in the resurrection of ancient buildings. Many pillars of ancient Rome and Greece, which were placed before the birth of Christ, are still standing and are in good condition, with the delicate fluting of the columns still sharp

and clean cut. The marble used in these ancient works was Parian Marble, a crystalline marble that is almost identical in its formation with that of Georgia Crystalline Marble.

The Taj Mahal

In India another example of the superiority of crystalline marble is found in that famous tomb, the Taj Mahal, erected by the Emperor, Shah Jahan of India, as a tribute to his wife, Mumaz Mahal, who died in 1629. Here crystalline marble was as delicately carved as lace. Yet, though these slender, flowerlike marble fantasies have been in existence for nearly three hundred years, they are unharmed and as daintily beautiful as on the day their creator pro-



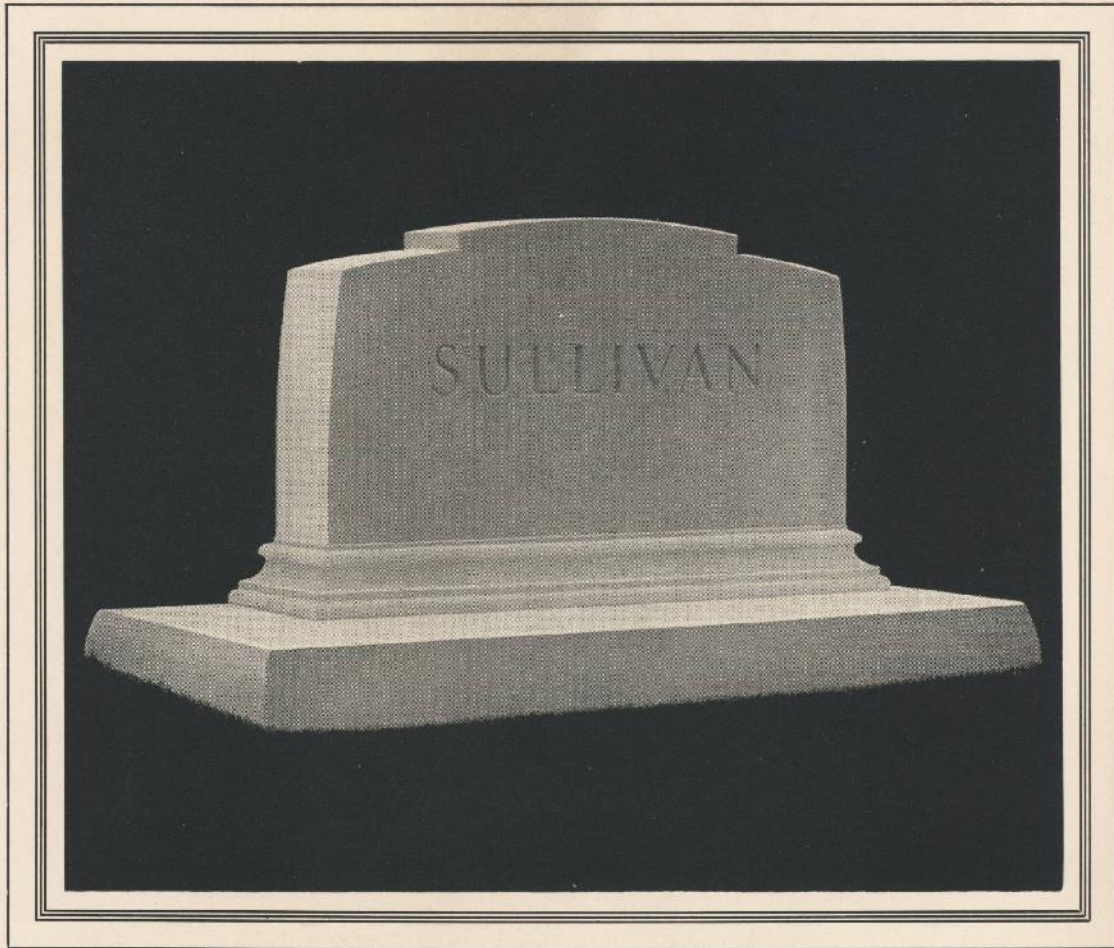
PIRES MONUMENT AT DALLAS, TEXAS. THIS BEAUTIFUL CIRCULAR EDIFICE WITH ITS CORINTHIAN COLUMNS WAS PATTERNED FROM THE TEMPLE OF HERCULES AT TIVOLI ERECTED IN 300 A. D. DESIGNED BY HERBERT M. GREENE, LA ROCHE & DAHL. IT IS ENTIRELY OF WHITE GEORGIA MARBLE.

nounced them complete. The marble used in the Taj Mahal is so similar to Georgia Crystalline Marble that experts in marble cannot tell the difference between the stones.

Those who contemplate the erection of a memorial can couple this demonstrated longevity of marble similar in character to Georgia Marble with the decisive test results obtained by scientists who have tested

Georgia Marble in the laboratory and readily realize that of all monumental materials not one of comparable beauty has the strength of Georgia Crystalline Marble.

Is it not a fact that a material which has been chosen for monuments and memorials throughout the country, representing the investment of millions of dollars, and the work of renowned sculptors and architects, must be a superior stone of its kind? This



DO NOT SUPPOSE THAT ONLY ELABORATE MEMORIALS ARE CARVED OF GEORGIA MARBLE. ON THE CONTRARY, THE SAME QUALITIES THAT MAKE IT THE FIRST CHOICE OF MONUMENT DEALERS FOR LARGE MEMORIALS MAKE IT EQUALLY DESIRABLE FOR THE SMALLEST MONUMENT.

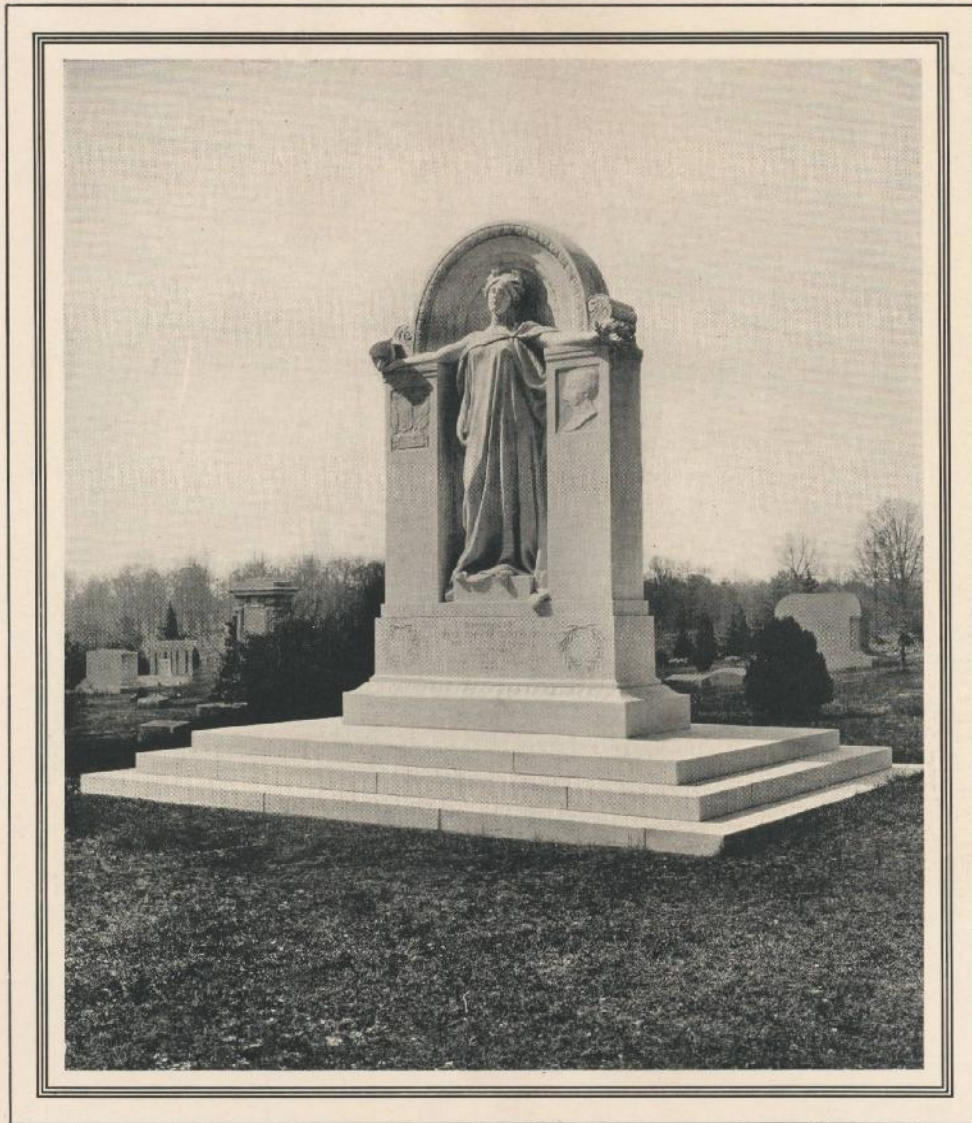
Georgia Marble has proven itself to be—unsurpassed in durability and in the sheer beauty and quality of the marble itself.

Though superior in beauty and durability, Georgia Marble is not higher in price—selling for less than a great many inferior materials.

Naturally the very obvious superiorities of Georgia Marble have not passed unnoted. Today Georgia Marble is in greater

demand, for all classes of monumental work, than it has ever been in its history.

To those who have made the growth of the Georgia Marble Company possible we wish to render our thanks. To the architects of the world who have specified Georgia Marble in the imposing structures which they have designed we pledge the same high quality of building material which we have delivered in the past—a material which we



THE WILLIAMS MEMORIAL ABOVE SHOWS THE HIGHEST TYPE OF DESIGNING SKILL. IT WAS PRODUCED BY SOME OF THE BEST TALENT IN THE LAND. DESIGN BY HENRY BACON. SCULPTURED BY DANIEL CHESTER FRENCH. CARVED BY PICCIRILLI BROS.

sincerely believe is unmatched for beauty and durability. To the sculptors who have beautified the world with Georgia Marble statues we promise our warmest cooperation in their striving for the creation of the

beautiful and will ever continue to give them material worthy of their skill. To the monument dealers of America we assure an unceasing supply of the best stock and the finest workmanship.