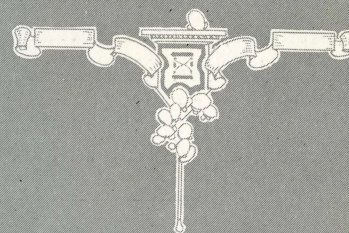


Yesterday
Today and
Forever





Yesterday Today and Forever

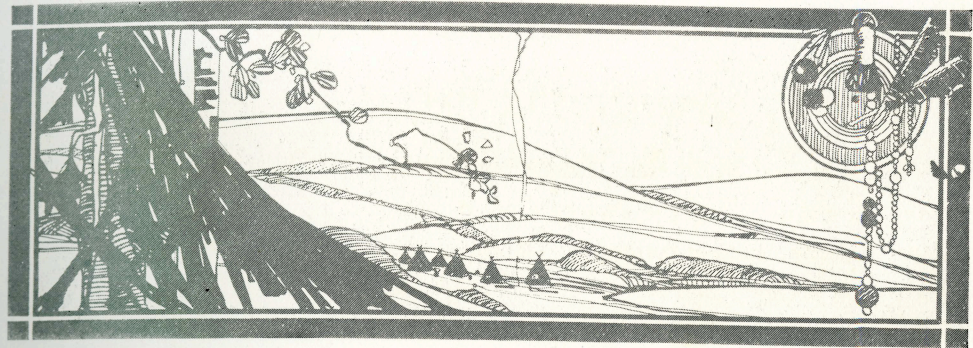


A Story of North Georgia

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The monuments and buildings shown in this book
are constructed of Georgia Marble



Yesterday, Today and Forever

IN the marble hills of Northern Georgia
Dwelt the tribe of Cherokees.
Here they hunted in the foothills
At the base of Blue Ridge Mountains.
Here they found the crystal boulders,
And they made them into vases;
Made them bowls, and ground their corn
With heavy pestles of this marble.
Here they ground their spears and arrows;
Then went forth to fight the Creeks.
Here they rounded out the markers,
When they played at "throw the pole."
Pretty pieces strung together
Were the pride of many squaws.
Crystal globes of many colors
Were the magic of the doctors
Who foretold the future matings
Of the maidens to the braves.
Crudely fashioned were their products;
Cruder were their tools to make them;

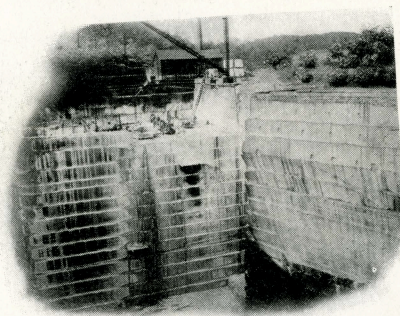




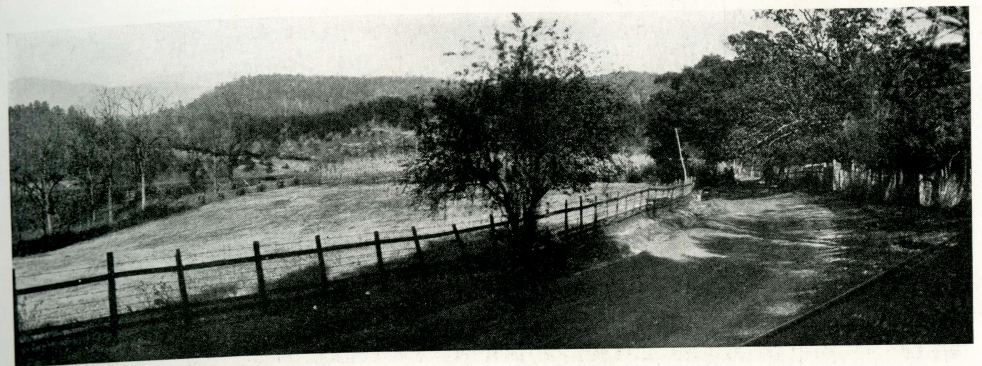
—but the coming of the white man was the real beginning of the work to follow, and a great industry now is founded where the early settlers first discovered the marble wealth hidden just beneath the soil in Longswamp Valley.

As they traded with each other, many were the quarrels between them. Many battles for possession spilt the blood of whites and red men. When a treaty was made between them, the Cherokee tribe was removed to the reservation in Indian Territory, and the lands that they had occupied were parceled out by lot to the citizens of Georgia.

Many miles in length is the belt of purest marble that came into final possession of the white race. Its depth has never yet been determined—below the floors of present quarries one to two hundred feet deep. The richness of its enormous resources is beyond conception or estimate—except that millions upon millions of cubic feet have been quarried from Pickens County alone.



When you look across a section of the marble country from the mountain top, you realize that here is enough material at hand to build all the monumental buildings in the United States. The quarries, from which the country's past supply of marble has been cut, look like rabbit holes here and there in the



valley below; yet each of these quarries would hold one of the large office buildings of New York or Chicago. Here there is as much marble available as will be required to supply the greatest demands of the future for generations to follow.

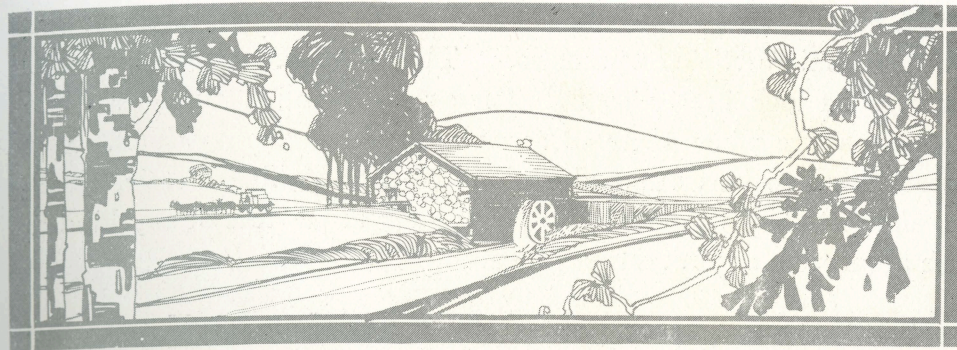
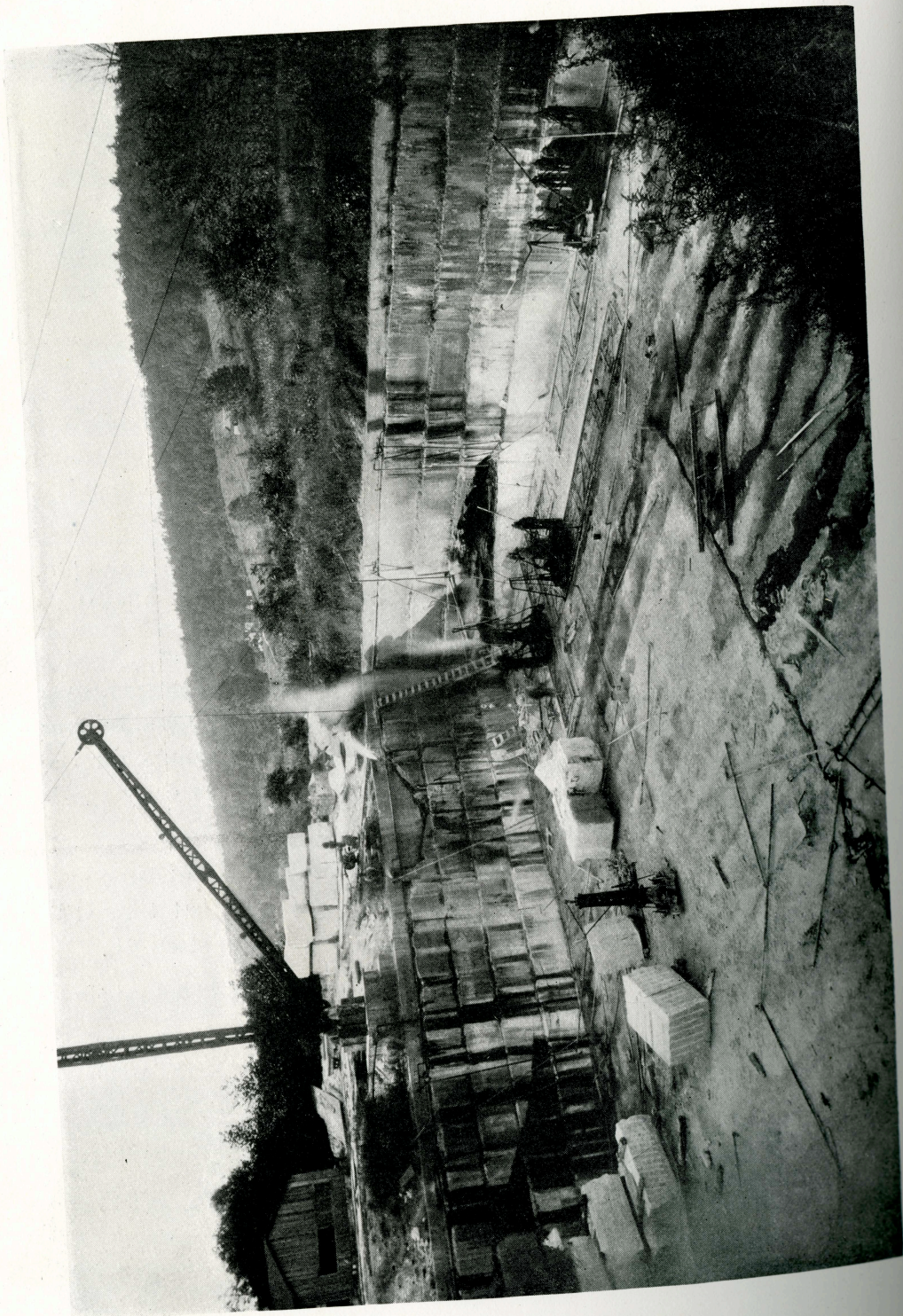
In the early days only the surface marble was taken from the hillsides. The work required in getting out the blocks and cutting them for tombstones was executed by hand.

These stones were loaded on ox carts and hauled to market, over a hundred miles of rough and steep roads through a mountainous country, and were then sold and shipped to distant points for the making of tombs and monuments, that stand today as early specimens of this now world-famous quarry region.

So perfectly have they withstood the wear and tear of time and the storms and seasons for generation after generation, that they still remain in full possession of all their original beauty and strength.

The great amount of manual labor that was required, before they were erected in church yards, made them so costly that only the wealthy were able to buy. Being of such great natural beauty, they were very highly prized even in the days before railroads were built—one wagon load having been hauled all the way to Philadelphia.

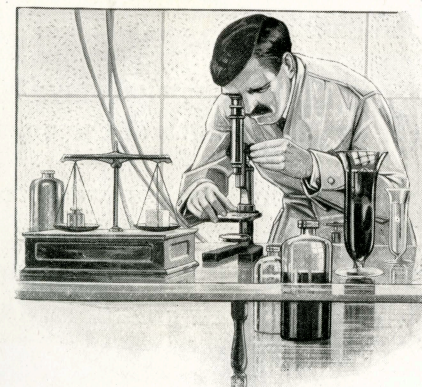




IN 1840, the first mill for sawing marble was erected near Tate, in North Georgia. It was a very primitive affair, but it had marble saws that were operated by water power. Later on a mill was erected that had a larger number of saws. With these increased facilities for production, an agent was employed to travel through the country and solicit orders for tombstones. This was before the coming into existence of the modern retail monumental shop. The agent sold a sufficient number of these tombstones to make a load, when a delivery wagon, drawn by six mules, was started out to deliver them to the respective customers as it traveled through the country.

In 1883, capitalists and scientists were attracted to this section of Georgia because of its unquestioned marble riches. They became interested in the development of the industry on a larger scale. A considerable amount of money was invested. Steam mills were erected, new quarries were opened, large and powerful modern machines were manufactured and installed to facilitate handling the marble in the quarries and mills. A main railroad line was built through the marble section and branch lines were built to the adjoining quarries.

Samples were examined and analyzed by the greatest of authorities in



the United States. Specimens of this marble were prepared on glass slides for microscopic examination. They were about one-thousandth part of an inch in thickness. They were examined under a microscope that magnified their surfaces 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° F. until their weight was constant. They were then placed in water at 60° F. for 24 hours. They were re-weighed 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 densest granites. That is why each rain washes clean the surface of Georgia Marble and does not permanently stain nor mar its beauty.

When stone is porous it will absorb moisture and dirt that causes the destruction and discoloring of the natural material. Freezing causes the moisture to powerfully expand, 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 decompose in any climate. Every absorption test shows that Georgia Marble is so constituted as to insure the utmost durability, beauty and strength.

With the knowledge of its enduring quality in mind, let us give the actual strength of the quarried marble.

Three-inch cubes were tested upon a United States Standard Reihle Testing Machine of 100,000 lbs. capacity. Two withstood 112,000 and 109,300 lbs. pressure respectively, without crushing— which is a much greater load than the machine should be allowed to

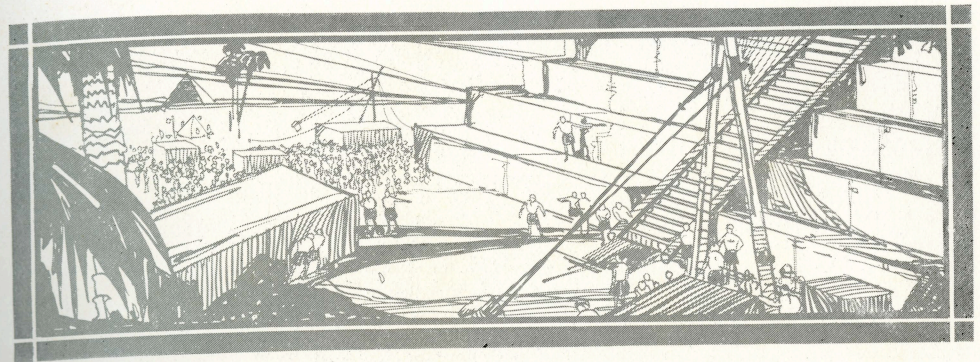
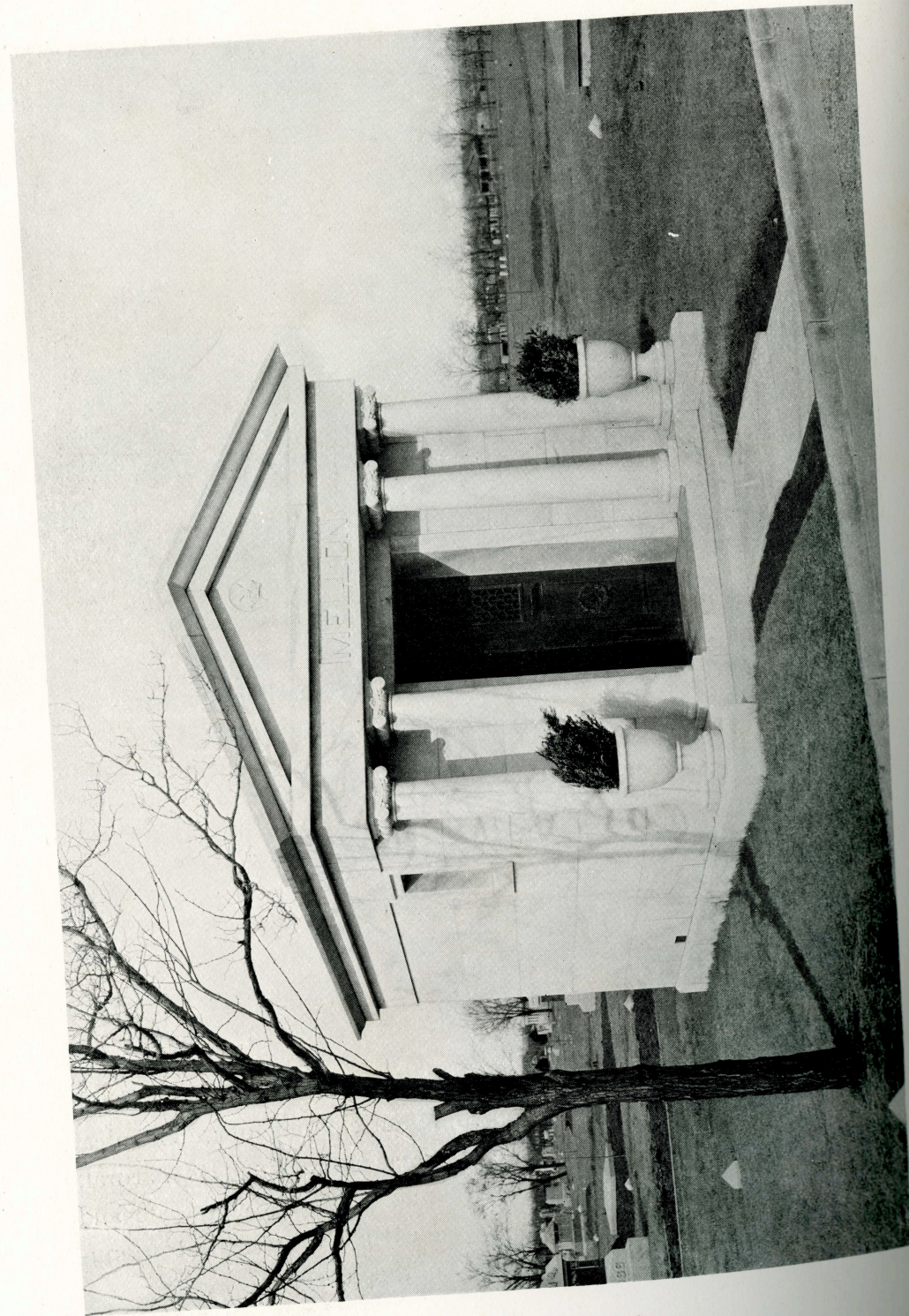


carry. The average crushing strength of the marble cubes was over 12,000 lbs. per square inch—almost 1,000 tons per square foot.

The comparative crushing tests of various kinds of Georgia Marbles are as follows:

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

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 from which to construct the heaviest monuments, elaborate mausoleums or large buildings.



THERE is no other building stone quarried from the earth's crust today 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 climatic change of the extreme temperatures, without deteriorating in any way; and the corners and edges of finished memorials will always remain perfect, sharp and clear.

In all the immense deposits of Crystal 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 Marble possesses the same durable qualities of the Parian Marble—that was used by the ancients in the building of their magnificent temples and palaces. After all the other material used in the construction had long since gone to decay, the stately and magnificent columns of marble remained perfect during centuries of continued service and withstood the severest tests for more than a thousand years.





It is reasonable to suppose that the wearing qualities of Georgia Marble will be proven equal to the most durable marble of the ancients—when the scientists of the future centuries have the opportunity of examining the monuments of the present century. The formation of Georgia Marble began during the same period as did the formation of the Parian Marble. It is now older and consequently harder than was the famous marble quarried by the ancients.

The marbles of the earth's crust were formed by the same agencies that have been continuously at work during all ages in the formation of different stones. The formation of Georgia Marble has taken thousands of years.

The early deposits of the debris of organisms, the remains of shells, the skeletons of animals, or some substance, held by the liquid elements and deposited in a solid state, have become compact and hardened stone by the heat and pressure of the earth's continual upheaval. Clear seas, once inhabited by innumerable lime-producing animals, became muddy seas, and horizontal beds of limestone-producing material were left. These deposits were many times repeated until they became hundreds of feet thick. During the processes of amalgamating and hardening this mass, the earth contracted with the gradual loss of its heat and these flat beds were warped into gigantic folds that form the valleys and ridges of the marble country, and were lifted far above the ocean's surface.

So great a period of time has been consumed in the process of formation, and so great the amalgamation by the effects of the heat and pressure from the earth, that we find in Georgia Marble a solid mass nearly all composed of one ingredient, carbonate of lime, which accounts for its great durability and wearing qualities. The Parian Marble was nearly all carbonate of lime, of crystalline formation and translucent. The Georgia Marble is all of the same uniform texture, is 98 per cent carbonate of lime, is of brilliant crystalline structure and is entirely free from any foreign or hurtful ingredient.

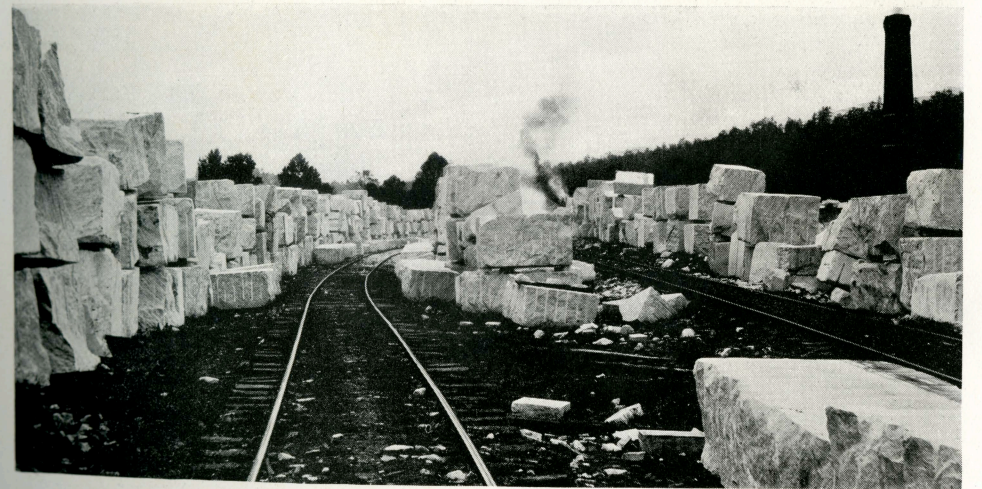
The small percentage of graphite and other minute particles gives Georgia Marble its many beautiful shades and colorings. They are



many times reflected through the crystalline structure by the multitude of sparkling facets as the light penetrates into the marble and suffers reflection at the surface of the deeper-lying crystals.

Graphite, black in color, produces the varying shades of grey; and each transparent color, that contributes to the beautiful lustre of the polished face of Georgia Marble, is produced by a tiny grain that has for ages been a part of its construction. They are variously distributed and their reflected colors give an almost endless variety of shades and tones in the markings of the different marbles.

Georgia Marble is unsurpassed by any known material produced for monumental and building purposes.



You will see the huge blocks piled along either side of the railroad as you travel through the marble country. Here are the greys and whites, some uniformly pure white or grey, and others marked with delicate veinings that are the work of the Designer who created them. Yet with all the varying colors and shades, the different blocks are classed, according to established standards of texture and color, into what are generally known as Kennesaw or White, Silver Grey, Cherokee, Creole and Mezzotint.

Kennesaw Marble has the smallest percentage of color particles. It is nearest white in color. It is a multitude of transparent crystals



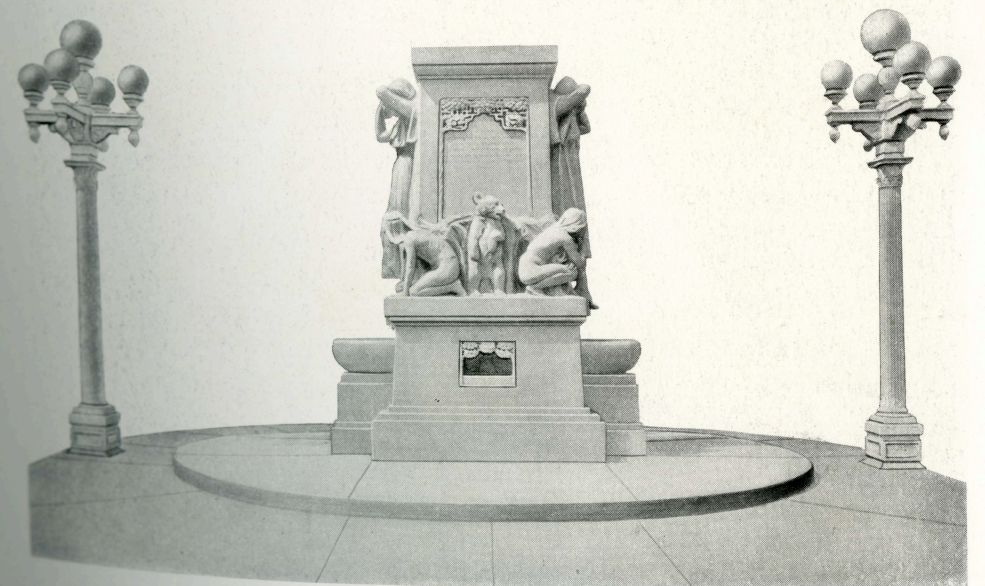
of calcium carbonate that reflects and multiplies the few particles of white opaque magnesium carbonate that are found throughout the entire construction.

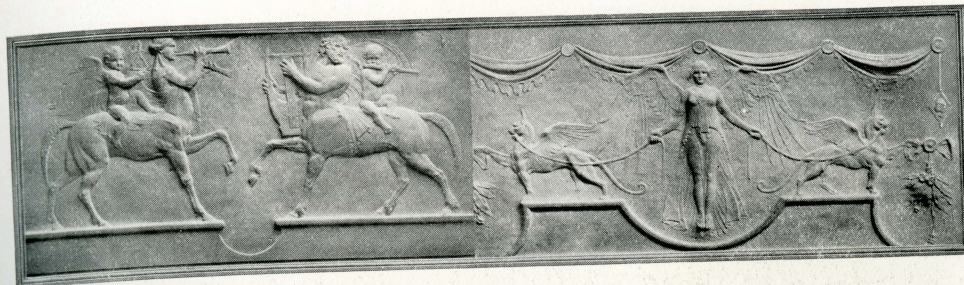
Silver Grey has the color particles so evenly distributed as to produce uniform color. In this marble, the proportion of graphite is sufficient to produce grey shades, variously toned by the slightest of additional color.

Cherokee has the color particles distributed in such manner as to produce waves and clouds in delicate design of white and grey, on back-grounds of intermediate tones.

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 back-ground. The combination makes a most attractive appearance. The design is clear and sharp in the polished surfaces and is beautifully toned in the rough faces.

Mezzotint is a combination of dark designs on a grey back-ground. The grey tone that forms the larger proportion of the markings, has graphite and a minor proportion of other color particles evenly distributed. The dark markings, where graphite is more prominent, cover less surface than in the Creole and evenly balance the tones. All of the colorings are very beautiful as seen in the finished surfaces.



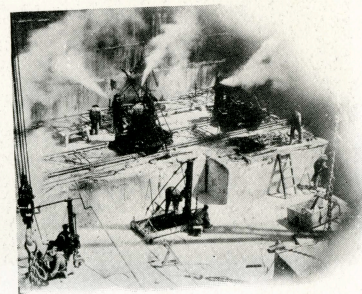


THE quarrying of Georgia Marble requires the patient and persistent efforts of man and machinery. There is no such thing as blasting, or splitting loose—for Georgia Marble, in its natural bed and wherever it is found in finished building form, is a massive unit of solid and compact material.

It cannot be removed from the earth in large areas, or wrested from its bed with one operation, to furnish material for the construction of a complete building.

As each single block of Georgia Marble is being quarried, a steam channeling machine travels back and forth over a steel rail track and cuts a narrow channel through the solid marble bed. The cutting tool rapidly delivers the strokes with great force as the machine moves slowly forward, and the cuttings are removed with a stream of water that flows into the channel from a hose at one end and washes out the pulverized marble waste.

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 cuttings, the block can be sufficiently raised to permit a heavy chain to be fastened around it.

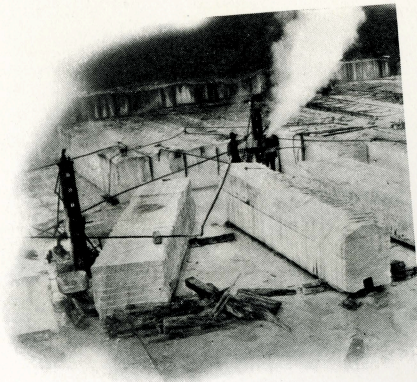




One after another, blocks are cut out on the same level, working towards the walls of the quarry. Another opening is then made in the floor where the work will begin on the next level. The quarries go down to great depths, as the marble is cut from each floor, four to five feet lower than the preceding floor.

While the work is slow and tedious in the quarry, the marble blocks are far from their finished form, and a great investment is represented in the mills that deliver their products to the dealers throughout the country.

The blocks, as cut from the quarry, are raised to the surface by a huge steam derrick, and loaded on flat cars, and hauled to the storage yards. Large locomotives operate over the tracks that traverse every section of storage yards and mill yards, and enormous traveling cranes handle the marble in the mill yards and through the mills as it is being sawed and finished.



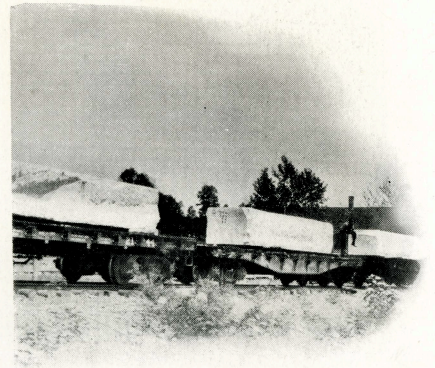
Acres of marble surround the mills. Here are huge blocks weighing several tons—just as they were taken from one of the quarries. Here are sawed blocks and slabs of every size, ready to be selected for the finished product.



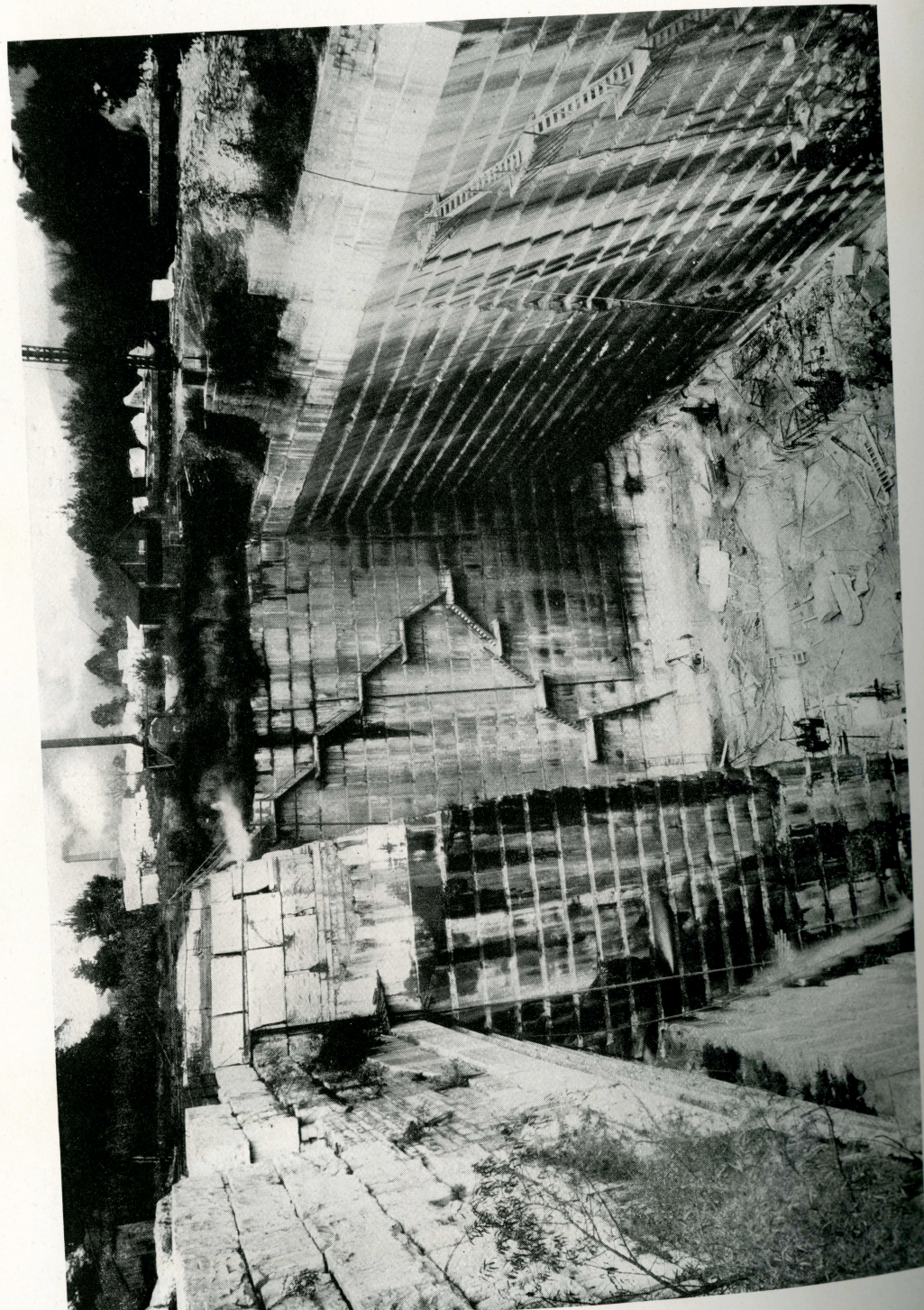
There is so much marble, in various sizes and shapes, that you imagine a country of snow-covered hills and valleys in which the perpetual verdant foliage, red soil and Georgia sunshine play havoc in phenomenal contrast.

In the finishing mills, 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 a block of marble is sawed through in one direction, to divide it into several large slabs. Various are the sizes, shapes and forms into which the huge blocks are sawed and cut and trimmed before they are smoothed and polished, or finished in the many different designs.

Monuments or mausoleums are designed by talented artists, and their detailed drawings are carefully followed by the chiseling artisans who carve the blocks. Thousands of expert workmen are employed by this industry. Many are the sons and grandsons of the men who lived and worked in this marble country during the period when it was first settled by the white race.

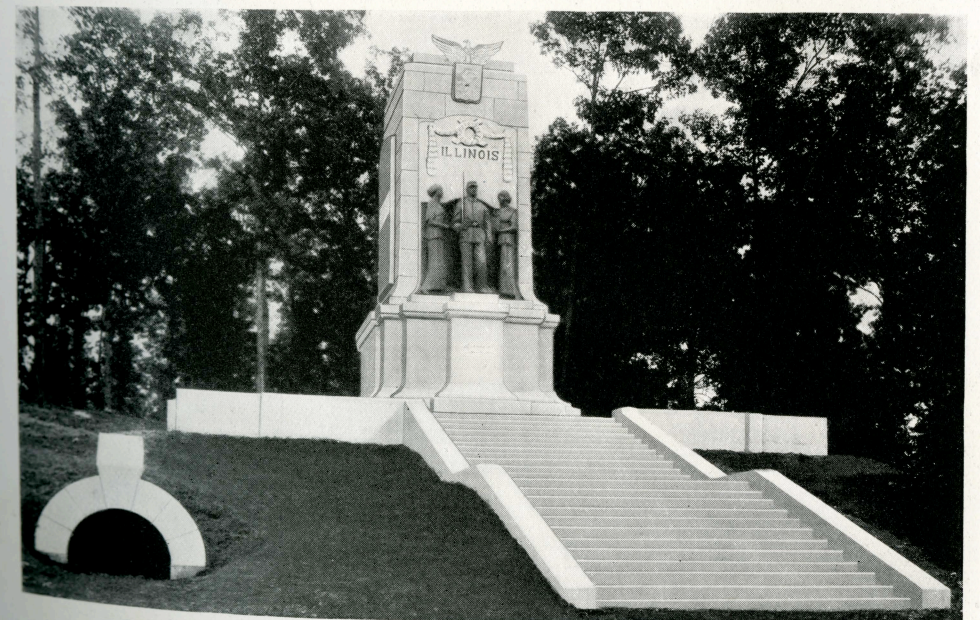


The character of the work requires skilled labor in every process from quar-



rying to the ornamental chiseling of beautiful monuments and mausoleums. The community about these marble quarries represents and reflects in its morals and Christian Religion, a personification of the purity of its geographical formation. The surrounding country is very productive agriculturally, and the people are prosperous. Towns and cities are quiet—but ideal for residence. Progress is not at all backward in bringing the conveniences and comforts of the present day, without establishing the vice and degenerating influences which have been found to exist in some quarrying or mining regions.

Every process in the quarry and mill is expensive, because of the natural formation of Georgia Marble and for this reason, less costly materials are often used in forms of inferior construction where durability, strength and lasting beauty are not of permanent consideration.





Georgia Marble is the ideal building material of this generation. The thousands of monuments and mausoleums—the exteriors and interiors of hundreds of public buildings and edifices of individuals and corporations—all retain their original beauty today—as sound, substantial and perfect as they were the day Georgia Marble was endorsed and selected because of its superiority of material and workmanship.

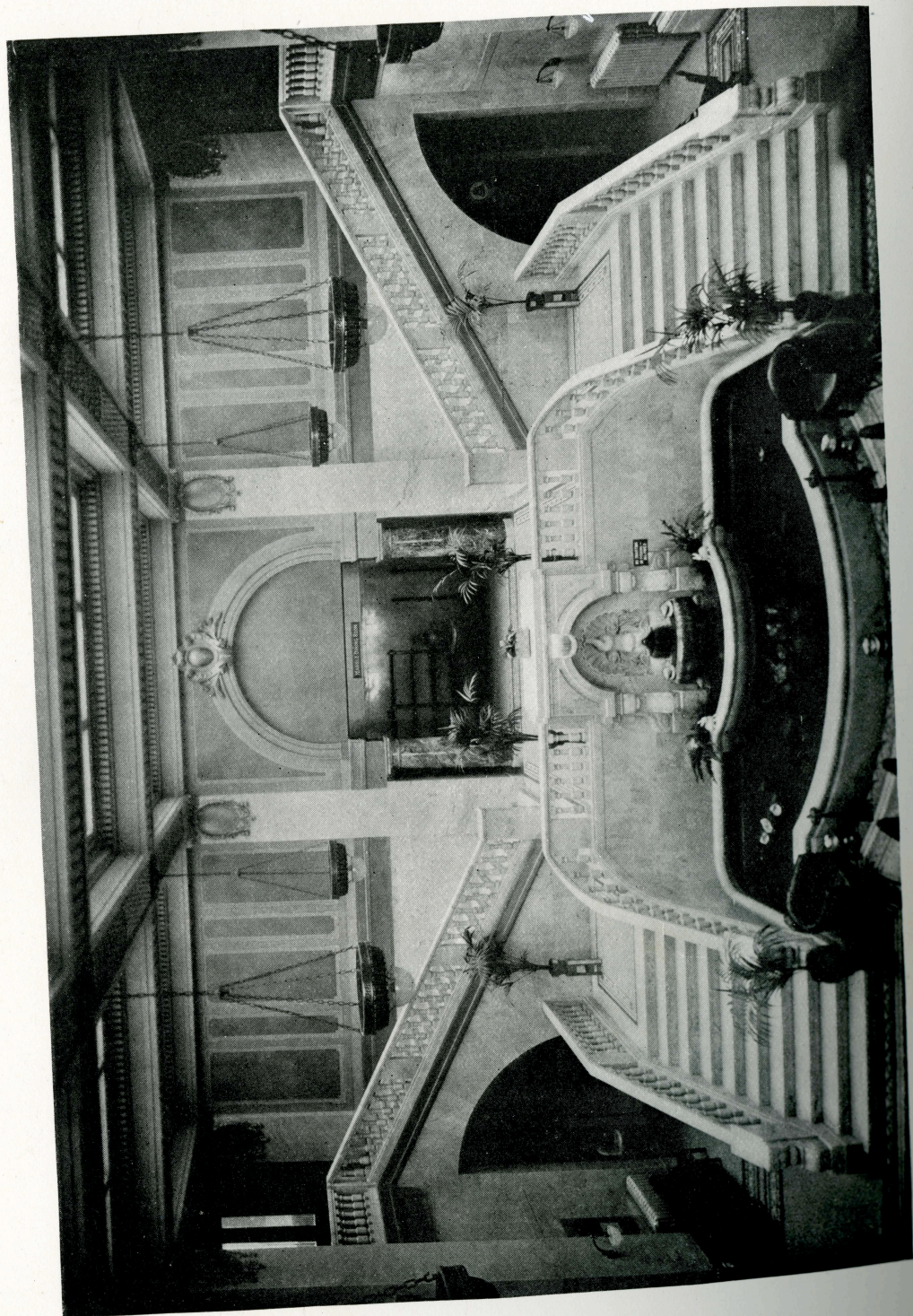
In the earliest days of Bible History, marble was considered a precious stone that was handled by the dealers in gold and silver, and beautiful vessels of marble, onyx and sapphire competed with vessels made of ivory, wood, brass and iron. The introduction of marble as a building material was considered in those days, as an extravagant taste for beautiful and costly stones. Courts were hung with costly draperies that were fastened with linen and purple cords to silver rings in the marble columns. Pavements of red, blue, white and black marble were used to distinguish the courts of special honor. Solomon's estimate is quoted in his Song to his Beloved,

“His legs are as pillars of marble
Set upon sockets of fine gold.”

Chapter V, Verse 15.

He refers to marble as “a costly stone sawed with saws”—which was evidently the same method of sawing marble that has been used throughout all the centuries. Fifteen and eighteen foot blocks were used in the foundation of the Tabernacle. Sapphire and onyx and all manner of precious stones were also used as various building materials—but always “marble stones in abundance.”

At the beginning of the Christian Era, there were hundreds of the beautiful Parian marbles standing in regal splendor as well as many monuments, magnificent tombs and places of worship. These exemplified its qualifications to the extent of influencing Herod to construct a greater temple entirely of marble.

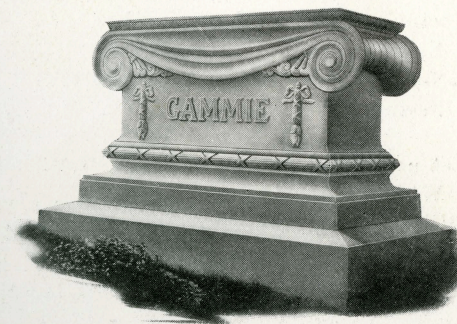


There were always different kinds of marbles, as there are today. Some temples were constructed by the Greeks of softer marble because it was easier to carve — but these fell in ruins, because this material would not endure the elements for any length of time.

The sculptors of today have used Georgia Marble extensively because its translucency enables them to get a variety of lights and shadows that are impossible to secure in other materials, and its known durable qualities will preserve their work for the admiration of future generations.

The authoritative tests, the story of formation, the expensive process of quarry and mill work, the acquaintance with the industry and its environment, the examples that stand on all sides of you and cannot be refuted or harmed by any influence, the great and ever-increasing demand for this paramount material—these form the greatest volume of evidence that can be put into words to convince you that, when you want natural beauty and enduring strength combined with beautiful designs and excellent workmanship, you have the unsurpassed qualifications of Georgia Marble in mind.

Let your remembrance be perpetual. A monument of Georgia Marble is a lasting remembrance of respect and love for one who has passed away. It came with creation, endured through all ages, and will live long after we, our children and their children have joined those who have departed.



A Psalm of Life.

Tell me not in mournful numbers,
"Life is but an empty dream!"
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem.

Life is real! life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal.
"Dust thou art, to dust returnest,"
Was not spoken of the soul.

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is our destined end or way;
But to act, that each tomorrow
Finds us farther than today.

Art is long, and Time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of Life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!

Trust no future, howe'er pleasant!
Let the dead Past bury its dead!
Act—act in the living Present!
Heart within, and God o'erhead!

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.

Footprints, that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, shall take heart again.

Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.

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