Arkansas has big marble outcrop

Stone extends for 3,500
Miles along South Flank
of Ozark Uplift

Practically undeveloped at present, the marble beds of southern Arkansas, located along the southern flank of the Ozark uplift, run northward into southwestern Missouri and extend into Missouri. The outcrop is more than 100 miles wide.

The marble is known at the St. Clair, Leash, and St. Joe quarries, near the city of Jacksonville, and at One Rock, near the city of Elsberry. Both types have a high degree of purity, and the marble at One Rock is used extensively for building stone, Arkansas marble, of which it is the principal source. It is a United States quarrier, as stated above.

Valuable for Building.

In addition to the high-grade strength of Arkansas marble, it possesses a high purity, low absorptivity, and fill all about the physical requirements for the highest grades of building materials. It is used in the United States for the construction of monuments, memorials, and other public buildings.

Arkansas limestone is available in the United States and has been used extensively for the construction of buildings, monuments, and other public works.

LIME INDUSTRY CLOSE BY

One of the most interesting features of the area is the concentration of lime and marble industries in the vicinity. The lime industry is close by, and the marble industry is also close by.

By Fletcher Chinnall.

The marble industry is close by, and the lime industry is also close by. The marble is used extensively for the construction of buildings, monuments, and other public works.

Arkansas Marble and Tile Co., is a growing concern.

The Arkansas Marble and Tile Co., established in 1925, is a growing concern. It has been active in the production of marble and tile for buildings and monuments in Arkansas. The company has expanded its operations and has been successful in the production of high-quality marble and tile.

Southwestern Marble & Tile Co.

Two Plants Near Batesville.

George T. Wren, superintendent of the plant, is about five miles from Batesville on a spur track of the St. Joe Railroad. The company has two plants near Batesville.

The business which the Southwestern Marble and Tile Company has enjoyed during the past several years is not alone traceable to its materials, but also to the service the firm renders, plus its workmanship. We have enjoyed a wonderful business, and have handled more business from other states than usual," said R. E. Overman, president of the company.

A marble quarry is in operation near Batesville, and a marble plant is also in operation. The marble plant is used to produce marble for the construction of buildings, monuments, and other public works.

Quarry Company Will Install New Plant Soon.

Special From Little Rock.

The new plant, which will be located in the same section as the present plant, will be equipped with modern machinery and will be capable of producing large quantities of marble and tile.

Arkansas Marble to Be Used in Tulsa University Building.

Special to the Gazette.

PITTSBURG, Mo., May 27—(Special)—The Southwestern Marble and Tile Company, which is operating a marble and tile plant near Batesville, has been awarded a contract for the construction of a new building for the Tulsa University. The construction of the building will begin immediately, and it is expected to be completed within a year.

The building will be used as a university building and will be equipped with modern machinery and will be capable of producing large quantities of marble and tile.

The company has been active in the production of marble and tile for buildings and monuments in Arkansas. The company has expanded its operations and has been successful in the production of high-quality marble and tile.
The block of pure marble pictured, is one of an entire ton that was taken out of a quarry in the United States. It was quarried by the Bataveville Marble Company of Galion and contains 600 cubic feet, 100 long, 70 wide, and 4 feet thick.

The marble, deposit, which terminates in a bluff, forming the White River division of the Missouri Pacific, was opened to a quarry because of its peculiar natural beauty. As a chandelier, a mantel support, a fireplace, a sculpture, a statuette, it was in all operations, a considerable amount of initial expense in shaping the quarry was necessary. Wire saws have been successfully used in cutting smaller blocks after they had been quarried, and Mr. Wolcott tried this method of cutting.

As a new departure in quarry methods in Arkansas has worked without a hitch. Whether it could be applied on all quarry problems will depend on the tests put to it. But the work will mean the saving of considerable labor and will cut down the cost of the block as deep, or a little deeper, than was the case in the old quarry.

The author of the article says that the new method is a great improvement over the old method, and that it will save a great deal of time and labor. The new method is a great improvement over the old method, and that it will save a great deal of time and labor.

The large block that is being cut naturally determines the cutting method. On a block 20 feet long, the wire penetrates the stone at a rate of about 600 feet per hour. Cutting larger blocks the speed is increased.

Comparative costs between the wire and the old methods are not entirely in favor of the former, when calculated on a per pound basis. The installation cost is small and the installation costs are not fully considered. One would very likely imagine that the wire would be more expensive, but the cost of doing the work is not included. The work is done more accurately and efficiently.

It would be interesting to compare the cost of cutting wire and the old method of cutting stone. The new method of cutting stone is a great improvement over the old method, and it will save a great deal of time and labor.

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Developing the Stone and Marble of North Arkansas

INVESTMENT of approximately $750,000 for plant equipment, etc., to develop stone and marble deposits in the upper White River valley in North Arkansas, during the past three years, has given the industry a new significance in the state. Probably no other section of the United States offers such a wide variety of commercial stone. Principal varieties are limestone, marble, cement stone, sandstone, and phosphate rock. Products now being manufactured from these stones include: Cut and uncut building stone, polished marble for exterior and interior building purposes, monuments, marble, glass sand for glass making, sand for many other purposes, lamp and hydrated lime for structural and chemical uses, crushed limestone for railway track ballast, rip rap, and ground limestone for fertilizer purposes. Phosphate and lime stone are available for fertilizer purposes in the territory. Phosphate rock occurs in large deposits on and adjacent to Lafferty Creek in Independence County. It is also present in other counties in both high and low grades; the latter are practically inexhaustible, as in the limestone which occur in some instances in strata 200 to 300 feet thick. Marbles in the White River country are highly crystallized limestones, principal varieties being the St. Joe, St. Clair, Boone, Inez, black marble, cave marble or onyx. The St. Joe marble is in slabs and golden veins; the Boone in gray, buff, and variegated; the Inez in slabs and mottled, and the black in a true black veined which in color and texture compares favorably with imported Belgian marble. The cave marble or onyx is found in caves and in a secondary deposit from adjacent limestone beds.

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Surfacing Blocks With Stone Plane

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Engineer Inspects Arkansas Marble

Mr. Collier Says No Decision on Batesville Stone Has Been Made

9-2-31

William Neville Collier, district engineer for the United States Treasury Department, division of public buildings, with headquarters in Kansas City, arrived in Little Rock yesterday afternoon after having inspected the marble deposit at Batesville earlier yesterday. Mr. Collier said no recommendation had been made regarding use of the marble in the new $1,000,000 federal building. He probably will remain in Little Rock today to inspect equipment and preparations for construction at the site of the new building. Mr. Collier said he did not know who would be assigned as supervisor of construction work or when the supervisor would arrive. It is expected that the Treasury Department's representative will arrive before the close of the week.

Construction work was begun yesterday morning when the Hewett Contracting Company of Little Rock, subcontractors for the project, put a steam shovel and crew of men to work clearing the site. Work will be pushed as rapidly as possible, as the contract calls for completion of the building within 300 calendar days from date of the awarding of the contract, which was made by the Treasury Department to the company last month.

TYPE OF MARBLE NOT AGREED UPON

Whether Batesville Stone Will Be Used Here Under-termined

9-2-31

The question of the type of marble to be used in the construction of the new federal building here will be decided following the return to Washington of W. N. Collier of Batesville, Arkansas, district engineer for the Treasury Department.

Mr. Collier spent two or three days last week in Little Rock and Batesville talking with architects and engineers of the Treasury Department.

George Foranworth, representing the construction firm, pointed out that while the specifications for the building stipulated that the stone be cut from a particular quarry, the architect felt that any similar stone would be acceptable, and that he had not intended to specify the particular marble deposit at Batesville.

The decision thus still rests with the Treasury Department.

Arkansas marble and building stone quarries are located in western and northeastern parts of the state. A new marble deposit has been found in the Joplin marble belt, which is in the same geological formation as the Arkansas deposits.

Batesville Stone for a New Jersey Courthouse

The order received by the Batesville marble quarries for 60 cars of Batesville stone, to be used in a $3,000,000 courthouse at Mount Vernon, N. J., will enable this Arkansas company to reach the height of its season in a few weeks. Construction at Hackensack, N. J., will begin this week and will go on to completion by October 1st when the marble deposit is shut down for the winter.

The marble used for the courthouse will be of the highest grade, and is the same variety of stone that is used in the state capitol.

Batesville is to be used in the construction of a new courthouse for the county of New Jersey. The county is located on the shore of the Passaic river, and is bounded on the north by the Hackensack river. The town of New Jersey, the county seat, is situated on the banks of the Hackensack river, and is one of the most important towns in the state.

The town has a population of about 5,000, and is a center of trade and commerce.

CONFER ON FEDERAL BUILDING MATERIAL

Officials to Decide Soon as to Using Batesville Marble in New Postoffice.

From the Gazette's Correspondent

Washington, Sept. 9-A decision whether Batesville marble will be used in the construction of the new federal building at Little Rock will be made very soon, according to the reports from the Treasury Department. The marble is to be used in the new postoffice building at Little Rock.

Arkansas Marble and Building Stone Company have supplied the marble for the postoffice building, and the company is confident that the marble will be used because it is the only marble that has been selected for the building.

More fine marble for Batesville to Quarry

For a time after the contract was awarded, there seemed to be some doubt whether the Arkansas stone would be used in the construction of the new federal building at Little Rock. But this doubt has been removed, according to the report from the Treasury Department, and the stone will be used.

A few weeks ago, the Bureau of the Census announced that the marble deposit at Batesville was the only one in the United States that had been selected for the building.

The stone was selected from a variety of stones, including granite, limestone, and marble, which were sent to the Treasury Department for examination.

The decision was arrived at after careful consideration of the quality and characteristics of the various stones submitted.

The stone selected is a fine-grained, white marble, with a smooth, even texture and a uniform, white color.

The stone is to be quarried for the postoffice building at Batesville, and the company is confident that the stone will be of the highest quality and will be suitable for the building.

The company has been in operation for many years, and has a long record of producing high-quality marble.

The company is located in the heart of the marble district, and has access to the finest marble deposits in the state.

The company is proud of its reputation for producing fine marble, and is confident that the stone selected for the postoffice building will be a credit to the company and to the state.

The stone is to be quarried and processed for the postoffice building, and the company is confident that the work will be done in a timely and efficient manner.

The stone is to be delivered to the postoffice building in the near future, and the company is confident that the stone will be in place and ready for use when the building is completed.

The company is grateful for the opportunity to supply the stone for the postoffice building, and is proud to be a part of the history of the United States government.
LITTLE ROCK FIRM TO SUPPLY STONE

Marble for New Federal Building to Be Quarried at Batesville

Contract for the marble and slate which will be used in the construction of the new federal building in Little Rock was awarded yesterday to Batesville Marble and The Company of Little Rock, the firm of H. J. K. Ackerman, New Orleans, general contractors.

Use of Batesville marble is specified in the contract which totals between $44,000 and $45,000. George F. Parow, resident director of construction, announced.

Carl E. Heizman, president of the Arkansas Marble Company, yesterday said that the marble will be quarried at Batesville and brought to Little Rock where it will be cut and finished for use in the building.

"Rock labor will be used in all work on the building," said Heizman. "The stone will be hauled from the quarry to the building site and elemental in the city."

"The work on the building will be begun and will be continued until all excavation and foundation work is completed," he continued. "The necessary forms, for use in pouring concrete, has already started and is rapidly as soon as excavation allows the necessary work to be started."

"The installation for pouring concrete foundations and footings begins immediately." ""The stone is being quarried in two places," he said. "We have two separate quarries in operation. One is the quarry at Batesville and the other at Little Rock. The stone will be cut and finished at the quarry and then taken to Little Rock where it will be installed in the building.""

"The stone is being quarried in two places," he said. "We have two separate quarries in operation. One is the quarry at Batesville and the other at Little Rock. The stone will be cut and finished at the quarry and then taken to Little Rock where it will be installed in the building.""

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The Onyx Artisan

By Tom Shias.
The caves in northwest Arkansas have attracted wide-world attention but L. P. (Louis) Weber of Eureka Springs, probably is more interested in them than any one else, for they supply him with the raw material for his business. Weber manufactures onyx jewelry. His plant is the only one in Arkansas and probably the only one in the South or West. He started his craft as a boy, by making onyx wine glasses, and then drilled the tops of old railroad sills in order to sell them for one dollar. His plant is operated by hand and foot power. Like an expert craftsman in copper and gold, each piece he turns out has its own individuality. He takes great pride in his work.

The first plant in Eureka Springs was installed by Richard Wilson in 1856, but he did not make a success of it. Weber took up the work and has been in the business in Eureka Springs ever since. The principal articles he manufactures are chess sets, chess pieces, playing cards, puff boxes, paper weights, and other novelties. Louis can pick up a piece of onyx and name the cave from which it came. To Louis it is a gem stone and he has an eye for its beauty. Like some of the things he has created and sold, he will be the conclusion that there is romance in onyx.

Every cave in the Arkansas Ozarks contains onyx. Louis could count into most any hole in the hills and get enough material to last him a decade. But any stone called onyx does not fit into his scheme, because he picks and chooses with care. Its value to him lies in its color, its crystalline, and hardness, and he can show you a specimen. He has that thin allable, that, when held to the light, look like slices of Cataramon. Other specimens look like they came from a flower bed instead of a cave.

Onyx is crystalline tumbled and some of it is almost as clear as glass. It is formed by water in confined spaces underground. The water contains lime and when it collects in a pocket, or percolates through the ground slowly, discharging in droplets to the roof of the cave, the lime is deposited as a solid. This solid is onyx. It is most commonly formed in the shape of stalactites and stalagmites. The stalac-
tites are formed on the roof of the cave, at times where the water percolates through slowly, and the stalagmites on the floor, where the water strikes as it drops to the floor.

The beautiful colors are given onyx by other mineral matter in the water besides lime. Iron gives it red; copper the green, cadmium all shades of yellow; mica the blues and greens, and arsenic the pale tan. A combination of these minerals gives a variegated and cloudy effect.

Onyx is too soft or its texture too coarse for art work. The harder grades are required for jewelry, and art novelties.

During the last 40 years Louis has been in 117 caves in search of material for his work. There is not a known cave in several remotes he has not explored and many others are known to him.

Batesville Marble to Be Used For Texarkana Building.

Special to the Gazette. T - J. 2 - 3.

Texarkana, Sept. 27 - It was announced yesterday that the material for the building of the new federal building in Texarkana will be Batesville marble, as provided in the original contract. The contractor is authorized to substitute Arkansas marble, but this has been refused by the Treasury Department, in response to protest filed by Senator Shepherd for the local Chil.

REPORT ON BLACK MARBLES PRINTED.

Submitted to Governor Parrell by State Geologist Branner.

"Black Marbles of Northern Arkansas" is the title of a geological and economic report which has been submitted to Governor Parrell yesterday by George C. Branner, state geologist. Part of the report was prepared by E. R. Beverley, who has done extensive geological surveys work in the state. The report will be of much interest to marble manufacturers and others in Arkansas.

The black marble occurs in flat-topped tears in the bed rock of Eureka Springs and Fort Smith. The deposits are on both sides of the White River between Compton and Independence counties. The marble is richly colored and extends through Independence, Marion, Boone and Newton counties.

Only Black Marbles in U. S.

It is pointed out that the Arkansan black marbles are the only true black marbles known in the United States and, with the exception of the Arkansas stone, all the true black marble utilized in this country is imported from Belgium. As the Arkansas product has a price advantage over the Belgian marbles, it is highly probable that the Arkansas black marble industry will develop into an important one. It is also pointed out that the report says there appears to be a market for about 500,000 tons of Arkansas black marble annually between the Appalachian and the Rocky Mountains and this is the most favorable market for Arkansas black marble.

The Block of Marble of Arkansas—One Way to End Hard Times.

BY GEORGE MORELAND. T - J. 2 - 3.

Since earliest days in man's civilization marble has played an important part in its advancement. It has been used—probably was first used—by sculptors to give to the world some of our masterpieces of art. It is also used for both exterior and interior decorations in the architecture of today.

Most marbles are of a variegated color, some are white, such as the famous Carrera marble of Italy, some are black, as the famous Statuary marble of America, others are black, and these last named are indeed the recent examples of many varieties of marble.

It is not generally known that Arkansas produces an excellent quality of the rare black marble, the only state in the American union that produces black marble in commercial quantities.

The Arkansas Geological Survey has submitted to Dr. George C. Branner, state geologist, a valuable black marble, which will add materially to the knowledge of this interesting subject.

This circular, entitled, "Black Marble of Northern Arkansas," by Bryan Parks and E. R. Beverley, with economic section by E. R. Beverley, has just made its appearance and is available for review and consideration by the Arkansas Geological Survey by those interested.

This valuable book describes the geology, distribution, and characteristics of the Arkansas black marbles. It discusses both commercially and profitably the factors of international and national economic trends and the influence of international and national economic trends, and makes recommendations for the development of the Arkansas marble industry.

Three Black Marble Quarries Opened Near Leslie.

Special to the Gazette. T - J. 2 - 3.

Leslie, Jan. 14-The Bond Marble and Tile Company of Oklahoma City has started to open up a new quarry of black marble on the farm of J. A. Hollis, one mile north of Leslie.

N. B. Anderson of Kansas City has opened another black marble quarry on the farm of J. A. Hollis.

Robinson, a black marble quarry on land owned by Tom Hulley, east of Leslie, and has opened a new mill here for crushing black marble which will be used in making floors.

Black Marble Quarry Near Mountain View in Operation.

Special to the Gazette. Mountain View, March 3-Black marble has been shipped to Leadore, Idaho, from the company's new marble quarry, three miles west of Mountain View, in order to make marble blocks for a government contract. The marble will be used in the erection of a postoffice building in Nevada, and will be made from Sylva, on the White River, division of the Missouri Pacific railroad.

Black Marble Quarry at Leslie To Be Operated.

Special to the Gazette. Leslie, April 23-Black marble has been shipped to Leadore, Idaho, from the company's new marble quarry, three miles west of Mountain View, in order to make marble blocks for a government contract. The marble will be used in the erection of a postoffice building in Nevada, and will be made from Sylva, on the White River, division of the Missouri Pacific railroad.

Marble Company RESUMES WORK AT LEESVILLE.

Special to the Gazette. Leslie, Sept. 19-Bond Marble, president and general manager of the Bond Marble and Tile Company of Oklahoma City, who has had the J. D. Hill farm leased for the past two years and who has quarried and shipped several cars of black marble, is installing new machinery on the Hill farm, one and one-half miles northeast of town, and will resume operations on a larger scale than formerly.

He will employ about 15 men and will begin shipment of marble soon. It is believed that he will employ 25 men when he gets other machinery installed. The black marble quarries here are of a fine quality.
Black Marble Deposits

An Ornamental Stone Now Found in Three Counties in North Arkansas May Lead to Competition With Belgium in Furnishing Wainscoting, Floors and Mosaics in the United States.

By TOM SHIRAS

May 10, 1935

It is probable that within a few years quartzite in Independence, St. Clair and Searcy counties will be furnishing most of the black marble used in the United States. Until a few years ago most of it was imported from Belgium, and is known to be of a kind called "Belgium Black." It is prized for the regularity and freedom from impurities of its black marble. Black marble is used in commercial houses, and is marketed in commercial blocks, and in crushed form. It is used in laying terrazzo floors.

Prospectors found plenty of grief in their search for black marble. Some thought they had fine, commercial deposits, but when the blocks were sawed and polished they showed fine, white chalcedony. Others found deposits, but these were in boulder form and the boulders were too small to cut into commercial blocks. Many prospectors abandoned their efforts because of lack of money or because they did not find deposits that could be worked profitably.

But George Shashaty, head of the Batesville Black Marble Company, and the first prospector in the field, persisted and, finally found a deposit that could be operated commercially. Most of the black marble now shipped from the state is shipped by this company.

Several textures and grades of black marble are found in North Arkansas, that compare favorably with "Belgium Black." Some take a pale, washable, blackish glass, while others have a dull finish.

In the Independence County field, prospectors have found a new black marble, which they call "fossil black." It lies above the regular black marble lodes and contains tiny fossils known as crinoids, which are small crystallized fishbacks. When polished the tiny fossils show white on a dead black background, making a very desirable ornamental marble.

Black marble has been found in commercial deposits between Batesville and Locust Grove, and adjacent to Oil Troug, in Independence County. Near Mountain View, in Stone County, and at Little Rock, in Searcy County. The lodes in some places, found in place, have a thickness of approximately 30 feet.

All marbles get their color from mineral stains and black marble is no exception. The best grade is a hard, fine-grained limestone, with about the same texture as a marble stone. Originally it was overlaid with oil shale, and ages ago was probably submerged in an oil or asphalt pool. Gradually this oil or asphalt seeped into the limestone now known as black marble and gave it its color. Later it crystallized into marble, the whole process taking millions of years.

An apt illustration of this color theory is found near Locust Grove, in Independence County. A part of the old oil shale bed still overlies a part of the marble ledge. A fresh broken piece of this shale still carries a strong odor of crude oil. The color theory is also borne out by large bodies of oil shale in Stone County, near Mountain View, which run 26 gallons of crude oil to the ton. Whether this oil, which has no doubt at one time formed an oil pool around this shale and limestone, has escaped by evaporation or by underground movement, is a mystery many oil men who have visited this section would like to solve.

The use of black marble terrazzo for laying fine floors gives a wider market to the Arkansas product. In this form, however, it must pass through a manufacturing process. The stone is scraped free of all dirt and is then passed through a grinder, which reduces it to the size of a walnut up to about the size of an ordinary hen egg. After the crushing process it passes through screens which take all of the dirt and dust out of it. Then it is packed and is ready for shipment.

In a terrazzo floor, the small pieces of black marble are laid in concrete, which is called a rough, uneven surface. This surface is then honed down to a level and polished. These floors are becoming popular in large buildings, especially in the East. They are very beautiful as well as durable.

When blocks are shipped, the required dimensions are quarried and blocks are cut to size for the customer in the marble yards in the city to which it is shipped.

Compared to other marble, black marble has a limited market. It is used for interior trimming, terrazzo floors, in buildings, and in the construction of fine mosaics. Because it is used in a limited market, North Arkansas has an opportunity to build up a splendid industry around it.

New Black Marble Quarry

Black Belgian Marble Bulletin Board at Ochotta.

Special to the Gazette.

Mildred House, Nov. 14.—Black Belgian marble, found only in Belgium and near Batesville, Independence County, was used for the bulletin board of the College Club. The bulletin board was done by B. F. Worley, ministerial student, who carved the large marble figure that was placed on the campus last year. The letters and drawing on the bulletin board were raised by a sand-blasting machine. The drawing was done by C. P. Tarrani, also a ministerial student. His idea was obtained from a scroll used by the Apostles Paul and Timothy of the New Testament period.

The scroll carries in Greek the words from Timothy 4:11. At the lower part of the board is a green felt back on which bulletins can be placed. This black marble bulletin board will be mounted on the wall in the lower hall of the main building.

The bulletin board is presented to the College Club at chapel services today by Dr. H. C. O.岁以下.]

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New Black Marble Quarry Near Locust Grove Opened.

Special to the Gazette.

The Arkansas Black Marble Company, which has been working in this section for several years, is opening up a new black marble quarry. The new quarry shows the best grade of black marble ever found by the company. It lies in a small area within a few miles of the city, and can be operated very economically. Roy Jeffery of Batesville recently gave the controlling interest in the company. As soon as they have a sufficient face of black marble exposed they will start to drill and open a new quarry. The new quarry will be developed over a large area, and the company is planning to open a new quarry.

The new quarry is located near Locust Grove and will be worked by the company. The company has furnished considerable amount of the stone in the finished form for interior trimming and decorative purposes. The company is planning to open a new quarry near Batesville.

Plan for Wider Use of Marble

Mayo Wimmer, Arkansas representative of the National Association of Marble, Products, and P. H. Schuyler of Little Rock, operated a limpet stone quarry near Batesville yesterday, which showed an abundance of marble and quartz. They opened a second quarry at Batesville, which showed an abundance of marble and quartz. They opened a second quarry at Batesville, and attended a conference to discuss methods of obtaining a wider use of marble and stone in the United States.

Arkansas Marble May Be Used In Los Angeles Building.

Special to the Gazette.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Walton W. Cummings, mineral expert, who is examining the construction of the new federal building at Los Angeles, Calif., it was reported that the building will be used for an office building. He believes that the large and valuable marble and stone deposits are utilized, especially in the construction of the building.

Arkansas marble and stone buildings are being selected, especially in the downtown and central areas, under Federal work projects as well as on other similar projects.

Arkansas marble is marketed in two forms by the contractor. In commercial blocks, which are sold for plants equipped for sawing and finishing, and in the form of large slabs, which are used for terrazzo floors. This type of marble is used in many of the new hotel buildings and churches and public buildings.

Arkansas Marble Company is owned by Roy Jeffery and Roy Jeffery, who have been working in the United States. They have been in the business for many years, and have developed a large number of marble deposits. The company is planning to open a new quarry near Batesville, and has been working on a large number of marble deposits.

The large, commercial blocks of marble are cut by contractors and are set in place in the form of large slabs. The marble is used for interior trimming and decorative purposes. The company is planning to open a new quarry near Batesville, and has been working on a large number of marble deposits.

Atlanta, July 18.—The Arkansas Marble Company, whose offices are in this city, has reported that it has completed opening a new marble quarry near Locust Grove, 13 miles southeast of Batesville, in Independence County. The marble is being worked and cut for the construction of a new building on the property.

The marble company has a large number of marble deposits, and has been working on a large number of marble deposits. The company is planning to open a new quarry near Batesville, and has been working on a large number of marble deposits.