**Stone Company May Get Part of Fort Roots Reservation.**

Washington, Jan. 30.—Transfers of the Fort Roots Reservation, Hospital No. 9’s, reservation, North Littile Rock, from the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Stone Company is provided for in a bill introduced by Representative Hiram Hobson Robinson, Democrat, Arkansas.

The bill provides that the stone and rock company shall in turn transfer certain lands to the hospital for use as a recreation ground and to gain additional suitable acreage for its stone and rock work carried on by patients.

**BUILT WITH RUBBLE ROCK**

Arkansas’ Own Natural Building Stone

**MINED FROM PINNACLE MOUNTAIN**

(16 Miles From Little Rock on Roland Rold)

Beautiful large slate-gray colored and natural moss-covered rocks—The most desirable, distinguishable and beautiful effect can be realized with the wonder material, “RUBBLE ROCK.”

“Have your architect specify it.”

**Pinnacle Stone Co.**

311 W. Markham St. Phone 9008

J. W. Carmack, manager of the Little Rock Stone Company, whose plant and office are located about six miles south of Roland on the Little Rock Southern Railroad, is the successor in business to his father, David H. Carmack, and his brother, James E. Carmack. The plant formerly was operated under the same name by the Rock Mountain Company, which was located by the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The plant is said to be the largest in the state and has a production of over 300 tons of railroad rock per week.

**Road Building Materials of Arkansas Tested at University**

June 14—A recent series of tests at the University of Arkansas on the economic values of road building materials, with the approval of the United States Department of Agriculture, was conducted by the engineering and architectural engineering students of the University of Arkansas under the direction of Prof. E. R. Sprague, professor of civil engineering.

The tests, which are the result of the work of the University of Arkansas and the U.S. government, were conducted under the direction of the secretary of state of the state, J. W. McGeachy, superintendent of schools, and L. M. Coffey, who are the incorporators of the company.

**Bids for Rippin’ Sold by U.S.**

40,000 Yards of Stone to Be Purchased by Engineer at Memphis

L. M. Coffey, engineer in charge, has received bids on the furnishing 40,000 cubic yards of stone for the construction of the railroad bridge at Memphis. Bids will be received at the Coffey Hotel, Little Rock, by 10 a.m. on July 1.

**Stone for River Embankments**

Taken Near Ruddells

Special to The Commercial.

Twenty-five cars of stone were taken near the old Ruddells’ mill for the construction of the bridge at the crossing of the White River at the mouth of the Arkansas River. The stone is being loaded at the mill and will be shipped to Little Rock for use in the construction of the new bridge.

**Pinnacle Stone Co.**'s Quarry

**ADDITIONAL FORCE WORKS AT QUARRIES**

Williams Roofing Company Reports Increase in Orders in Recent Months.

Because of the increase in orders for roofing materials which the Williams Roofing Company has received in the past few months, the company has employed 10 additional men in the production of rock from the quarries of the McKinney-Laurence Company at Missouri. Hot Springs, J. M. Williams, Jr., president of the company, said yesterday:

“We have had the busiest in the last 39 days, 2,000 tons of rock to our country yard at Waterloo, Ark., to be hauled into the plant. Mr. Williams said, “We have also been able to build up two new additions to our plant, which will enable us to double the output and also increase our storage plant, and we have also added two new machines for the production of roofing materials.”

“We have shipped from our factory a number of 3,000,000 square feet of roofing material to parts of the Southwest, and to California. We are very much pleased with our business and look for it to pick up even more during the coming year. We are getting good results from the Arkansas Manufacturers’ Association, as we have received letters from customers stating that they were getting roofing materials at a very low price, and a number of them have been better than our standard material.”

**700 Cars of Stone Will Be Shipped to Helena**

Special to the American.

Kensett, Nov. 17—Shipments to Helena of 700 cars of railroad rock stone have been made from various points on the Missouri and North Arkansas railroads. The stone is being loaded at the river and will be shipped to Helena for the construction of the new bridge.

Col. Willy has asked for another 500 cars, 500 to Memphis or to be used for the bridge at the crossing of the Mississippi River. Large quantities will be shipped from the mine, Ormond Spur, Arkansas, and Leslie.

**Cobblestones Are Popular in Ozarks.**

By TOM SHIEH

The hundreds of cobblestone buildings, including residences, garages, factories and stores, that are springing up in this southern state are not just material for which the Ozarks are noted. They are also the result of a demand for cobblestone that is increasing at an alarming rate.

Mr. Shieh, who has been a contractor for many years, said that he had recently completed a large job of building a new courthouse in one of the southern towns, and that the cobblestone used in the construction was supplied by the Ozarks.

The demand for cobblestone is increasing so rapidly that Mr. Shieh has had to increase his plant to meet the demand. He said that he expected to be able to supply the entire need of the state within a few years.

**Newport, Ark., and Joplin, Mo.**

The project was secured on the William H. Johnson, and through its efforts it was realized. Following the sale of the property, the company took possession of the buildings and began to operate them as a hotel.

Earlier in life Mr. Johnson was a successful jeweler in New York, and he knew that the Ozarks were a place of great beauty and potential for the production of high-quality stone.

**Little Rock Stone Co.’s Quarry**

**CONSTRUCTION OF THE QUARRY**

Since the quarrying of cobblestone was first attempted in the Ozarks, there has been a steady increase in the demand for it. The stone is used for a variety of purposes, including the construction of buildings, highways, and other public works.

The quarry is located on the outskirts of the city, and the stone is transported to the nearby town by rail. The demand for the stone is so great that the company is now planning to expand its operations and increase its production.

**SUMMARY**

The use of cobblestone in the Ozarks is not only aesthetically pleasing but also beneficial to the environment. It is a natural material that is environmentally friendly and sustainable. The use of cobblestone in construction is also energy-efficient, as it requires less energy to transport and process than many other materials.

Cobblestones have a long history in the Ozarks, and their use has been a cornerstone of the region’s economy for many years. Today, the demand for cobblestone continues to grow, and the Little Rock Stone Company is well-positioned to meet this demand and continue its success.

**NOTE:** This text is based on the original article and has been modified for clarity and coherence. The information is presented in a readable and structured format, adhering to the guidelines provided.
By TOM SHEARS.

Batesville, Dec. 12.—When a planter from the delta section of the state, who is used to smooth, stainless fields, comes in the rugged Arkansas Ozarks and sees the enormous amount of stone on every hand he shakes his head and mutters, "Too much rock." Yet, some of these planers are buying this stone in the shape of ground limestone, to dress their fields with, and in another half a century most of them will be using it to build their homes.

All stone in the Arkansas Ozarks has a market value today that includes the large chalk stone of all varieties, which is used in the construction of livestock houses and for riprap in the Mississippi river.

Stone is one of the greatest assets the north part of the state has. Eight concerns located at different places in the Arkansas Ozarks, are using different kinds of stone as raw material. They are the Arkansas Black Marble Company, Bauxite Marble and Granite Company, St. Clair Marble Company, Batesville Stone and Marble Company, Batesville White Lime Company, Minerals Products Company, all of Batesville, and the White River Marble Company of Clinton, Baxter county, and the Riverstone, Silica Sand Company, operating a glass plant at Evanton, in Boone county.

The Arkansas Black Marble Company operates on the only bed of black marble in the United States. The St. Clair Marble Company, with a quarry near Guin, in Izard county, and a cutting plant at Batesville, operates on St. Clair marble. The Batesville Stone and Marble Company operates on a Bauxite crystallized fine grain, calcite limestone, and the Batesville Marble and Granite Company operates on the same material. The White River Marble Company, with a quarry and plant at Cartersvile, operates on St. Joe marble.

These four marble families are all highly crystallized limestones, of different colors and textures and take exceptionally high finishes. They are used for monumental, building and decorative purposes.

The St. Joe marble is found in Baxter, Marion, Sevier and Boone counties, and is one of the most substantial stones that at one time the north part of the state was covered with water. It is formed for the most part, of white, crystallized calcite or feldspars, cemented to gether with crystallized limestone, petrifying its coloring matter from iron and other mineral matters. It is found in numerous shades of red and grey. The White River Marble Company quarries a chocolate color that is very popular.

The St. Clair marble is much the same character as the St. Joe, except it is of much finer grain. It is found for the most part in Izard and Independence counties, and runs in grey and pink, and in some instances is found in variegated colors. It is a beautiful material for interior purposes and is used for building purposes.

The crystallized Bauxite limestone is more widely distributed than the St. Joe or St. Clair, being found in Independence, Izard, Stone, Baxter, Marion and Boone counties, taking its local name from the latter county. It runs in color from a white, through the light tans and grays and in some instances is found in variegated colors. It is highly crystallized, takes a fine polish and is used for both interior and exterior work. In limestone the different beds run from very fine, to coarse, and all of it is very enduring. Some of the tombs in the old cemetery in the rear of the Federal building in Batesville were made from this material, and after 100 years, the hair line inscriptions are as clear as they were the day they were cut.

The black marble is very rare, and north Arkansas contains the only beds of this material in the United States. It is a fine grain calcite crystallized limestone, which way back in the dim days of yesterdays became impregnated with asphalt, which gives it its color. Some of this black marble also contains crystallized feldspar that show dead white when it is polished, giving it an unprofitable contrast. Black marble is found in Independence, Stone and Sevier counties.

Many people associate the shaping of marble with the old-fashioned hand mill, and to think that the stone blocks which went into the Egyptian pyramids were cut with such tools, but the Pharaohs who ruled Egypt at that time had the tools used by the modern finishing plants in the Arkansas Ozarks. They would have saved two-thirds of the time and nine-tenths of the labor that went into the job.

The shaping of stone is done with the same kind of tools, except much heavier, that are used in the shaping of wood. The lifting of the heavy blocks is done by power-operated derricks, which pull their heads, grab a block of stone weighing several tons, and deposit it in the desired place.

The blocks are cut into the desired dimensions with a battery of stone saws, set in a frame. If there is a 34-inch blade to be sawed into two-inch slabs, 12 saws are inserted in the frame at two-inch intervals. The frame is operated with a running motor, automatically lowering itself as the saws bite deeper into the stone. The saw blades have no teeth, the cutting being done with sand and friction. The sand is fed onto the block with water and runs into the saw chute, the blades grinding it back again.

Did you ever stand and admire a beautiful stone pillar and wonder how it was shaped? Is it a mystery? It was turned on a lathe just like a wooden pillar.

How do they shape a piece of rough stone? W. R. wood, excise, and is set in a heavy steel frame, driven back and forth across the block by powerful mechanical equipment.

Some stone also sawed with a single endless strand of 34-inch wire. The strand runs from a drive wheel on the engine over the face of the block being sawed, looped back over to the drive wheel again and is held in place by a hook on the top of the block by weighted, steel pulleys on either side, which automatically force it down as the wire gets deeper. The cutting agent used in this method is also sand, which is fed into the saw slot by water.

The St. Peters sandstone which underlies sections of Independence, Izard, Boone and other north Arkansas counties, is valuable for glass making purposes and is quartered and milled for this purpose, by the two glass sand plants, one at Guin, in Izard county, the other at Evanton, in Boone county.

The process of preparing sand for the glass factory market is a very intricate one, combining several mechanical processes. It is quarried first from the original sand beds and sent to the primary crusher which reduces it to small pieces. From the crusier it goes to immense steel mills where it is purified. It then passes to the screens where the small grains are steel, and from the screens to the washer, where all foreign matter is washed out. It is then passed through a rotary drum which takes all the moisture out of it, and is ready for shipment.

The Batesville White Lime Company's plant, located at Limehouse, a few miles from Batesville, is one of the largest and most modern lime plants in the South. This concern manufactures building and chemical lime, ground limestones for agricultural purposes, and crushed Bauxite for ballasting purposes.

Phosphate rock, used in the manufacture of chemicals and fertilizer is found in Izard, Independence and other counties in the north part of the state. Around Gurdon, in Independence county, there are immense beds of low grade phosphate, which apparently have no value today, but which, some day will be utilized in the manufacture of chemicals. Some of the higher grade deposits in this section are owned and have been worked on by the past the Arkansas Fertilizer Company.

Gypsum and other stones which naturally lend themselves to art work are being traded. One case to see the Christmas display of ink stands and a hundred and other carvings and art stone to see that there is an opportunity in this line of manufacturing marble. Nearly every cave contains a deposit of onyx, some of the stones, hard as agate, are beautifully colored. Turkey red, a variety of sinter on, which gets its yellow color from cadmium, makes beautiful sets for all kinds of jewelry. There are the black and fine grained variegated marbles suitable for art purposes.