

## TOUR OF ATLANTA TWENTY BLOCK AREA

Granite, limestone, and marble building stones are found in a twenty block area that is centered around the beginning of Peachtree Street. These three commercial types encompass a much greater range of rocks. Granite, limestone, marble, travertine, dolomite, serpentine, larvakite, gabbro, and gneiss are among the rock types found within the fifty varieties of commercial building stones used in the area.

A map has been prepared of the area and the city blocks have been numbered. The building name and block number is given with the descriptions of the buildings and rocks found in the area so that they may be located easily. Only the three commercial rock names will be used in the tour so that one can look at the rock samples and try to determine their true nature. The tour originates at the Georgia State University, 33 Gilmer Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

Block 0 The Business Administration Building of Georgia State is completely cloaked in Georgia white Cherokee marble, quarried near Tate, Georgia. It has an unpolished smooth cut finish. (See slides 6, 80 and 81)

Block 1 The Fine Arts Building of Georgia State is made from Georgia Cherokee marble. The lobby entrance between the Fine Arts Building and Sparks Hall has an interesting display of red granite, Cherokee, quarried in Oklahoma. Notice the large biotite segregations. (See slides 7, 8, 80, 81, 110, 111 and 112)

blue granite  
 //  
 Larvakite  
 alkalic syenite  
 grading to  
 Monzonite  
 -90% oligoclase  
 alkali feld.  
 diopside  
 apatite  
 + olivine

- Block 1 Sparks Hall is made of Georgia Cherokee marble. The entrance at 33 Gilmer Street is made of Elberta granite from Elberton, Georgia. The interior walls of the lobby are covered with Tennessee Cedar marble. It was quarried at the ~~Stinette~~ quarry in Tennessee. (See slides 9, 10, 80, 81, 52, 53 and 113)
- Block 1 Kell Hall is the oldest building of Georgia State University. Indiana limestone is on the exterior facing Ivy Street. One can see cross-bedding and shells of fossils. (See slides 11 and 61)
- Block 1 The General Classroom Building, a recent addition to Georgia State, has a minimal amount of building stone on the outside. Georgia Cherokee marble is found between the framework molds and located just below each window. (See slides 12, 80 and 81)
- Block 1 The Library of Georgia State has trim of Georgia Cherokee marble. Slate steps lead up to the Library. The opening of the General Classroom Building has increased the flow of people and is demonstrating that slate is not the proper stone to use for such a purpose. (See slides 13, 80 and 81)
- Block 2 Hurt Park's fountain and semicircle arch are made of two varieties of Georgia marble. Creole surrounds the fountain; the arch shape partially enclosing the fountain is made of white Cherokee. (See slides 14, 80, 81, 84 and 85)
- Block 3 The Student Activities Building of Georgia State has an exterior of Georgia white Cherokee marble. It displays an unpolished surface. (See slides 15, 80 and 81)
- Block 3 The Atlanta Fire Department is covered with white Cherokee marble. Again the finish is an unpolished, smooth cut one. (See slides 16, 80 and 81)
- Block 4 The Atlanta Municipal Auditorium has Georgia Cherokee marble on the exterior. It has a honed finish. A serpentine called Alberene is located just below the windows on the building end that is closest to Georgia State. The serpentine is quarried in Alberene, Virginia. (See slides 17, 77, 78, 79, 80 and 81)

- Block 5    The Hartford Building has Roman travertine on the exterior and interior. The stone is quarried near Rome, Italy, (See slides 18, 67 and 68)
- Block 6    The Hurt Building's exterior is made of Georgia Mezzotint marble. Its finish is bush hammered. One can feel the roughness of the stone and see the pattern made by the finishing machine. The inside is a good display of foreign and domestic marbles. The walls and balustrade of the small rotunda are made of Breche Violet, quarried in Italy. One can see the large inclusions of purple and green in color. The floor inlay and walls of the first floor corridor are Alabama white marble. At the top of the stairs the large room is finished in French Tavernelle marble. The exterior of the Hurt Building is a good example of how marble is affected by weather and age. (See slides 19, 20, 21, 82, 83, 90 and 103)
- Block 7    The exterior of the Trust Company of Georgia is Cherokee marble. A granite called Royal Pearl was crushed and poured into forms and is found on the floor immediately surrounding the building. The quarry in Elberton, Georgia quarries the granite in Oklahoma and brings the granite to Elberton for processing. The floor and counters on the interior of the building are also made of Royal Pearl, but here it is in building stone blocks. The finish is what is called thermal cutting, done with torches. (See slides 22, 80, 81, 129, 130 and 131)
- Block 7    Both a marble and a granite form the exterior finish of the Trust Company's garage annex. The marble is Cherokee white and the black granite is quarried in Brazil. The actual variety is not known. (See slides 23, 24, 80, 81 and 132)
- Block 8    Ten Pryor Street Building is made of Indiana limestone building blocks. At the base of the building a serpentine is found which is quarried in Georgia along with a man-made anorthosite-looking stone. On the inside is a variety of marbles. Both Radio Black marble from Vermont and Tennessee Pink marble are used as floor tiles. Italian Portoro is found at the base of the walls; it is the black and gold colored marble. The walls are made of Italian Botticino marble. (See slides 25, 26, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 99 and 100)

- Now Park
- Block 9 Haverty's exterior is an imported granite from Sweden called Imperial Red. It is coarse grained and very red in color. This building is due to be torn down soon and an inter-city park put in its place. (See slides 27 and 115)
- Block 10 The Fulton Federal Building has a Brazilian black granite located on the outside columns. The actual variety is not known. This is the same stone that is found on the exterior of the Trust Company's garage annex. The pink granite between the columns is Elberta Pink from Elberton, Georgia. The rest of the exterior is made of Georgia marbles. Cherokee is most of the marble with a small amount of Mezzo-tint just below each window. On the interior of the building in the bank section a Portugal marble called Rose Aurora is used. In the back of the bank the red wall is the Spanish marble, Rojo Alicante. The elevators are located through the door in the red wall. Directly around the elevators is Italian Portoro, the black and gold marble. The travertine on the rest of the walls in the lobby is Peruvian Golden travertine. There is also a very interesting rock and gem display in the bank. (See slides 28, 29, 30, 71, 72, 80, 81, 83, 84, 99, 100, 102, 113 and 132)
- Block 11 One Peachtree Building has a dark serpentine called Alberene on the exterior. It is quarried in Alberene, Virginia. The white marble on the exterior is Alabama white. On the inside on the building in the elevator lobby is Italian travertine. (See slides 31, 67, 68, 78, 79, 80 and 90)
- Block 12 The Title Building has three varieties of Georgia marble on the exterior. The very top row of marble is called Georgia White. Looking closely one can see that the background of this marble is whiter than that of the rest. The other marble, with the exception of the stone directly surrounding the entrance, is Cherokee white. That stone around the entrance is called Georgia Golden Vein. (See slides 32, 80, 81, 88 and 89)
- Block 18 The First National Bank of Atlanta has a Cherokee white marble on the exterior. The planters at the windows are made of Kershaw granite, quarried in Kershaw, North Carolina. The inside floor is light

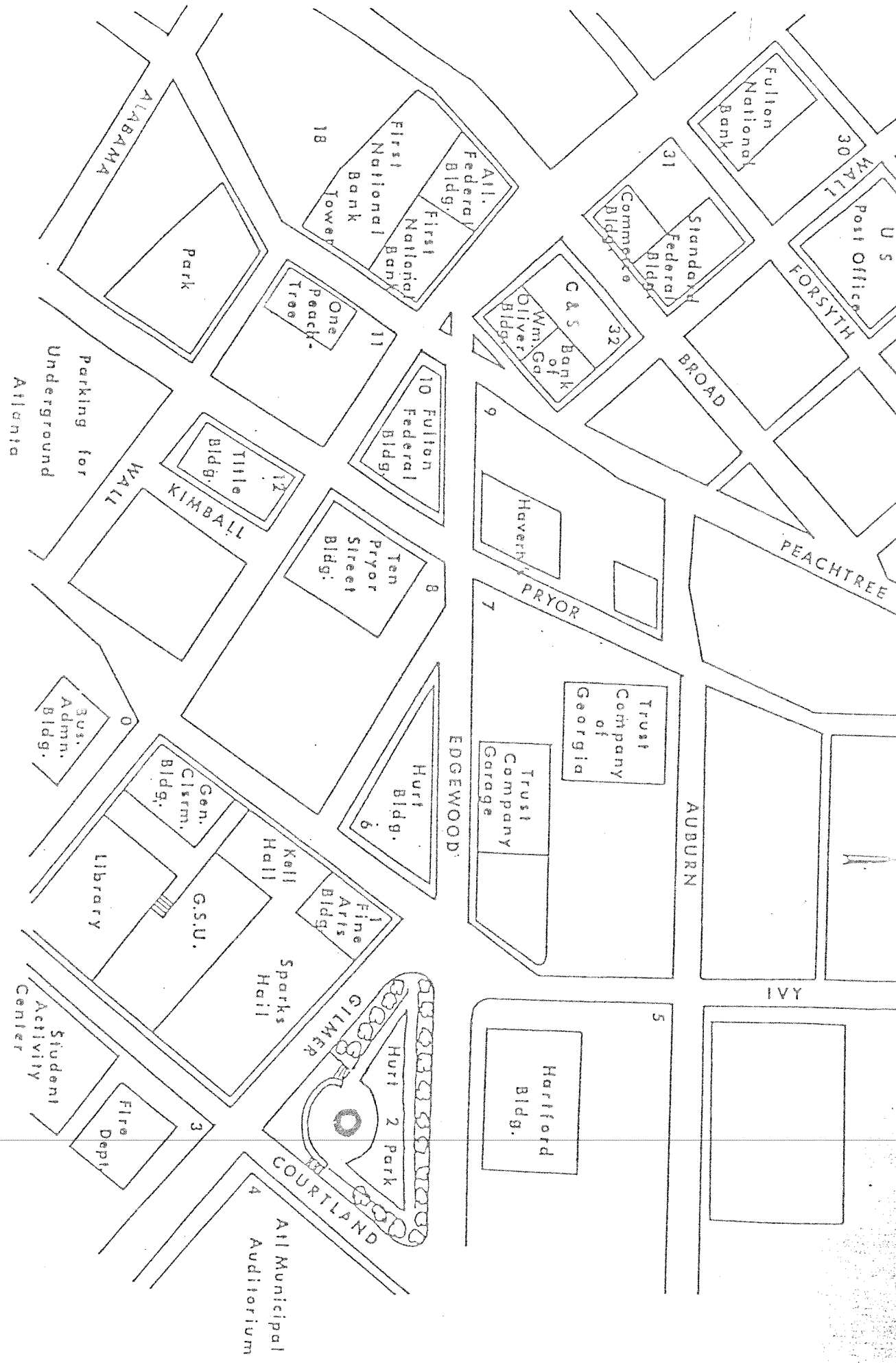
Estes Italian travertine. The tower of the First National Bank has Cherokee white marble on the exterior below the windows, and St. Geneve Golden Vein marble on the inside. The steps next to the building and the fountain walls are made of Kershaw granite. (See slides 33, 34, 56, 57, 69, 70, 80, 81, 107, 108 and 109)

- Block 18 The Atlanta Federal Savings Building has the marble Vermont Taconic White and the Brazilian granite Andes Black on the exterior. The interior has three marble types. Most of the inside columns are white Alabama marble. There are five columns in the vestibule to the right as one walks into the Marietta Street entrance that are made of Roman travertine. Botticino marble from Italy is used on the walls in the lobby and on the escalators. (See slides 35, 63, 64, 67, 68, 90, 91, 126, 127 and 128)
- Block 30 The Fulton National Bank has a granite called veined Ebony from Meillon, Minnesota on the exterior. On the inside a very spectacular black marble called Negro Marquina covers the walls of elevator lobbies, the bases of all fixtures on the first three floors, and the escalators. The marble is quarried in Spain. The white veins lend themselves to almost perfect matching, forming diamond shaped patterns. Fossils are made of white calcite and show up well against the black background. (See slides 36, 37 and 101)
- The Henry Grady Statue next to the Fulton National Bank is made of white Mt. Airy granite from North Carolina. (See slide 38)
- Block 31 The Commerce Building has an igneous rock called Emerald pearl on the first floor exterior. The rock is actually a larvakite and it is quarried in Norway. (See slides 39, 120, 121 and 122).
- Block 32 The inside of the C & S Building is spectacular with seven types of marble used quite successfully to achieve a very rich look. The floor is a mixture of three varieties of marble. The dark marble is Tennessee Appalachian Fleuri, the pinkish gray is Tennessee Gray and the white is Georgia white marble. The wall trim, stairs, and balusters are made of Alabama white marble. The pilasters and massive columns are a fossiliferous marble from Utah called Nebo Golden Travis. It is a rich chocolate brown color and is highly polished. The small columns, round insets and horizontal wall panels are a

polished caramel white marble called Italian Siena. The counters and walls of the vestibules are made of a light tan, highly polished French Hauteville marble. The outside dimension stones are Indiana limestone with good examples of fossils. (See slides 40, 50, 51, 54, 55, 61, 65, 66 and 90)

- Block 32 The William Oliver Building was built in 1932 when Atlanta was beginning to feel a new economic boom. Marbles from many places were brought in and were cheap to obtain. The granite on the columns on the exterior is Texas pink. This rock has very large zoned feldspar crystals. The black granite is Jet Mist from Culpepper, Virginia. Italian travertine is used inside on the floors, stairway, elevator lobby and vestibule. Oriental Vermont marble is also used as trim in the vestibule and elevator lobby. It has a very polished finish. (See slides 41, 42, 67, 68, 92, 93, 114, 123, 124 and 125)
- Block 32 The outside of the Bank of Georgia Building has a granite building stone from Norway called Blue Regal. On the inside is a beautiful travertine, Italian Walnut. It has alternating bands of cream and caramel color forming V shaped patterns. The time capsule is also made of this travertine. (See slides 43, 44, 73, 117, 118 and 119)
- Block 35 The United States Post Office is made of a white granite with a stone-face finish. It is Mt. Airy granite from North Carolina. The inside is Brocaddillo marble from Vermont. It is slightly discolored but has the characteristic stylolites and grain size of the Brocaddillo variety. (See slides 45, 46, 94 and 95)
- City Hall (not on map) has building stones from various places in Georgia. At the base of the exterior is Georgia Mezzotint marble. On the inside the floors and stairs are made of Etowah Pink marble. Rosepia marble covers parts of the floors, balustrades, desk counters, wainscot, and elevator walls. Holly Springs serpentine is used around the baseboard. In the lobbies of the first and second floors and on the first floor, columns of travertine quarried in south Georgia is used. This stone ran short of the required amount so a small amount of Italian travertine was used to finish the job. (See slides 47, 48, 49, 62, 74, 75, 76, 82, 83, 86, 87, 96, 97 and 98).

Many of the curb stones in the area of Atlanta are made of white Stone Mountain granite and Lithonia gneiss. Stone Mountain granite is quarried on the left slope of the mountain, using the carving as a reference point. Lithonia gneiss is quarried at a number of different quarries in Lithonia, Georgia. (See slides 104, 105, 106, and 116)



LOCATION MAP

PLATE 1