

117-03-16



SALIDA GRANITE

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September 27, 1945.

Mr. E. L. Beardsley,

Director of Industrial Development,

Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad,

Denver, Colorado.

Dear Mr. Beardsley:

The rocks and other minerals along our lines have always held an absorbing interest for me, and to satisfy a natural curiosity I have gathered bits of information about them from time to time as opportunity has afforded. During the war many of our minerals, both metals and nonmetals, have been greatly in demand, while the production of our building stones and specialty stones has been inactive. With the resumption of general building construction and return to normal conditions a demand will undoubtedly develop for stone of various kinds, and with this in view, in my spare time I have compiled some facts and written a brief memorandum about the stones of the Salida area. For what use you may make of it, I hand you this memorandum on "Salida Granite" which I plan to follow with another on "Travertine" and probably another on other rocks with the hope that the information in your hands may result in originating some traffic on our road.

Because a look at an object or a picture of it always conveys information about it more vividly than a mere description, I have gathered a few samples of some of the granites discussed in the memorandum as well as pictures and descriptive data - all of which are briefly explained in the appendix to the memorandum.

Yours very truly,

E. M. Lightburn

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SALIDA GRANITE

the Atlantic Coast, the Sierra-Cascade belt roughly parallel with the Pacific Coast, and the ~~Sierra-Cascade belt~~ following the axis of the Continental Divide, while a fourth belt lies along a line between Lake Michigan and Lake Superior extending northerly into Canada and southwest. Situated as its slogan implies in the "Heart of the Rockies," the Salida area is richly endowed with mineral resources including deposits of granites and other stones and many nonmetals of superior quality. Within a radius of twenty-five miles of Salida are numerous outcroppings of granites of various colors - reds, pinks, light greys and dark greys. Also, there are deposits of limestones, marbles, and travertines, as well as feldspars and flourspars of proven commercial value. One of the largest and best travertine quarries of the country is located at Wellsville, about six miles east of Salida, and from this quarry much rich stone, equal or superior in quality to the famous Roman travertine, has been taken for the exterior and interior of many buildings throughout the country. Marble for terrazzo has been marketed for many years and a specialty granite industry, quarrying and finishing monumental and sculptural stone, has operated successfully for over forty years until its activities temporarily were curtailed by the war emergency. If possessed of qualities of great durability, attractive coloring, and a high degree of contrast when polished, steamed, and carved in design, or inscribed. Leaving the other minerals and stones for later consideration, it is the purpose of this memorandum to discuss Salida granites and their possibilities. Granite is an igneous rock formed ages ago by the crystallization of molten masses of various rock materials under great pressure of overlying strata. Its essential mineral constituents are quartz and feldspar with lesser amounts of either mica or hornblende or both. The feldspar constituent usually is orthoclase, while the mica may be either muscovite or biotite. The fact that its constituent minerals lose their properties at temperatures exceeding a dull red heat is proof that granite was formed by crystallization at comparatively low temperatures. Because of long establishment of the industry, the production of granite in this area for the erosion of the overlying strata through the ages has exposed masses of granite at numerous localities in North America, notably in the New England states where much of the commercial granite is produced, in the south, and in the Rocky Mountains, with other occurrences of importance in California, Montana, and the Great Lakes region. Because of the inherent strength and density of granite it generally resists the erosive action of the weather better than other stones, and as the weaker rock materials overlying or surrounding it disintegrate and wash away, the granite masses stand out forming the ranges, peaks, and ridges with which we are familiar. Pikes Peak, for instance, is a great isolated mass of igneous rock with granite predominating. In fact, from the base of the Peak at Manitou to the top, a height of over 5,000 feet, one sees little but granite, protruding in masses or in various stages of disintegration. However, Pikes Peak is somewhat of a geological freak as it is a detached intrusion unrelated to the granite masses of the Rocky Mountain chain. The stone industry succeed. The famed Barre quarries of Washington County in the Green Mountains of Vermont. The granites of the United States generally lie in belts - the Appalachian belt embracing occurrences in a line practically parallel with

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The erosion of the overlying strata through the ages has exposed masses of granite at numerous localities in North America, notably in the New England states where much of the commercial granite is produced, in the south, and in the Rocky Mountains, with other occurrences of importance in California, Montana, and the Great Lakes region. Because of the inherent strength and density of granite it generally resists the erosive action of the weather better than other stones, and as the weaker rock materials overlying or surrounding it disintegrate and wash away, the granite masses stand out forming the ranges, peaks, and ridges with which we are familiar. Pikes Peak, for instance, is a great isolated mass of igneous rock with granite predominating. In fact, from the base of the Peak at Manitou to the top, a height of over 5,000 feet, one sees little but granite, protruding in masses or in various stages of disintegration. However, Pikes Peak is somewhat of a geological freak as it is a detached intrusion unrelated to the granite masses of the Rocky Mountain chain.

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the Atlantic Coast, the Sierra-Cascade belt roughly parallel with the Pacific Coast, and the Rocky Mountain belt generally following the axis of the Continental Divide, while a fourth belt lies along a line between Lake Michigan and Lake Superior extending northerly into Canada and southwesterly across Wisconsin and Minnesota. The characteristics of granite as to its hardness, durability, and appearance are directly related to the minerals of which the granite is composed. Often a granite is named from the prevailing ferro-magnesian mineral it contains. For instance, if the mica in a granite is muscovite, the stone may be known as muscovite granite, while if biotite is prevalent it may be called a biotite granite as are many of the grey granites of New England. Characteristics as to color usually derive from the color of the prevailing feldspar (orthoclase). If the orthoclase is pink, the granite will be known as a pink granite, etc. Or the classification may be on the basis of texture - i.e., fine grained or coarse grained, the fine grained stone usually being the more durable. Finally, granites are classified commercially as to their uses. If a granite is better adapted for massive structures and is easily workable with no particular or special qualities of contrast, it would be classed as structural or building stone granite, while if possessed of qualities of great durability, attractive coloring, and a high degree of contrast when polished, steeled, sand carved in design, or inscribed, it would be known as a monumental granite. Occasionally stones other than true granites possess qualities making them desirable for monumental use, for instance syenite, diorite, and diabase all closely related to granite and all of which have highly desirable characteristics as monumental stone are lacking in quartz which is an essential constituent of true granite.

Because the quarries of the New England states, particularly Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, are close to centers of population density and therefore enjoy low short-haul freight rates and because of long establishment of the industry, the production of granite in this area for both building stone and for monumental use has greatly predominated in the nation's total. For similar reasons and because of cheap labor and favorable transportation conditions, but not because of superior quality of the stone, the quarries of the state of Georgia have ranked high in production. Through markets long established and held by intensive advertising, good service to the trade, and low transportation costs, Vermont has led the nation in the production of both structural and monumental granite, and while Georgia has been a close second in the production of rough stone, Vermont has led in dressed and finished stone by as much as 5 to 1. This may be easily understood when it is known that granite of commercial importance occurs in every one of the counties in the eastern part of the state where little else of value is produced and that the granite industry, established more than 100 years ago and long a mainstay in the economic life of the state, has engendered a population of skilled craftsmen and business men possessed of the "know-how" to make the rigorous stone industry succeed. The famed Barre quarries of Washington County in the Green Mountains of Vermont, opened in 1837, alone have produced rough

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and finished stone of a value of over a million dollars annually for many years, while other localities nearby, notably the extensive Fletcher and Woodbury quarries of Woodbury, long have been consistent producers. These are all true biotite granites ranging in color from light to dark grey and in texture from fine to medium coarse. The world-famous Barre monumental granite, a superior but in no way an exceptional stone, advertised and sold under the name "Rock of Ages" is an example of good craftsmanship and shrewd merchandising.

Colorado's granite production, meager in comparison with Vermont's, still in some years has exceeded million dollar figures and it may be stated without fear of contradiction that generally the quality of granites and kindred stones of Colorado is equal and in many respects superior to that of the New England states.

The question here to be discussed is how the production of granite in Colorado and more particularly in the Salida area may be encouraged and increased. First let us consider the problems of the two distinct phases or kinds of granite - viz., structural or building stone, and specialty stone for monumental, sculptural, or ornamental purposes. The qualities of a good building stone are not necessarily the same as those required in stones for specialty purposes. More often they are quite different. Building stones usually are desired and specified in the lighter shades of grey, buff, or light pink. The pieces must be uniform in texture and color, of sizes required in the structures for which they are intended, and free from seams, stains, and other defects. They need not necessarily be of fine grained texture so long as they are uniform, and for ease of production should not be too hard, but the strata from which they are quarried should be possessed of the tendency to split at 90° angles known to the quarrymen as the "rift" and "grain." Specialty granites on the other hand should be extremely dense and hard, they should be of distinctive colors, fine grained, and possessed of the exceptional quality of producing a variety of contrasts when polished, inscribed, or given various surface treatments.

BUILDING STONE GRANITES

There are several outcroppings of fine structural granite in the Salida area and some quarrying has been done, although of a sporadic nature. No stable building stone industry has developed for reasons which are obvious. Lack of enterprise, capital, and readiness to serve, coupled with intermittent demand and severe competition from the well established granite producers of the south and east, has discouraged production not only around Salida, but elsewhere in Colorado. When granite is needed for some building project of importance, as for instance the Denver City and County Building, it is not that good stone is not available, but because no one is ready to quarry and dress it that stones from other states are used. In former times, before steel frame and concrete building construction was introduced and when wall-bearing structures required great strength

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in the masonry walls, there were many competent building stonemasons in the state and granite and other stones were produced and used in quantity. The State Capitol was built of famed Gunnison granite and much granite was produced in Platte Canon, the latter being used extensively in the base courses of many buildings in Denver and Pueblo and for most of the old stone curbing that still may be seen throughout the downtown district of Denver. For reasons already mentioned, the stone industry has languished and few of the old stonemasons remain.

At the end of World War II a great backlog of needed building construction awaits only the release of materials and manpower to develop into a building boom. For the many public buildings, for the memorial structures, and for the better class of commercial buildings that will be constructed, much building stone will be required. Salida building granites, superior in quality, can and should find their way into this market, needing only enterprise to give the building stone industry a start.

Of the several outcroppings near Salida, the following appear to offer the best opportunity for immediate quarry production:

1. MOUNT PRINCETON

At a point on Chalk Creek 23 miles northwest of Salida, massive strata appear on the slopes at the foot of Mount Princeton. To expose a quarry face, interested parties some years ago blasted the cliff with a large charge of explosive. Samples taken from this blasted material were a light grey (almost white) medium grained biotite granite of excellent quality for public or memorial buildings. The logical shipping point for this stone would be Nathrop, nine miles to the east, and reached by a very good highway. Quarrying could be started with very small expenditure.

2. COTOPAXI

The early production of monumental stone was begun in 1903 by the Salida Granite Company. South and southeasterly of Cotopaxi, 23 miles easterly from Salida, at several points in the hills at the base of the Sangre de Cristo range are massive outcroppings of beautiful granites. Numerous quarries have been opened and shipments of the stone made from Cotopaxi at various times in the past. A coarse to medium grained grey biotite granite was quarried on the ridges between Oak and Sandy Creeks and the rough blocks shipped to Denver where they were dressed and used in the State Office Building. Some years later another quarry was opened and stone quarried for use in the city and County Building. (Much of the structural grey granite in this building is from Georgia; some of it - pillars, carvings, etc., from Vermont). There is a stone derrick at Cotopaxi which has been used for loading stone from the Cotopaxi quarries, and production could be started without additional development.

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3. MOUNT HOUGHTON

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stone of medium texture carrying fine grained biotite and both white and light pink orthoclase which gives the stone a light grey color with a very light pinkish tinge - a beautiful building stone. This granite could be loaded at either Cotopaxi or Texas Creek as the quarry is about equidistant from either point.

4. TEXAS CREEK

This station on the Rio Grande is the former junction point of the abandoned Westcliff branch. There is a stone derrick available, used in loading occasional shipments of granite. About 3 1/2 miles southwest from Texas Creek on the hillside west of the creek are located the specialty quarries of the Salida Granite Corporation which for years has been producing superb monumental and sculptural granites most of which are dressed and finished in Salida. (To be discussed under specialty granites). On the mountain slope about one-half mile further south from these quarries there are heavy outcroppings of a building stone granite of a pink color and medium texture. This is located on property owned by the Salida Granite Corporation known as the School Section, and quarrying operations could be started within the short time required to build about three-fourths mile of road.

SPECIALTY GRANITES

The production of specialty granites in the Salida area has been carried on successfully for over 40 years. Both rough and finished stone is produced and sold by the Salida Granite Corporation operating from its Salida plant. Some years ago another company started production of monumental stone which was finished in a large well equipped plant at Salida. This concern, known as the Mountain Cross Stone Company, however, was poorly managed and failed after operating a few years. Granite could enter the market with good prospect of success and traffic to be derived would easily run in the thousands.

The early production of monumental stone was begun in 1903 by the Salida Granite Company (predecessor of the present "Corporation") and continued for 16 years in the quarrying and finishing of a dark grey stone taken from quarries eight miles northeast of Salida. When, in 1920, the Salida Granite Corporation succeeded the old company the fine grained pink and chocolate-maroon granites were discovered and opened at the company's Texas Creek quarries mentioned heretofore, while production of the dark grey stone was continued. The pink granite, marketed under the name "Salida Rose Pink" enjoys an enviable reputation as one of the best monumental stones of the country, and the chocolate-maroon sold under the name "Colorado Supreme," as well as the dark grey known as "Dark Salida" also have national distribution. The pink and maroon are true granites and the dark grey is a syenite, containing no quartz, but being a fine-grained and very dense combination of orthoclase and hornblende. The essential characteristics of monumental and sculptural stones, as distinguished from building stones, previously have been discussed. The three stones marketed by the Salida Granite Corporation meet all requirements of fine monumental stones - i.e., they are of distinctive colors, fine-grained, dense, and dis-

Ch. Lightman
Sept. 22 - 1945

play striking contrasts when polished or steeled and sand-blasted in design or inscribed. Their fine grained density while making them hard to cut and finish, contributes to great durability. In the vernacular of the stonemen they are known as "live" stones of flint-like hardness showing a peculiar brilliance when broken or spalled and a remarkable depth and beauty when polished.

Through well directed and persistent efforts of the corporation's president, Mr. Fank W. Gloyd, who discovered "Rose Pink," this superb stone has been successfully nationalized and regularly sells in competition with the renowned "Rock of Ages" of Barre, Vermont, and other fine monumental granites of the country. Of this stone the American Granite Association has to say, "Salida Rose Pink Granite lends itself well to a greater variety of treatments than any other known granite." As a tribute to its excellence, Salida Rose Pink was selected for the famed Mormon Battalion Memorial on the Utah State Capitol grounds, and as a measure of its durability it may be mentioned that it requires 63% more abrasive in its finishing than is required for Rock of Ages granite. On occasion it has won at national monumental displays in competition with the best granites of America.

SUMMARY Granite from school section on Texas Creek about four miles above Texas Creek Station. This piece

Salida building stone granites are readily available in quantity and quality for the development of a building stone industry. Demand for good building stone is forthcoming, as it is known that many building projects throughout the west and midwest are being planned for early construction. The proposed addition to the Denver mint, for which a contract is being negotiated, will call for about 13,000 cubic feet of cut stone with an expressed preference for Colorado granite. With a small amount of capital made available for quarrying operations and the establishment of a modern stone dressing plant, preferably at Denver, Salida granites could enter the market with good prospect of success and the traffic to be derived would easily run to thousands of tons annually.

The resumption of specialty granite production from the quarries of the Salida Granite Corporation awaits only the recruiting of skilled quarrymen and stone cutters as the Corporation's quarries are ready and its finishing plant at Salida is fully equipped and in excellent condition. The Corporation is adequately financed to resume its production, and with the exception of 1931 and 1932 following a fire in its plant, it boasts an unbroken record of profitable operation from 1920 to and including 1944 when its quarries and plant were closed because of the war scarcity of materials and labor. It now has orders or business in prospect which would assure operation at full force for more than a year, and with a renewal of its selling activities its production could be built up to a half million dollar volume.

While traffic from monumental and sculptural stone production would not equal that of a going building stone industry, its regularity makes it an attractive contribution that deserves encouragement.

Chas. Lightburn
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Through well directed and persistent efforts of the corporation's president, Mr. Frank W. Glynn, who discovered "Rose Pink", this superb stone has been successfully nationalized and regularly sells in competition with the renowned "Rock of Ages" of Barre, Vermont, and other fine monumental granites of the country. Of this stone the American Granite Association has to say, "Salida Rose Pink Granite lends itself well to a greater variety of treatments than any other known granite." As a tribute to its excellence, Salida Rose Pink was selected for the famed Mormon Battalion Memorial on the Utah State Capitol grounds, and as a measure of its durability it may be mentioned that it requires less more expensive in its finishing than is required for Rock of Ages granite. On occasion it has won at national monumental displays in competition with the best granites of America.

SUMMARY

Salida building stone granites are readily available in quantity and quality for the development of a building stone industry. Demand for good building stone is forthcoming, as it is known that many building projects throughout the west and midwest are being planned for early construction. The proposed addition to the Denver mint, for which a contract is being negotiated, will call for about 13,000 cubic feet of cut stone with an expressed preference for Colorado granite. With a small amount of capital made available for quarrying operations and the establishment of a modern stone dressing plant, preferably at Denver, Salida granites could enter the market with good prospect of success and the traffic to be derived would easily run to thousands of tons annually.

The resumption of specialty granite production from the quarries of the Salida Granite Corporation awaits only the recruiting of skilled quarrymen and stone cutters as the Corporation's quarries are ready and its finishing plant at Salida is fully equipped and in excellent condition. The Corporation is adequately financed to resume its production, and with the exception of 1931 and 1932 following a fire in its plant, it boasts an unbroken record of profitable operation from 1920 to and including 1944 when its quarries and plant were closed because of the war scarcity of materials and labor. It now has orders or business in prospect which would assure operation at full force for more than a year, and with a renewal of its selling activities its production could be built up to a half million dollar volume.

While traffic from monumental and sculptural stone production would not equal that of a going building stone industry, its regularity makes it an attractive contribution that deserves encouragement.

Sept 22 - 1942

PICTURES

STONES

APPENDIX

1. Views at the "Dark Salida" quarry of the Salida Granite Corporation.
2. View from "Salida Rose Pink" quarry showing quarry road to highway.
- A. Mount Princeton Granite.
3. Note the very light color of the quartz and orthoclase and relatively large particles of biotite.
- B. Light grey granite from quarry near Cotopaxi. An excellent building stone.
5. Unretouched photo of two "Salida Rose Pink" dies
- C. Another granite from near Cotopaxi. Its contrast Medium fine grained with pinkish tinge in the orthoclase.
6. Monument of "Salida Rose Pink" showing striking
- D. Granite from school section on Texas Creek about four miles above Texas Creek Station. This piece from surface of cliff shows effects of ages of weathering, surface treatment and inscription.
- E. Granite similar to "D" shows "live" rock when broken beneath the surface.
- F. Sample of "Dark Salida" (syenite) - polished on one side - steel finished on reverse side showing contrast.
- G. "Salida Rose Pink" - Note depth and beauty of polished surface.
10. Views and description of famous Mormon Battalion
- H. "Colorado Supreme." Observe brilliance of particles on broken edges and contrast between polished and steel finished surfaces.
11. Certificate of guaranty issued by the Salida Granite Corporation. Note test data on back of certificate.

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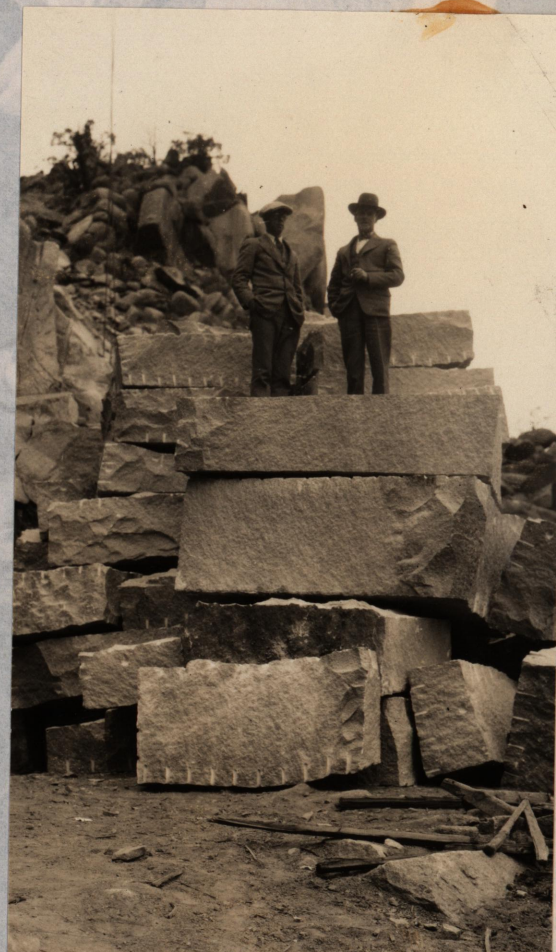
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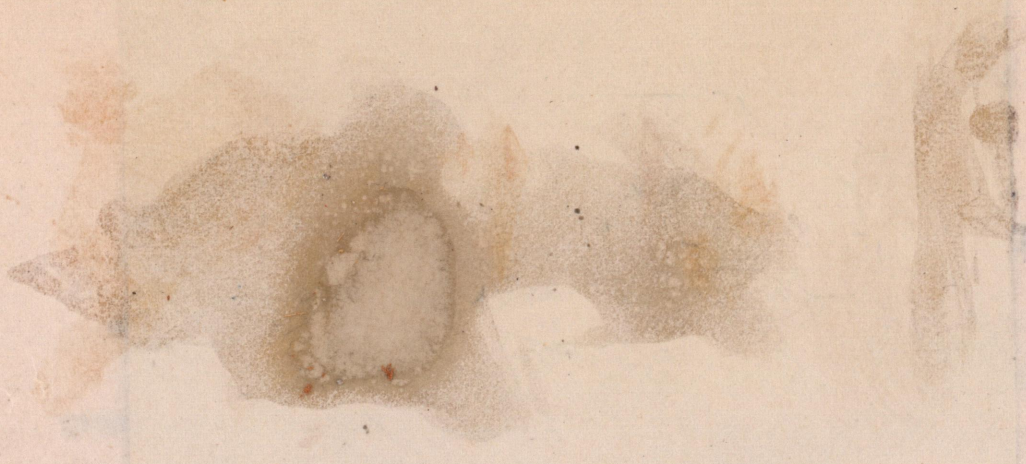
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4. Quartzed blocks of Salida
granite.

5. Untraced hole of the
granite at Salida, showing
the direction of the fracture.

10. View and description of
Monterey - Salt Lake City.

11. Advertising pieces of the
Salida granite.

12. Specimens of granite
from the Salida quarry.

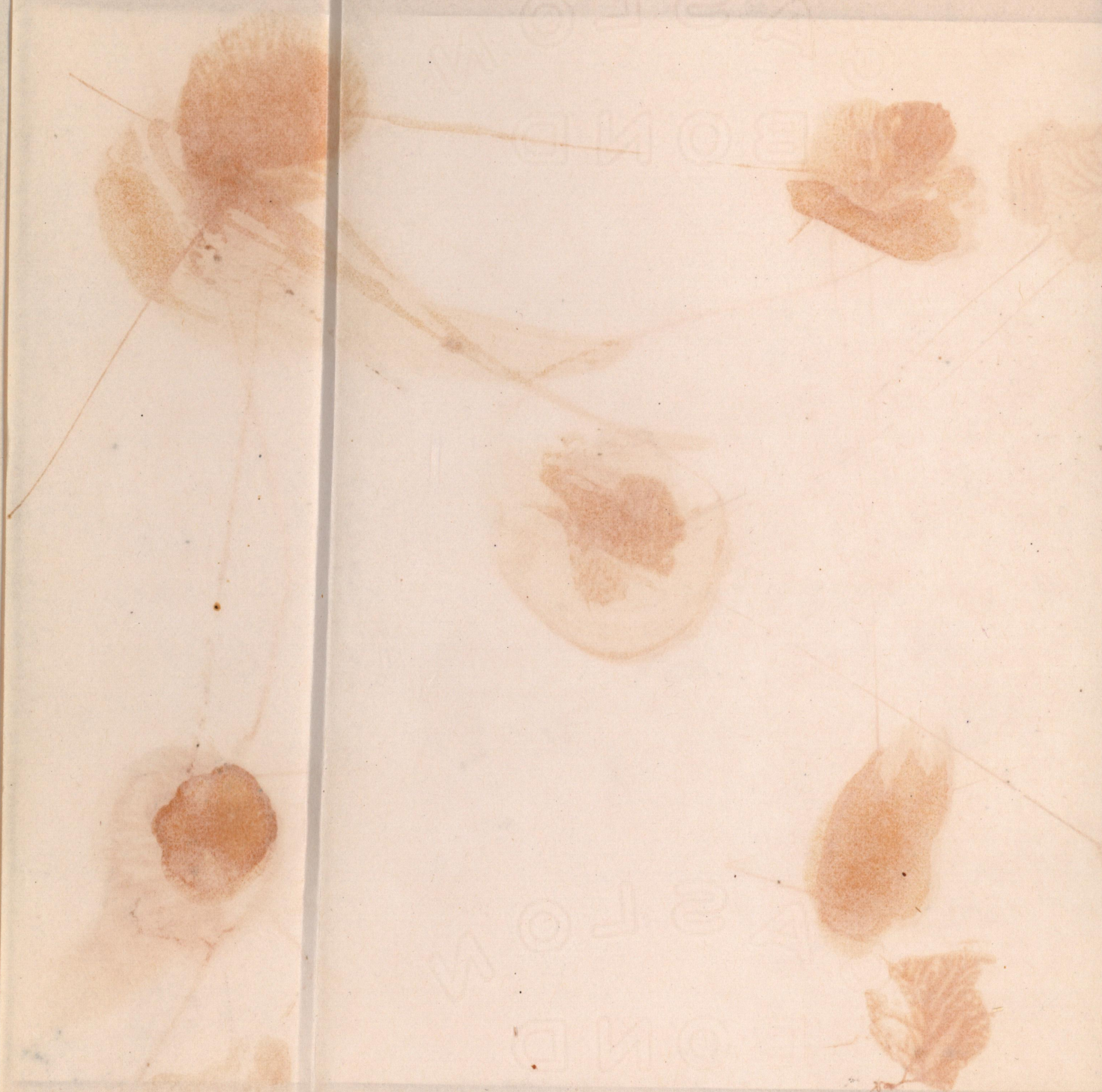
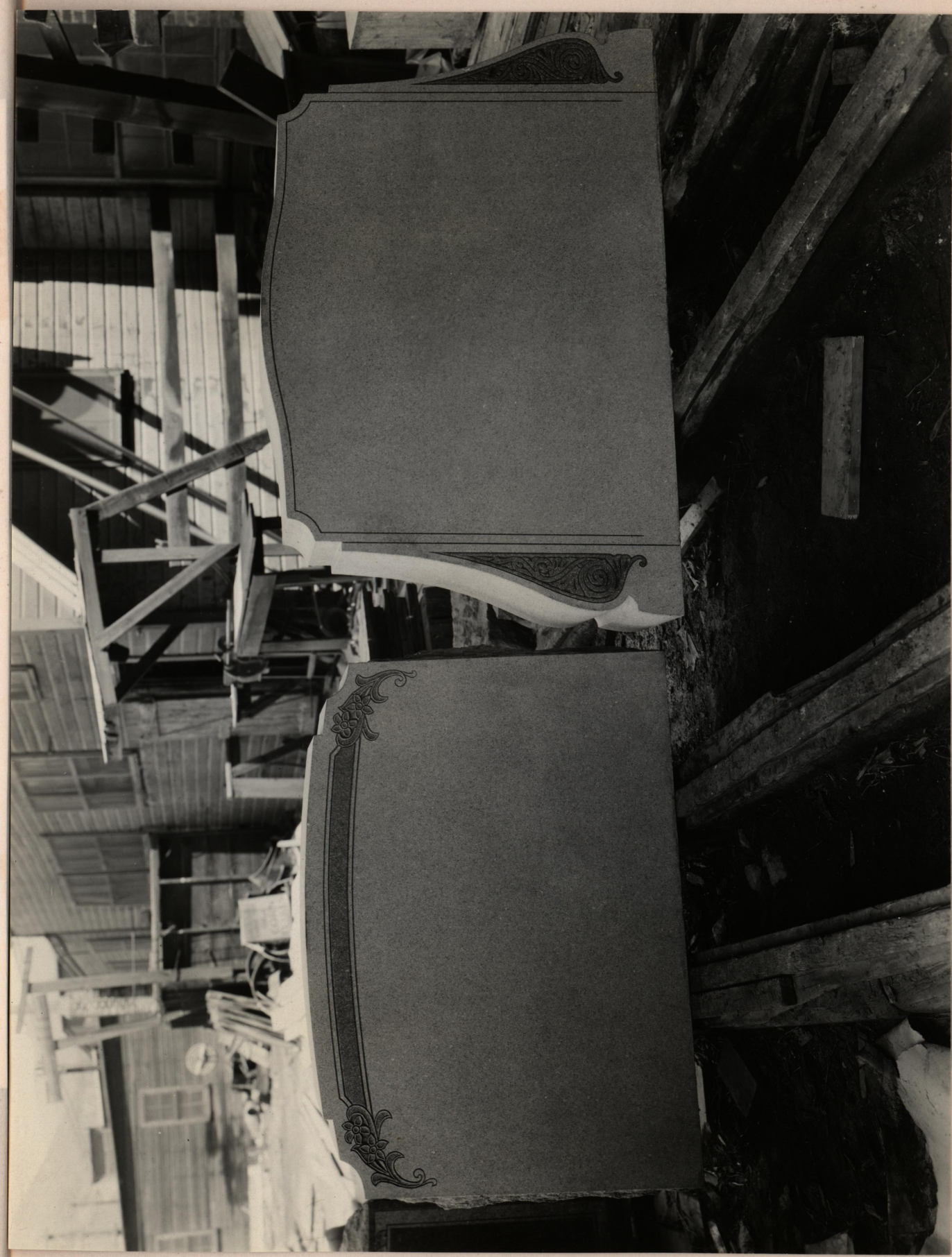




Salida Rose Pink Quarry
 Salida Granite Corp
 Salida, Colorado.



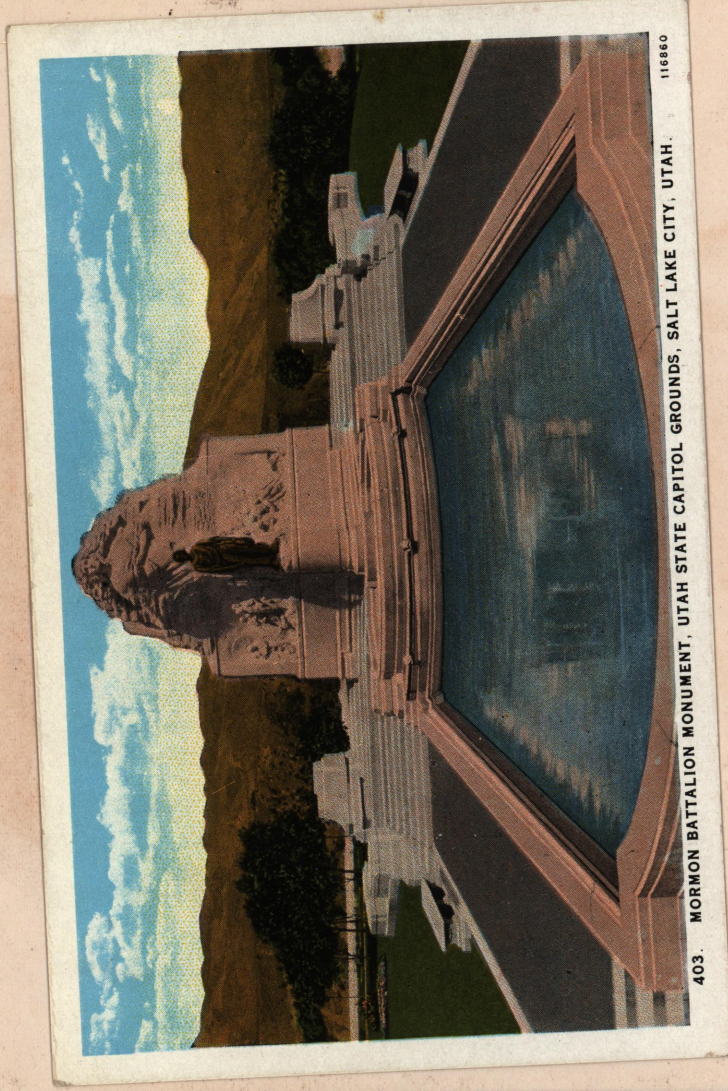
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\$200,000.00 Memorial: Length 135 ft. Width 72 ft. 22 carloads in sculptural portion: 5-yrs. in building; 2-yrs. to carve.

SALIDA GRANITE CORPORATION

MORMON BATTALION MONUMENT
erected to commemorate the important contribution
made to the early settlement and development of
the State of Utah and the western portion of this
country by the Mormon Battalion.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. F. EVANS, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

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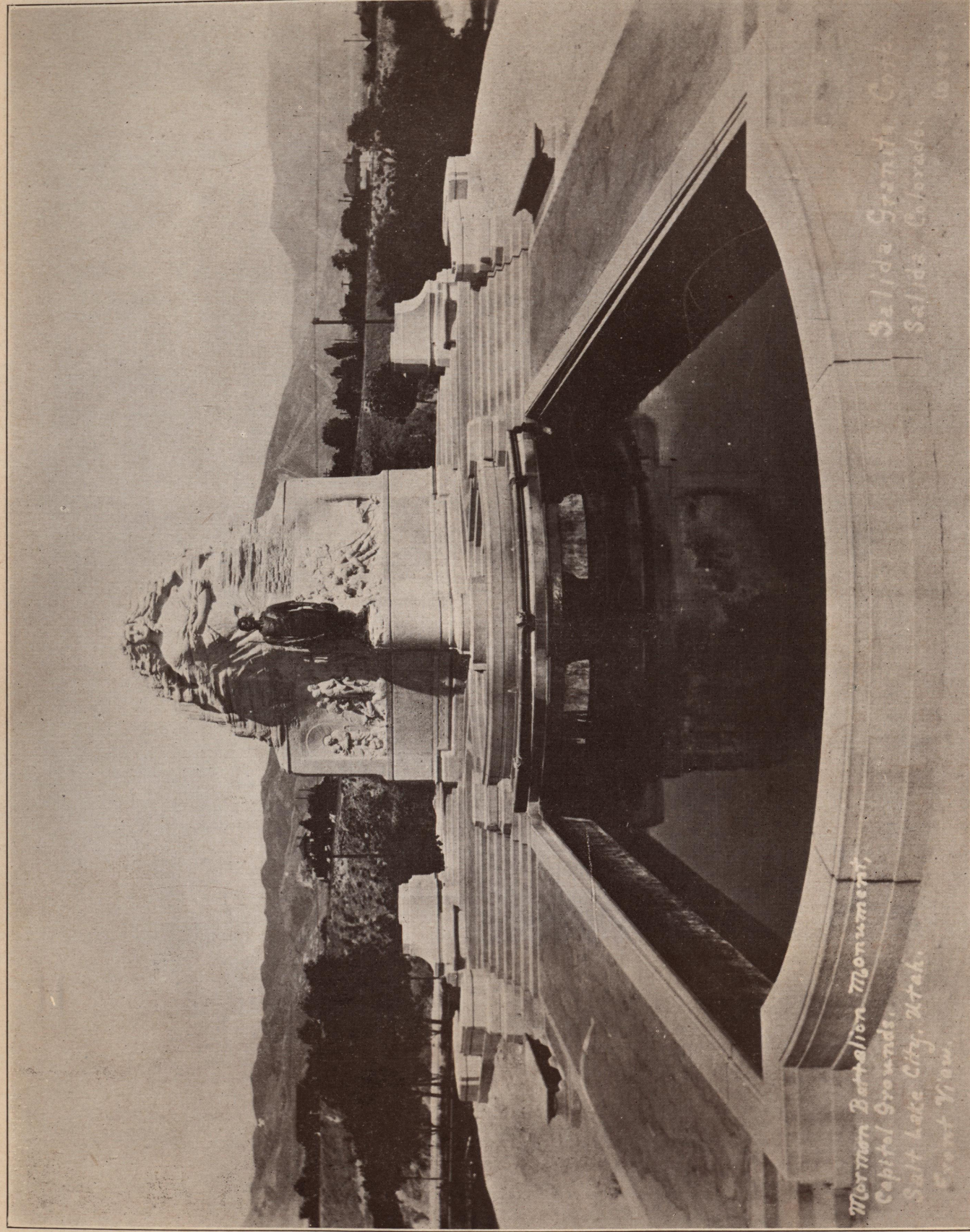
PLACE
ONE CENT
STAMP
HERE

We present an example of an outstanding
public memorial.

Fabricated in our ROSE PINK, it stands a
lasting example of the qualities of this granite.

THE SALIDA GRANITE CORPORATION

Salida, Colorado

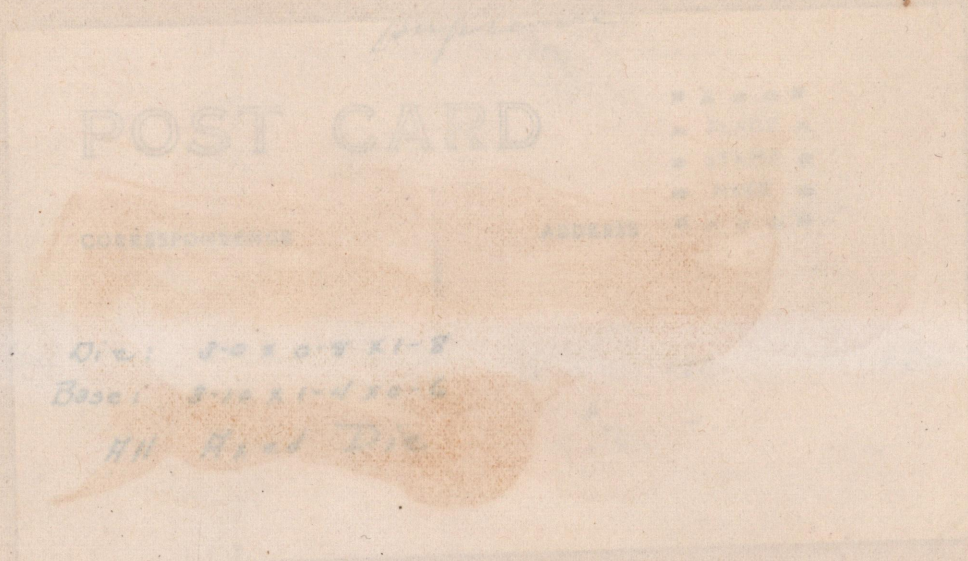


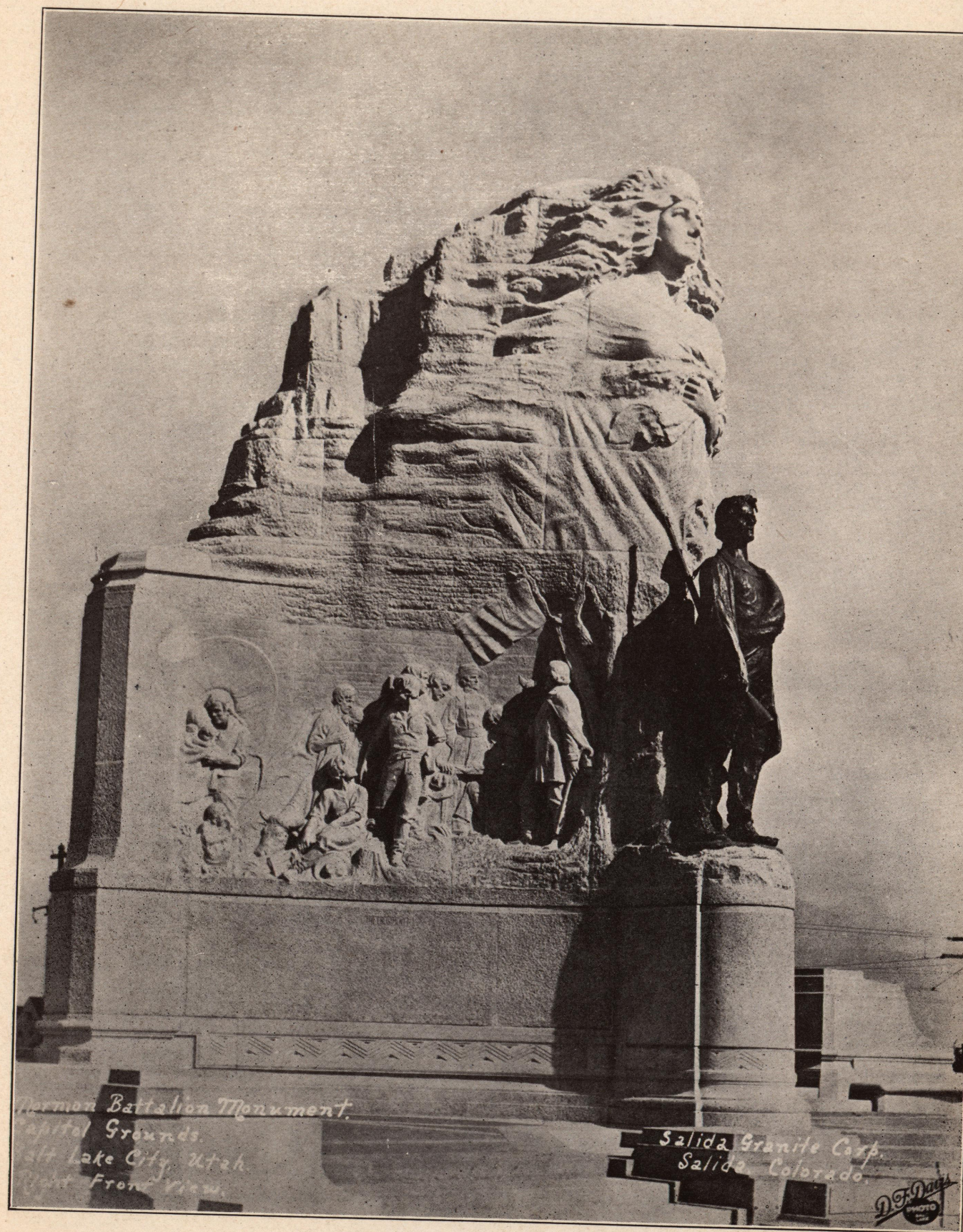
Mormon Battalion Monument,
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Front View.

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\$200,000.00 Memorial: Length 135 ft. Width 72 ft. 22 carloads in sculptural portion: 5-yrs. in building; 2-yrs. to carve.

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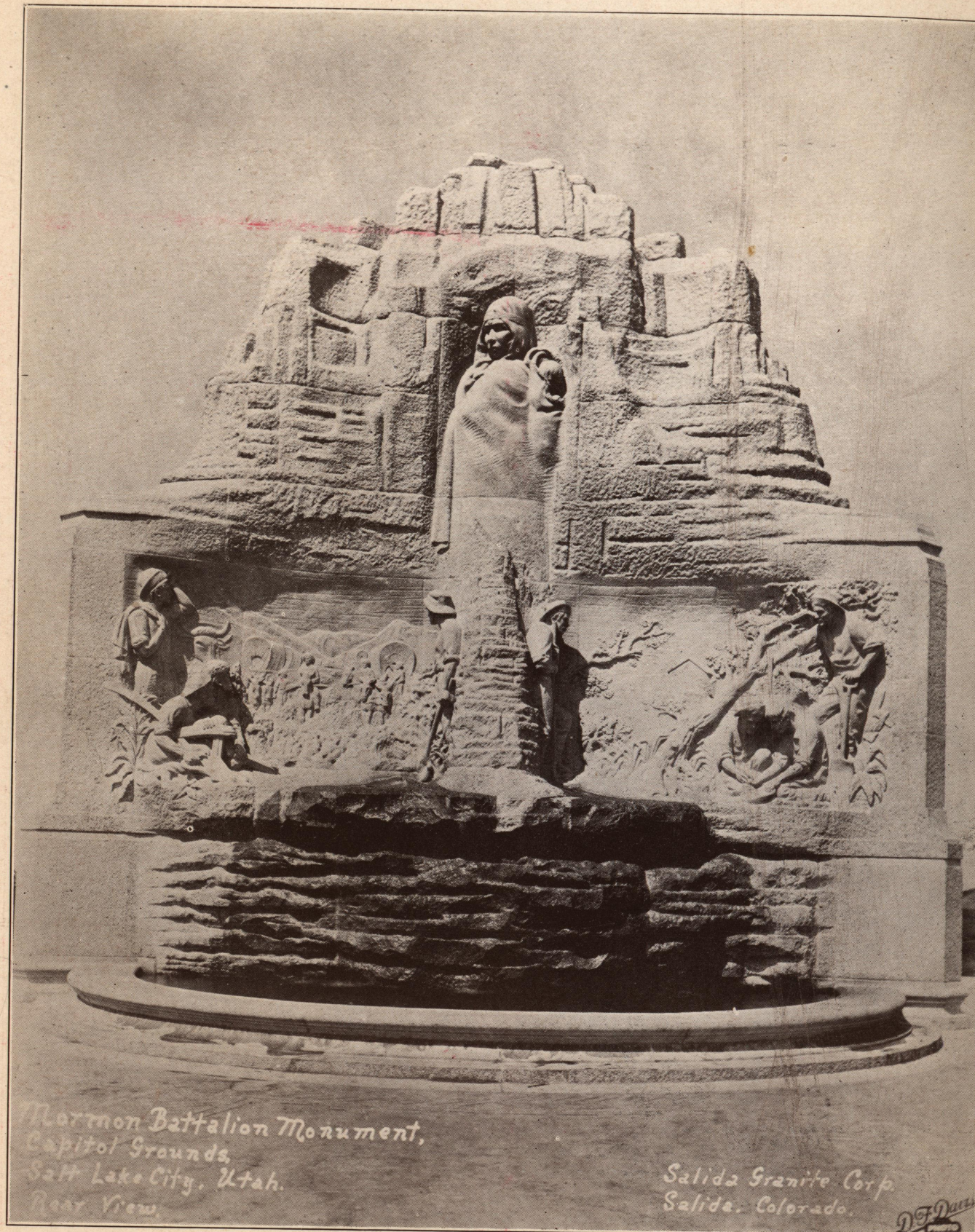


The Granite Cutters' Journal

VOL. LI.

QUINCY, MASS., DECEMBER, 1927

No. 9—WHOLE NUMBER 609



Mormon Battalion Monument,
Capitol Grounds,
Salt Lake City, Utah.
Rear View.

Salida Granite Corp.
Salida, Colorado.

D. J. Dyer

"A Servant When He Reigneth."

By Rudyard Kipling.

(For three things the earth is dis-
quieted, and for four which it cannot
bear. For a servant when he reign-
eth and a fool when he is filled with
meat; for an odious woman when she
is married, and an housemaid that is
heir to her mistress.—Prov. xxx: 21-
22-23.)

Three things make earth, unquiet
And four she cannot brook,
The godly Agur counted them
And put them in a book—

Those Four Tremendous Curses
With which mankind is cursed
But a Servant when He Reigneth
Old Agur entered first.

An Handmaid that is Mistress
We need not call upon,
A Fool when he is full of Meat
Will fall asleep anon.
An Odious Woman, married,
May bear a babe and mend,
But a Servant when He Reigneth
Is Confusion to the end.

His feet are swift to tumult,
His hands are slow to toil,
His ears are deaf to reason,
His lips are loud in broil.
He knows no use for power
Except to show his might.
He gives no heed to judgment
Unless it prove him right.

Because he served a master
Before his Kingship came,
And hid in all disaster
Behind his master's name.
So, when his Folly opens
The unnecessary hells,
A Servant when He Reigneth
Throws the blame on someone else.

His vows are lightly spoken,
His faith is hard to bind,
His trust is easy broken,
He fears his fellow-kind.
The nearest mob will move him
To break the pledge he gave—
Oh, a Servant when He Reigneth
Is more than ever slave!

Our Cover Cut.

The cut on the rear cover of this issue of the Journal shows the entrance to Mount Calvary Cemetery, Pine Hill, Buffalo, N. Y., cut in Barre by our members working for McDonnell & Sons, Inc. with plants in Barre and in Buffalo. This is probably the finest cemetery entrance in the United States. It is 110 feet 6 inches across and the two centre pylons are 10 feet square and 35 feet high. The granite came from the Wells-Lamson & Co. quarry in Barre, and union men take pride in showing it as being quarried and cut by union men. Mt. Calvary

is a new cemetery and because of the care in the selection of stock, the excellence of design and workmanship this splendid entrance turned out by McDonnell & Sons will be an incentive to erecting fine monuments in the cemetery. It has attracted great attention and is admired by all who have had the good fortune to see it.

The Mormon Battalion Monument.

One look at the photographs of this monument and we realized that a single view of it would not be sufficient to bring out its great merit. We have, therefore, used all of the four photographs sent to us through the kindness of Sec. Newton of Salida branch and Mr. Gloyd of the Salida Granite Co. These views will be found on the inner pages of the Journal. The monument is out of Salida, Colo. rose pink granite. It was cut in Salt Lake City by members of Salt Lake City branch of The G. C. I. A. Bro. Jos. Duca was the carver and Mr. Gilbert Riswold of Chicago was the sculptor in charge.

This letter written to the Salida Granite Corporation by Mr. Holman, Secretary of the American Granite Association, deserves to be quoted here:

"Please let me thank you for the pictures of the Mormon Battalion Monument erected in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Your letter says that this monument is built of Salida Rose Pink granite. I have never seen that granite, and I would be mighty grateful if you would send me some kind of a sample of it.

I think the monument is one of the finest things that has ever come to our attention in this office. It is strikingly original in the matter of design, and the photographs show that the carving around the base is executed with unusual delicacy and accuracy. Insofar as the photograph shows, I do not believe that there is another piece of granite carving anywhere in the country done in such delicate detail unless it is the Robert Burns Monument in Barre, Vermont.

As you know, it is the general belief over the country that delicate carving cannot be executed in granite. I believe that the marble people make a great deal of use of that point. We all know that anything that can be carved in marble can be carved in granite if it is planned, designed and executed with proper knowledge of the cutting of granite. I think your Mormon Monument is good proof of that."

We are indebted to Sec. Turner of Salt Lake City branch for a booklet which describes the monument as follows:

The Mormon Battalion Monument rises majestically from an elevation on the southeast corner of the Capitol grounds. Two approaches flanking the north and south sides of a reflecting pool, lead from the east driveway to the monument proper. Upon a bronze tablet at the south approach appears an inscription setting forth the history and achievements of the battalion.

Upon the bronze tablet at the north approach are the names of the members of the battalion, among which are those of three United States officers: Lieutenant Colonel Philip St. George Cooke,

see following pages

Lieutenant Andrew Jackson Smith, Lieutenant George Stoneman, who attained the grade of General in the Civil War. General George Stoneman was governor of California, 1883-1887. Upon this tablet are the names also of four women, the wives of officers of the battalion who made the entire march.

Upon a third bronze tablet, located upon the east side of the monument, is inscribed a brief statement pertaining to the monument and the names of those who have been immediately connected with its erection.

The monument proper, called the mass, triangular in form with concave sides, is 29 feet high. Its dimensions are 19 feet measured east and west and 30 feet north and south. The immediate setting tributary to the monument and on which it stands is 72 feet by 138 feet; the reflecting pool on the west front measures 25 by 53 feet; the semi-circular pool on the east is 22 by 10 feet. The entire structure covers an area of nearly ten thousand square feet.

The monument consists of 71 stones. The average weight of each stone is three tons, that of the largest single stone being six and one-half tons. It is composed of rose pink granite, the content of which exceeds 4000 cubic feet.

The fountain, steps, benches, and copings are of cast stone with Salida pink granite aggregate. The surfaces are tooled, producing the color and texture of the monument proper. The walks are of black asphalt with a red brick border of Indian design.

The general form of the monument is typical of the country through which the battalion marched. The castellated, turret-like geologic formation of those regions is reproduced in interesting effect with the rose pink color of the granite accentuating the suggestion.

Thirty-three figures, near life size, carved in the granite, are grouped on the triangular mass in the four scenes, namely:

"The Enlistment."

"The March."

"Discovery of Gold in California, Jan. 24, 1848."

"The Entrance of the Pueblo Detachment Into Salt Lake Valley, July 29, 1847."

Besides the figures of these groups are three others, the "Battalion Man," which is of heroic size, while the "Vanishing Race," and "Columbia" are symbolic figures developed in colossal scale.

Upon the north side of the monument is shown "The Enlistment" of the Mormon Battalion under the flag of the United States of America. Dominating this scene is the central figure representing the eager, fearless and aggressive spirit of youth. A prominent feature of the scene is a portrait of Brigham Young in high relief. Captain James Allen is shown in the background, as are also the youths grouped around the enlistment table. This is the scene of farewell, which sentiment is expressed in all of its poignancy in the grief of the lovers, and in the parting of the volunteer with his wife and childrer.

"The March" depicted upon the south side of the

monument, makes a strong appeal. Here is expressed the acme of human exertion. The men ahead widening a cut to permit the passage of the wagons, the tugging of the mules, and the straining of the muscles and sinews of the men as they assist the animals and wagons up grade, tell the story of this strenuous march. Col. Cooke, mounted, directing the ascent, is the central figure. One of the most touching groups on the monument appears in this panel—a soldier assisting a fainting comrade and offering him a drink from his canteen.

The luxuries of travel offered by our present civilization are in marked contrast with the hardships of this first journey accomplished under orders to pioneer a wagon route to the Pacific Coast. Col. Cooke writes of the difficulties of this march in his letter of congratulation to the battalion upon their arrival in San Diego, excerpts of which are inscribed upon the bronze tablet at the south approach of the monument.

Upon the east side of the monument are the two other scenes: "The Discovery of Gold" is pervaded by an atmosphere of intense interest, admirably expressed in the faces and attitudes of the men engaged in panning gold near a stream of water, which is made realistic by a small fountain flowing down from the mill wheel, depicted in faint relief in the background, past the men into the pool below. The "Entrance of the Pueblo Detachment" is of historic import in that it represents the arrival of the first United States troops into the State. It is significant also in that the broken plows of the pioneers commemorate the introduction of irrigation in which members of the battalion with them participated.

The east side of the monument presents an impressive symbolism, "The Vanishing Race," as civilization encroaches upon an ancient hunting ground. This is represented by the figure of an Indian woman with her child disappearing from the scene. An atmosphere of impending doom hovers over this scene and is strongly defined in the expression of sullen resentment upon the face of the woman as she looks down in contemplation of the two scenes at her feet—the one foreshadowing the development of the great mineral industries of the west, and the other initiating that irrigation which was to reclaim the vast arid wastes of the Rocky Mountain region.

The central figure of the monument is "The Battalion Man," represented in a bronze figure exceeding ten feet in height, mounted upon a base extension pedestal in front of the mass facing westward. No one who sees it will ever forget this rugged, majestic figure in complete repose with severe and exultant realization written upon his countenance as he first looks upon the Pacific Ocean at the conclusion of this march of over 2000 miles. He excellently typifies that band of pioneer soldiers which broke a way through forbidding mountains and over trackless wastes.

Carved in the crest and dominating the entire monument is the beautiful figure of "Columbia."

Hovering over and above the "Battalion Man," she still guards him and inspires his reverie. Her face stands out in full relief. The hair and diaphanous drapery waft back, mingling with the clouds, while the figure fades into dim outline in the massive peaks and mountains seeming to pervade the air with her very soul. It was she who called him from his family at their camp fire upon the plains and led him into a new world. It is she who will provide for him and his posterity the priceless boon of a beneficent government and the opportunity for progress and happiness. Contemplation of the significance of this feature of the monument thrills the imagination. We behold "Columbia" passing with majestic movement over mountain and valley, desert and plain, emerging now from the great Sierras ready to take her place upon her western pedestal at the portals of the Pacific, there to hold aloft her torch of liberty to the awakening Orient and to proclaim the dawn of a new era.

The following inscription appears upon the bronze tablet at the south approach of the monument:

THE MORMON BATTALIAN—History

In May and June, 1846, the services of the Mormon people—en route to the West—were officially tendered to the United States Government, then at war with Mexico.

President James K. Polk authorized Colonel Stephen W. Kearney, Commander of the Army of the West, to enlist five hundred Mormon volunteers and march to California. Captain James Allen who was detailed to make the enlistment, arrived at the Mormon camps June 26.

After three weeks recruiting with the aid of Brigham Young and other officials of the Mormon church, the battalion was mustered into the United States Service at Council Bluffs, Iowa, July 16.

The march was via Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, thence to Santa Fe, New Mexico, where the battalion arrived in two divisions in October. Here Lieutenant-Colonel P. St. George Cooke was given command.

The battalion left Santa Fe October 19 and marched southward down the Rio del Norte to 32 degrees 41 minutes north latitude; thence south and westward to near the headwaters of the San Pedro, north and westward to Tucson; and so to the Pacific. The march of two thousand miles ended at San Diego January 29, 1847.

The battalion served in garrison duty in San Diego, San Luis Rey and Los Angeles, and in outpost duty at Cajon Pass until the term of enlistment ended July 16, 1847.

Eighty-one members of the battalion re-enlisted for six months additional service, and were known as "The Mormon Volunteers."

Achievements

Headquarters Mormon Battalion

Mission of San Diego

January 30, 1847

"History may be searched in vain for an equal

march of infantry . . . through a wilderness, where nothing but savages and wild beasts are found, or deserts where, for want of water, there is no living creature, . . . we have dug deep wells, which the future traveler will enjoy, . . . ventured into trackless tablelands where water was not found for several marches, . . . worked our way over mountains and hewed a pass through a chasm of living rock To bring these first wagons to the Pacific. . . . The garrison of Tucson gave us no pause. We drove them out with their artillery, but our intercourse with the citizens was unmarked by a single act of injustice. Thus, marching half naked and half fed, and living upon wild animals, we have discovered and made a road of great value to our country. . . .

By order Lieut.-Colonel P. St. George Cooke, P. C. Merrill, Adjutant.

Seven members of the battalion participated in the discovery of gold in California, January 24, 1848.

Detachments of the battalion that had been invalided to Pueblo on the Arkansas—joined Brigham Young's original Pioneer Company in Salt Lake valley five days after the entrance of the pioneers, and participated in founding the commonwealth of Utah.

By their justice to the conquered, by their courage and endurance, and by their patriotic devotion, the members of the Mormon Battalion brought lasting honor to their people, to the State of Utah and to the nation."

The following inscription appears upon a bronze tablet on the east side of the monument:

"This monument was erected by authority of the State of Utah as the result of a movement begun in 1905 by the 'Daughters of the Mormon Battalion.' The funds came from thousands of contributors, the total of which was duplicated by an appropriation by the Legislature of Utah. The monument was completed, unveiled and dedicated May 30, 1927."

Funeral claims were paid during the month of November to heirs of deceased Brothers D. Casaccia 4580, Cape Ann; B. F. Hill 8655, Lithonia; H. E. Carlton 7740, I. A. Office; D. Coughlin 2623, Hartford; L. R. Burkett 6622, Concord, N. H.; Chas. J. Rowling 9873, Westerly; Burnett G. Robb 6950, Hardwick; A. Masetti 15990, San Francisco; P. Peduzzi 4798, Denver; John Malmquist 11671, Harry Livendale 13802, Barre; R. O'Conner 14771, James H. Hall 14844, New York; A. Reid 11930, Cincinnati; Jas. J. O'Brien 3975, V. Zontini 6114, Milford, Mass.; E. E. Beal 8572, Bethel; S. Lyons 13094, Philadelphia.

Liberty has never come from the government. Liberty has always come from the subjects of it. The history of liberty is a history of limitations of governmental power, not the increase of it.—Woodrow Wilson, New York Press Club, Sept. 9, 1912.

The Granite Cutters' Journal

Founded 1877 Published Monthly by
The Granite Cutters' International Association of America

25 SCHOOL STREET QUINCY, MASS.

Subscription—\$2.00 per year in advance, 10¢
per copy. All orders for the North American
Advertiser must be accompanied by
check or money order payable to the order of
the Granite Cutters' International Association of America.
Entered at the Post Office at Quincy, Mass., as second-class matter,
October 15, 1907.

QUINCY, MASS., DECEMBER, 1927.

Boston Postal District

All payments for advertising and subscriptions should
be sent to Sam DeGallo, Mgr., 25 School St., Quincy, Mass.

"Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that
faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it."

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to
members and readers.

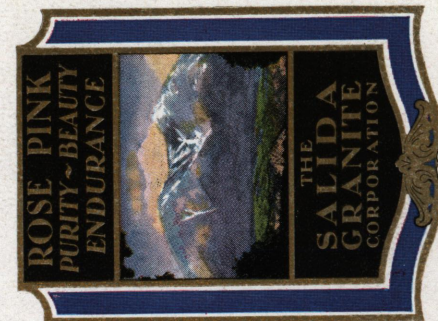
The Memorial Craftsmen had a woman appear at their convention last summer to explain how the Craftsmen should analyze prospective customers and how easy it would be to sell merchandise when the salesman was capable of making a correct analysis. To illustrate her notion of her powers of analysis she said (according to a report in the *Monarchist News*) that the men representing marble were less textured than the men who represented granite. It is not necessary to give her conclusions based on this analysis, the Memorial Craftsmen may know what she meant, but it is all beyond the understanding of an ordinary individual. We do know, however, that there has been a wonderful display of admirable texture, or that good, old-fashioned thing described in the old-fashioned way as *backbone*, among the men in the granite industry of Vermont when confronted with the devastating effect of the terrible flood. Every letter that has come from the I. O. from the flood district has been optimistic and optimistic in tone, and interesting rather than exaggerating the havoc that has been done. The members in Vermont are brave and unflinchingly facing their misfortunes. Words are inadequate to express to them the feelings of the membership generally. What can we say that will properly express the sympathy our Association feels for Bro. Thomas, who lost his four sons, aged five, seven, nine and eleven and his home? What can we say to others who lost their homes? The hearts of the membership go out to them in their trouble, and we all stand with heads uncovered in sympathy and in respect and admiration for their fortitude. Reports show that the Red Cross is doing everything that lies within its power to relieve the distress caused by the flood, and it deserves and needs the support of every union man to aid in making its work of mercy more effective.

As the dawn of a new year approaches there is a resolution that every non-union granite cutter, polisher and tool sharpener should make—that before another new year rolls around he will be a member of the Granite Cutters' International Association of America. The reasons why this resolution should be made and carried out ought to be apparent to all concerned. The objects of the Association as set forth in the constitution are: "To encourage a regular apprenticeship system and a higher standard of skill; to cultivate feelings of friendship among the craft; to assist each other to secure employment, to reduce the hours of daily labor; to discourage piece work as tending to degrade the trade; to secure adequate pay for our work; to furnish aid in case of death, and assist to the best of our ability, disabled members; to endeavor, by legal and proper means, to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of all our members, and to improve the trade."

These are objects worthy of the support of every man who works at the trade. The membership of The G. C. I. A. has been steadily pushing forward toward these objects for the past fifty years. Long before that scattered locals of granite cutters were making efforts to improve the conditions in their localities. They did not accomplish very much until they conceived the idea of forming one organization that would be country wide in scope. Every change for the betterment of the working conditions of the men in the granite manufacturing industry has been brought about by the influence of the Association that was formed fifty years ago. There will be no betterment in the future unless it is brought about by the united influence of the men employed at the trade. There isn't a non-union man in all the wide reaches of North America who does not know that this is true. The events of the past six years furnish vivid and convincing evidence to prove it.

While in New York recently we accompanied Business Agent Young on his trip to Peekskill. The first stop was made at John Brown & Sons. This firm is not employing any men at the present time. We met Mr. Gus Brown, but unfortunately did not have the pleasure of meeting Mr. John Brown, the senior member of the firm. From there we went to the Gravel & Ellis plant. The cutting shed of John Brown & Sons is located in the city of Peekskill, and the Stone & Elliot is from the Brown quarry, which is a considerable distance from the city. Both the cutting shed and the quarry of Gravel & Ellis are about six miles from Peekskill. We found many old friends among the seventy members who are working there and quite a few that we never had the pleasure of meeting previously. While we had expected to see changes it was nevertheless a surprise to see the improved equipment acquired by Gravel & Ellis since we were last in Peekskill, a little more than four years ago. What was called the big shed has been made still bigger. This is required by the two gang jaws.

a Convention
dèbut



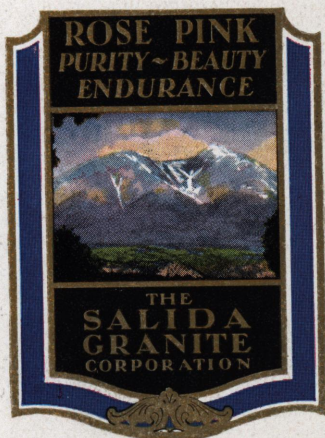
From the
Heart of the
Rockies



A Pink
of Matchless
Texture



*a Convention
d'ébut*

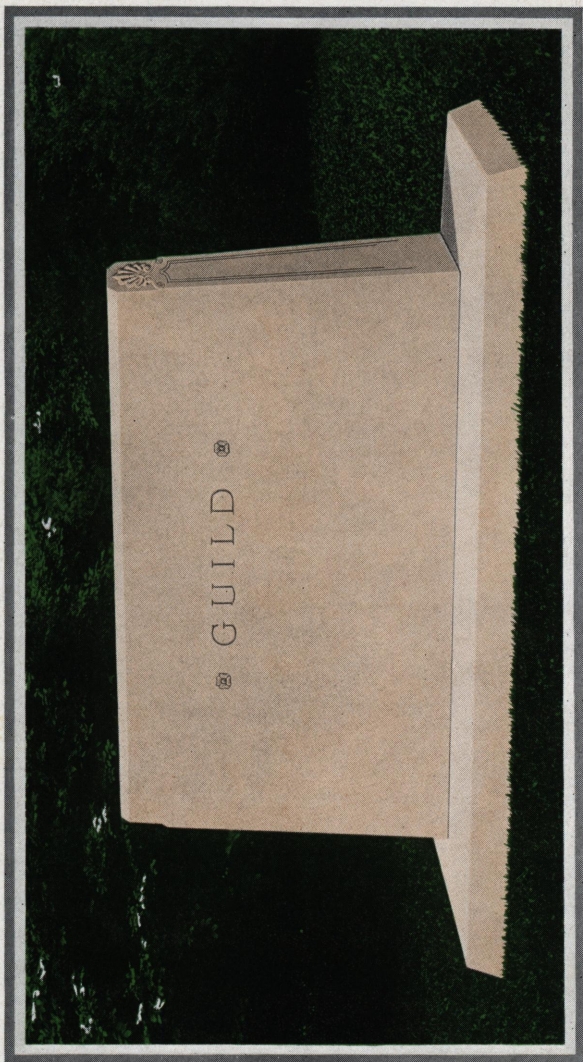


a Convention débüt

SALIDA'S *Rose Pink* granite makes its debut as an exhibitor at the Chicago convention of the Memorial Craftsmen of America. The ever-widening distribution of this exquisite pink leads to this means of introduction to memorialists throughout the entire country.

Every convention attendant will find a welcome at the Salida Granite Corporation booths, numbers 105, 106, 107 and 108. Here, this beautiful pink, taken from the very heart of the Rockies, will be seen in all its perfection of texture, its superbness of shade and its adaptation to intricate, modern design.

The Guild design, reproduced on the opposite page, is characteristic of the beauty of this pink. Designed for a memorialist's own lot, that of Edward Guild of Topeka, Kansas, it shows the soft, even shade of *Rose Pink* in an all steeled finish.



an Opportunity to Investigate

THE Salida Granite Corporation's exhibit at the convention presents to memorialists an opportunity to investigate the *Rose Pink* franchise. This ideal method of making an exclusive granite exclusively one's own product in a given territory is appealing to more and more dealers.

The value, not only of *Rose Pink* memorials, but of the *Rose Pink* franchise has been attested to time after time by dealers holding exclusive territories throughout the midwest and central states. They have found the absence of price competition on such a non-competitive granite profitable. Their territory is inviolate through a rigid franchise built to render the most profit in memorial selling.

To convention attendants from territories not now held by a franchised *Rose Pink* dealer a representative of the company will be happy to explain this selling plan.

The
SALIDA GRANITE
Corporation

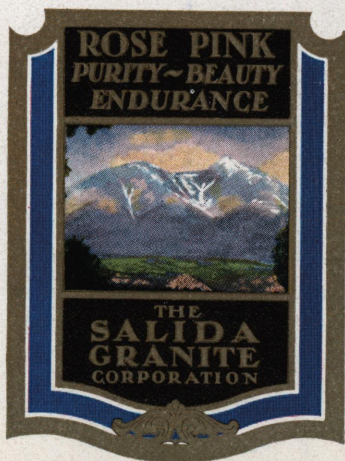
Salida

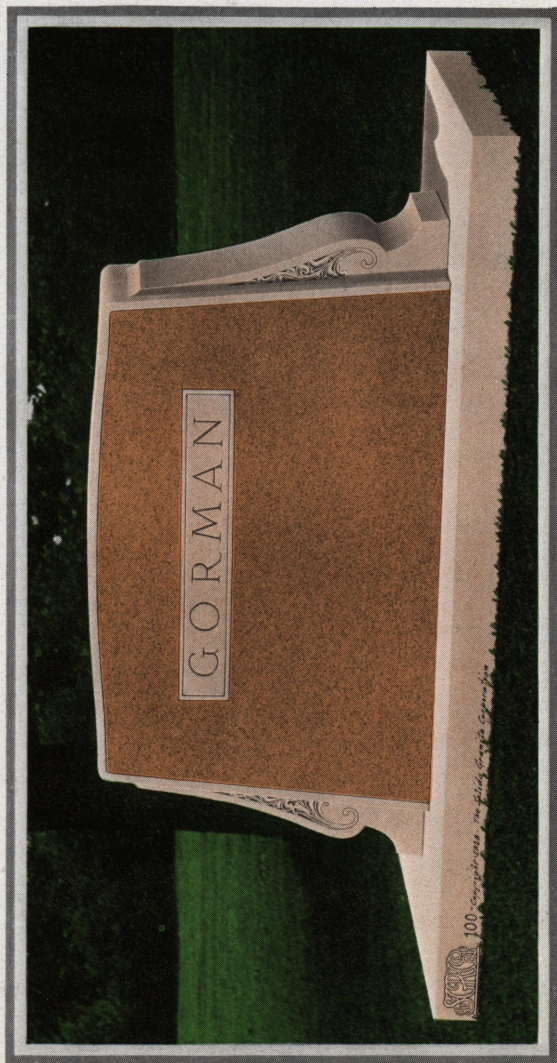
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Colorado

*A Pink ~ ~ ~
of Matchless
Texture*





*a Pink ~ ~ ~
of matchless texture*

DEEP in the heart of the Rockies is a mountain of granite which is yielding a memorial stone of rare beauty. This Pink granite of matchless texture—and color—is bringing to the memorial industry a material of great, non-competitive value.

Salida *Rose Pink* granite is literally seated on the heights of its own originality. It takes from the sunsets of the Rockies its inimitable pink—from the tremendous upheaval of the continent's greatest mountain range its unmatched texture—and from Nature's severest crucible its everlasting hardness.

In designs of fine distinction Salida *Rose Pink* granite upholds the honor of its memorial purpose. Offered only through franchise dealers, its intrinsic qualities are matched in exclusiveness only by its profit-making, non-competitive distribution.

Exclusiveness is of Great Sales Value to the Memorialist

NON-COMPETITIVE qualities are of great value to the memorialist. Such values lift the dealer, who holds this advantage, above the petty arguments of price—allows him to expend his efforts in suggesting the most appropriate design—and aids him in obtaining his fair cost.

The Salida Granite Corporation believes exclusiveness is of greatest benefit to all. Its beautiful, rare, *Rose Pink* granite is non-competitive in color and texture. Its dealer franchise is exclusively held by but one in a sales area. Thus, a combination of unmatched value enables the Salida franchised retailer an exceptional advantage.

Dealers in territories not covered by a *Rose Pink* franchised memorialist are invited to correspond with the Salida Granite Corporation. A direct representative of the company will be glad to exhibit and explain the *Rose Pink* franchise.

The
SALIDA GRANITE
Corporation

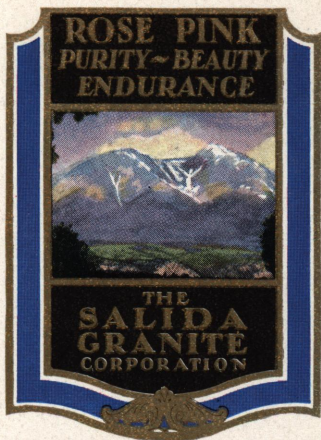
Salida

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Colorado

*From the
Heart of the
Rockies*



from the Heart of the Rockies

THERE is a superbly beautiful Pink Granite, admirably adapted to the most exquisite memorials, available to dealers on a basis of great value to them. This granite is one of the very few which has no directly competitive material — its qualifications are ideal for memorial purposes.

Rose Pink granite is fabricated into designs of real individuality and worthy form. Each Rose Pink monument is a dignified, everlasting and matchless testimonial of the valuable franchise the Salida Granite Corporation offers the memorial dealer.

Nature's richest deposit of Pink Granite has been exclusively limited to a comparative few. An eight year development, however, now offers Salida's Rose Pink to several dealers more remote from the quarry.



116 Copyright 1929 The Salida Granite Corporation

the Franchise is Exclusive on Rose Pink Granite

THE dealer's franchise on Rose Pink Salida Granite is definite. It comes to him in black and white with its terms described in plainest language. Every sentence, every paragraph is a worthy point treasured by exclusive agents for this incomparable stone.

Not only does the Salida franchise make the dealer an exclusive agent for Rose Pink but the completely non-duplicated qualities of the stone render this contract all-protective from a competitive standpoint.

Memorial dealers who are interested in the complete story of Salida Rose Pink Granite should write the Salida Granite Corporation. A direct representative of the company will call, and without obligation, explain the conditions under which exclusive dealers of Rose Pink operate.

The
**SALIDA GRANITE
Corporation**

Salida . . . Colorado

CERTIFICATE NO. 2199

THE SALIDA GRANITE CORPORATION
Certificate of Guaranty

The undersigned is the exclusive quarry owner and producer of ORIGINAL "DARK" and "ROSE PINK" SALIDA GRANITE, and the _____ SALIDA GRANITE memorial with which this Certificate is furnished,
(Dark or Rose Pink)

erected in _____ cemetery, _____, is hereby guaranteed
by THE SALIDA GRANITE CORPORATION to be selected _____ City _____ State
the granite center of the Rocky Mountains.

It is also guaranteed that this memorial will not fade, check, crack or disintegrate from exposure in any climate.

It is further guaranteed that no acids, oils, coloring matter or other injurious substances were used in obtaining the polished finish, which is the natural color of the granite, and that the great contrasts created by lettering, carving or sand blasting the polished surfaces are inherent qualities of the granite and are permanent.

As a further guarantee, THE SALIDA GRANITE CORPORATION will replace free of all expense to
_____ of _____, or _____

heirs, on request, any part or parts of the memorial executed by THE SALIDA GRANITE CORPORATION, covered by this Certificate, and described on the reverse side hereof, which may be found defective in material or workmanship.

The dealer who sold and lettered this memorial also guarantees that he has used no foreign substances of any kind to change the natural color and contrasts inherent to the granite.

Dated at Salida, Colorado, this _____ day of _____, 19____.

ATTEST

XXXXXXXXX VOIDXXXXXXXXX

Secretary.

By

XXXXXXXXV O I D XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

President.

Countersigned

Dealer.

This Certificate is not valid unless countersigned by the dealer who sold the memorial.

