

1: Miner's figure - Wikipedia

At Stone Mountain, the carving was a shallow relief (although up to three to five feet deep in places) and so a powerful slide projector was developed to transfer an image to the stone.

The request to name the tunnels originally came from emergency responders who felt tunnel names would aid the traveling public when requesting assistance. Map of tunnel locations On S. Highway 87, the names being proposed for the Needles Highway tunnels came from strong geographic features immediately adjacent to each of the tunnels. These names are currently commonly used names when describing the tunnels: Iron Creek runs directly adjacent to the rock formation the tunnel was created. Although no evidence was found to officially name the tunnel, the tunnel has historically been referred to as the "Needles Eye Tunnel" due to its immediate proximity to the well know Needles Eye landmark. The tunnel is believed to be officially named and has been historically known as the "Hood Tunnel". Although no definitive information was found, it is believed that the Hood Tunnel is named after the rock formation for which it is carved. The names for the tunnels on U. Highway 16A, Iron Mountain Road, were chosen to recognize those individuals that most aided Peter Norbeck in the design and construction of the route. These three gentlemen made significant contributions while working directly with Peter Norbeck on the vision, design and completion of the route: Peter Norbeck asked Johnson if he thought he could construct the road. Gideon designed and built many local structures in the Black Hills. An architect from Minnesota recommended Gideon to the South Dakota State Game and Fish, which was looking for someone to design a lodge primarily for the use of members in the Black Hills. The two quickly developed a life-long friendship. The location of the State Game Lodge was also the site of a sawmill. All of the wood was specially cut and prepared for the lodge. The lodge opened for business in 1891. These bridges were unique in design because they could safely accommodate sudden elevation changes while complimenting the natural beauty of the Black Hills. The pigtail bridges also forced travelers to drive slowly and take in the scenery of the Black Hills. Robinson introduced a bill into the state legislature to authorize carving a mountain in Custer State Park and asking for funds to begin surveying the site. The funds were refused, but permission was granted. On his second visit in 1898, the sculptor announced that he would not carve the Needles, but would find an appropriate mountain instead. Since the chosen sight was just north of the Park, the road to Mt. Rushmore had to be completed. It was part of the Iron Mountain Road design to enhance the Mt. Rushmore project with the view of the carving through tunnels on the road. After Borglum decided on Rushmore, Robinson, then 69 years old, joined a party in scaling the mountain. From that moment, Robinson became the de facto local manager of the project and he scrambled, along with Senator Peter Norbeck, to facilitate and appease the efforts and demands of Borglum. The final tunnel is located on the east side of Keystone on U. Highway 16A, this three-lane tunnel lies in the middle of one of the Black Hills most historic mining areas. Gold, silver, tin, copper and beryllium were just a few of the many minerals mined in the Keystone area. This is the reason the group is recommending the name: The final tunnel is located on the east side of Keystone on US16A, this three-lane tunnel lies in the middle of one of the Black Hills most historic mining areas. Gold, silver, tin, copper, and beryllium were only a few of the many minerals mined in the Keystone area. This notification is intended to seek public comment on proposed names for the tunnels. Written comments in support or opposition to the proposed names for the tunnels should be submitted no later than March 17, 2011, to Rich Zacher. Following the comment period, the group will send its final recommendations to the South Dakota Transportation Commission for consideration and final approval. Please send comments via mail or email to: SD Department of Transportation.

2: Carving History - Mount Rushmore National Memorial (U.S. National Park Service)

A silver-rich mountain "seen by many Bolivians as a potent national symbol" is caving in after centuries of mining, but many of the men who work on the mountain do not want to move.

New Orleans removed its four Confederate statues to mixed reactions—some voicing relief, others, disapproval. Granite from the mountain was used in cities across the country. Wikimedia Commons At 1, feet tall, with a base circumference of 3. The granite block is a monadnock, or isolated mountain, created by a pocket of magma trapped underground million years ago and only coming to the surface, through uplift and erosion, 15 million years ago. As early as B. Researchers later found stone walls erected atop the mountain, likely constructed sometime between B. That work was taken over by the Venable Brothers in , whose workers harvested , paving blocks daily, in addition to other sizes of blocks. With its uniform color, the granite became a coveted building material. Blocks from the Stone Mountain quarry were shipped across the country and around the world. They form the steps on the east wing of the U. But for all its architectural impact, Stone Mountain had yet to achieve its greatest claim to fame and notoriety. That would come in , with a Civil War widow and a sculptor who later carved Mount Rushmore. Graves believed the South deserved a monument to its Confederate heroes. Stone Mountain was a literal blank slate, just waiting for a suitable memorial to be carved into it. At 85, Plane fought as passionately for the memory of her husband and other Confederate soldiers killed in the Civil War as she had done decades earlier. He proposed what would be a 1,foot-long carving featuring to 1, figures, with Lee, Jackson and Davis in the foreground and hundreds of soldiers behind them. While the amount Borglum required seemed impossibly high, Plane pushed forward with her fundraising efforts, writes David Freeman in *Carved in Stone: The History of Stone Mountain*. Plane also secured a land deed from the Venable family, with patriarch Sam Venable even inviting Borglum to his home at the foot of the mountain. That night, more than a dozen men gathered to become part of a resurgent white supremacy group that had mostly died out in the late s. Inspired by the film *Birth of a Nation*, they burned a cross and swore their loyalty to the Klan, ushering in a new era of white nationalist terrorism. Venable himself, who was part of the ceremony, quickly rose through the ranks of the KKK, allowing the group regular use of his grounds. At one point, Borglum considered including the KKK in his monument at the prompting of Plane, who wrote: Since seeing this wonderful and beautiful picture of Reconstruction in the South, I feel that it is due to the Ku Klux Klan which saved us from Negro domination and carpet-bag rule, that it be immortalized on Stone Mountain. Why not represent a small group of them in their nightly uniform approaching in the distance? But none of his plans were destined to be achieved. Wherever the group popped up , acts of terror committed against innocent African-Americans, Catholics and immigrants were sure to follow. With only three years to go before the land deed from the Venables was set to expire they had granted 12 years to finish the memorial , a second sculptor was brought in. But Augustus Lukeman barely had time to remove the work Borglum had done and start work on a carving of three figures on horseback when he was forced to abandon the project in . The deed expired, the Venable family took back their property, and the mountain remained untouched for 36 years. But with the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision that segregated schools were unconstitutional, and the growing influence of the Civil Rights Movement, the time had come for renewed action. He then made the Stone Mountain Memorial Association a state authority , meaning the governor would appoint the board of directors but the association would receive no tax dollars. The memorial became the largest high relief sculpture in the world, depicting Davis, Lee and Jackson on horseback, their figures stretched across three acres. Wikimedia Commons Today, with 4 million visitors coming to the park each year, the mountain has changed little but the message has shifted. While nature and the memorial are still featured, its theme-park attractions include a 4-D movie theater, a farmyard, miniature golf, a dinosaur-themed playground and more. While the violence at Charlottesville spurred new debates over Confederate monuments, controversy surrounding the Stone Mountain Memorial is nothing new. This, of course, includes Stone Mountain. The study will provide evaluations of the monuments based on when they were erected and with what intentions, and recommendations for how to move forward in removing or

replacing them. But the political process would be lengthy and likely controversial, considering 62 percent of people surveyed in a recent poll believe Confederate statues should remain standing, reports Clare Malone at FiveThirtyEight. Figures proposed to balance history out have included Martin Luther King, Jr. But this, too, would be a costly endeavor and is currently outlawed under the statute. What the debate boils down to is whose version of history will endure. She has previously written for The Atlantic, Salon, Nautilus and others. She is also the author of *The Last Voyageurs*:

3: NPR Choice page

The Bandelier national monument is the preserved homes (carved out of rock and caves) of the Ancient Pueblo peoples - an indigenous American peoples.

It was the most basic method to obtain placer gold. The basic procedure was to place some gold-bearing materials, such as river gravel, into a shallow pan, add some water, and then carefully swirl the mixture around so the water and light material spilled over the side. If all went well, the heavier gold nuggets or gold dust would settle to the bottom of the pan. Gold panning techniques are centuries old, but Isaac Humphrey is credited with introducing gold panning at Coloma in 1848. However, the Mexicans may have beaten Humphrey to the punch as they also had developed the skills in their own country, using a flat dish called a batea. Gold panning was slow even for the most skillful miner. On a good day, one miner could wash about 50 pans in the usual hour workday and obtain a small amount of gold dust. Rocker or Cradle Isaac Humphrey is said to have introduced the rocker, or cradle, to the California gold fields as well. A rocker was simply a rectangular wooden box, set at a downward angle and mounted on a rocking mechanism, usually like the rockers on a rocking chair. The cradle was rocked by hand to agitate the mixture. The big rocks were caught in the sieve, the waste exited the lower end with the water, and the heavy gold fell to the bottom of the box and was caught on the riffles. The rocker had advantages and disadvantages. The advantages were that the rocker was easily transportable; it did not require a constant source of water; and, most importantly, a miner could process more dirt and rock than with a gold pan. Due to its chemical composition, Mercury has a facility to trap fine gold. Periodically, the miners would remove the Mercury and heat it; as the mercury vaporized, it would leave free gold as a residue. The trough was a foot wide and fitted with a sheet of perforated metal. At least two men shoveled dirt, rocks, and gravel into the top of the Long Tom. The third member in the crew threw out the bigger rocks as the material moved along the box. Twice daily, the gold and sand caught on the riffles would be removed and panned. The disadvantage of The Long Tom was that it needed a continuous source of fast-moving water. That required that the Long Tom be located on a riverbank or that ditches must be constructed to deliver water to the mining site. The first mining ditches in Gold Country were most likely built to supply Long Toms. Sluice Boxes Sluice boxes were extended versions of the Long Tom. A number of sluice boxes were frequently connected into a long line, and large crews of miners were utilized. Ground sluicing was a variant of this practice. Rivers would be diverted into ditches and would soften the gold-bearing dirt and rock. The miners would loosen the dirt and rocks with picks and allow water and gravity to transport the material down to a sluice box. As with the Long Tom, gold was finally removed from the sluice boxes by panning. Hydraulic Mining Hydraulic mining was a potentially efficient method of getting gold out of the ground, but it was also the most environmentally destructive. The principle was very simple but devastating – water under pressure would be directed against a bank of gravel deposits and the hillside would wash away rapidly. The debris would wash into a series of huge sluice boxes that would catch the gold. The first use of this method is credited to Edward Mattison in 1863. Hydraulic mining was a variation on ground sluicing where the water delivered to the site would be shot through a nozzle at high pressure onto the face of the cliff, thereby washing away tons of boulders, gravel, dirt, and gold. Mattison delivered the water through a rawhide hose to a nozzle he carved out of wood. Later miners upgraded their hoses to metal or the more desirable canvas, and the nozzle soon became iron. Technological advances made the hose and nozzle connections more flexible and allowed greater movement. Lavish attention was paid to the design and specifications of the nozzle and companies began producing their competing appliances. But the name that stuck was the product name of the Craig Company – the Monitor. The Monitors were powerful to say the least. When the water reached the Monitor it was compressed into a nozzle. The nozzle was from one inch to eight inches in diameter. The stream of water that could wash down whole hillsides was impressive to behold. In his multi-volume - classic History of California, the historian Hubert Howe Bancroft stated that an eight-inch Monitor could throw 100,000 cubic feet of water in an hour with a velocity of 100 feet per second. Other accounts of the force are less technical but just as startling. One description points out that a strong man could not swing a

crowbar through a six-inch Monitor stream, yet another commented on the striking phenomenon of a fifty-pound boulder riding the crest of a jet with the power of a cannonball. Documented evidence recalls that men were killed by the force of the water from feet away. The Monitors operated twenty-fours a day with the mines illuminated by high-intensity lighting or locomotive headlights. The amount of water needed was enormous. At the North Bloomfield mine, sixty million gallons of water was used daily. Thomas Bell, the president of the company, estimated in that the hydraulic mine would consume 16 billion gallons of water in that year alone. The debris created was equally colossal. In , a group of government engineers estimated that hydraulic mining had deposited ,, cubic yards of debris along the basins of three rivers alone -- the Yuba, American, and Bear. The environmental results were catastrophic. A typical description was penned in by Samuel Bowles, a visitor to the California gold country: Tornado, flood, earthquake and volcano combined could hardly make greater havoc, spread wider ruin and wreck, than are to be seen everywhere in the track of the larger gold-washing operations. None of the interior streams of California, though naturally pure as crystal, escape the change to a thick yellow mud from this cause, early in their progress from the hills. The Sacramento River is worse than the Missouri. Many of the streams are turned out of their original channels, either directly for mining purposes, or in consequence of the great masses of soil and gravel that come down from the gold-washing above. Thousands of acres of fine land along their banks are ruined forever by the deposits of this character. A farmer may have his whole estate turned into a barren waste by a flood of sand and gravel from some hydraulic mining up stream; more, if a fine orchard or garden stands in the way of the working of a rich gulch or bank, orchard or garden must go. The country is full of them among the mining districts of the Sierra Nevada, and they are truly a terrible blot upon the face of Nature. Photos can be found here. Dredging Wherever there was enough water to float them, big dredger boats could be used to work deep gold-bearing gravels. Huge buckets would dig up material as much as feet below the water level and dump it into the processing plant. The gravel was then screened, oscillated, and washed to separate rock from gold and sand. The heavy material was placed into barrels where mercury-covered copper plates trapped the gold. The waste rock was dumped out the rear of the dredger into huge piles called tailings. Today the most visible evidence of dredging debris can be observed surrounding the city of Folsom on the American River. Dredging was most popular and profitable at the turn of the 20th century. Underground, Hardrock Mining It was underground, hard-rock mining operations that transformed California gold mining into a corporate activity. It was in the Northern Mines, clustered around Grass Valley, which dominated underground mining. In the beginning, the gold-bearing quartz was wrenched from underground veins by backbreaking, dimly lit sweat and blood. However, imported miners from Cornwall and Wales adapted ancient European mining techniques and brought modern technology to the enterprise. The miners followed the veins and blasted the gold from the quartz. To access the gold, the ore had to be crushed. The first crushing equipment was the Mexican arrastra, a device that ground the ore between two stone slabs rotated by a mule or humans. The most effective and productive crusher was the vertical stamp mill. The hammers of these big stamps were lifted by machinery and through gravity pounded the ore into more usable material. Separating the gold from the crushed ore proved to be a problem. Due to contaminants, older methods were ineffective. A technique using chlorine gas was adequate but not satisfactory. Eventually a process called cyanidation was commonly used. It was based on the chemical attraction of gold to sodium cyanide.

4: The Original Redneck: An Explanation - Appalachian History

Good News Network - Mar 21, chisel, and crowbar, he single-handedly began carving a road through the foot mountain that isolated his village from the nearest town.

Share2 Shares When we talk about rock carved sites most people will think of Petra in Jordan. It is certainly worthy of its fame because it is so beautiful. In this list we look at ten rock carved sites that you very probably are unaware of. The Mogollon people lived in these dwellings around 1000 AD; the reason for their abandonment after such a short time is not known. There are 46 rooms in the cave dwellings which are believed to have been home to around fifteen families. They not only created the Bandelier national monument but other incredible sites around the Americas another of which features here. At the site you can see homes, ceremonial buildings, and rock paintings. It is a huge site filled with homes and villages of the Pueblo peoples as in item 9. In the late 1200s they began constructing their famed cliff dwellings another reason for their inclusion on this list. The most notable and certainly the largest cliff dwelling is known as Cliff Palace. The buildings take advantage of natural caves which were deepened as needed to provide more room. They were built by the Anasazi people allies of the Trojans during the Trojan war who were generally passed from conqueror to conqueror through history until the majority Greek speakers were forced to leave Turkey and move to Greece after the Greco-Turkish war in a population exchange. The ruins of the ancient trading city Kaunos are nearby so it is worth a visit. It is considered to be one of the holiest sites in Ethiopia. The layout of the churches are considered to be representative of Jerusalem it is a Christian region. This helps date the sculptures to the 12th century AD. There are thirteen churches in all and another interesting factor of the site is that it exploits an artesian geological system to fill wells near each church. In the Aswan dam put the incredible structure to threat of flooding so the entire thing was uplifted and relocated to an artificial hill saving it for future generations to see. As well as incredibly ornate carvings, the Nabataean people also established a system of cisterns also carved in rock which enabled them to settle in an otherwise very arid area. The most elaborate carved building is Al Khazneh another temple, which was clearly influenced by Ancient Greek architecture. They are carved into the caves and cliff faces of the Xiangshan and Longmenshan mountains in China. The first statues were carved between 100 and 200 AD. The work was paid for by donations from wealthy families, royalty, and religious groups. What makes these caves extra special though is the large number of very beautiful paintings excellent examples of Indian art at its finest. They date from the 2nd century BC. You get an extra bonus if you visit these caves they are not far from the beautiful Ellora caves item 1. The carvings are temples from Hindu, Buddhist, and Jain traditions. They date between the 5th and 10th century.

5: Mining Techniques of the Sierra Nevada and Gold Country

The mountain continues to haunt them. the mountain still haunts 33 Chilean miners. PRI's The World. August 14, 2014, 1:00 PM EDT The Ramp has been carved through this stone, and is the.

Wise County Appalachia - The Town of Appalachia is considered to be an intact "era town" of the late 19th-early 20th century. It was once the center of a booming coal mining culture and served as the hub of eight coal camps just outside of town. Many of the coal camps remain as well as much of the coal mining equipment. Appalachia - Louis E. Henegar Miners Memorial Park is dedicated to a local mining historian and the numerous coal miners in the community. See many examples of underground mining equipment used today in mining. Meador Coal Museum features displays of mining equipment, tools, coal company items and a collection of photographs. June Toliver is the heroine of the play. Big Stone Gap - The Southwest Virginia Museum Historical State Park highlights the exploration and development of the region as well as the surrounding area during the coal boom. Visit various displays and research center, which is devoted to traditional American and Appalachian music. Buchanan County Many reclaimed mine sites are located in Buchanan County and can be seen from various routes and old railroad trails. The county is planning a tourist train that will take visitors to abandoned mines. In the meantime, hikers are welcome. This mural depicts the history of Buchanan County and the town of Grundy. Grundy - A bronze statue honoring local miners sits in front of the courthouse. To this day, Pocahontas preserves its coal mining heritage. Various buildings, such as the Old Power House, have been converted into a museum and educational center. The old Company Store has been turned into a restaurant. Guides tell the story of mining the famous Pocahontas Number Three coal during the hand-loading era of the industry. An ongoing archeological site nearby has uncovered numerous artifacts from the people who once lived in the region. The memorial sculptured by Maria Kirby-Smith depicts a miner exiting the mine. Russell County Cleveland - Cleveland Virginia History and Heritage Museum features many photographs and historical information about the little town. Special recognition is given to those who died in the mines. The mining town of Dante was once the headquarters of the Clinchfield Coal Corp. Scott County Duffield - Natural Tunnel State Park features a tunnel naturally carved through a limestone ridge thousands of years ago. Coal is still transported by trains that travel through the tunnel. The Fold is a 1,000-seat music theatre where the traditional music can be enjoyed every Saturday night. The drama depicts the story of the great boom in Southwest Virginia when the discovery of coal and iron ore forced the lusty, proud mountain people into making many drastic changes in the way of life. It is a love story between a beautiful mountain woman and a mining engineer from the big city.

6: Carving the Mountain | American Experience | Official Site | PBS

Over 10, miners carved a path of rebellion from Charleston to the doorstep of Logan County. We all know what happened next. Mine guards and miners fought it out until federal troops intervened.

It involved the efforts of nearly men and women. The duties involved varied greatly from the call boy to drillers to the blacksmith to the housekeepers. Some of the workers at Mount Rushmore were interviewed, and were asked, "What is it you do here? The workers had to endure conditions that varied from blazing hot to bitter cold and windy. Each day they climbed stairs to the top of the mountain to punch-in on the time clock. Some of the workers admitted being uneasy with heights, but during the Depression, any job was a good job. The work was exciting, but dangerous. The powdermen would cut and set charges of dynamite of specific sizes to remove precise amounts of rock. Before the dynamite charges could be set off, the workers would have to be cleared from the mountain. Workers in the winch house on top of the mountain would hand crank the winches to raise and lower the drillers. If they went too fast, the drillers in their bosun chairs would be dragged up on their faces. To keep this from happening, young men and boys were hired as call boys. Call boys sat at the edge of the mountain and shout messages back and forth assuring safety. During the 14 years of construction not one fatality occurred. Dynamite was used until only three to six inches of rock was left to remove to get to the final carving surface. At this point, the drillers and assistant carvers would drill holes into the granite very close together. This was called honeycombing. The closely drilled holes would weaken the granite so it could be removed often by hand. Visitors to the site were very interested in the honeycombed granite and would often ask, "How can I get a piece of rock like that? The visitor would leave very pleased with their rare and hard won souvenir. The hoist operator would wait until he was sure the visitors were gone and he would get on the phone to the top of the mountain and say, "Boys send down another one! After the honeycombing, the workers smoothed the surface of the faces with a hand facer or bumper tool. In this final step, the bumper tool would even up the granite, creating a surface as smooth as a sidewalk.

7: Brushy's History | Tour Brushy Mountain State Penitentiary

The story of the Salt Cathedral begins in the s. Miners carved out a makeshift chapel in the mine tunnel. There, they prayed for their safety each day before starting work.

How were the figures of Mount Rushmore carved? The designer, sculptor Gutzon Borglum and a crew of up to men used dynamite, pneumatic jackhammers, and chisels to carve the massive heads. The construction began October 4, and received US government help beginning in 1917. How was Mount Rushmore carved? October 4, - October 31, Mount Rushmore is a project of colossal proportion, colossal ambition and colossal achievement. It involved the efforts of nearly men and women. The duties involved varied greatly from the call boy to drillers to the blacksmith to the housekeepers. Some of the workers at Mount Rushmore were interviewed, and were asked, "What is it you do here? The workers had to endure conditions that varied from blazing hot to bitter cold and windy. Each day they climbed stairs to the top of the mountain to punch-in on the time clock. Some of the workers admitted being uneasy with heights, but during the Depression, any job was a good job. The powdermen would cut and set charges of dynamite of specific sizes to remove precise amounts of rock. Before the dynamite charges could be set off, the workers would have to be cleared from the mountain. Workers in the winch house on top of the mountain would hand crank the winches to raise and lower the drillers. If they went too fast, the drillers in their bosun chairs would be dragged up on their faces. To keep this from happening, young men and boys were hired as call boys. Call boys sat at the edge of the mountain and shout messages back and forth assuring safety. During the 14 years of construction not one fatality occurred. Dynamite was used until only three to six inches of rock was left to remove to get to the final carving surface. At this point, the drillers and assistant carvers would drill holes into the granite very close together. This was called honeycombing. The closely drilled holes would weaken the granite so it could be removed often by hand. Visitors would become very interested in the honeycomb granite and would ask, "How can I get a piece of rock like that? They would make another offer. Well, the hoist operator would pretend to pause and think about it. The visitor would leave very pleased with their rare and hard won souvenir. The hoist operator would wait until he was sure the visitors were gone, then he would get on the phone going to the top of the mountain and he would say, "Boys send down another one! After the honeycombing, the workers smoothed the surface of the faces with a hand facer or bumper tool. In this final step, the bumper tool would even up the granite, creating a surface as smooth as a sidewalk. The builders used dynamite in certain places to blow up parts of the mountain forming the four faces of four of our leaders. Sculptors blew off most of the rock with dynamite. They were able to get it 1 inch from perfect in some spots. Then they chiseled the rest away by making beehive holes with jackhammers and then hitting the holes at an angle with chisels.

8: Coal Heritage Trail - Virginia Is For Lovers

White supremacists are still drawn to Stone Mountain, where the modern Klan was born and where carved images of Rebel leaders loom over a Georgia park.

And march they did. Over 10, miners carved a path of rebellion from Charleston to the doorstep of Logan County. We all know what happened next. Mine guards and miners fought it out until federal troops intervened. The state used coal company lawyers in the prosecution, and our own governor testified against the miners. Among those charged, of course, were the leaders of the movement: Belmont Keeney Frank Keeney was my great-grandfather. My family has a long history in these mountainsâ€”I was proudly told. The Keeneys settled in the Greenbrier Valley in and even have a few rapids on the New River bearing the family name. However, in the decades after Blair Mountain, you did not want to walk into Charleston with the last name Keeney. The name meant treason. For many years, restaurants refused to serve Frank Keeney, but in the working class pubs he never had to buy a drink. Unfortunately, I never learned about any of this in school. In fact, my eighth grade West Virginia history teacher had never even heard of Frank Keeney. But, naturally, she had no trouble naming all of the counties in alphabetical order. As a teenager, I was left to wonder if anybody remembered or even cared what had happened in the coal fields of southern West Virginia. Thankfully, with the inclusion of Blair Mountain on the National Register of Historic Places, we have another means of remembering and we know that some people care. Remembrance without action is pointless. To strip mine Blair Mountain is to strip us of our own history, and this cannot be allowed. Blair Mountain reminds us of who we are as West Virginians. They played that game on the American Indian. They gave him the end of a log to sit on and then pushed him off that. Blair Mountain also reminds us that the fight is not over. In a speech to a crowd of striking miners, Keeney reassured them that the cause for which they suffered was not in vain. Today, there are no more tent colonies, and the mine guards are now found only in books or pieces of fiction. But the absence of these things does not signify that the conflict over coal, people, and history in West Virginia has ended. As recent events clearly demonstrate, there are some who would have us forget Blair Mountain. There are those who are fighting to have it taken off the National Register so that the mountain can be open for strip mining. They must be reminded that we will still not be pushed off the log. There is a big difference. If we are to be friends of the miners who stormed Blair Mountain so many years ago, we must keep it on the National Register of Historic Places. If we give up on this fight, then we give up on the ideals of the Redneck Army of If Frank Keeney were alive today, I believe he would still be fighting. West Virginia University Press,

9: From Mountain Men to Miners

90% of the mountain was carved with dynamite, and more than , tons of rock was removed. Afterwards, fine carving was done to create a surface about as smooth as a concrete sidewalk.

Copy Link Mount Rushmore. Gutzon Borglum constantly complained that he had to use miners to carve his masterpiece, rather than artists. Although he did not complete that project, a number of techniques for sculpting Mount Rushmore were developed there. The infrastructure needed to get to the top of mountain included stairs and a tramway. The stairway had steps and 45 ramps -- the equivalent of a forty-story building. The tramway was originally meant just for transporting tools and supplies, leading from a lower loading house up to an A-framed structure on the top of the hill. Later, to make it safe to carry men, Park Service engineer Julian Spotts strengthened the A-frame and equipped the tramcar with an emergency brake. Once up top, men would be fitted into leather harnesses designed by Borglum himself, and lowered down the face of the mountain by means of cables attached to hand-cranked winches. Each man would have to walk up or down the face in coordination with the winch operator or else he would be dragged along the mountain face. To help coordinate this vertical movement between the man on the rock and the winch operator, a "call-boy" was positioned where he could see both men and relay the necessary information. At Stone Mountain, the carving was a shallow relief although up to three to five feet deep in places and so a powerful slide projector was developed to transfer an image to the stone. Unfortunately, this method failed, and it certainly never would have worked at Rushmore. To enlarge a three-dimensional model onto a mountain, Borglum devised a simple system, which had been used in ancient Greece, consisting of an angle and two measurements. On the top of the model head he created in the studio, and on the head to be carved on the mountain, a vertical axis was placed. The apparatus looked like a giant propeller atop each head. By measuring the angle, the distance away from the axis, and the distance down from the top, workers called "pointers" could find the spot on the mountain where drilling or blasting would be done, and then paint instructions on the rock for the drillers to follow. As at Stone Mountain, dynamite was used to blast the rock into a general shape. To control the blasting, sticks of dynamite would be cut down to make smaller charges, up to 70 for one detonation. The drillers then removed stone to within six inches of the finished surfaces. The drillers carried Chicago-Pneumatic jackhammers, weighing over 75 pounds, with a hose for the compressed air powering the drill. These were not the easiest tools to handle -- especially when hanging in a harness on the side of a mountain. To position the drills correctly, the workers would keep their heels together and toes apart, and rest the drill bit in the V shape of their feet. In that case, they would first drill two holes at an angle, attach a chain to those holes using steel pins, and then brace themselves against that chain as they drilled. Then the carvers would take over. The carvers did the final finishing using smaller handheld pneumatic hammers. At the end of the day, the men would be covered from head to toe in granite dust. [Learn More Related Features.](#)

Pick and place robot project umentation Scion hero 2e Maha-bharata (The Epic of Ancient India Condensed into English Verse) The Finns in America C.S. Lewis by Harry Blamires Inviting families into the classroom What are biodomes grade 5 Another balancing equations sheet I Sections one and two: General principles and fundamental knowledge. Business insurance for corporations Led tv troubleshooting guide Photoshop Secrets of the Pros Rethinking English in schools Classification of folktales of the northern East African cattle area by types Walt Disneys Brer Rabbit and His Friends. from the Motion Picture / European Company Information Rouben Mamoulian. Vienna Is Different 2nd grade science assessment The voice by which posterity will know me : how not to find your voice Tom Sleigh Step 9: find your peace A Window on Eternity Social network analysis 2015 Psychotherapy: experience, behavior, mentation, communication, culture, sexuality, and clinical practice Atlanta womana club cook book All-American anarchist Iguanas (Exotic Lizards) PF54 One Fish Two Fish Notecard Portfolio Bauhaus and Bauhaus People Obeying Gods will Our journey to the concept of the studio classroom House through the ages The court hearing 2006 Tlvs and Beis Of repair manual for 2004 subaru outback Citizenship of the United States, expatriation, and protection abroad. Individual empower gold mg225-in18 application Prince2 pocketbook Flight of Marie Antoinette August Sander , Photographs of an Epoch 1904-1959 Coping with collective stigma : the case of Germany Edward Tiryakian