2012.3.183: 1 VCR EP and 2 VCR EP

1 VCR EP

DISCOVER ARABIA MOUNTAIN
Part I

The first portion of this recording is a duplicate of
ARABIA MOUNTAIN HERITAGE AREA 2000
2012.3.258 (which see)
and is not transcribed here.

PART II

Recording opens with upbeat electronic music playing in the background and video of adolescents, individually and interacting as a group. The names of each are displayed on the screen as the young people appear: Mary, Chris, Bailey, and Trai. The title, "DISCOVER Arabia Mountain," is displayed on the screen in colorful graphics. When the music stops, an adolescent female, identified on the screen as Sabah, is shown standing on the surface of Arabia Mountain.

SABAH: Hi. My name is Sabah, and I want to welcome you to Arabia Mountain. [*Pauses and looks around*.] Wow! Isn't it beautiful up here? I know that many of you may be visiting the area for the first time, so I want to show you some cool things about the mountain before you get here. Come on! [*Sabah walks off-camera, and setting changes to a wooded area*.] First of all this is a truly unique place with some unusual things you probably won't see anywhere else [*Camera shot expands to show that Sabah is standing on large rocks*.] [*Audio changes to echo effect*.] like these huge boulders!

[*Scene change: aerial view of Arabia Mountain followed by close-up of Sabah walking along the surface*.]

SABAH: And as you walk around out here, you may have questions like, Where did this mountain come from? [*Scene change to Sabah examining quarried stone next to rippling water*] And who cut these rocks? And what's in these pools? [*Scene change to large granite stone; Sabah pops up from behind, holding a magnifying glass*.]

SABAH: But it's not just the big stuff. If you looks closely, there are plenty of small things to discover, too. [*Scene change to close-up of magnifying glass, under*

which is lichen growing on granite surface.] Like this. [*Scene change to dense clusters of red vegetation, with Sabah's narration as voice-over*.] And this. [*Voice-over continues; scene changes to wooded area with wild turkey walking through the edge of a clearing*.] And what kind of animals live here? [*Scene changes to close-up of clear gelatinous material encasing salamander egg sacs*.] And eww! What's for lunch? And finally, why do they call this place "Arabia Mountain"? [*Still photo of Arabia Mountain's surface, with title "Arabia?" superimposed over it*.] [*Brief musical interlude before Sabah continues*] So we've got quite a few mysteries to uncover. And I've brought along some friends of mine to help us out. [*Camera angle expands to show that Sabah is standing on the surface of the mountain, with four young people placed behind her. They wave and say, "Hey!" Sabah continues*.] There are four areas that we want to cover, and each of my teammates will be helping us out. So, what are the four areas?

[*Close-up of Trai, with "Geology" superimposed over the shot*.] Geology

[*Close-up of Mary, with "Ecology" superimposed over the shot*.] Ecology

[*Close-up of Bailey, with "History" superimposed over the shot*.] History

[*Close-up of Chris, with question marks superimposed over the shot. Chris looks confused and shrugs his shoulders. Sabah walks up to him and speaks to him*.] Sorry, Chris. You've got a special assignment. I want you to hit the streets, talk to the people, and discover the real story behind why they call this place "Arabia Mountain." [*Sabah hands Chris a microphone. He says something inaudible—perhaps, "Oh, cool!" or something to that effect, expressing his enthusiasm. His teammates wave and say, "Good luck" and "See you later," as Chris runs down the mountain and out of sight*.]

[*Scene changes to Sabah standing on the surface of the mountain and looking at an instrument with a dial, probably a compass. She continues her narration*.] The first thing we need to do is find out where we are. Arabia Mountain is about twenty minutes east of downtown Atlanta. [*Close-up of instrument in Sabah's hand*] [*Scene changes briefly to a cartoon graphic depiction of Arabia Mountain's proximity to Atlanta, featuring a sputtering car driving east toward the mountain*.] Of course, you can get there much quicker if you take a helicopter. [*Scene changes to shot from the ground, showing helicopter flying overhead; then changes again showing view from the helicopter as it flies over Arabia Mountain. Sabah's voice-over continues*.] Wow! Look at all that rock! And when we talk about the study of rock, we're talking about [*Scene*

changes to graphic display of "Geology" spelled out, with upbeat electronic music in background.] Geology.

[*Scene changes to surface of mountain, where Trai begins explaining his portion of the program*.]

TRAI: Geologically speaking Arabia Mountain was a rock outcrop. Now, the entire earth is made up of rock. But we usually don't see it, because most of it is covered up by soil, trees, plants, and water. But an outcrop is any place where rock is exposed so we can see it. [*Camera pans to surface of mountain; the words "rock outcrop" appear superimposed over it*.] The reason that Arabia Mountain exists is because this rock is harder than other types of rock and, therefore, more resistant to erosion. So let's look at what happened here.

[*Scene changes to animation, "The Story of Erosion at Arabia Mountain." A child's voice announces the title, which is shown as a hand-lettered sign held up by a member of an audience. The sign comes down, and a curtained screen appears. The curtains part, the unseen audience applauds, and on the screen are seen cartoon-graphic images of a white cloud, a gray cloud, and the sun suspended over a simple, colorful image of Arabia Mountain and surrounding snow-capped peaks. The image of a small boy makes its way across the front of the image of the mountain*.]

BOY: [*Clears throat and begins to read from script*.] Erosion is a process where the sun [*The sun reaches toward the mountain, and black lines emanate from its hands, accompanied by buzzing sounds*.], the wind [*The white cloud blows air onto the mountain*.], and the rain [*The gray cloud dumps a bucket of water onto the mountain*.] can slowly break down rock over millions of years. [*The audience makes the collective sound, "Oooohh!" The boy leaves the stage, but his narration continues. Another sign appears: "200 Million Years AGO."*] Two hundred million years ago [*Sign disappears, once again revealing the mountain, sun, and cloud images on the screen*.] the Arabia Mountain area was covered by many different kinds of rock [*Sign pops up, reading "Rock," with hand and finger pointing toward the mountain*.], [*Another similar sign and hand, reading "Soil," and pointing to ground*], and minerals. [*Another similar sign and hand, reading "Minerals"*] But over time the hot sun [*Sun sends rays toward mountain*.], howling wind [*White cloud blows air onto mountain*.], and pounding rain [*Rain cloud dumps water onto mountain*.] caused the softer elements to erode away [*Action of clouds and sun continue*.], exposing the harder rock underneath that makes

up Arabia Mountain. [*Boy resumes place onstage as curtains close and audience applauds and cheers*.] Thank you. Thank you.

[*Scene changes to Trai as he stands on the mountain's surface, examining a large rock formation with a magnifying glass*.] TRAI: So what makes this rock harder than other types of rock is its composition—that is, the different types of minerals in it and the way it was formed. Arabia Mountain is actually made up of two kinds of rock mixed togetherL [*Trai's narration continues as scene changes to a picture of two sheets of rock, one labeled "Granite," and the other labeled "Gneiss."*] granite, which most of you have probably seen before, and gneiss. When you mix these two rocks together, it's called migmatite. [*Scene changes to sheet of rock labeled "Migmatite," as Trai's narration continues*.] There are three primary minerals in migmatite: [*The word "Feldspar" appears below "Migmatite," and "Quartz" and "Biotite" appear above, as Trai's narration continues*.] quartz, feldspar, and biotite. [*Scene returns to close-up of Trai*.] But this rock is really hard, so how did all these minerals get mixed together?

Well, about 500 million years ago this mountain started out as sand [*Trai indicates sand in his left hand*.] and clay [*Trai indicates shard of clay in his right hand*.], which contain the minerals quartz, feldspar, and biotite. The sand and clay mixed together [*Claps hands together, to indicate the mixture of the two minerals*.] and became sedimentary rock and just laid [sic] there for about 200 million years, until the continent of Africa started colliding with the continent of North America [*Scene shifts to animation of North America, South America, and Africa arranged separately on Earth, then moving toward each other and eventually colliding. Scene returns to close-up of Trai*.], forcing this rock underground to a depth of ten miles. When minerals are buried so deep beneath the Earth, they're under tremendous amounts of pressure and heat. It's like baking the rock and compressing it at the same time for about 100 million years. [*Trai is shown with a fast-motion, blurry video effect, pressing both handfuls of minerals together to a driving, electronic musical accompaniment. When it ends, he resumes with no special effects*.] And then you've got [*holds up a chunk of migmatite*] migmatite. Here's a discovery project for you to work on.

[*Scene changes to animation with "Discovery Project!" in purple letters on a yellow background. Trai reads the questions that pop up next, green letters on a yellow background*.] "Name the 3 ways in which rock forms. And which of those happened to

form Arabia Mountain?" [*Scene changes back to Trai, who continues*.] OK. There's plenty more for us to discover about this area, including the unique ways in which plants and animals live on rock outcrops. Like this grasshopper here. [*Scene changes to close-up of large brown grasshopper, as Trai continues his narration*.] Hey, what's that stuff it's eating?

[*Scene changes to Sabah, sitting on large rocks*.] SABAH: That's a good question, Trai. But before we check in with Mary on plants and animals at Arabia Mountain, let's talk to our roving reporter and see what he's discovered.

[*Scene changes to Chris, standing with his microphone in front of a carved granite sign that reads, "Welcome to Lithonia."*] CHRIS: Thanks, Sabah. We're here in downtown Lithonia, just a stone's throw from Arabia Mountain, to see if we can find someone who knows how Arabia Mountain got its name. [*Scene changes to downtown Lithonia, where Chris poses a question to several adults, with no success*.]

CHRIS: So, sir. Do you know why they call it Arabia Mountain?

ADULT MALE #1: You know, that's a good question. I probably should know that answer.

ADULT MALE #2: Why do they call this mountain Arabia? That is something I do not know.

ADULT FEMALE #1: Ooh, why did you ask me that?

ADULT MALE #2: Arabia, Arabia, Arabia.

ADULT FEMALE #1: You know what? I have wondered all of my life why they call that mountain such an exotic name.

ADULT MALE #2: Arabia. Gosh! I'm stumped!

ADULT FEMALE #2: [As] far as knowing, you know, their—originally, background of it, I just have no idea. So I'm no help to you at all [*laughs*].

ADULT MALE #3: A possibility why it's called Arabia Mountain is something having to do with Saudi Arabia.

ADULT MALE #1: At the—must—maybe the desert.

[*Scene change, back to Sabah, on the surface of the mountain*.] SABAH: The desert? Mmm, I don't know. But it is hot up here in the summertime, often reaching over 100 degrees. But plenty of things live in the desert and on top of Arabia Mountain. Some are pretty obvious, like these yellow daisies. [*Camera moves to yellow flowers growing at Sabah's feet, then moves up toward her face, as she holds up*

a magnifying glass and continues speaking.] But other things, you have to look very closely, just like the small plants and grasshopper we saw before. [*Scene changes to show close-up of grasshopper moving through the lichen, as Sabah's narration continues*.] And plants and animals living together in a particular environment is known as an ecosystem, [*"Ecosystem" appears, one letter at a time, at the bottom of the grasshopper close-up. Scene changes back to close-up of Sabah*.] whether it's the ocean, the desert, or this mountain. And when we talk about the study of plants and animals in their environment, we're talking about [*"Ecology" appears, one letter at a time, blue and green letters on a yellow background*.] Ecology.

[*Scene changes to a close-up of a magnifying glass moving over a lichen-covered rock and shifts to a close-up of Mary, who holds the glass*.] MARY: The tiny, flaky little plant that the grasshopper was eating is called lichen. [*"Lichen" appears, one letter at a time, superimposed on the screen*.] There are over 15,000 different types of lichen in the world, and they're very special plants. [*Mary looks through magnifying glass at lichen on the rocks, and the scene changes to show magnified lichen. Her narration continues*.] Lichens tend to grow in very harsh environments like this rock outcrop [*Scene returns to close-up of Mary*.], where they're exposed to intense amounts of [*Animations of sun, wind, and rain appear as Mary mentions them*.] sun, wind, and rain. [*Scene changes back to images of lichen*.] Some types of lichen don't need soil to grow; they just attach themselves to the rock. [*Scene changes to close-up of Mary*.] Lichens are often referred to as pioneer plants because [*Scene changes to image of lichen growing on rock*.] they tend to be the very first plants to grow in these types of areas. [*Scene changes back to close-up of Mary*.] Now, it's important to know that most lichen grow very slowly. Some types will only grow one square inch in one hundred years. That's about the size of a postage stamp. [*Holds up a postage stamp*.] Think about that. If you live to be a hundred years old, [*Scene changes to close-up of lichen on rock*.] this tiny piece of lichen might have only grown [*Scene changes to postage stamp placed on rock-encrusted lichen*.] this much. [*Picture on stamp is replaced with Mary's face*.] That is really slow. [*Scene changes back to Mary standing on mountain surface*.] So it's important to remember, when visiting Arabia Mountain, don't step on the lichen, because you might be crushing hundreds of years of growth. [*Scene changes: speeded-up video of Mary's white-sneakered feet treading carefully over lichen-crusted rock surface, accompanied by upbeat music*.]

[*Scene changes to close-up of Mary's face*.] MARY: Hey, here's a discovery project for you. [*Scene changes to animation with "Discovery Project!" in purple letters on a blue-and-white background. The letters disappear and are replaced by the printed question: "Is lichen really a plant?" which Mary reads aloud*.] [*Scene change: lichen-covered rock surface, then expanding to include Mary in the shot*.] MARY: Lichen are often found growing in small depressions of the rock, like this one here. These depressions are called [*The words "solution pits" appear, spelled out in white letters at the bottom of the screen*.] solution pits, and each one is different. Many of them look like little gardens [*Scene change: view of reddish, low-growing vegetation on rock surface, with low-growing green plants behind and taller, slender green plants waving in the breeze behind them, with Mary's narration continuing*.] that have been planted on purpose. See the different plants and flowers growing in rows? No one planted them like that; this is just nature at work. And it all has to do [*Scene change: Mary, holding a ruler straight up in the middle of a plant-filled depression in the rock*.] with soil depth. Different plants grow in different depths of soil. [*Scene change: solution pit filled with a variety of plants, with Mary's narration continuing*.] And it makes for some very interesting little gardens. [*Scene change: Mary, sitting next to a plant-filled depression in the rock. The ruler is still upright in the middle of the vegetation.*]

OK, so what we're looking at here is a process known as [*The words "primary plant succession" appear, spelled out in white letters at the right of the screen*.] primary plant succession. [*Scene change: Close-up of bare rock; camera zooms out to show small pine trees and other vegetation scattered around periphery, with more mature trees farther around*.] This is where bare rock can become home to many different types of plants and even a hardwood forest. [*Scene change: Bare-rock surface of Arabia Mountain; Mary's narration continues*.] No one knows exactly how long it takes for this to happen, but certainly thousands of years. Pretty cool, huh? [*Scene change back to Mary, sitting on bare-rock surface of Arabia Mountain*.] MARY: Some solution pits look just like sand, but there are plants inside just waiting to grow. [*Mary's narration continues over video as the scene changes to thick reddish low-growing vegetation growing in solution pits*.] One of the most striking plants you'll find here at Arabia Mountain is Diamorpha. [*The word "Diamorpha" appears superimposed over video of the red plant. Scene changes as camera pans over the surface of Mount Arabia, showing patches of various vegetation interspersed with bare*

rock. Mary's narration continues.] In the springtime this little plant can be seen covering many of the shallowest of the solution pits here at Arabia Mountain, since it only needs two centimeters to grow in. [*Scene changes back to a close-up of Mary, standing on the surface of Arabia Mountain*.]

MARY: And did you know that Arabia Mountain is home two three endangered plant species? [*Scene change: Close-up of snorklewort plant, followed by the word "Snorklewort" displayed in white letters on the screen; close-up of blackspored quillwort plant, followed by the words "Blackspored Quillwort" displayed in white letters on the screen; close-up of granite stonecrop plant, followed by the words "Granite Stonecrop" displayed in white letters on the screen. Scene changes back to Mary, standing on surface of Arabia Mountain*.] OK, those are just a few of the unique plants that you'll find here at Arabia Mountain. There are plenty more. Just look around. [*Scene changes to succession of images of various wildflowers and other plants, including Confederate daisy, succulents, and several others*.]

[*Scene change: Chris continues to interview people in Lithonia about the origin of Arabia Mountain's name. He is standing next to the Lithonia Woman's Club sign outside a granite-stone building, presumably the club, and holding a large pink flower.*]
CHRIS: OK, I'm here at the Lithonia Woman's Club to see if anybody here knows why they call it Arabia Mountain. [*Scene changes to Chris extending microphone to two women, presumably Lithonia Women's Club members*.]

FIRST WOMAN: No, I don't.

SECOND WOMAN: Chris, I have no idea.

[*Scene change, showing Chris speaking into microphone as he sits next to a young girl*.]

CHRIS: So do you know why they call it Arabia Mountain?

GIRL, *shaking head*: No

[*Scene change, showing Chris speaking into microphone as he stands before the women at the Lithonia Woman's Club*.

CHRIS: One guy said it was like a desert up there.

SECOND WOMAN: Oh, no, Chris. No. When I picture a desert, there's just nothing there but sand. And it's just beautiful on Arabia Mountain.

[*Scene change, showing Chris speaking into microphone as he sits next to a young girl*.]

CHRIS: Do you think it's beautiful on Arabia Mountain?

GIRL: Yes, it is, very beautiful. It's really beautiful.

[*Scene change, showing Chris with the women at the Lithonia Woman's Club*.]

FIRST WOMAN: Chris, you're going to have to do a lot of research.

[*Scene change: Chris walks into an ice cream shop, gets an ice-cream cone, and stands outside with it in one hand and the microphone in the other. He extends the ice-cream cone, then takes it back, and then extends the microphone to a woman on the sidewalk in front of the ice cream shop*.]

CHRIS: Do you know why they call it Arabia Mountain?

WOMAN: I'm not sure why. I don't think I know why.

[*Scene change: Two young women standing together on the sidewalk in front of a granite-stone building*.]

FIRST WOMAN: Arabia Mountain. [*Shakes her head*.] I don't—

SECOND WOMAN: I never have heard of it.

CHRIS, *speaking into microphone and then pointing it toward the first woman.* Think about the word "Arabia."

SECOND WOMAN: What else is Arabia like?

FIRST WOMAN: Like—um—well—[*Gestures with hand to "draw" a curved shape*.] It's like—curvy—like a camel. [*Cartoon image of yellow hill on top of grass superimposed over the area of her gesture*.]

SECOND WOMAN: Yeah! Yeah, like a camel hump, maybe.

FIRST WOMAN: Yeah, and that would be—

SECOND WOMAN, *to Chris*: Is that it?

FIRST WOMAN: Yeah, that would make sense. Like camels?

CHRIS: No, I don't think it has anything to do with camels.

SECOND WOMAN, *to first woman*: He doesn't know, and he's asking us.

FIRST WOMAN: He doesn't know. Well, that's what we're saying. It's camels.

[*Chris looks at camera with a skeptical expression as women insist on their answer*.]

SECOND WOMAN: Can we get a prize? Because we're saying it's camel hump.

[*Both women nod and agree about their answer*.]

[*Scene change back to Sabah at Arabia Mountain*.] SABAH: Camels? I don't think so. But Arabia Mountain is home to many different types of animals.

[*Scene change: video sequence of various animals, including frog, hawk, white-tailed deer, large green caterpillar, dragonfly, tree frog, wild turkey, Monarch or viceroy butterfly. Scene change: back to Sabah at Arabia Mountain*.] One of the most unique little critters out here is the insect you saw earlier. It's called the lichen grasshopper. [*Scene change: Small grasshopper, barely visible in the center of a small expanse of lichen*.] Can you see it? [*Camera zooms in, as cartoon hand with "Grasshopper" printed next to it points to the insect*.] Can you see it now? OK. There's a good reason why we couldn't see the grasshopper until we got very close. That's because these insects camouflage themselves to look just like the lichen on the rock, which is why they're called lichen grasshoppers. They also eat the lichen; so for them, the old saying, "You are what you eat," is really true. [*Scene change: Video of lichen grasshopper eating lichen, with crunching sound effect. Scene changes back to Sabah*.]

SABAH: OK, one of my favorite places on Arabia Mountain is this salamander pond. [*Camera pans to left to show expanse of stone with no water present. Sabah's narration continues*.] In the winter and spring [*Harp music plays as scene transforms to the same area, filled with rainwater*.] this area fills with rainwater and becomes a home for salamanders. [*Scene change: video sequence of salamanders swimming through the shallow water as Sabah's narration continues*.] Salamanders are amphibious like frogs, and they spend much of their time in the water. [*Scene change: close-up of salamander eggs developing in the water*.] In the springtime salamanders lay their eggs in these shallow ponds just below the surface of the water. [*Scene change of park ranger's hand, holding clear-gelatinous mound of developing eggs, inside of which tiny developing salamanders can be seen*.] It's important not to disturb the eggs; [*Camera pans out to show park ranger, with animated hand and sign reading "Park Ranger" pointing to ranger's face*.] but if you're with a park ranger that knows how to handle the eggs, you can look at them up close. [*Scene changes back to eggs*.] They feel pretty gooey. It's kind of like holding a big handful of Jell-O. If you look closely, you can see the baby salamanders in their egg sacs. [*Scene changes to newly hatched, immature salamanders swimming in shallow water*.] Once they hatch, the babies will live in the water, breathing with gills, just like a fish, until they mature. [*Scene changes to various video footage of mature salamanders crawling on land*.] Then they can leave the pond and walk on land, eating earthworms and insects; but

they always come back to the water to lay their eggs. [*Scene changes to mature salamander swimming over pond floor; then back to close-up of Sabah*.]

SABAH: Here's a discovery project for you. [*"Discovery Project!" appears on screen, purple letters on yellow background, accompanied by upbeat electronic music, and then replaced by text: "What is a food web? Can you draw a food web at Arabia Mt.?"*] What is a food web? Can you draw an example of a food web at Arabia Mountain? [*Scene change to Sabah sitting on low stone-masonry wall*.] I want you to notice something else about this pond. Look at these big rocks here. The straight edges indicate that there were people involved in cutting and shaping them. But who cut them? And why did they leave these stones here? That sounds like a question for our expert in [*Upbeat, electronic music introduces scene change, "History" spelled out in yellow letters on a fuchsia background*.] history.

[*Scene change to Bailey, walking from behind large boulder onto rock surface*.] BAILEY: When you visit other areas of Arabia Mountain, you may notice large piles of cut rock like this [*points to large boulder with angular edges*]. For many years Arabia Mountain was a rock quarry [*Close-up of large pile of cut stone, with the words "rock quarry" spelled out in white letters over the image*.], where people came to cut large blocks of stone away from the mountain. [*Scene change to close-up of exterior of Old Courthouse in DeKalb County*] Now, this granite was used in the construction of roads and buildings all over the United States. [*Scene change to Bailey, sitting on granite curbing in front of a sidewalk*.] Much of the rock was used to create curbs for city streets, just like this. So next time you walk in your neighborhood, look to see if you can find any granite curbstone. [*Scene change to video of curb stone along a street, accompanied by upbeat music, then back to Bailey's hand resting on a curb stone where she's sitting*.] And who knows? [*Close-up of Bailey's face and upper torso*.] Maybe it came from Arabia Mountain.

[*Scene change to simple map of proximity of Lithonia and Arabia Mountain to downtown Atlanta, as Bailey's narration continues*.] Arabia Mountain is located near Lithonia, Georgia [*Scene changes to close-up of granite sign with the carving, "Welcome to Lithonia, City of Granite," as Bailey's narration continues*.], an area known for its rock outcrops and quarries. [*Scene change: large pile of cut stone, with Bailey sitting on top*.] BAILEY: The first quarry opened in the Lithonia area in 1879, and people continue to cut rock here even today. [*Scene change: Musically accompanied video,*

starting with close-up of large rectangular piece of scored granite and continuing to footage of a quarry worker driving utility vehicle that separates the piece of stone from the larger formation. The process continues until the stone is completely pulled away and transported by the vehicle. Scene change back to Bailey.] Now, cutting granite is hard work, even today. But just imagine doing it a hundred years ago without any modern machinery. They had to use sledgehammers, hand drills, and chisels [*Holds up chisel*.], like this one, to cut the rock. [*Scene change: Vintage black-and-white photograph of mule team standing in front of large rocks that are being cut by a group of quarry workers who stand on top of the rock formation. Bailey's narration continues*.] Every day there were hundreds of people up here working in the quarry. [*Vintage black-and-white film footage of quarry workers, with text overlay, "The Old Days at Arabia Mt." Some of the men use sledgehammers and other tools that Bailey described*.]

BAILEY: So where did your family live, and what did they do for work a hundred years ago? Hey, here's a discovery project for you. [*"Discovery Project!" appears on screen, purple letters on yellow background, accompanied by upbeat electronic music, replaced by text in black type, which Bailey reads aloud: "Find out about the different types of work that Georgians did 100 years ago."* *Scene change: Bailey is shown walking through a wooded area*.] Way back then there was a train track that ran along this path and ended at this old building [*Camera pans to remains of stone building and part of a stone wall*.] that housed a steam engine. [*Scene change: Still photo of mechanical artifacts and engine parts, as Bailey's narration continues*.] The steam engine was used to create compressed air that was piped all over the quarry. [*Scene change to vintage film of quarry worker drilling through granite block, using steam-powered equipment, as Bailey's narration continues*.] The compressed air was then used to power machinery, such as [inaudible; sounds like "strophe"?]. [*Scene change: Bailey peering through drilled hole in piece of quarried rock*.] There are still many places on the mountain where you can see drill holes in the rock, like this one.

[*Scene change: Ominous music accompanies vintage film of quarry workers as they set up and detonate explosions, interspersed with black-and-white video of Bailey, who narrates*.] And sometimes the quarry workers would need to turn these big rocks into smaller rocks called rubble, which are used for all kinds of things. And the best way to turn big rocks into little rocks is to use [*Puts on hard hat*] dynamite. [*Bailey*

rises from a cloud of dust, coughing, as if she were part of the archive film. The camera moves to one side to show the film crew member who is producing the smoke, and both he and Bailey laugh.]

[*Scene change to Sabah kneeling beside edge of quarried stone*.] SABAH: Now, Arabia Mountain is no longer used as a rock quarry. In 1972 the Davidson family, who owned the land, [*Scene change to wildflowers blowing in the breeze, with the Davidson-Arabia Mountain Nature Preserve sign in the background, as Sabah's narration continues*.] donated it to DeKalb County, to be set aside as a nature preserve, so we all could enjoy its beauty and uniqueness. [*Scene change back to Sabah, kneeling beside quarried rock*.] OK, let's check back in one more time with our roving reporter, Chris, and see if he's figured out yet why they call this place Arabia Mountain.

[*Scene change to Chris, holding microphone, with former DeKalb County Commissioner Lou Walker*.] CHRIS: Thanks, Sabah. We've got a very special guest here today who might be able to help us with our little mystery. I'm talking to Lou Walker, who is one of our DeKalb County commissioners. [*To Mr. Walker*]: Thanks for joining us today, Commissioner Walker. [*Extends microphone toward Mr. Walker*.]

MR. WALKER: Thank you, Chris. Always glad to help out any time I can.

CHRIS: Commissioner, we've been searching high and low for some answers about Arabia Mountain. Do you know why they call it Arabia Mountain?

MR. WALKER: Now, that is still a great mystery. No one really knows where the name comes from. But I'm sure, if you continue your investigative reporting, you will solve the mystery. And who knows? Maybe the answer will come from one of the people watching the program today. Hey, that sounds like a great discovery project!

CHRIS: Thanks, Commissioner. Back to you, Sabah.

[*Scene change to Sabah, standing on surface of Arabia Mountain*.] SABAH: Well, as you can see, there's still plenty of things to discover about Arabia Mountain. We've only touched the surface here today. But if you visit the Arabia Mountain website, you can find out more information about the mountain [*Scene change: text in black print, reading "www.arabiaalliance.org" on purple background with pink circles*.] and answers to your discovery project questions. [*Scene change back to Sabah on the mountain's surface*] Of course, the best thing to do is to visit Arabia Mountain. It's open to the public, and they offer tours and different kinds of workshops throughout the year. And you'll be able to make some discoveries for yourself. So keep your eyes

open and ask lots of questions. Who knows what you'll find? See you around the mountain. [*Jumps down from rock onto surface slightly below. Scene change: aerial view of mountain's surface, surrounded by forest. Screen fades to black, with credits displayed in white type.*]

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Talent Agency: The People Store
Video footage courtesy of: Georgia Public Television
Interviewees: Michael Ellis, Randal Mangham, Elizabeth Mitchell, Helen Goddard, Johnny L. Edwards, Mary Anne Cowen, Betty Pruett, Morgan Crafts, Roberta Canada Christy Hutcherson, Alura Dignow

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[*At the end of the credits, brief scene between Chris and a young girl sharing a "high-five."*]

END OF RECORDING

Transcribed by CS