NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

1229

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Quarry Limekiln (preferred)

other names/site number Arlington Lime Company, Rauscher, E.W., Lime Works; Erin Lime and Stone Company; Metcalf Stone Company

2. Location

street & number State Route 49, approximately ¼ mile east of Denmark Road NA☐ not for publication

city or town Erin NA☐ vicinity

state Tennessee code TN county Houston code 083 zip code 37061

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Herbert L. Harper — 9/24/04

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☑ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet
☐ determined eligible for the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain:)

for Edson Beall — Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action 11/10/04

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
- ☒ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
- ☐ district
- ☐ site
- ☒ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
		buildings
1		sites
1		structures
		objects
2	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Lime of Houston County, TN

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY: manufacturing facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT, NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

NA

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone
walls Limestone
roof NA
other BRICK
IRON

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity who's components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance
1873-circa 1947

Criteria Considerations N/A
(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** moved from its original location.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Dates
NA

Significant Person
(complete if Criterion B is marked)
NA

Cultural Affiliation
NA

Architect/Builder
Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ Previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State Agency
- ☐ Federal Agency
- ☐ Local Government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Name of Property | County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 2.24 acres Erin 38 SW

UTM References
(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	435990	4019150	3			
2				4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jeffrey Plunkett, Michelle Marushia and Dr. Wayne Bischoff
organization Landmark Archaeological and Environmental Services, Inc. date December 2003
street & number 518 South Main Street telephone 317/758-9301
city or town Sheridan state IN zip code 46069

Additional Documentation

submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 0r 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO) or FPO for any additional items

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name City of Erin, c/o Mayor Rhyne T. Largent and Linda Bratschi
street & number 48 Strawberry Alley, Post Office Box 270 telephone 931/289-4108
city or town Erin state TN zip code 37061

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The circa 1873 Quarry Limekiln is a single masonry "perpetual-burning" limekiln. Constructed of limestone blocks on the exterior and a brick interior, the extant kiln is roughly twenty-two feet in height and eighteen feet (E/W) by 20.5 feet (N/S) at the base. The sides of the kiln taper in such a way that the top of the kiln is roughly thirteen feet (E/W) by seventeen feet (N/S). Originally, additional kilns and buildings associated with the production of lime were located on the site. Today, all that remains is the one kiln, the quarry, and scattered limestone blocks. The quarry was inundated by water in the 1940s and modern commercial development surrounds the kiln site. The remnants of the limekiln retain integrity.

The exterior of the kiln is constructed of various sizes of large, coursed rock-faced limestone, while firebricks were used for the interior. A later repair on the kiln exterior used bricks to fill areas where the masonry had spread apart or eroded. The top two courses of limestone blocks are a dark gray color followed by five courses of light gray blocks. Dark gray blocks are used from that point to the base of the kiln. Overall, the quality of masonry and stone shaping for the Quarry Limekiln is high. The east elevation of the kiln reveals a small segmental arch opening and the brick construction of the interior.

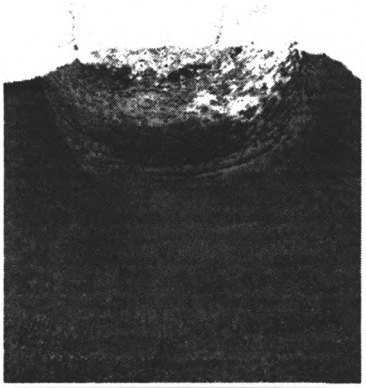
On the south elevation of the kiln, the light gray courses of limestone have layers of bricks surrounding the lowest two courses of stone. The lowest layer is of red bricks, while the upper layer is of yellow firebricks. These bricks are a later repair, filling spaces between spreading blocks. In other areas, small limestone fragments are used to fill spaces between blocks, but in a less uniform fashion. Also visible on the south elevation is a segmental arch opening to the fire chamber, constructed of several rows of header bricks and supported by a curved metal band.

Each elevation has pockets (small indentations or voids) spaced at systematic intervals across much of the surface of the Quarry Limekiln. These pockets supported iron and wood scaffolding that surrounded the kiln. Originally, this scaffolding would have allowed access to the top of the kiln, where limestone and fuel would have been fed for processing. Iron brackets are still visible at regular places across the four elevations of the kiln.

The limekiln has two side openings for fueling the kiln, each of which is roughly 6.5 feet in depth from the outer wall to the inner, circular chamber. Logs were added to these side chambers then lit to form fires, which baked the limestone-filled center chamber. The east elevation entrance, chamber, ash hole, and supporting features were examined and are described below. The west elevation of the Quarry Limekiln appears similar in construction.

The Quarry Limekiln has an additional side feature, which is an ash hole beneath the primary fueling site. The entrance to the ash hole is framed by a large iron square. The ash hole has a

hinged iron door, with the entire door and frame being set in brick masonry. The iron frame and door are mostly buried in the ground, with only a few inches showing. The ash chamber, therefore, could not be examined. This ash chamber with door was one of the features added in kiln design to create a "perpetual burning" kiln, and would not have been found on "intermittent kilns." Three rows of segmental arch bricks and a horizontal iron support beam are visible above the iron frame of the ash chamber and make up part of the floor of the fire chamber. A further twelve courses of bricks can be found above the iron support beam, at which point there is another iron support beam. This higher support beam is longer, and is anchored in the stone masonry of the kiln.



The fire chamber opening has a short segmental arch made of soldier course firebricks. A passageway forms past the opening, which leads to the fire chamber proper. This passageway is two feet wide and 2.5 feet in height. This construction allowed the heat and fire to be trapped in a roughly globe-shaped area. The fire chamber shape has an arched roof of about three feet in height, with curved side walls of 2.5 feet in height that were wider at the top than at the bottom. The widest dimension at the top of the chamber is about four feet wide and the bottom is three feet wide. The flooring of the fire chamber would have had an iron grating of some form, which would have allowed ash to fall into the ash chamber as wood fuel was consumed. Today, there is an opening in the floor of the fire chamber where the grate would have been. Remnants of the grate are still visible in a horizontal notch placed in the support bar on the interior side that once held the grate in place. A similar support bar existed at the outermost side of the ash opening. Ash and residue from the firing process covers the entire interior of the kiln.

The iron support bar that once held the interior side of the iron grate in place also held up the side walls of the interior wall of the fire chamber. There is a central support column that runs from the floor to the arched roof of the fire chamber. This support column is three feet in height and composed of two courses of bricks placed side by side. The construction of the Quarry Limekiln fire chamber and support is similar to that of the Cook Hollow kiln. The entrance from the fire chamber to the central chamber of the limekiln has one arched row of firebricks. The central chamber is spherical in shape and the place where processed limestone cobbles are directed downward into a hopper.

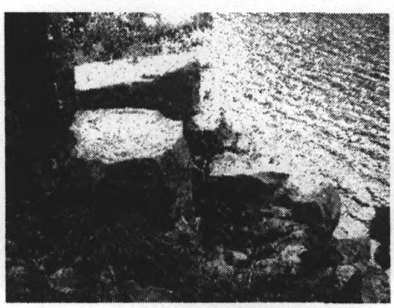
The south elevation of the Quarry Limekiln, where the lime was extracted from the kiln, is much wider than the side chambers. Much of the face of the kiln above the opening has collapsed, exposing a large partial arch of bricks and the limestone rubble that made up the insulating stone rip-rap that went between the inner brick wall and the outer shaped stone masonry wall.

The brick arch that supports the kiln extraction entrance is made up of three courses of bricks. Many of these bricks have been blackened by smoke from the kiln. The original arch went back into the kiln for about three feet to a vertical brick wall. This brick wall was supported with three horizontal iron bars. Four rows of bricks were placed between and above each bar, making a total of twelve rows of bricks and three iron bars making up the wall face. Beneath this wall, the unloading hopper was located. Much of the original south face brick wall has fallen and collapsed. Behind the brick wall is a cluster of iron straps that held the iron limestone hopper in place. The inner brick wall can be seen behind the iron strapping.

The iron hopper is square funnel shaped and extends down beneath the bottom of the central chamber bowl. Iron plating and support beams made up most of the area beneath the bowl, with the hopper supported in the center. Lime residue covers much of the hopper area. Additional iron features are visible around the hopper, suggesting control devices.

There were originally four limekilns on this site, but only one, known locally as the Quarry Limekiln, remains. The three other kilns were removed in the 1940s or 1950s to allow for further mining of nearby limestone. The remnants of one kiln can be seen due west of the standing kiln. These remnants consist of a number of large limestone foundation blocks along the edge of the quarry (now filled with water). Yellow firebrick fragments are also visible on the surface in this area.

Between the kilns are two 1930-1940 concrete abutments for the ramp that once brought limestone blocks from the quarry to the kilns. The kilns had a large platform and rail line that spanned the top of all four kilns. A wood ramp with an iron rail line was constructed next to the kilns. Small rail cars traveled this rail line bringing limestone blocks to the kiln tops. Between the railed loading system, the ash removal system, and the automatic hopper system, the Quarry Limekilns could be run continuously, without the need to remove ash, cool the kiln for loading, or stop production for unloading the processed limestone.



The processed limestone was originally taken from the kilns and placed upon a large concrete platform for cooling. This platform was enclosed with a wood roof to prevent moisture from soaking into the processed limestone, and was located in front of the kilns. Examination of the ground before the last remaining quarry kiln revealed the remnants of the concrete platform, buried beneath soil and asphalt parking associated with a nearby (closed) restaurant.

Several large and small limestone blocks are scattered around the Quarry Limekiln landscape. It is unknown what these blocks were originally associated with, though some surely were parts of either the standing Quarry Limekiln or the other three kilns.

The largest feature associated with the Quarry Limekiln is the water-filled quarry north and west of the kiln. Extracting limestone for the kilns formed some of this quarry, but most of the quarry was formed when the extracted material was used for road gravel and other purposes later in the history of the site. Many artifacts from the operation of the quarry and kiln still exist at the bottom of the quarry lake, with some objects being visible from the kiln. Much of the railroad that moved limestone from the quarry to the kiln area is probably still intact under water. Historic photos show a number of associated buildings, including offices, a barrel and stave factory, and a rock crusher. No evidence of these additional structures could be found, but the chance of finding remnants beneath the surface is high.

Finally, there is a large natural cave formation northwest of the kiln. This natural cave is open on three sides, with three natural rock formations holding up a large roof. There is evidence of some of the limestone from natural or designed cave fall being gathered for lime processing. These site features also contribute to the nomination.

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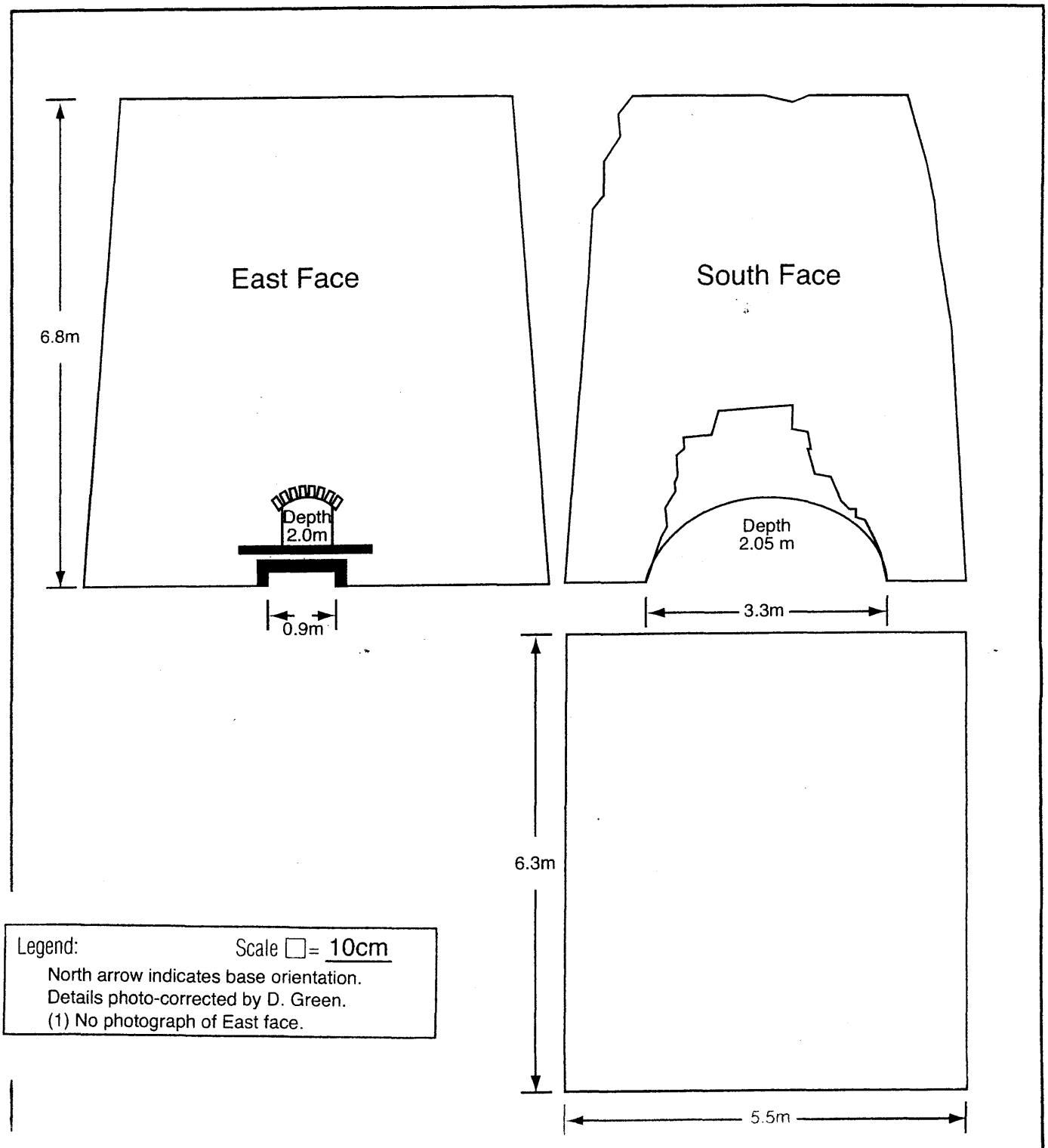
Quarry Limekiln
Houston County, Tennessee



Date 24 Sept 02 Recorder: E. Humberger

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National Park Service

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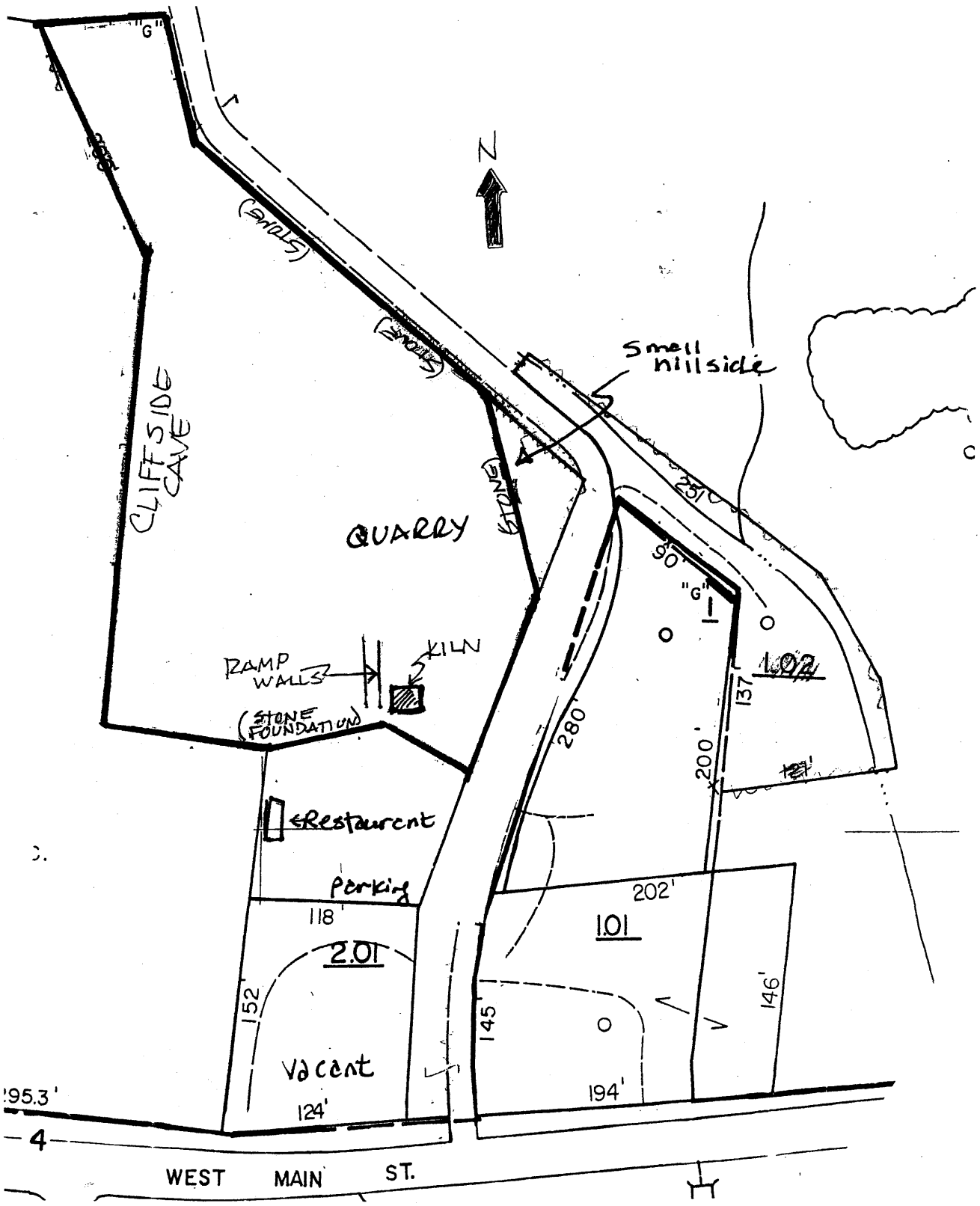
Quarry Limekiln
Houston County, Tennessee

Sketch map



NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Quarry Limekiln is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A for its local significance in the area of industry. Begun in the 1870s the limekiln operated well into he twentieth century. The kiln had several owners but has been known locally throughout the twentieth century as the Quarry Limekiln. This limekiln and its associated features are a tangible reminder of the importance of the lime industry to the history of Houston County and to the Middle Tennessee region during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The lime industry was the primary industry in Houston County and continued to dominate both economics and settlement patterns in the county until the decline of the industry in the twentieth century. The Quarry Limekiln meets the registration requirements established in the Multiple Property Submission.

According to available records, John Conroy of Clarksville, Tennessee was the first individual to produce lime on the Quarry Limekiln property. In 1867 Mr. Conroy leased from J. L. and Daniel McMillian a large lime ridge north of Arlington, which produced an extremely high quality of lime. It appears that a limekiln was constructed on the property around 1873 or 1875, although an article in the Nashville *Tennessean* (March 17, 1929) places the construction date of the original kiln at 1871. Mr. Conroy soon ran into financial problems and sold the property for $3,000.00 to Fred G. Williams. Mr. Williams built a second kiln on the property around 1873 and proceeded to run a successful lime business for the next decade.

Some time between 1873 and 1883, Henry H. Buquo and Volney R. Harris purchased quarry land adjoining Mr. William's property and entered into a co-operative agreement to burn limestone at Mr. William's limekilns. As a result of this agreement, the lime production business increased and by 1883 some 100 men were employed at the kilns, which were producing about 60,000 barrels of lime per year. Because of the high demand for lime, Mr. Buquo and Mr. Harris began to construct a third limekiln on their property in 1883. By 1886 they were producing roughly 300 barrels of lime per day (Goodspeed 1886). These three kilns would later form the basis of the Erin Lime Works.

In March of 1883 Mr. Williams sold his lime works for $10,000.00 to the Arlington Lime Company, which was owned by George E. Rauscher, George W. Simpson, and Edward W. Rauscher (1887 Tennessee Commerce Book). George E. Rauscher was a very prominent businessman in Houston County (Goodspeed 1886). Before getting into the lime industry, Mr. Rauscher operated a successful general merchandising business and a sawmill. He was also a member of the Stewart Manufacturing Company, which manufactured staves, lumber and barrels. He was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania to George Rauscher, of France, and Caroline Goehring, of Pennsylvania. He had eleven siblings including Edward W., who took over the Arlington company in the early 1900s.

By the turn of the century, larger scale lime production sites were overtaking the lime industry and the Houston County lime business started losing its competitive edge in regional and national markets. It was during this time period that production at the Arlington quarries shifted to serve local needs instead of competing in the national market. Crushed stone began to dominate as the primary product, with much of the material being sold for road surfacing. In addition, agricultural fertilizer also began to constitute a large portion of sales.

The Rauschers acquired the adjacent Erin Lime Works in the early 1900s following the death of that company's owner, Mrs. V. R. Harris (Metcalf 1989:1). According to Metcalf (1989:1) this brought the total number of kilns owned by the Arlington Lime Company to nine, although only six can be accounted for in the historical records. He also states that these nine kilns had a capacity of 1,000 barrels of lime a day.

In about 1923, the bluff of limestone that had been quarried by Harris and Buquo and the Rauschers for so long "turned over"; collapsing as the rock above the quarried section fell. The rocks that fell were as large as an office room and reached as far as the fourth Quarry Limekiln (now removed), which was where the southwest edge of the quarry lake now is (Metcalf 1989:5). This fallen rock must have been removed or crushed after the "turn over", since none was visible today.

Around 1925 Edward W. Rauscher, who had taken over management of the Arlington Lime Company from his older brother George, was shot and killed by Barfield Adams. Mr. Adams shot Mr. Rauscher because he felt that Edward had insulted his mother in a church dispute. After Edward's death his financial empire, including the lime business, collapsed. The Erin Bank, where Mr. Rauscher was President and major stockholder, also failed.

In 1925, the remaining members of the Rauscher family sold the Arlington Lime Company to the Southland Lime Company, which had also bought the Cook Hollow Limekiln and several other lime businesses in the area. According to Metcalf (1989:2), the Southland Lime Company "closed down the old Rauscher north plant. They rebuilt the lime sheds and completely moved the kilns from the south side to the north side and reconstructed the Number Three Kiln."

The Southland Lime Company constructed the large quarry and kiln tram system seen in most historic photos of the Arlington lime industry between 1925 and 1929. The company went bankrupt in 1929, a victim of the Great Depression, and in 1931 W. L. Hailey built a crushing plant at the site on a lease basis with the landowners of the property, the Commerce Union Bank. The limekilns on the property became mostly idle at this time as Mr. Hailey concentrated on supplying counties with crushed limestone from the quarry (Metcalf 1989:2)

Then, in 1932, the Erin Lime and Stone Company purchased the Quarry Limekiln property and used it to make lime for insecticide sprays and water purification (Metcalf 1989:2). Hugh Metcalf became co-owner and manager in 1936, and was in charge of local sales. Metcalf's tram had a diesel engine that hauled cars from the quarry to the kilns and to the crusher. Wheelbarrows were also used to take hand-broken limestone to the tram, and to take processed lime from the cooling platform to the railroad boxcars. Lime was still burned, but most jobs were for road surfacing and riprap for bridges. Lime powder from the rock crusher was also sold for agricultural lime. The lack of cordwood in the area led to the limekilns being closed in December 1942 (Metcalf 1989:3; Roby, Mitchum, and Spencer Interviews).

An excellent account of the layout of the quarry and kilns during Metcalf's time can be found in Wayne Richardson's 2002 interview (Appendix I). The authors also interviewed Mr. Richardson, who worked at the limekilns, at an earlier date. Additional information on the limekilns during Metcalf's time can be found in the interviews of Ms. Lorene Powers, Mr. Roland Roby, Mr. Webb Mitchum, and Mr. Tom D. Spencer, all of which are archived in the Houston County Library.

Metcalf purchased the entire operation in 1942, and changed the name to Metcalf Stone Company. One of the new areas of business for crushed stone was for TVA-related projects, mostly riprap for bridges and dams. After being drafted, Metcalf leased the quarries to the Memphis Stone and Gravel Company, who abandoned the Houston County quarries in 1947. Metcalf tried to start up the operation again after that, but eventually closed the quarry in 1968 (Metcalf 1989:3).

Receipt books also exist for Metcalf's quarry operation in the 1940s. During an average month, over 2,000 tons of limestone gravel was produced, over 1,800 yards of dirt removed, and 657 tons delivered by truck. Clients for the quarry included the local USDA, Farm Bureau, the American Agricultural Association, and several county highway departments (Metcalf Collection)

The Quarry Limekiln played a significant role in defining the early economics of Houston County. The kiln processed limestone throughout the heyday of the lime industry in Houston County, and was operated well into the twentieth century. The limekiln is a standing example of the complex engineering and construction that was needed to process limestone, and is a reminder of Houston County history that so long centered on the lime industry.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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Ward, Beverly, desig. *Reflections From Our Past: A Pictorial History of Houston County, Tennessee.* Humboldt, TN: Ward Publishing Company, 2001.

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Collections Examined

Erin Lime Works Business Records, 1913-1915
(Including the Mrs. V.R. Harris Letterhead).

Houston County Land Deeds, 1860-1900.

Houston County Library Photographic Collections.

Houston County Library Scrapbooks.

Metcalf Business Records, 1940s.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property consists of parcel 2.02 in Erin, Houston County. Adjacent property lines and Metcalf Drive bound the property.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This boundary is the historic location of the Erin Limekilns, located in Erin, Tennessee. The kilns are visible on several historic maps and described in a number of historic accounts. This boundary includes the visible limekilns, and all known associated features.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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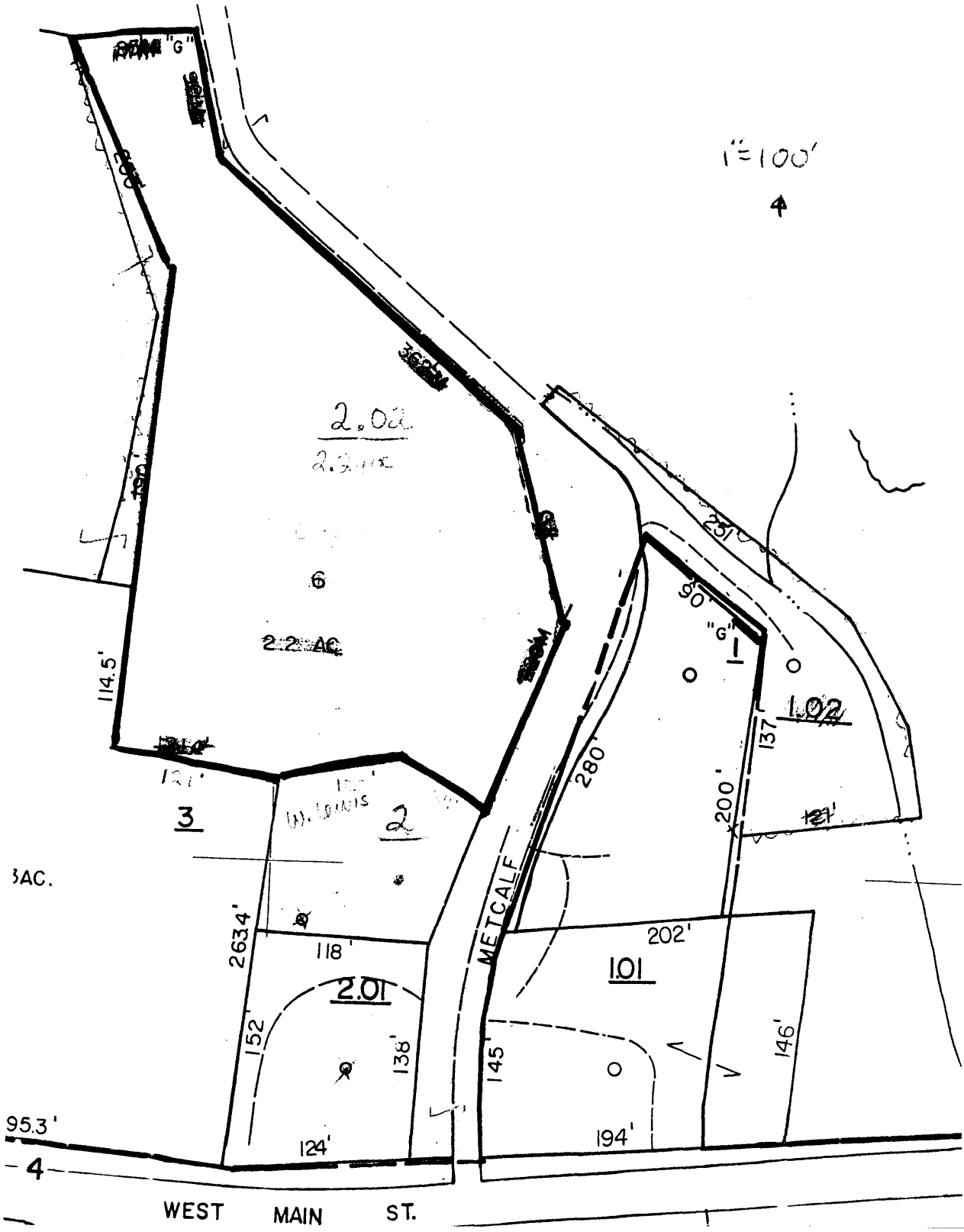
Quarry Limekiln
Houston County, Tennessee

Tax map



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photos by: Art Gerber, Art Gerber Studios
Date: November 2002
Negative:

South elevation and extraction opening, facing north.
1 of 8

West elevation and fuel chamber openings, facing east
#2 of 8

Fuel chamber openings, facing southwest
#3 of 8

Photos by: Kevin Chastine
Date: April 2004
Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission

Kiln and setting, facing north
#4 of 8

Cliff and cave, facing west
#5 of 8

North side of quarry, facing south, looking towards kiln area (behind trees), showing inundated quarry and setting
#6 of 8

Detail of south side, facing north
#7 of 8

Detail of kiln
#8 of 8

APPENDIX

Mr. Wayne Richardson Interview (Mr. Rich Green Interviewer)

I met with Mr. Wayne Richardson at the parking lot of the Mason Hall in Erin at 1:00 PM on Sunday, November 3, 2002. The following is a narrative depicting responses to Dr. Bischoff's interview questions and follow-up questions arising from replies:

1. What did he do at the kilns? When was he working there? What tools did they use?

Mr. Richardson quit school and started work in the lime business owned by Hugh Metcalf in 1942. His job was breaking limestone by hand as this was the method of stone reduction at the time. He showed us (and we photographed it) an approximately 10-lb. sledgehammer that was used at the site. Hand broken stone was conveyed in wheelbarrows to the pneumatically controlled lift and tram device used for distribution among the kilns. Wheelbarrows were also used to remove finished product for cooling and then to move the cooled material. A long steel bar or spud type tool was used by the laborers at the kilns to stoke the fires, break up clumps of lime, etc. Mr. Richardson worked at the site during 1942 and 1943 before entering military service. Mr. Richardson later worked as a truck driver and drove a lug loader (truck that is capable of picking up and loading large materials)

2. Where were all the structures? How did the kilns work? What history of the kilns did he pick up?

Mr. Richardson allowed as how he did not have much knowledge of the two standing Masonic Hall kilns, other than it was always his understanding that these were earlier structures and they were not in use in his recollection or when he was an employee during 1942-43. We drove over to the Quarry kiln site where he had worked and continued the interview in and around the quarry and standing kiln structure.

According to Mr. Richardson, there were a total of four kilns at the quarry site. The last remaining structure still standing is Kiln #1. The other three kilns were aligned from east to west with Kiln #1 the easternmost of the four. The remaining cut stones along the quarry wall west of Kiln #1 are the remains of another kiln; probably Kiln #2.

There were wood enclosed structures that extended from the front face (or southern exposure) of each kiln into what is now the vacant Bab's Restaurant and parking lot area. The metal bolt fasteners still present on the outside walls of the kilns are all that remains of the wood structures that were once attached. Lime was removed from the kilns with shovels and wheelbarrows and placed in these areas to cool before being loaded into boxcars. At the end of the Kiln #1 structure was an office area.

There was a catwalk and tram type structure across the top of the kilns that connected the four kilns and permitted an operator to move from kiln to kiln while dumping transported crushed limestone. Fuel consisted of cord woodcut in lengths of 4-5 feet and was loaded by two operators into orifices on both sides of each kiln. These same operators were sometimes charged with removing finished lime material from the kilns. The area south of the kiln structures and offices, toward the corner of the present streets was where cord wood fuel was stacked. Farmers and others supplied fuel from outlying areas in the county.

A rail spur crossed present day SR 49 from approximately the location of the motel and angled northwesterly to an area between Kilns #3 and #4. Mr. Richardson's family lived in a small house just east of the motel and the rail spur passed nearby.

There was a wood structure where lime product was enclosed and sometimes held prior to loading on the rail cars. This was located approximately behind and just southwest of the Bab's Restaurant building. This hopper-like structure was the cause of one of the deaths attributable to employment at the kilns. A rope was suspended across the top of this structure and an operator would sometimes be required to swing from the rope and kick or dislodge clumps of lime. James Nance was found smothered inside the structure after falling while performing this job unattended.

At a later time, after Mr. Richardson's employment and when he had returned from military service, Kilns 2, 3 and 4 were no longer standing and a rock crusher was located in the approximate location of the parking lot east of the present grocery store. Limestone was crushed here for use in agricultural applications until the quarrying activities were eventually curtailed by persistent flooding that exceeded the capacity of the quarry water pumps. The rock crusher was the location of another death. Elead Boone was impaled by one of the long steel spuds while attempting to dislodge material stuck in the crusher.

I pointed out the two concrete walls just west of Kiln #1 and Mr. Richardson thought that they post dated the time when the kilns were in operation and were probably related to the later crushed limestone operation.

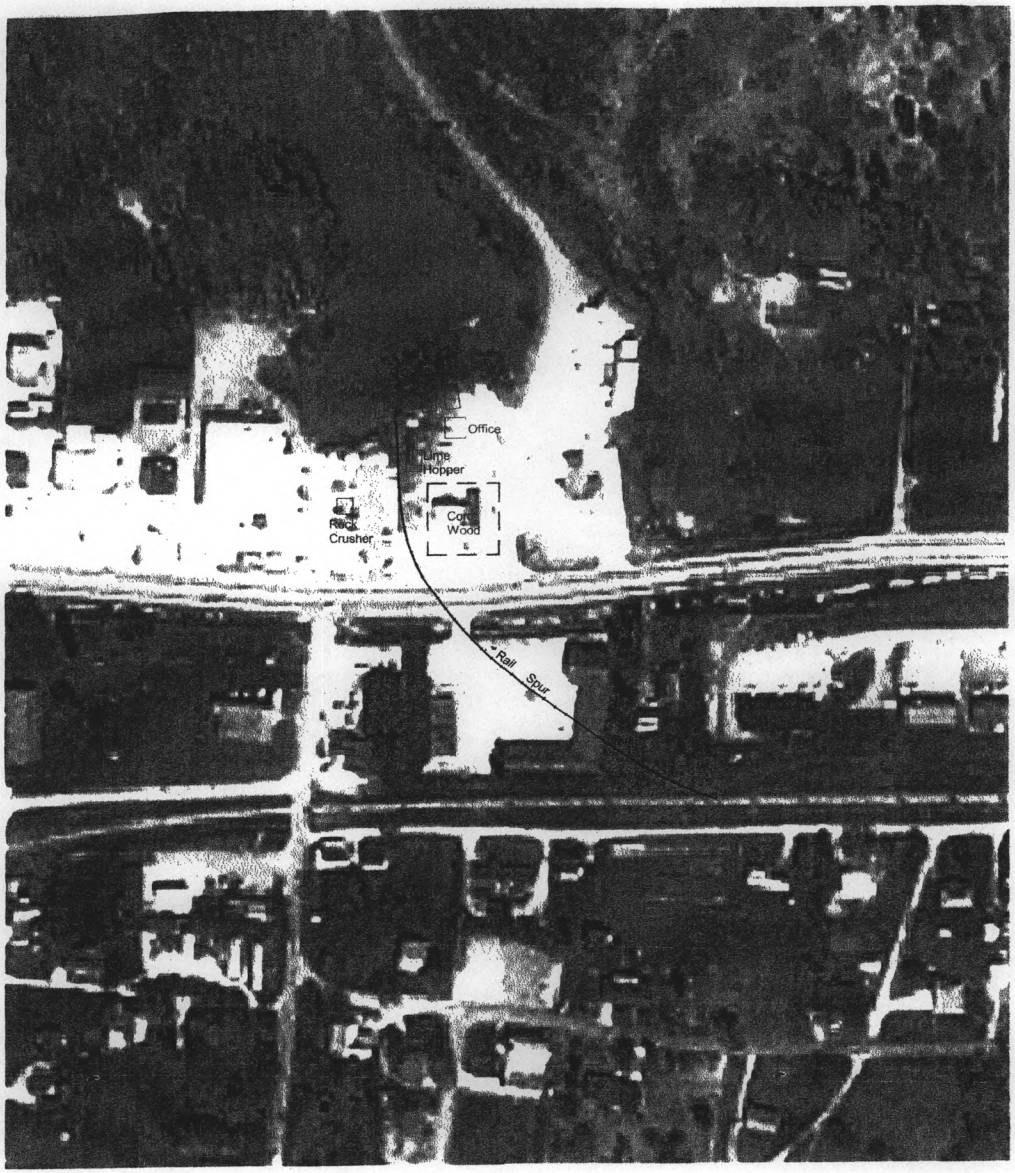
3. Who worked there? How many people worked at the kilns?

Mr. Richardson recalls perhaps as many as 40 to 50 employees, most of which lived in the immediate Arlington area. He supplied me with the following list of employees that he recalls including some with job descriptions.

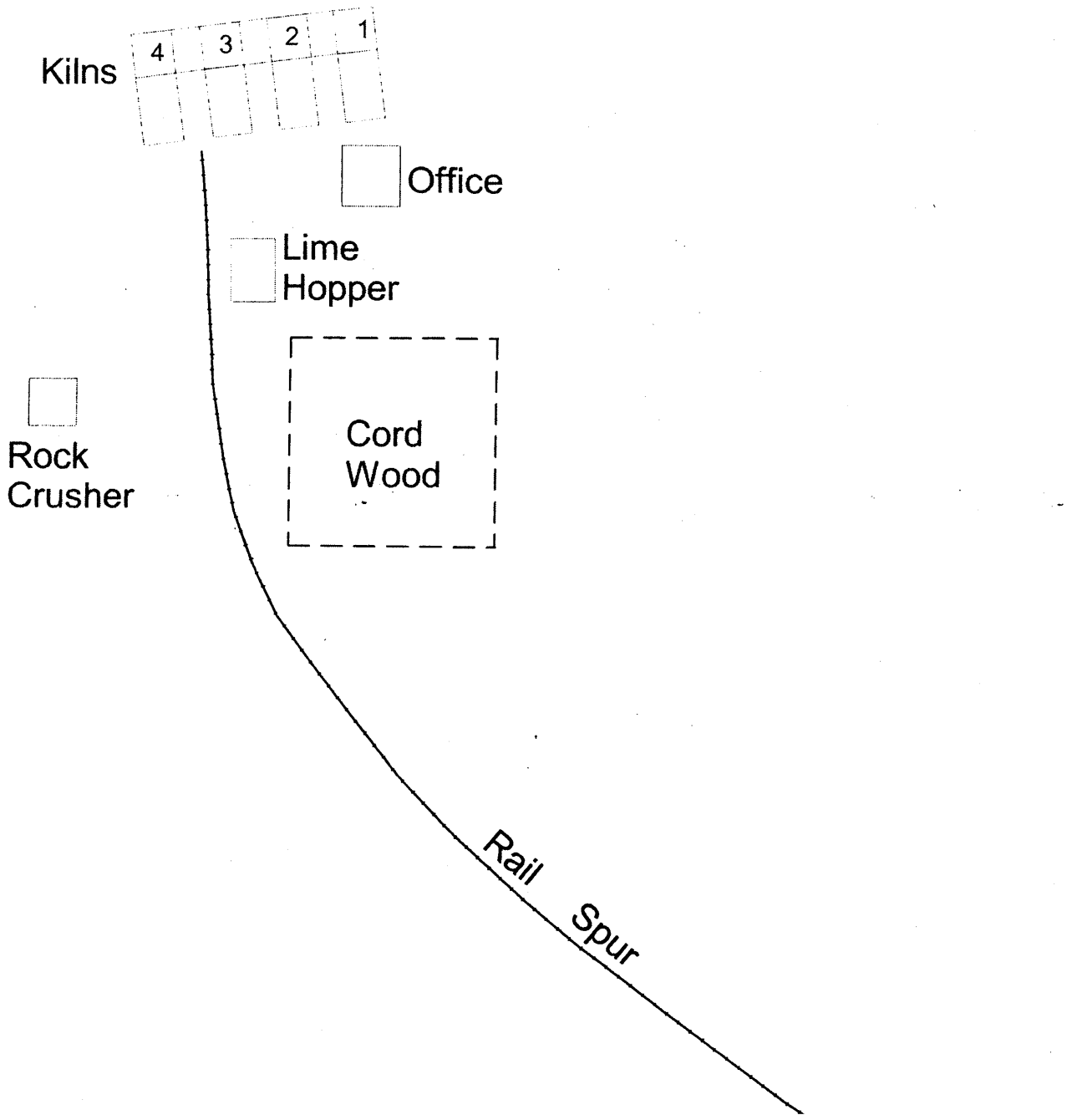
Richard (Dick) Mark
Amos Cooksey
Tom Hooper

Johnnie Hooper
Edgar Wheatley
Elead Boone (killed on the job)
Earnest Bass
Darrell Hunter
Jim Madden
Joe Madden
Hag Hollis
Louis McAskill
Sam Ellison
Rail Wyatt Dynamite men
Harry Wyatt " "
Ed Ross
Garner Hamilton
Tom Hamilton
Larry Hamilton
Erie Hayes
Bob Beechum
Leonard Beechum
Earl McAro

Site map based on Mr. Richardson's recollection



Detail of site map based on Mr. Richardson's recollection



Sketch of what Quarry Limekiln may have looked like by Judy Black 1983