NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

1230

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 Erin Limekilns (preferred)

other names/site number Arlington Lime Company; Southland Lime Company; Erin Lime and Stone Company; Metcalf Stone; Erin Lime Works; Memphis Stone and Gravel

2. Location

street & number 708 McMillan Street NA☐ not for publication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

Erin Limekilns
Name of Property

Houston County, Tennessee
County and State

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
		sites
2		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 Industry 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

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.

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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance
Circa 1871 – circa 1947

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:

Erin Limekilns
Name of Property

Houston County, Tennessee
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre Erin

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	435847	4019224	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 Bishoff
organization Landmark Archaeological and Environmental Services date June 2004
street & number 518 South Main Street telephone 317/758-9031
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

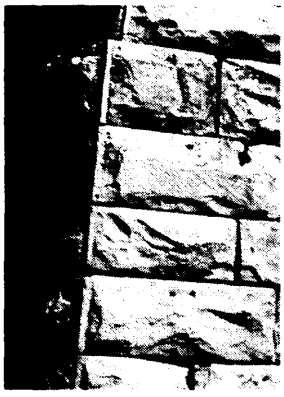
Property Owner

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

name Wisdom Lodge Trustees (300 F & M), c/o Beverly Nolen
street & number 275 State Route 49 telephone 931/721-3484
city or town Tennessee Ridge state TN zip code 37178

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Erin Limekilns were erected circa 1871. The twin kilns are approximately twenty-three to twenty-five feet in height and 19.5 feet square at the base. The sides of each kiln are trapezoidal in shape, with the tops smaller than the base, and measure roughly fourteen feet square. Debris from the kilns is scattered between the two structures, making the original height of the kilns undetermined. The limekilns are situated between two roads, on commercial land near modern buildings. The setting is primarily grass and a gravel parking lot.



The kilns are constructed of three sizes of rock faced, coursed limestone. Corners of the kilns were precisely delineated and this is visible today. The edges were chiseled to form a decorative line or bead from the base to the top of the structure. The limekilns have two side openings for fueling the kiln, each of which is roughly eight feet in depth from the outer wall to the inner, circular chamber. Fuel was added to these firing chambers, which baked the limestone-filled center chamber. It appears that both kilns were once crowned with a course of large shaped limestone blocks, placed so that they projected from the facade by a few inches.

Of the two kilns, the west one is in better condition and demonstrates the use of smaller stones for the interior wall of the top section of the kiln. The east kiln is constructed with much larger limestone blocks around the main opening, which seem to be better preserved than the smaller size blocks used around the west kiln entrance. Based on the general history of limekilns, where one kiln would be built and then others added on, it is unlikely that both of these limekilns were constructed at the same time. The better condition of the west kiln suggests it may have been erected a little later than the east kiln.

When the limekilns were operating, there would have been an earthen ramp between them. This ramp facilitated the feeding of wood into the two fire chambers of the kilns. Drilled or worn sockets at systematic intervals are visible across much of the surface of the two kilns. These sockets supported an iron and wood scaffolding that surrounded the two kilns. Originally, this scaffolding would have allowed access to the top of the kilns, where limestone and fuel would have been fed for processing. None of the wood or earth features are extant.

The openings to the side fire chambers in the outer stone masonry walls are large and appear to be drop arches or two-center arches. The east kiln fire chamber openings are narrower and less angular in shape. It is unknown whether this larger opening was more efficient for the physical act of fueling the kiln, or whether it was less efficient since it led to more heat loss. Comparisons with other Houston County kilns were inconclusive. The nearby Cook Hollow Limekiln has wider openings and

is somewhat earlier in age than the Erin Limekilns. This wideness appeared to be associated with the presence of a central column that supported the opening to the kiln rather than associated with the act of firing the kiln. The more distant, and even older, Stewart Limekiln had one narrow and one somewhat wider fire chamber opening, with no central support column. The other, Houston County kilns also have a much deeper area for placement of the actual fueling fire. The Erin Limekilns have a shallow area for placement of the fuel, even though the overall depth between inner and outer walls is similar for all kilns. The similar depth probably is associated with the amount of insulation needed to successfully operate the kilns, and not with the needs of stoking the kiln fire from the side openings.

At one time, a brick wall existed between the outer opening and the inner chamber opening. This wall has partially collapsed. The brick wall was most intact in the east kiln. The west kiln appears to have extended the inner brickwork out to be integrated directly into the outer stone masonry wall. The eastern kiln brickwork ended between the inner and outer walls.

Both kilns have arched brickwork as part of the firing chamber entrance. The brick arches are made up of two rows of firebricks, with the east kiln having a single large keystone brick at the apex of the arch, while the west kiln lacks the keystone brick. The bricks of the east kiln interlock, while the west kiln has two distinct rows of brick. In the west kiln, the innermost layer of bricks consists of firebricks, noticeable for their yellow color.

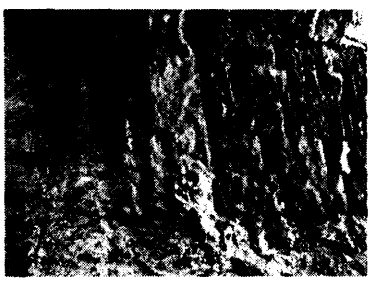
Looking at the interiors of the kilns from the large arches, both kilns have brick entrance walls that taper inward toward the fire chamber floor. The west kiln has at least three rows of bricks that form the side walls of the fire chamber, with the innermost row being firebricks. The east kiln also has brick side walls, but of an indeterminate number of brick rows. Firebricks are not used as part of the floor of the west kiln, and the east kiln apparently did not use any firebricks in its construction (an indicator of it being the older kiln).

Another feature found in both kilns is a long, narrow iron support beam placed over each fire chamber arch. This support beam is located on top of the arch in the west kiln, and about a foot above the arch top in the east kiln. Another iron support beam is located at the bottom of the firing entrances of the west kiln, and is anchored past the brick wall area. Several courses of bricks are visible beneath this support beam, which forms a basin-like area for the placement of the fire. It could not be determined if the east kiln also had this second, lower beam. Both the upper and/or lower support beams are anchored with larger masonry stones that were interlocked with the outer wall. A similar, but less complex, system of iron support structure is seen in the Cook Hollow Limekiln.

On the east elevation of the west Erin kiln, the firing area is further defined with another iron beam, placed in the ground across the outer opening of the fire chamber. This area on the external side of each kiln and on the west elevation of the east Erin kiln is defined with stone masonry. This additional iron beam probably held back the fire from the work area between the kilns, and contained the fire within the firing entrance.

The east kiln has a mix of loose bricks and cobbles as the fill between the outer layer of stone and the inner layer of brick. This insulating fill mixture was common for "pot-type" kilns, and can be seen in the Cook Hollow and Stewart Limekilns of Houston County. The west Erin Limekiln has the central brick wall all the way to the outer wall filled with soft-paste bricks. This construction may indicate why the central chamber of the western kiln is still intact, and that of the east has collapsed.

The Erin Limekilns have been slowly coming apart for years from the weight of the stones and the effects of the freeze and thaw cycle. A crack has formed in the center of both kilns. The separations are not wide, and do not appear to immediately threaten the integrity of the structures. The worst cracks are in the eastern face of the east kiln and the western face of the west kiln, with separation of between two and six inches.



The inner chamber of the west limekiln is constructed in a standard pot shape, with a round chamber horizontal profile, which narrows near the top. The interior chamber is built from soft-paste brick, with firebricks inserted at various points around the chamber where parts of the original wall collapsed. The soft-paste bricks had in many cases been glazed and melted together on the surface, which was a general problem of limekilns constructed with such bricks. The opening where the firing chamber is located is especially melted. The entire interior has also been glazed with a yellow slag-like material that is a product of the lime burning process.

Over each fire chamber entrance is an arch that extends into the central chamber by about a foot. This arch is three brick courses thick, and is placed one brick length higher than the opening to the central chamber. Part of the arch over the east entrance has collapsed. The central chamber is constructed of many rows of soft-paste bricks and the bricks in each row are placed in a non-uniform pattern. In some cases, long rows of brick headers are visible, followed by a pattern of stretcher bond bricks. These patterns are not consistent either within rows or from row to row.

Repairs can be seen within the fire chambers of both kilns. The lower bricks in the chamber apparently were more susceptible to being consumed and damaged than those higher in the structure. At some point mortar was used to fill holes between the lower bricks and where large brick sections had collapsed. Firebricks were inserted with the mortar where larger sections had fallen. This repair work extended about half way up the central chamber.

Near the base of the central chamber, a few narrow mortared limestone rocks have been used instead of bricks. Also, one area where several bricks have fallen still contains a large quantity of lime from the original use period of the kiln. Supporting the inner "pot-like" chamber were several iron bars or beams, upon which the brick walls sat. The limestone rocks mentioned above rested upon one of these beams.

The extant firebricks have several regional manufacturers' names impressed into the clay. These included "L.P.B. Wks/No 1," "MT. S11," "Anglo/Saxon," "R.S.," "L.P.B. Wks/ Louisville," "St. Louis/...F P.../Furn...," "LACLEDE\St. Louis," Evens & H/St. Louis," Franklin/Crown," "...AKH.../50 I." One of these manufacturers' names was also found at the Cook Hollow Limekiln, which was "L.A. Clede/St. Louis."

There are no other extant historic features associated with the Erin Limekilns located at this site. An abandoned rail line and roadbed and two worker houses are located in the vicinity but not within the boundaries of the nominated site. Modern construction separates the resources.

United States Department of the Interior
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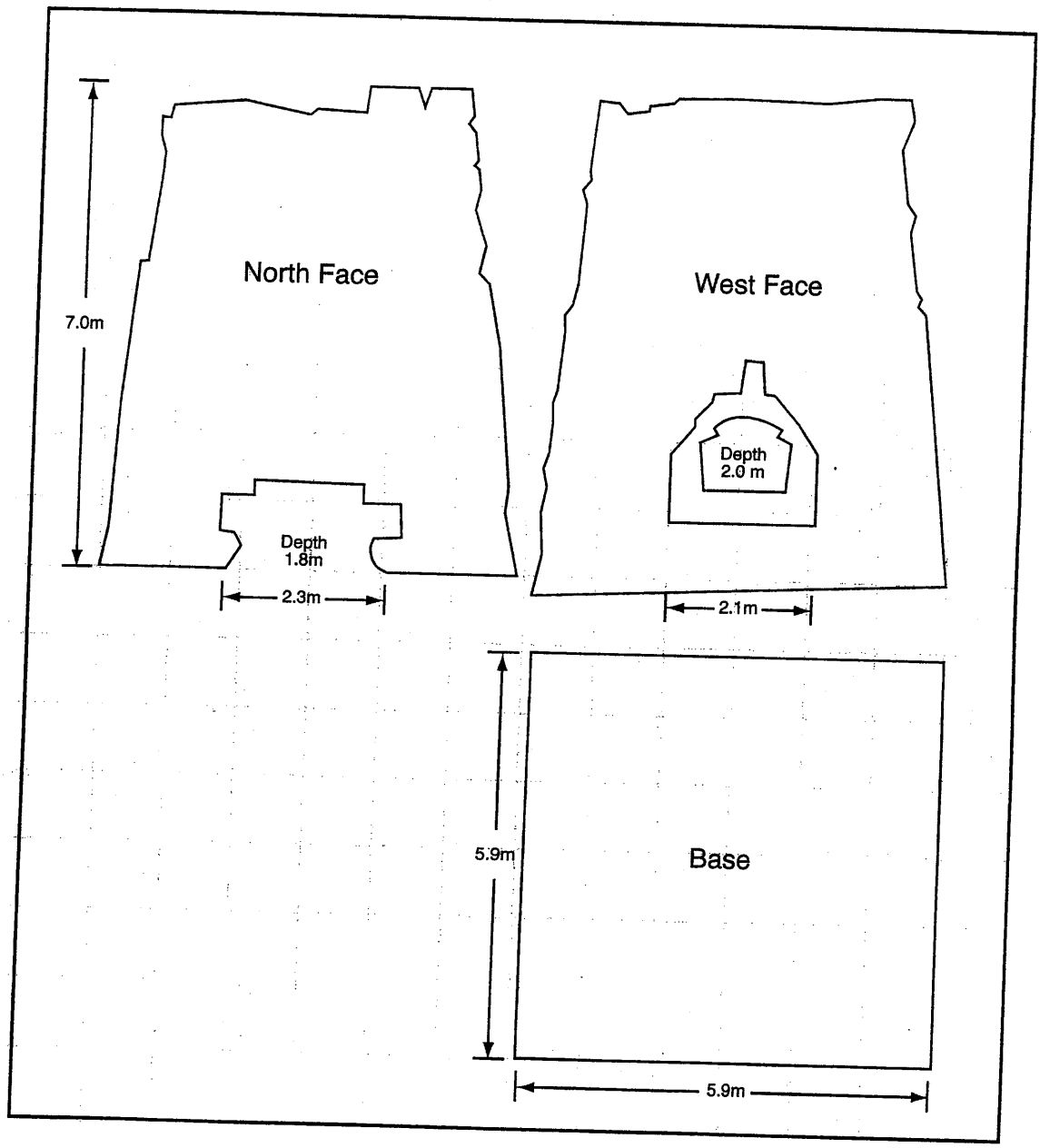
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West limekiln



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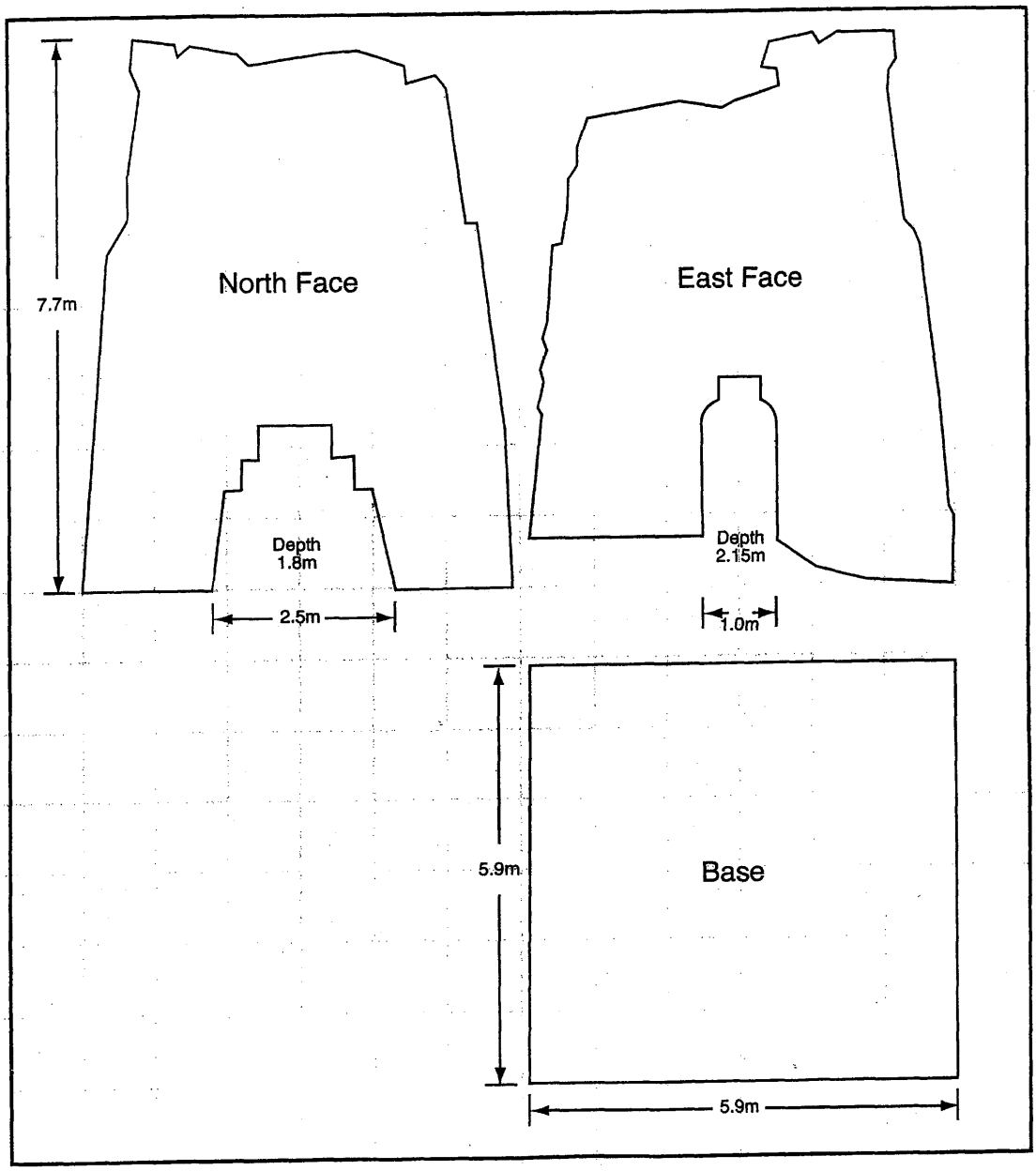
Legend: Scale ☐= 10cm
North arrow indicates base orientation.
Details photo-corrected by D. Green.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

East limekiln



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Legend: Scale ☐= 10cm
North arrow indicates base orientation.
Details photo-corrected by D. Green.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Erin Limekilns are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A for their local significance in industry. The limekilns 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. Historically, 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 nominated limekilns had numerous owners with different company names until they closed in the 1940s. Because of these name changes the site has become known as the Erin Limekilns rather than one of the various company names. The Erin Limekilns meet the registration requirements set forth in the Houston County lime industry multiple property submission.

John Conroy of Clarksville, Tennessee started the Erin Limekilns. Mr. Conroy purchased a large lime ridge north of Arlington from the McMillans. This ridge produced an extremely high quality of lime. The exact date the limekilns were built is not known, but appears to be between 1871 and 1875. An article in the Nashville *Tennessean* (March 17, 1929) places the construction date of the first kiln at 1871, with the second being constructed in 1873. Other documents state that F.G. Williams bought the first kiln and lands from John Conroy for $3000.00 and then he constructed the second kiln. Conroy may have sold the property sometime between 1871 and 1873. Williams then turned around and sold the Erin Limekilns property to the Arlington Lime Company in March of 1883 for $10,000.00.

By 1883, the two Erin Limekilns were producing 60,000 barrels of lime per year and employing about 100 men. These workers were partially paid with company scrip that was redeemable in company stores. Although an article in the Nashville *Tennessean* (March 17, 1929) indicates that the kilns were abandoned about 1885, Goodspeed (1887) documents them as still operating in 1886 and producing 250 barrels of lime a day.

In the late 1880s, the owners of the Erin Limekilns were George E. Rauscher, George Simpson, and Edward Rauscher, who also owned the Arlington Lime Company (1887 Tennessee Commerce Book). In 1886, Rauscher and his partners owned three limekilns including two in the Arlington/Erin area and one at Stewart (Stewart Limekiln) (Goodspeed 1987). The site of the Arlington lime works owned by Rauscher was known as Rauscher Station, Tennessee by the operators of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and it was still referred to as that up to 1917.

By far the largest lime industry and quarry in Houston County was that owned and operated by V.R. Harris and H.H. Buquo. These included the four limekilns of the Quarry Limekilns in Erin, which were the most modern of Houston County's limekilns. Harris and Buquo, along with George Rauscher and Lewis Goehring, bought the quarry land next to Williams between 1873 and 1883, and entered into a co-operative quarrying agreement to burn limestone at William's kilns. This area would later become the filled quarry lake north of Erin/Arlington. The four men also owned

large tracts of land north of the town, which they bought in 1867 and used for timbering for the limekiln industry (Clarksville *Democrat,* March 24, 1883). Harris and Buquo also set up a stave factory, and owned other businesses throughout the Erin/Arlington area (Finley, Vol. 22:25).

Around 1884, Harris and Buquo constructed the first of their four kilns, probably in response to the sale of William's kilns to the Arlington Lime Company. By 1886, three kilns were part of Harris and Buquo's lime industry, with a fourth being added in later years. The Harris and Buquo works were producing 300 barrels of lime per day (Goodspeed). On March 13, 1891, Harris and Buquo signed a contract with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad (L & N) to build a spur line to service these kilns.

Metcalf's (1989:2) history of the limestone industry in Houston County places Harris and Buquo's kilns as being south of State Road 49 in Arlington, east of where the Erin Limekilns are located today. Metcalf also states that Harris and Buquo had a plant on the north side of the road, but does not mention what its function was. Metcalf's document is very informative for the twentieth century history of the kilns and quarries, and is most likely correct on this spatial locating of kilns.

In 1894, Jacob Buquo committed suicide, with his property going to his children and widow. His son, H.H. Buquo then became the partner of V.R. Harris, and by 1895 they owned or controlled a large amount of the lime industry in the county (Nina Finley).

By the turn of the century, larger scale 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. Agricultural fertilizer also constituted a large portion of sales.

As the lime industry took a turn for the worse, H.H. Buquo went bankrupt in 1900. V.R. Harris had a stroke on the courthouse lawn in 1911 and at his death Mrs. V.R. Harris took over the business. Oral history indicates that she was unhappy her children were squandering their inheritance, so she may have insisted on taking over the lime industry. By 1913, Mrs. V.R. Harris was the successful owner and operator of the limekilns. Payroll records and miscellaneous bills exist from 1913 to 1915 that verify Mrs. V.R. Harris as owner and manager of the Erin Lime Works (Erin Lime Works Collection).

The documents for the Erin Lime Works, owned and operated by Mrs. V.R. Harris, showed that up to 150 persons were employed by the company on a monthly basis. Workers were paid $1.05 to $1.40 per day, with half being in company script. Managers were paid $75.00 or $100.00 per month. The kilns were still in operation, as several times repairs to the kilns were noted as monthly expenses (Erin Lime Works Collection). According to Metcalf (1989:1), after Mrs. V.R. Harris's death in 1918, the Rauschers acquired all the kilns in Arlington. Metcalf says that they

acquired nine kilns in Arlington, with an additional kiln in Stewart. He also stated that the entire industry was producing about 1,000 barrels of lime a day.

Edward W. Rauscher, "an extensive manufacturer and merchant of Erin," was shot and killed on October 29, 1921, by young Barfield Adams who though Mr. Rauscher had insulted his mother in a church dispute. (Nashville *Banner*) After Rauscher's death, his financial empire, including the lime businesses, collapsed. The Erin Bank, where Mr. Rauscher was President and major stockholder, also failed.

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 large rocks that fell reached the fourth Quarry Limekiln (now removed), where the southwest edge of the quarry lake is now. The current condition of the quarry is in a similar state, with a large hollowed out central core, openings on three sides, and a large suspended ceiling of undesirable rock (Metcalf 1989:5). This fallen rock must have been removed or crushed after the "turn over", since none is visible.

The Rauschers owned the Arlington Lime Company until 1925, when they sold the entire business to the Southland Lime Company (who also bought the Cook Hollow Limekiln at the same time). Circa 1925-1929, the Southland Lime Company constructed the large quarry and kiln tram system seen in most historic photos of the Arlington lime industry. The company went bankrupt in 1929, a victim of the Great Depression. W.L. Hailey built a crushing plant at the site in 1931 on a lease with the bank that then owned the land. Hailey was the first to concentrate on supplying counties with crushed stone, with the limekilns became idle (Metcalf 1989:2). The Erin Limekilns most likely were not in use at the time of the Southland Lime Company's closing.

The Arlington limekiln land was bought in 1932 by the Erin Lime and Stone Company, which made lime for insecticide sprays and water purification in New Orleans (Metcalf 1989:2). Hugh Metcalf became co-owner and manager in 1936, and was in charge of local sales. 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 also led to the lime burners being closed in December 1942 (Metcalf 1989:3). An excellent account of the layout of the quarry and kilns during Metcalf's time can be found in Wayne Richardson's 2002 interview.

Metcalf purchased the entire operation in 1942, and changed the name to Metcalf Stone Co. 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, 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 2000 tons of limestone gravel were produced, over 1800 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 Erin Limekilns played a significant role in defining the early economics of Houston County. The kilns processed limestone throughout the heyday of the lime industry in Houston County, and operated well into the twentieth century. The Erin Limekilns are 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.

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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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is part of parcel 3, group B, tax map 19 M in Erin, Houston County. The boundaries include the limekilns but not the adjacent Masonic Lodge. Beginning at the intersection (A) of the west property line and the right of way of West Main Street (State Route 49), the boundary moves east approximately 275 feet, then south an imaginary line for approximately 150 feet, then west along an imaginary line approximately 150 feet, then northwesterly along the property boundary to the point of the beginning.

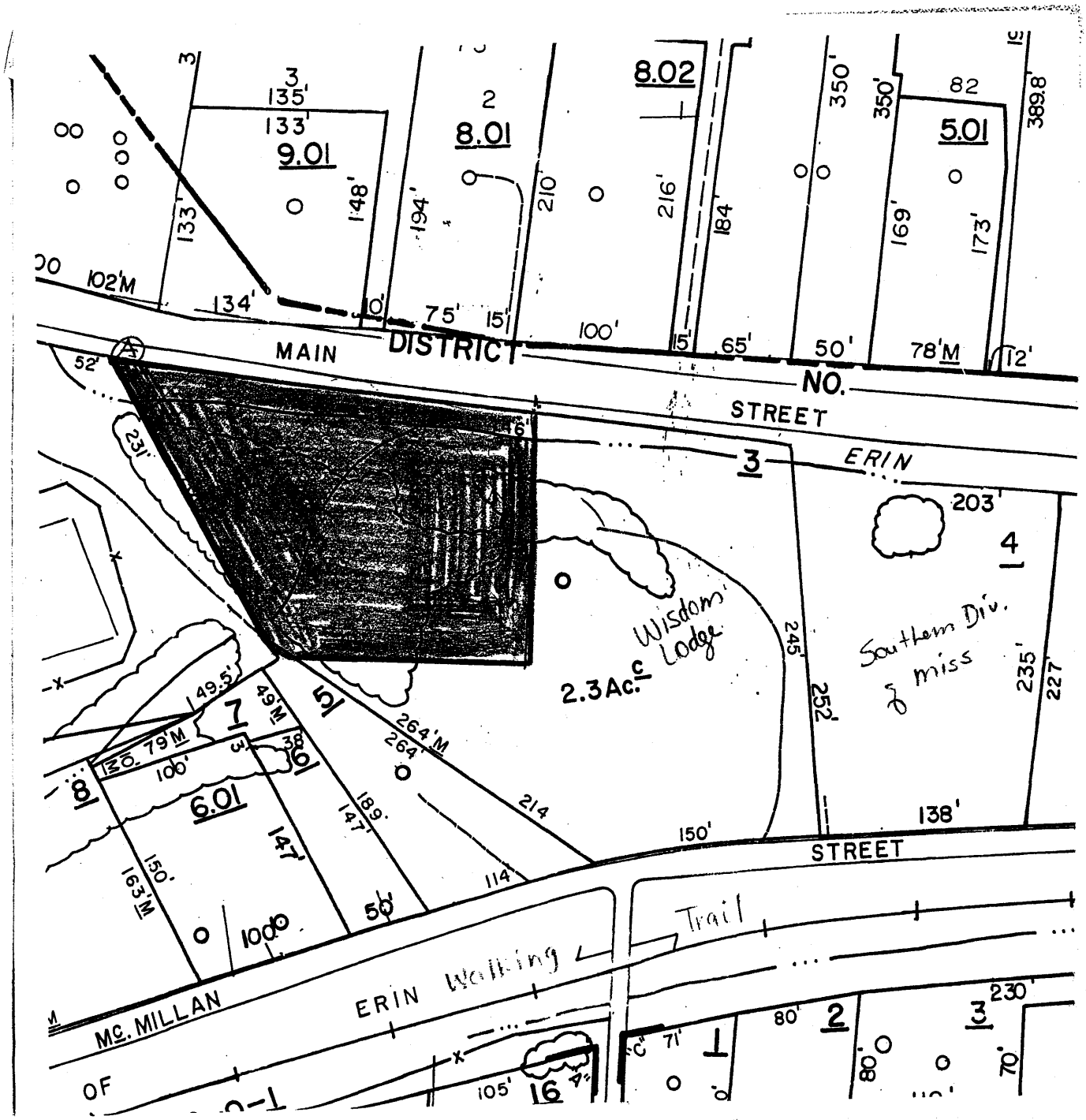
BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the two extant limekilns, which are all that remain above ground of the lime works at this site. A state highway and modern buildings, bound the nominated property.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Tax map N ⇑ 1" = 100'



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photos by: Art Gerber, Art Gerber Studios
Date: November 2002
Negative: Tennessee Historical Commission

Kilns, north elevations, facing south facing south
1 of 6

Kilns and fireboxes north and east elevations, facing southwest
2 of 6

Kilns and fireboxes, north and west elevations, facing southeast
3 of 6

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

West kiln large arch entry
4 of 6

Detail of west kiln
5 of 6

Interior of west kiln
6 of 6