



Photo by B. Huff

Wagons carried large limestone rocks that were blasted from the earth to the lime kiln. The large stones were hauled to the top of the kiln. Alternate layers of limestone rock and wood were dumped into the top of the kiln. The kiln was fired up and burned for two to three days. The white power left was lime. Lime mixed with sand was used for building, the way cement is today.

During the 1976 Bicentennial, the Sodus Bay Historical Society restored the limekiln.

Draw the limekiln showing the alternate layers of wood and rocks.

