

# HISTORIC SITE RECORDING SYSTEM

## SITE REGISTER SHEET

SITE NAME **LIMEBURNERS POINT**

SITE NUMBER **H7721-0003**

**DESCRIPTION OF SITE**

The site contains the remains of 5 limekilns built on the side of a cliff and adjacent to the sea. They seem to have been constructed c1870's although historical records indicate that the site was used for limeburning since at least 1845

**SITE LOCATION (FULL A.M.G. COORDINATES)**

added last digit to E+N by LPH 27/8/97

100 k **E**  **N**

MAP NAME: **Geelong**

SCALE: 1:100 000

**SITE TYPE**

- BUILDING
- STRUCTURE
- MACHINERY
- VEGETATION
- OTHER

**A.H.C. TYPE**

**5-2-3**  
~~5-3-4~~

**V.A.S. TYPE**

**CADASTRAL LOCATION**

COUNTY **GRANT**

PARISH **CORIO**

ALLOTMENT

BLOCK

**FURTHER DATA**

- SITE SHEET
- FEATURE SHEET
- ARTEFACT /ELEMENT
- CONTINUATION
- SITE INSPECTION SHEET
- MANAGEMENT SHEET
- DOCUMENT SHEET
- PHOTOS *Slides*
- DRAWINGS
- REFERENCE COLLECT.
- A.A.V. RECORD
- M.A.U. RECORD
- OTHER

**OWNERSHIP**

- CROWN     PRIVATE

OWNER OCCUPIER

ADDRESS

POSTCODE

PHONE NO.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

**Geelong City of Greater Geelong 3/94 A.S.**

**HERITAGE STATUS**

**NATIONAL ESTATE**

- NOMINATED
  - REGISTERED
- HISTORIC BUILDINGS ACT**
- NOMINATED
  - REGISTERED
  - REG. GOVT. BUILDING
- OTHER**

**ACCESS**

**Unrestricted**

**PRESENT USE**

**Coastal Reserve**

**CONDITION**

**Fair**

**INTEGRITY**

**Intact**

**PRESENT THREATS**

**Not threatened**

**INFORMANTS**

**McCarthy, J. Vornem, R. 1982 Limeburners Point, Geelong Archaeological Report.**  
**National Trust of Australia (Vic) Classification Report**

**NAT. TRUST CLASSIF.**

- PLANNING SCHEME
- OTHER

RECORDED BY

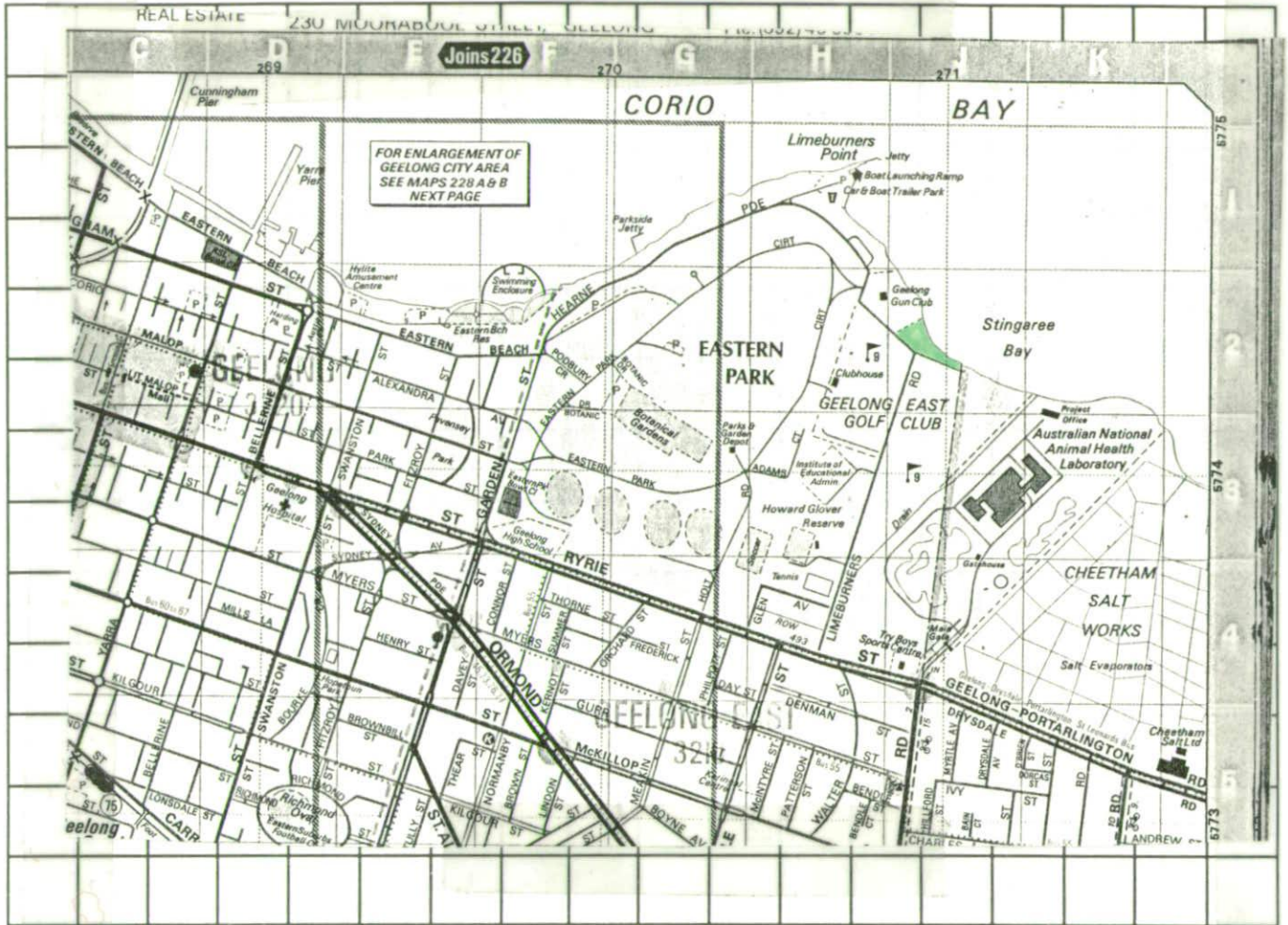
**J. Stuart**

DATE

**Oct '92**

# SITE LOCATION SKETCH

SCALE 1:



## DIRECTIONS FOR RELOCATION

Melway's ref Map 228 J2. The site is on the cliff accessible off Hearne Pde.

**SITE SIGNIFICANCE** The site has significance due to the substantial remains of limekilns and the importance of the lime industry to Melbourne's and Geelong's history. Kiln 5 is of an unusual possibly unique design (see assessments by McCarthey and Varnem and N. Trust).

## RELEVANT SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS

National Trust

## LAND USE POLICIES

# HISTORIC SITE RECORDING SYSTEM

## SITE INSPECTION

SITE NAME LIMEBURNERS POINT.	SITE NUMBER H7721/3.
PERSON INSPECTING JANE HARRINGTON.	DATE INSPECTED 6/7/95

WITH: JOHN HAWKER  
HELEN LARDNER  
KEVIN KRASINS.

PRESENT USE VACANT / FORESHORE	CONDITION RUINS
INTEGRITY DAMAGED	PRESENT THREATS NATURAL DETERIORATION / 'TIDYING'

### COMMENTS / CHANGES TO SITE

KILN 1: BOTH WING WALLS ERODED, LHS BRICKWORK HAS LOST MOST OF ITS MORTAR & IS BOWING INWARDS; LGE CRACKS IN FRONT, ABOVE VAULT RETAINING WALL (ALSO BOWED); VAULTING COMPLETELY COVERED BY FILL.

KILN 2: LHS WING WALL RECENTLY COLLAPSED, A FURTHER SLIDE OF EARTH HAS ALSO OCCURRED. RHS WALL IS UNSTABLE WITH MOST OF MORTAR GONE FROM BOTH BRICK & BASALT BLOCKS.

KILN 3: ONLY REMNANT IS BUESTONE BLOCKS, WALLING ON EDGE OF TOP TRACK. EXTENSIVE ARTEFACT DUMP ABOVE WALLING ON TRACK (TERRACOTTA) EARTHENWARE AND BOTTLE FRAGMENTS, INC. TORPEDO BOTTLES. ARTEFACTS ALSO IN EARTH/FILL OF SLOPE BELOW THE WALL.

KILN 4: SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT, ALTHOUGH PROBLEMS WITH MORTAR LOSS, PARTICULARLY ON BASE OF LHS WING WALL (WATER EROSION?). A NUMBER OF BRICKS HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM VAULTING ROOF.

KILN 5: VAULT HAS COLLAPSED IMMEDIATELY IN FRONT OF DRAW HOLE, LHS WING WALL BOWED, CRACKING AT TOP OF FRONT RETAINING WALL. (MORTAR) LESS REMOVED CF. OTHER KILNS

NOTE: ROAD HAS BEEN EDGED WITH BLOCKS BY LOCAL VOLUNTEER 'CARSTAKER' MICK BLOXHAM.

DRAWING REF.	PHOTO REF.	FILE REF.
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### ACTION FOR FOLLOW UP

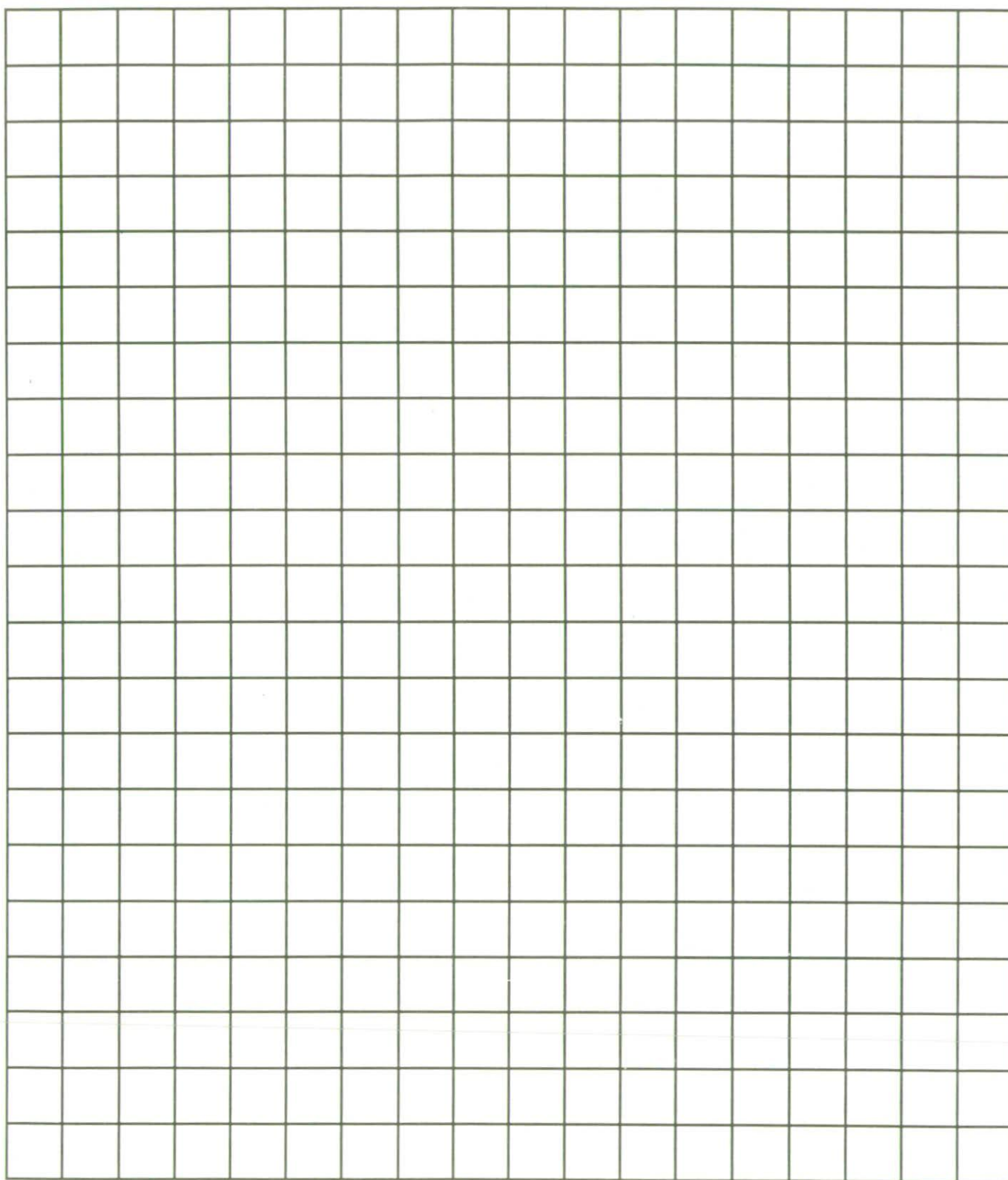
\* MICK B. WAS REQUESTED AT TIME OF INSPECTION TO CEASE "CLEAR UP" OPERATIONS. LETTER SHOULD BE SENT REITERATING THIS. SHOULD ALSO BE BACKED UP BY COUNCIL.

\* EMERGENCY FUNDING TO BE INVESTIGATED FOR CONSERVATION PLAN / URGENT STABILISATION WORKS

\* SOIL/HYDROGRAPHY ASSESSMENT NEEDED.

CONTINUATION

SCALE 1:



KEY (SHOW FEATURES, VEGETATION, TOPOGRAPHY)

NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (VICTORIA)LIMEBURNER'S POINT AREA, GEELONGSTATUS:

Limeburner's Point Area is designated as Recorded Landscape: "those parts of the physical environment, both natural and man-made, which contribute to the heritage of Australia and which should be recorded and whose preservation is encouraged."

A specific site within the Recorded Landscape, on the eastern side of Limeburner's Point is further Classified which refers to "those parts of the physical environment, both natural and man-made, which contribute to the heritage of Australia and which must be preserved."

INVENTORY NO:LOCATION AND  
BOUNDARY:

The Limeburner's Point Area is approximately 2 kilometres from Geelong, close to the Eastern Gardens (Botanic Gardens). The boundaries of the area are shown on the attached map.

DESCRIPTION:

The Classified site contains a number of features related to the Limeburning industry that are of historical interest and significance, namely

- 4 lime kilns.
- a small stone-lined pit.
- a section of cobble-stoned roadway.
- the remains of an old jetty.

Preliminary research suggests that limestone quarrying and lime-burning were in progress within the western part of the Recorded Landscape in the late 1830s. The existing kilns, within the Classified site were constructed in the late 1860s and were operated until the mid 1880s.

The lime kilns, constructed of brick and blue-stone are in varying stages of dereliction, although some of the stonework is in remarkably good condition. The kilns are set into the sides of the steep slopes that go down to the beach and the circular chimney bases of these kilns (over 1 metre in diameter) and the stone-lined pit are visible at the top of the slopes.

The cobble-stoned roadway can, with some perseverance, be followed from the end of Lime Burners Road down towards the foreshore.

At one point the edge of the roadway has been exposed by erosion, showing clearly the rubble base. It has been suggested that this road may, in fact, have been a tramway but further investigation would be needed to verify this.

The remains of an old jetty, evidenced by brick and wharf timber lying in the inter-tidal zone, are visible near what appears to be the end of the roadway.

Further features of the area that may, with careful archaeological investigation, be precisely located and identified are

- . the approach roadway to each kiln, possibly also cobble-stoned, which are indicated by the form of the land surface between the top of Lime Burners Road and the kiln chimneys.
- . the site of the powder magazine.
- . the sites of the limestone and marble quarries.

HISTORICAL EVOLUTION:

Ready access to a source of lime was essential for the intense building that occurred during the early years of both the Melbourne and Geelong settlements.

In Melbourne, it appears that lime was first produced from the burning of sea shells but as this source was not able to meet the demands of rapid growth, limestone quarrying and burning operations were commenced on the Nepean Peninsula in 1838-39.<sup>1</sup>

The earliest reference to the export of lime from Geelong is in 1841, when the Dusty Miller and other schooners took cargoes of lime from Geelong to Launceston<sup>2</sup>, indicating that this industry may have commenced several years earlier.

Lime kilns were operated by putting logs at the base of the kiln and layering limestone and wood alternatively until the kiln was full. The wood at the base was then set alight and would burn for up to one week before the kiln was ready to be emptied of its lime.

The first land sale was held in Geelong on the 14th February, 1839, but only three blocks were put up for sale and, in fact, little land was offered for sale in Geelong until the latter half of the 1840s. Despite this, the years between 1841 and 1851 saw a rapid increase in Geelong's population from 451 to 3,127.<sup>3</sup>

resulting in a large number of new buildings. In 1849 the Geelong Advertiser reported:

"Dwellings and handsome edifices are springing up in all directions with astounding rapidity."<sup>4</sup>.

While it is known that some early shipments of lime went to Launceston rather than Melbourne, presumably due to a better financial return rather than a lack of demand for lime on the Melbourne markets, there is not a great deal of evidence on the location of other markets for Geelong's lime. However, La Trobe, on a visit to Shortland's Bluff, Queenscliff, during January - April, 1844, indicated that Melbourne was one important destination for Geelong lime:

"...My visits were as frequent as circumstances permitted and the constant traffic with the opposite shore by lime-boats trading to Melbourne, and the outward-bound vessels, enabled me to keep up a pretty constant communication when at headquarters."<sup>5</sup>.

The limeburning industry developed slowly but was not really organised into an efficient business until 1852 when it was purchased by George Cakebread. Prior to this, Mr. Boucher (or Bouchier) is known to have had a licence for limeburning on the shore at Limeburners Point in 1845. During this year, at least one new kiln was excavated and a circular excavation, about 20 foot deep, was made near the shore. By 1848 the kilns were being operated by the partnership of Taylor and Boucher and, in 1850, C.J. Jenner took over quarrying and limeburning on the site.

Initially, the limeburning operation adopted a system of:

"burning the lime at the spot where it was quarried, but the limeburners later were required to do the burning further east, closer to the beach. In the new situation, 4 kilns were operating in 1856, the largest kiln holding 1200 bushells (400 bags) of lime."<sup>6</sup>.

Various maps indicated that at some stage there were lime kilns located very close to Limeburners Point<sup>7</sup> and to the west of the point<sup>8</sup>.<sup>9</sup>

Another map, possibly dated around 1915<sup>10</sup>, indicates an area of disused quarries on the southern side of what is now Hearne Parade at Limeburners Point. Based on the above description, it is likely that these were limestone or marble quarries.

George Cakebread, described as a businessman and civic leader<sup>11</sup> and a mason and bricklayer by trade<sup>12</sup>, bought the limeburning operations in 1852. During the period that Mr. Cakebread operated the kilns, the industry was subjected to much criticism due to the destruction of the beach slopes by quarrying and the creation of traffic along what many citizens felt should be a first class promenade. There were requests to the Council from distressed citizens on the need to protect the "lovely Eastern beach downs"<sup>13</sup> Cakebread sold his interest to Blair and Campbell in 1866.

The Powder Magazine, a stout little building with brick walls 2½ feet thick, a domed roof and gable facing the bay on the northern side, was opened in 1854. By 1898 storage of powder in the Magazine had ceased.<sup>14</sup> It was dismantled in the same year and its materials used in the erection of Blakiston & Co., brick store in Corio Street.<sup>15</sup>

A company, entitled Ronald's Marble Quarries, was set up in 1862 by Mr. Robert Shanklin on the basis of the discovery of marble by the the late Alfred Ronalds some years earlier. The company leased three acres of Limeburners Point from the Government. Work on the site commenced quickly and several blocks of marble were uncovered near the highwater mark. Within the first week 7 tons of material was extracted until seawater entered the 7 foot deep excavation and work ceased. Disputes about the quality of the marble and the problems associated with the site resulted in the winding up of the company within the same year.<sup>16</sup>

An increase in the demand for Geelong Lime resulted in a proposal in 1853 to extend the area used for lime quarrying by 7¼ acres, to the west of the Powder Magazine. The area suggested was then extended to 8 acres in two separate lots and offered for lease. In 1875 both lots were leased by W.A. Blair and C. Campbell on behalf of the Victorian Lime & Cement Co., who were currently operating the other quarries and the kiln at Limeburners Point. Work was soon commenced with the quarrying into the slope



for approximately 100 yards at a depth of several feet.<sup>17</sup>

In the same year, the Public Works Department undertook experiments to prove that the lime from Lara (Duck Ponds) was superior to that from Limeburners Point. The Melbourne Builders Lime & Cement Co., were then the operators of the kiln at Duck Ponds.<sup>18</sup>

By the mid 1880s the industry at Limeburners Point was in decline, perhaps due to the comparative quality of the lime or the successful operation of the various other limeburning concerns, such as the one at Lara. The increase in competition for relatively limited markets due to the expansion of the railway system to other lime producing areas, may have also had an adverse impact on the industry at Limeburners Point.

Information on the now-derelict jetty has been difficult to obtain but Geelong historian, Mr. Brown, has stated:

"Originally flat-bottomed boats from as far away as Melbourne used to load from carts driven into the water, and also from a jetty which I can remember as being a tumbledown when I was a small boy in 1913." <sup>19</sup>.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The entire area of Limeburners Point is an important historic landscape that records the development of an industry that provided an important commodity essential in the establishment of several large urban settlements, namely Launceston, Melbourne and Geelong.

An important example of one of Victoria's earliest industries, it is of considerable historical interest and significance. This is enhanced by the fact that it is probably one of the earliest sites for this particular industry in Victoria.

The major features of this industry that are known to still exist form an important historical landscape and have therefore been included in the Classified area. The designation, Recorded Landscape, has been applied to the entire Limeburners Point area and it is believed that other important components of this industrial landscape may well be located as a result of archaeological survey within this broader area.

## MANAGEMENT

1. The major initial requirement for the management of this site is for a comprehensive survey to be undertaken to identify the existing and former features of this site. While it is anticipated that a survey would focus on the Classified area, attention should also be given to the entire area designated as a Recorded Landscape.
2. This survey should include two basic components - historical research and field investigation. Prior to any excavation or clearing work being undertaken, a detailed research report should be produced which:
  - a. details the nature and likely extent of as well as its historical development and role.
  - b. makes recommendations of the future use and interpretation of the site, including guidelines on how these recommendations can be implemented.
  - c. indicates threats to the stability of of the site so that suitable steps can be taken to provide for the protection and conservation of the site.
3. As both the Classified and the Recorded area include land that is held by various owners, discussions should be held at an early stage in the survey between these owners.
4. Further degradation of the site should be prevented by implementing erosion control measures that will assist in the long-term protection of the site.

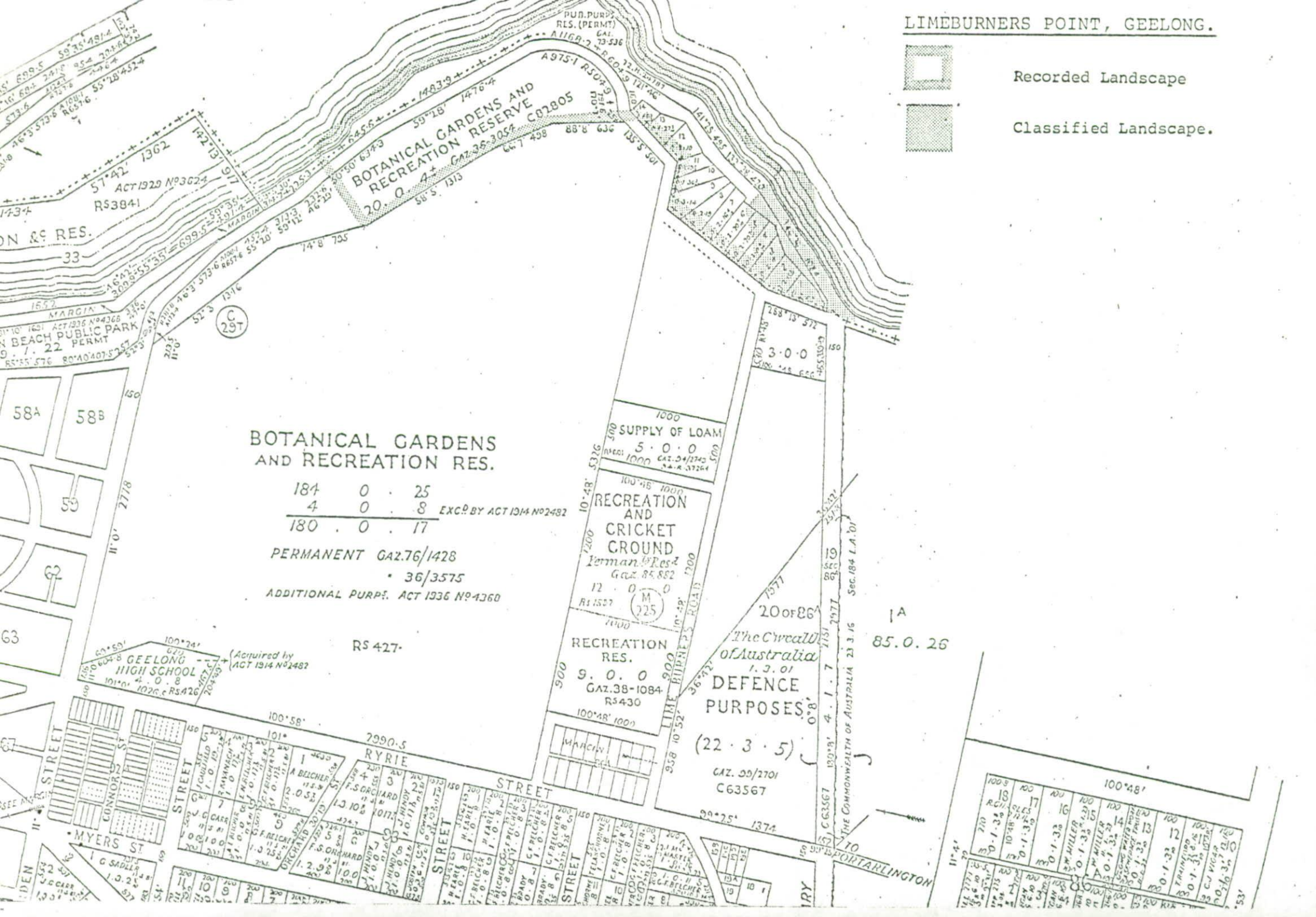
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2. Brownhill, W.R. The History of Geelong p.402.
3. Wynd, I. Geelong; The Pivot p.16.
4. *ibid.* p.15.
5. Brown, P.L. La Trobe : Queenscliff,  
Cape Otway and Geelong p.107.
6. Brownhill *op.cit.* p.402.
7. Balding, R. Map of the Town of Geelong.
8. Clarke, L. Map from Survey, 1849.
9. Eastern Park, Extension Plan.
10. Geelong Water and Sewerage Trust. Map of Limeburners  
Point.
11. Brownhill *op.cit.* p.402.
12. Whitworth, R.P. The Geelong District p.152.
13. Brownhill *op.cit.* p.402.
14. *ibid.* p.639.
15. Geelong Advertiser, 3rd November, 1934.
16. Brownhill *op.cit.* p.406-8.
17. *ibid.* p.403.
18. *ibid.* p.403.
19. Brown, P.L. *pers. comm.*



Recorded Landscape

Classified Landscape.



**BOTANICAL GARDENS AND RECREATION RES.**

184	0	25
4	0	8
<hr/>		
180	0	17

EXC. BY ACT 1914 NO 2487  
 PERMANENT GAZ. 76/1428  
 • 36/3575  
 ADDITIONAL PURP. ACT 1936 NO 4360

1000  
 SUPPLY OF LOAM  
 5. 0. 0  
 GAZ. 38-1773  
 R5430

100' 48' 5326  
 100' 48' 1000  
 RECREATION AND CRICKET GROUND  
 Perman. Res. GAZ. 85,882  
 12. 0. 0  
 R5430  
 M 725

1000  
 RECREATION RES.  
 9. 0. 0  
 GAZ. 38-1084  
 R5430  
 100' 48' 1000

20 of 88'  
 The Cradle of Australia  
 1. 3. 01  
 DEFENCE PURPOSES  
 (22. 3. 5)  
 GAZ. 38/2701  
 C63567  
 99' 25' 1374

100' 24'  
 GEELONG HIGH SCHOOL  
 4. 0. 8  
 101' 0' 1076  
 R5426  
 (Acquired by ACT 1914 No 2487)

RS 427.

1A  
 85. 0. 26

Sec. 184 L.A. 701  
 Sec. 184 L.A. 701  
 Sec. 184 L.A. 701  
 THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA 21. 3. 16

43

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Blake, L.J. The Mystery of the Geelong Keys.  
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- Blake, L.J. Mystery of the Keys.  
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- Brown, P.L. Personal Communication with National Trust of Australia (Victoria), 13th June, 1970.
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- Brownhill, G.H. Illustrated Guide to Geelong and District. Geelong, Committee of the Geelong Progress Association, 1908.
- Brownhill, W.R. The History of Geelong and Corio Bay. Printed by Wilke, Melbourne, 1955.
- Clarke, L. Map of part of the plan of allotments at Limeburners Point, Geelong. Prepared by Surveyor Lindsay Clarke in 1849. .
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- Elphinstone, R. Report on Limeburners Point Historic Site. A Summary Report detailing the location, description and history of the site at Limeburners Point, Geelong. Internal report. National Trust of Australia (Victoria), October 1980.

Geelong Advertiser - December 20th, 1841.  
- January 9th, 1845.  
- August 30th, 1851.  
- November 3rd, 1934.

Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust - Map of Limeburners  
Point area. n.d. (possibly c.1915).

Morrow, W.J. Reminiscences of Charles Parson.  
Investigator, 8 (1), March 1973.

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McCarron, Bird & Co., Melbourne, 1888.

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Backgrounds, No.5.

*check to make sure arch. is included in registration*

H1288/ H7721-0003

H2095?

Site Name: Limeburners Point Lime Kilns, Causeway and Structure Pad (Boucher Dyer and Co. Victorian Lime and Cement Company Limeburners)  
Site Type: Industry/ Maritime  
Listings:

Photograph of Site:

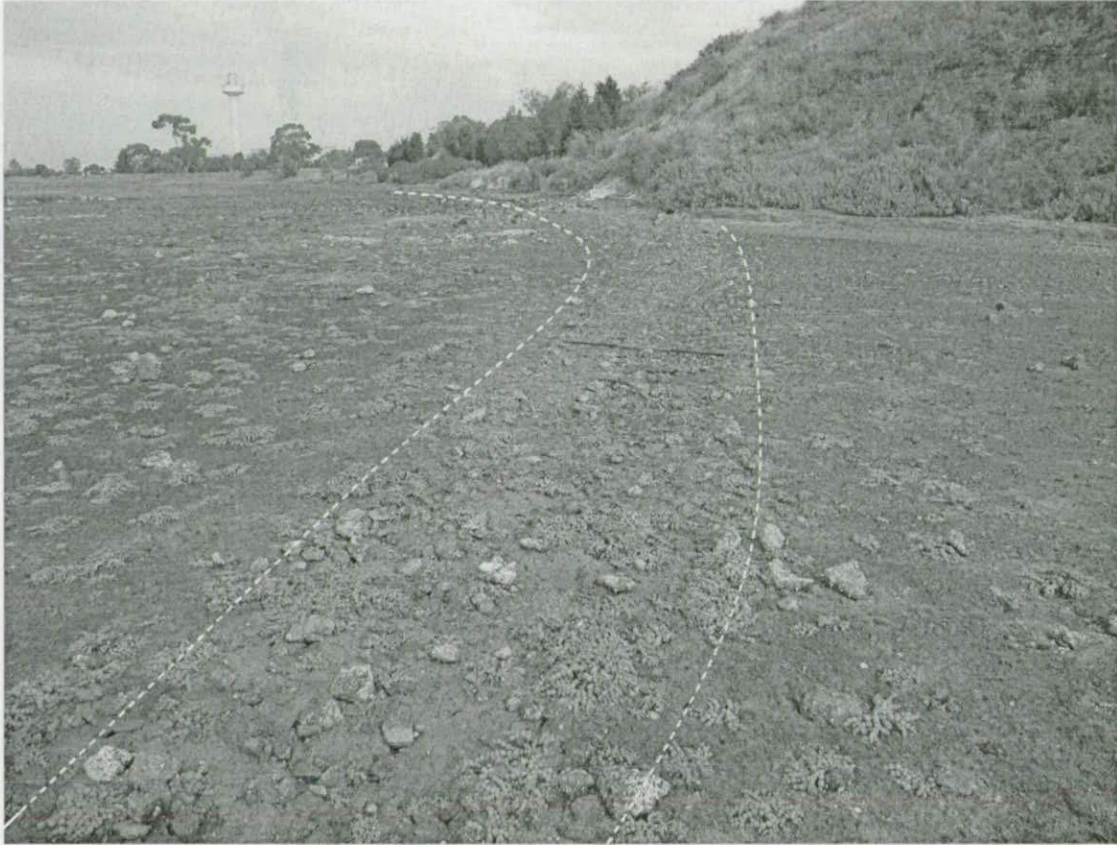
Limeburners Point East



Cutting on the beach near Limeburners Point 1868 (In Brownhill, 1990:108 from Geelong Art Gallery Collection)



Details of the matrix of the in the intertidal zone

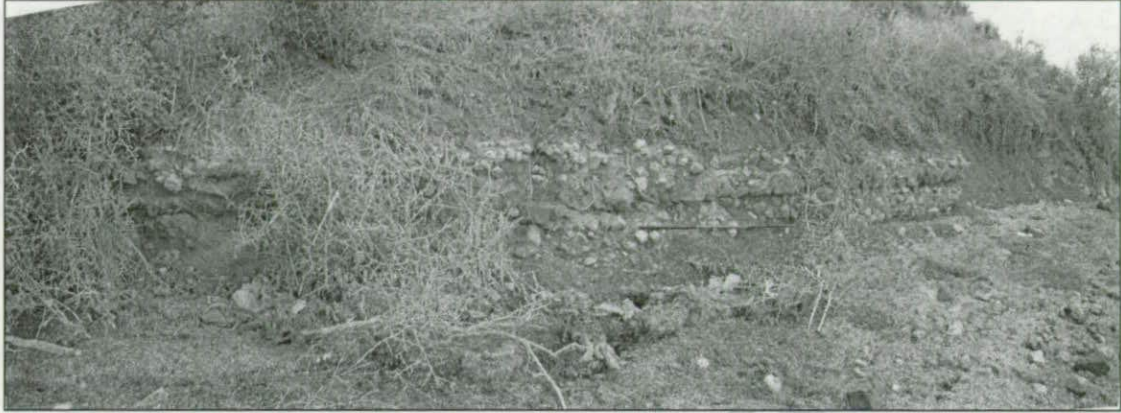


Limeburners Point Causeway from North





**Intact section of the Limeburners Point Causeway located at the end of the curved section above the high water mark (facing north)**



**Limeburners Point Structure Pad Site**



**Limeburners Point Structure Pad Site**



**Straight section of Limeburners Point Causeway leading to Lime Kilns. Note sporadic clusters of roadway materials.**



**Details of Limeburners Point Causeway matrix in front of western most Lime Kiln**

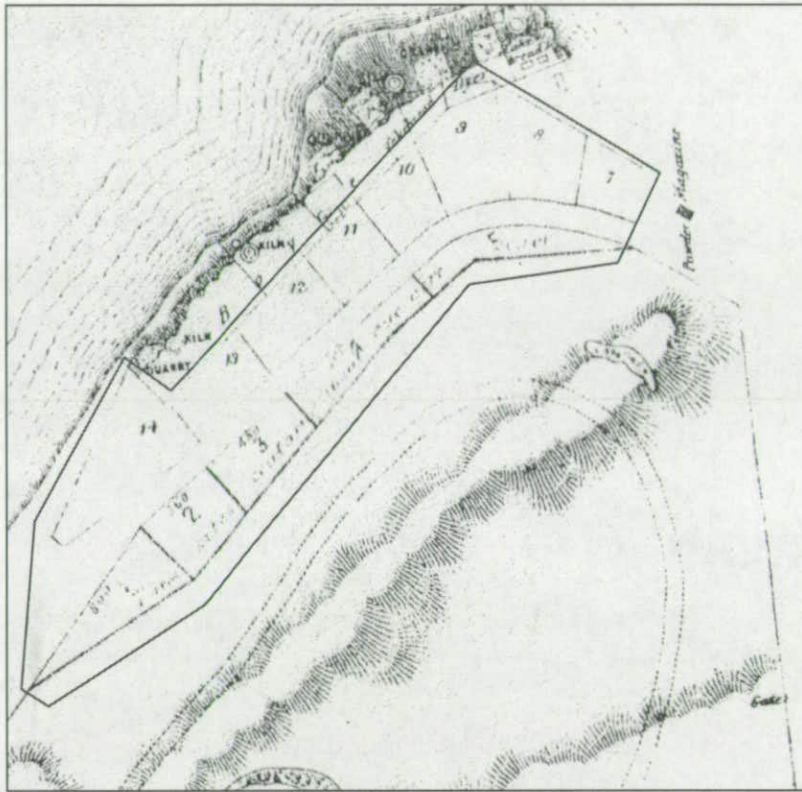


Section of the Limeburners Point Causeway at high tide, showing its probable former height and use  
(Brad Duncan Collection)



Limeburners Point Lime Kiln (Brad Duncan Collection)

**Limeburners Quarries 1865-1890s**



Limeburners Quarry Leases in 1875 at Eastern Beach (G 164, Geelong Heritage Centre)

**Location**

**AMG (AGD 1966):**

Lime Kilns, Causeway and Foundations

270946      5774452

Lime Quarries Eastern Beach

270406      5774620

**Map Name: and Number: Geelong 7721**

**Cadastral Location**

**County:**

**Allotment:**

**Block:**

**Parish:**

**Parcel:**

**Local Government Area:**

**Description of Site****Brief Description of Site:**

The site has already been extensively documented by McCarthy and Varman (1982). Causeway consists of curved road extending to the edge of the reef platform near deeper water, and runs along the shoreline in front of the lime kilns themselves. Causeway consists of brick and stone rubble, which is barely discernable (though relatively intact) at the western end offshore, and intact section at the foreshore end of the curved section. Sporadic clusters of bricks and stones mark the route of the causeway along the foreshore, and the clusters are generally located in front of the lime kilns. This suggests that either there were loading platforms at these points in which to stack and load the lime produce, or that these possibly originate from modern work to clear deposits choking the kilns. Extensive terraces remain in the location of the former Eastern Beach Quarries used the Limeburners Point Limeburners

**Key Components of Site:**

Lime Kilns, Causeway, Structure (Hut?) Pad

**Condition:** Good

**Present Use:** Foreshore Reserve

**Threats:**

**Statement of Significance:**

One of the earliest industries in Geelong. Only examples of extant lime kilns in this area.

**Recorded By:** Brad Duncan

**Date:** 29/4/2004

**Plan of Site:****All features Associated with Site:****Interpretation of Site:**

The site has already been extensively documented by McCarthy and Varman (1982). Causeway consists of curved road extending to the edge of the reef platform near deeper water, and runs along the shoreline in front of the lime kilns themselves. Causeway consists of brick and stone rubble, which is barely discernable (though relatively intact) at the western end offshore, and intact section at the foreshore end of the curved section. Sporadic clusters of bricks and stones mark the route of the causeway along the foreshore, and the clusters are generally located in front of the lime kilns. This suggests that either there were loading platforms at these points in which to stack and load the lime produce, or that these possibly originate from modern work to clear deposits choking the kilns.

**History of Site:****Eastern Beach Limeburning**

Limeburning in Geelong began on the Western side of Lime Burners Point as early 1838, when James Boucher and Patrick Melville established quarries and kilns (Harrington, 2000: 34). The first exports of lime were sent to Launceston in 1841, as it was cheaper to transport it there than to Melbourne. The formative years of lime burning in this area

were characterised by ad hoc ventures, before it became an organised industry. The Eastern Beach area was a focus for the industry. One of the earliest formulated attempts to quarry the stone was undertaken by Boucher and Taylor in 1848. They were taken over by Messr Taylor in 1852, and passed again soon after to George Cakebread (by 1858 – G134), who played a major role in its formulation.

#### **Limeburners Point West Limeburners**

Criticism was often levelled at the damage done to the beach slopes by quarrying and drays transporting timber. Most of the early lime was carted around the back of the Botanic Gardens to the Portarlington Road. Lime burning was originally undertaken close to the deposits themselves, but the limeburners were later required to conduct their activities closer to the eastern foreshore on the beach after public concern was raised for the tourism and recreational facilities at Eastern Beach. Four kilns were operating by 1866, and the fires burned continuously to keep up with the ever increasing need for lime in the colonies.

By 1873, when demand for lime peaked, a temporary extension of quarrying area was proposed that encroached on the Botanic Gardens Grounds, but the lease was encouraged by the Minister. An area from the Beach Battery to near the Powder Magazine was proposed, and the allotments were leased by the Victorian Lime and Cement Company (who were represented by Blair and Campbell) in 1875 for seven years, which also operated the other quarries at Limeburners Point (Cakebread, Dyer and Co.). To reach the stone, the land face was cut away for 100 yards for several feet deep. The venture did not prove overly profitable, as it had to be undertaken close to the scrutiny of a popular beach front and the limestone was being slowly exhausted. By the 1880s, only one kiln was operating, and the weekly returns had been reduced tenfold (Brownhill, 1990: 403 -406; Harrington, 2000:34).

Limeburners Point was originally known as Galena Point, with the original name Limeburners Point being allocated to the entrance of what is now known as Limeburners Bay (in the 1950s called Limeburners Creek, entrance to the Duck Ponds) (Brownhill, 1990:406).

Limeburning was undertaken at the Duck Ponds, which in 1875 was producing superior quality lime to that at Limeburners Point. Test showed that the Duck Ponds lime retained its supportive qualities in wet conditions, whereas the Point lime fell apart. The Duck Ponds were run by the Melbourne Builders Lime and Cement Company (Brownhill, 1990: 402, 403). The Duck Ponds are labelled in Henry's 1864 chart of Geelong near the current location of the Geelong Grammar School foreshore.

#### **Informants and other information:**

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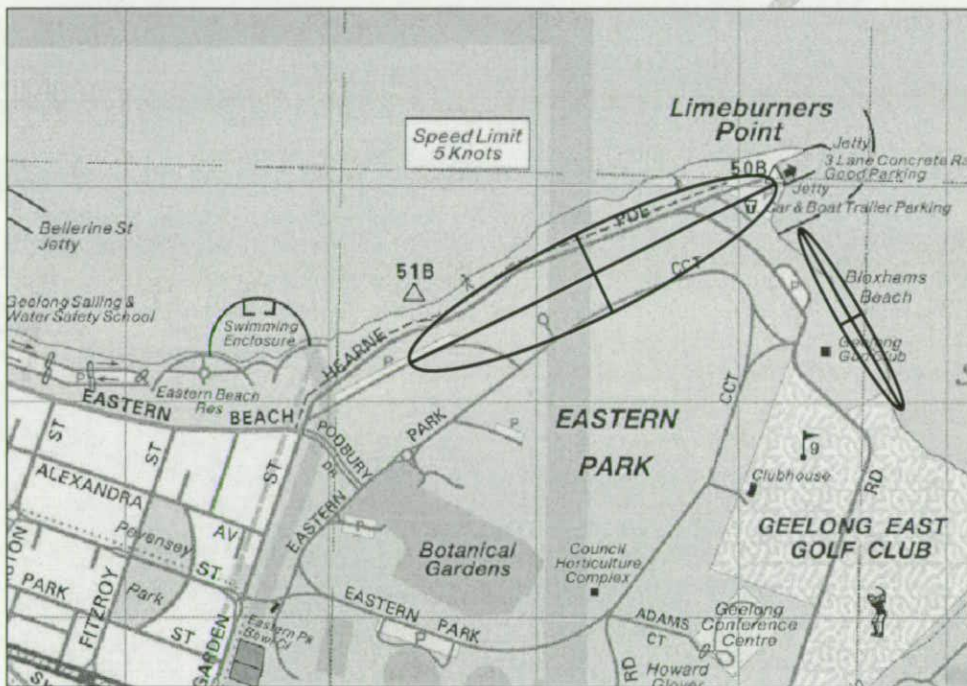
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**G134** Public Lands Office, 1858, *Town of Geelong*

**G164**, Public Lands Office, 1858, *Town of Geelong*

**G183**, Skene, 1851, *Plan of Town Park and Public Gardens, Geelong*

**Map Showing Location of Site:**



**Directions for Relocation of Site: Melways Ref**

**Owner /Occupier:**

**Private:**

**Owners Name:**

**Postal Address:**

**Telephone:**

**Fax:**

**Occupier:**

**Postal Address:**

**Telephone:**

**Fax:**

**Crown:**

**Agency:**

**Contact Name:**



Check regist.

**H1288/ H7721-0003**

**Site Name: Limeburners Point Lime Kilns, Causeway and Structure Pad  
(Boucher Dyer and Co. Victorian Lime and Cement Company  
Limeburners)  
Site Type: Industry/ Maritime**

**Photograph of Site:**

**Limeburners Point East**

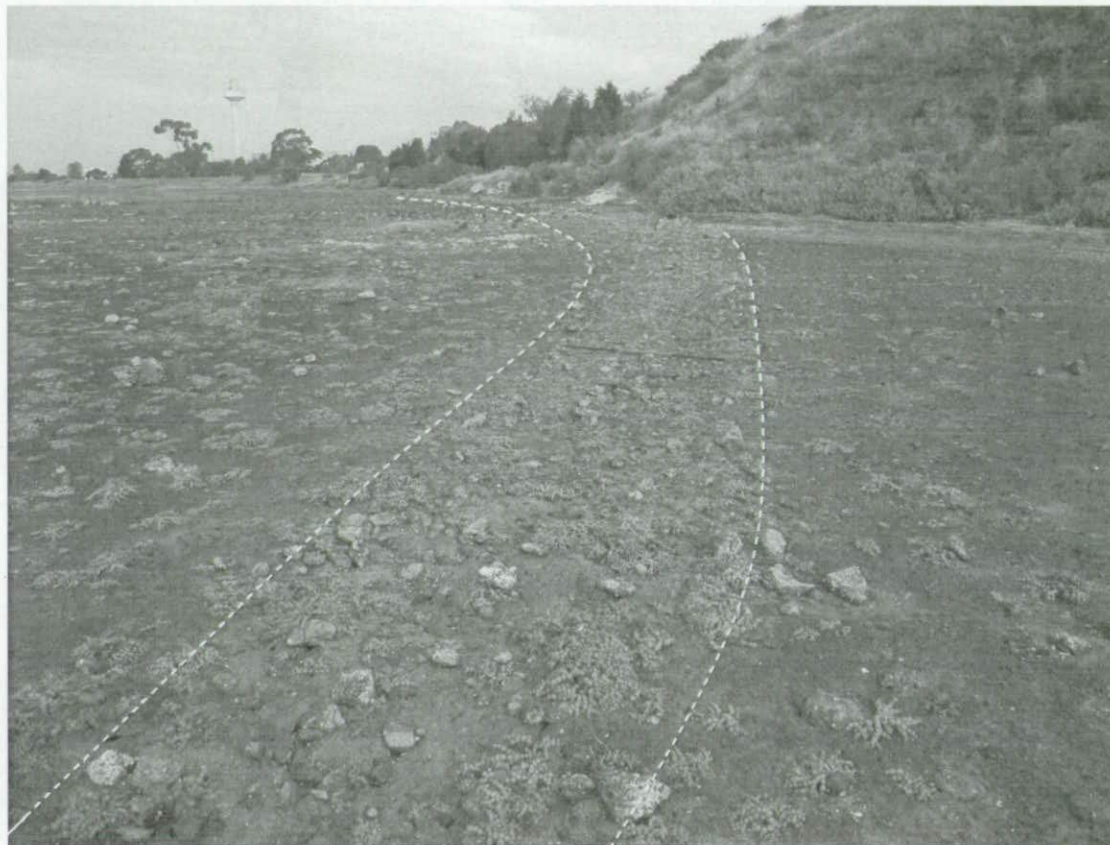


Reproduction from C. S. Mackin's picture in Geelong Art Gallery entitled "Cutting on the Beach near Limeburners Point—1868."

**Cutting on the beach near Limeburners Point 1868 (In Brownhill, 1990:108 from Geelong Art Gallery Collection)**



**Intact section of the Limeburners Point Causeway located at the end of the curved section above the high water mark (facing north)**



**Limeburners Point Causeway from North**



**Limeburners Point Structure Pad Site**



**Limeburners Point Structure Pad Site**



**Straight section of Limeburners Point Causeway leading to Lime Kilns. Note sporadic clusters of roadway materials.**



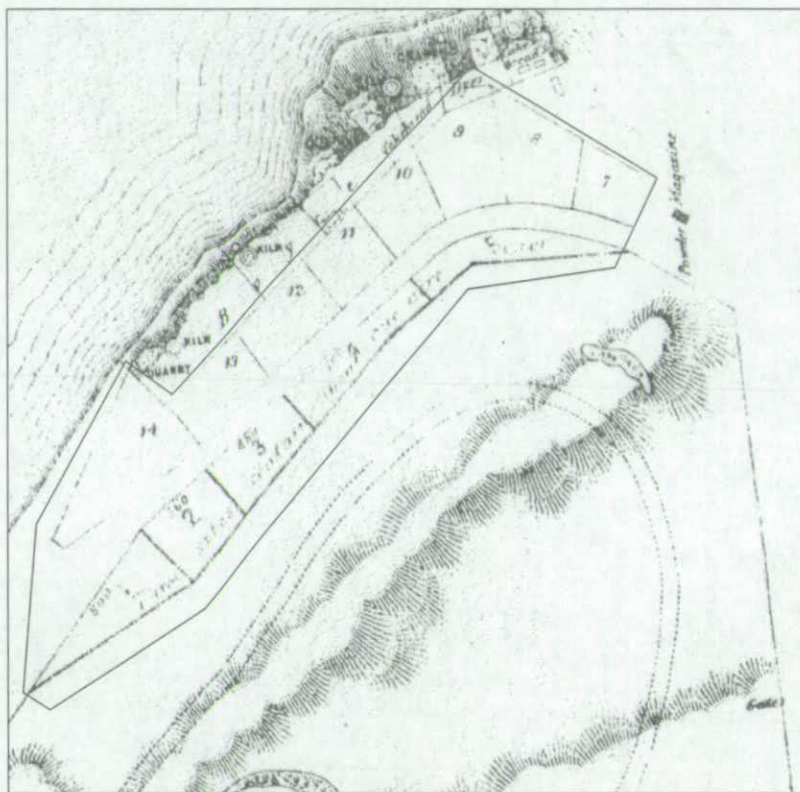
**Details of Limeburners Point Causeway matrix in front of western most Lime Kiln**



Section of the Limeburners Point Causeway at high tide, showing its probable former height and use  
(Brad Duncan Collection)



Limeburners Point Lime Kiln (Brad Duncan Collection)

**Limeburners Quarries 1865-1890s**

Limeburners Quarry Leases in 1875 at Eastern Beach (G 164, Geelong Heritage Centre)

**Location****AMG (AGD 1966):**

Lime Kilns, Causeway and Foundations

270946 5774452

Lime Quarries Eastern Beach

270406 5774620

**Map Name: and Number: Geelong 7721****Description of Site**

**Brief Description of Site:** The site has already been extensively documented by McCarthy and Varman (1982). Causeway consists of curved road extending to the edge of the reef platform near deeper water, and runs along the shoreline in front of the lime kilns themselves. Causeway consists of brick and stone rubble, which is barely discernable (though relatively intact) at the western end offshore, and intact section at the foreshore end of the curved section. Sporadic clusters of bricks and stones mark the route of the causeway along the foreshore, and the clusters are generally located in front of the

lime kilns. This suggests that either there were loading platforms at these points in which to stack and load the lime produce, or that these possibly originate from modern work to clear deposits choking the kilns. Extensive terraces remain in the location of the former Eastern Beach Quarries used the Limeburners Point Limeburners

**Key Components of Site:** Lime Kilns, Causeway, Structure (Hut?) Pad

**Condition:** Good

**Present Use:** Foreshore Reserve

**Threats:**

**Statement of Significance:** One of the earliest industries in Geelong. Only examples of extant lime kilns in this area.

**Recorded By:** Brad Duncan

**Date:** 29/4/2004

#### **Interpretation of Site:**

The site has already been extensively documented by McCarthy and Varman (1982). Causeway consists of curved road extending to the edge of the reef platform near deeper water, and runs along the shoreline in front of the lime kilns themselves. Causeway consists of brick and stone rubble, which is barely discernable (though relatively intact) at the western end offshore, and intact section at the foreshore end of the curved section. Sporadic clusters of bricks and stones mark the route of the causeway along the foreshore, and the clusters are generally located in front of the lime kilns. This suggests that either there were loading platforms at these points in which to stack and load the lime produce, or that these possibly originate from modern work to clear deposits choking the kilns.

#### **History of Site:**

##### **Eastern Beach Limeburning**

Limeburning in Geelong began on the Western side of Lime Burners Point as early 1838, when James Boucher and Patrick Melville established quarries and kilns (Harrington, 2000: 34). The first exports of lime were sent to Launceston in 1841, as it was cheaper to transport it there than to Melbourne. The formative years of lime burning in this area were characterised by ad hoc ventures, before it became an organised industry. The Eastern Beach area was a focus for the industry. One of the earliest formulated attempts to quarry the stone was undertaken by Boucher and Taylor in 1848. They were taken over by Messr Taylor in 1852, and passed again soon after to George Cakebread (by 1858 – G134), who played a major role in its formulation.

##### **Limeburners Point West Limeburners**

Criticism was often levelled at the damage done to the beach slopes by quarrying and drays transporting timber. Most of the early lime was carted around the back of the Botanic Gardens to the Portarlington Road. Lime burning was originally undertaken close to the deposits themselves, but the limeburners were later required to conduct their activities closer to the eastern foreshore on the beach after public concern was raised for the tourism and recreational facilities at Eastern Beach. Four kilns were operating by 1866, and the fires burned continuously to keep up with the ever increasing need for lime in the colonies.

By 1873, when demand for lime peaked, a temporary extension of quarrying area was proposed that encroached on the Botanic Gardens Grounds, but the lease was encouraged by the Minister. An area from the Beach Battery to near the Powder Magazine was proposed, and the allotments were leased by the Victorian Lime and Cement Company (who were represented by Blair and Campbell) in 1875 for seven years, which also operated the other quarries at Limeburners Point (Cakebread, Dyer and Co.). To reach the stone, the land face was cut away for 100 yards for several feet deep. The venture did not prove overly profitable, as it had to be undertaken close to the scrutiny of a popular beach front and the limestone was being slowly exhausted. By the 1880s, only one kiln was operating, and the weekly returns had been reduced tenfold (Brownhill, 1990: 403 -406; Harrington, 2000:34).

Limeburners Point was originally known as Galena Point, with the original name Limeburners Point being allocated to the entrance of what is now known as Limeburners Bay (in the 1950s called Limeburners Creek, entrance to the Duck Ponds) (Brownhill, 1990:406).

Limeburning was undertaken at the Duck Ponds, which in 1875 was producing superior quality lime to that at Limeburners Point. Test showed that the Duck Ponds lime retained its supportive qualities in wet conditions, whereas the Point lime fell apart. The Duck Ponds were run by the Melbourne Builders Lime and Cement Company (Brownhill, 1990: 402, 403). The Duck Ponds are labelled in Henry's 1864 chart of Geelong near the current location of the Geelong Grammar School foreshore.

#### **Informants and other information:**

**Brownhill, Walter, Randolph, 1990, *The History of Geelong and Corio Bay, with postscript 1955-1990*, Geelong: Geelong Advertiser**

**Harrington, Jane, 2000, *An Archaeological and Historical Overview of Limeburning in Victoria*, Melbourne: Heritage Council Victoria**

**McCarthy, Justin, and Varman, R., 1982, *Limeburners Point, Geelong: An Archaeological Report*. National Trust of Australia (Victoria)**

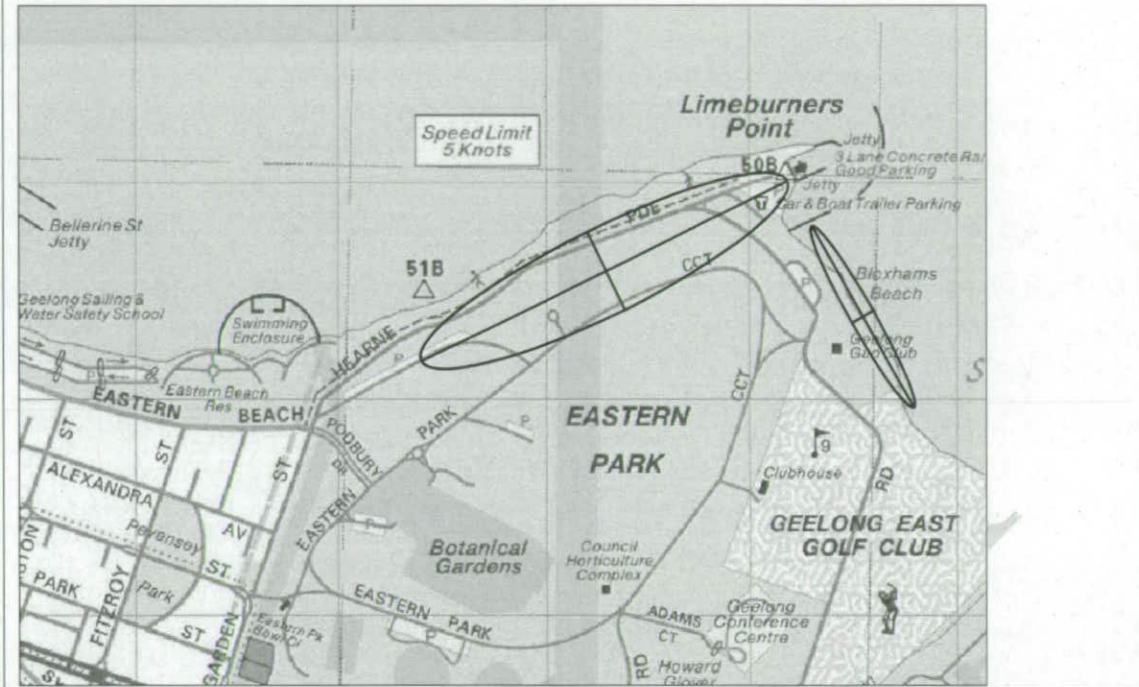
#### **Plans:**

**G134** Public Lands Office, 1858, *Town of Geelong* (Geelong Heritage Centre).

**G164**, Public Lands Office, 1858, *Town of Geelong* (Geelong Heritage Centre).

**G183**, Skene, 1851, *Plan of Town Park and Public Gardens* (Geelong Heritage Centre).

Map Showing Location of Site:



DRAFT