Early in the 1999 field season SEWAP personnel identified a feature in Unit 1, located at the southeast corner of the farmhouse. A greasy ash stain appeared near the south wall at the base of Level 9. Designated Feature 2, the charcoal and degraded lime feature was basined so the profile would be visible in the south wall. After the removal of approximately 40 centimeters the feature fill appeared to be separated by a nonmottled clay sediment. The southern one-half of the unit was taken down with all soil screened. Flotation samples were taken at approximately 30 centimeter intervals. Animal bone, transfer ware and large melted conglomerates (20cm x 40cm x5cm) were removed from the fill. At 160 centimeters below ground surface, a 50cm x 50cm control unit was excavated to locate the bottom of the feature. At two meters below the surface, the feature was still producing charcoal, weathered limestone and ceramic material, and it was clear that the entire excavation unit intruded into the feature. This work was performed on weekends by volunteers from Archaeological Rescue and the Wisconsin Archeological Society. The feature, which continued throughout the northern half of the unit exhibited no structural integrity. We were able to rule out some possible functions of the feature — it is not a privy, cistern or cellar.

Although the the exact role of the feature remained elusive, it was suspected that the fill was related to lime production. In 1850, Trimborn Farm was established as a lime production facility under the partnership of Jacob Kier and Werner Trimborn. Kier left the partnership and sued Trimborn in 1853 for profits from the partnership (Pape and Laun 1989:32). Testimony highlighted the inexperience of the partnership in lime production methods. J. Cordes, an employee during the early 1850s testified the lime was not good and had stones in it (Cordes 1855). Also, a Mr. J. M. Steiner noted great amounts of waste lime.

The matrix of the feature fill from within the unit includes degraded limestone, slag and charcoal. This fill is present in all cores extending 12 meters to the east of Unit 1 before it disappears. To the north, the fill is evident for 14 meters before the property boundary limited investigations. The presence of this fill over such an extensive area is perplexing. Analysis of plant remains recovered from the flotation of samples taken from Feature 2, Unit 1 was provided by Dr. Katie Egan-Bruhy of Lake States Archaeological Ecological Consulting. This analysis
confirmed that the material from Feature 1 is likely industrial fill derived from the Trimborn lime kilns (Egan-Bruhy 2000).

**Brief Explanation of the Stratigraphy at Trimborn Farm**

Stratamorph Personnel, a Madison based geomorphological firm, volunteered to core the surrounding area in order to identify the horizontal extent of the feature. Using a Geoprobe, a truck mounted coring device, core samples were taken to bedrock every five meters to the east and north of Unit 1 (Figures 10.1, 10.2). Areas to the south of Unit 1 were not tested with the Geoprobe due to the heavy disturbance caused by relatively recent fill episodes. Similarly, the area to the west of Unit 1 was not tested due to the placement of the Trimborn farm house.

The cores taken indicate a significant amount of human creation and rearrangement of the landscape (Figures 10.3-10.15). The anthropogenic deposits around the house have abundant signs of burning and probably came out of the kilns during cleaning or re-construction. Evidence of burning and heating of the anthropogenic fill layers include pink color of the dolostone; soft or disintegrated dolostone clasts, and charcoal throughout most of the deposits. The anthropogenic deposits in Unit 1 fill a depression that appears to be of human origin. Pedogenic soil has been removed from the area where the anthropogenic fills are located. The depression may have been created for unknown reasons before the house was planned. Alternatively, a hole may have been excavated to the weathered rock in order to set the foundation, and fill was then placed around the house for wall support and/or landscape grading. The anthropogenic fills behind the pump house (Core 11) are at least 3m thick. Like the fills around the house, they are also filling a purposely dug hole; in this case, probably a well.

The Cr horizon (weathered bedrock as well as some non-bedrock pre-Holocene deposits) consists of broken, angular, and weathered dolostone gravels in a dark reddish brown silty clay loam matrix. This layer is sometimes referred to as residuum. In other parts of the state it varies in thickness from a few tens of meters to many tens of meters thick. It is generally thought to be an in situ weathering phenomena with minor amounts of mass wasting.

A distinct pedogenic soil was found in Cores 1, 3, and 10. This soil was formed in a silt loam to silty clay loam deposit that overlies the bedrock or weathered bedrock. This silty cap may overlie or did overlie most of the site prior to Euro-American settlement, in areas where steep bedrock did not outcrop.
Figure 10.1. Trimborn Farm Core Transect 1: Perpendicular to east side of house.
Figure 10.2. Trimborn Farm Core Transect 2: Parallel to east side of house.
APPENDIX A
CORE LOGS

Figure 10.3. Core log key.
Figure 10.4. Trimborn Farm Core 1. Transect 1, east of house.
Figure 10.5. Trimborn Farm Core 2. Transect 1, east of house.
Figure 10.6. Trimborn Farm Core 3. Transect 1, east of house.

Figure 10.7. Trimborn Farm Core 4. Transect 1, east of house.
Figure 10.8. Trimborn Farm Core 5. Transect 1, east of house.
Figure 10.9. Trimborn Farm Core 6. Transect 1, east of house.
Figure 10.10. Trimborn Farm Core 7. Transect 2, east of house.
Figure 10.11. Trimborn Farm Core 8. Transect 2, east of house.
Figure 10.12. Trimborn Farm Core 9. Transect 2, east of house.
Figure 10.13. Trimborn Farm Core 10. Transect 2, east of house.
Figure 10.14. Trimborn Farm Core 11. Transect 2, east of house.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depth</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Fill: backdirt in archaeological excavation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-50</td>
<td>Gravel: FILL: dolostone gravel; unburned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-100</td>
<td>Silty Clay Loam: FILL: dark brown 7.5YR 4/3; common weathered pebbles; leather at base of layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-150</td>
<td>Gravel: FILL: weathered dolostone gravel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-200</td>
<td>Silty Clay Loam: FILL: dark brown 7.5YR 4/4; occasional pebbles; few orange brick fragments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-250</td>
<td>Gravel: FILL: weathered dolostone gravel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Silty Clay Loam: FILL: weathered dolostone gravel and olive gray 5Y 4/3; silty clay loam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Silty Clay Loam: FILL: black 7.5YR 2.5/2 and olive gray 5Y 4/3; silty clay loam; crude lamination; charcoal at base.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 10.15. Trimborn Farm Core 12. South side of pump house.