

**Methodology**

The methodology of my research is best understood in two parts.

**Part One: Saints' Rest Excavation**
- Sorted artifacts into categories by type then entered into relational database (i.e., glass, ceramic, metal, etc.)
- Basic exploratory data analysis of artifacts based on type, frequency, weight
- Chronological assessment of artifacts
  * Used distinct markings (i.e., Liddle, Elliot & Son, J. Wedgwood)
  * Most valuable information was found from ceramics

**Part Two: Saints' Rest Comparison**
- Used Heather L. Mustonen’s thesis on 2005 Saints' Rest excavation to do a comparative analysis of the artifact assemblages
- Compared artifact types, frequencies and weights to get an idea of the time period and function of the space on campus
  * Focused mostly on ceramics
  * Created pie charts of artifacts
  * Date the sites based on artifacts

**References**

4. Assenmacher, Arnold A., and Dorothy E. Kowalsky, 1855 The Agricultural College of the State of Michigan was founded, known today as Michigan State University. When founded, the campus consisted of 676.57 acres of land, most of which was heavily forested. John C. Holmes, a huge advocate for the creation of the school, designed the original two buildings on campus, College Hall and Saints' Rest. College Hall was where classes took place and Saints' Rest (pictured above) was the first dormitory. In 1970 Williams Hall was opened, it was used as a dormitory as well, and many of Saints' Rest's functions, such as the kitchen, dining, and laundry services were transferred to Williams Hall. Saints' Rest essentially became the "dormitory" while Williams Hall became the "boarding hall."
5. In the winter of 1876, while the students were away for break, Saints' Rest burned to the ground. The land was capped until MSU's first dormitory. In 1870 Williams Hall was opened, it was used as a dormitory as well, and many of Saints' Rest's functions, such as the kitchen, dining, and laundry services were transferred to Williams Hall. Saints' Rest essentially became the "dormitory" while Williams Hall became the "boarding hall."
6. In the late 1900s there were no garbage systems like we have today. Garbage was typically thrown into trash pits. In Saints' Rest case, the pit was located to the south of the building.
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8. In the winter of 1876, while the students were away for break, Saints' Rest burned to the ground. The land was capped until MSU's first dormitory. In 1870 Williams Hall was opened, it was used as a dormitory as well, and many of Saints' Rest's functions, such as the kitchen, dining, and laundry services were transferred to Williams Hall. Saints' Rest essentially became the "dormitory" while Williams Hall became the "boarding hall."
9. The ceramics analyzed tell us that the trash pit was definitely in use before Williams hall was constructed in 1870. There is strong evidence that the pit was used as a refuse pit for the dining hall on campus, which at the time was Saints' Rest. By the time Saints' Rest burned down, there was little evidence of the dining hall's former location.

**Analytical Findings**

**Comparative Findings/ Conclusions**

- Both Saints' Rest and Saints' Rest had large amounts of Iron Stoneware uncovered.
- Determined the terminus post quem (the earliest date the pit was from) was between 1960-1965.
- Majority of Iron Stoneware found at Saints' Rest were personal items (i.e., shaving mug, toothbrush holders, etc.).
- Majority of Iron Stoneware found at Rescue were dining items.
- Minimal amounts of faunal remains found at Saints' Rest.
- Saints' Rest had a lot of butchered cow bones uncovered.

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