

Admin/Gunson Site: Archaeological Report



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Abstract

This report details a 2014 Phase II survey of the north River Trail sidewalks beginning near Beal Garden (with rows running W-E 10m and 20m north of the river – STP every 10m). In one STP, STP 2-1-18, we encountered a dense concentration of historic artifacts. The STP was expanded to a 1x1m excavation unit and taken down 100cm. Because the artifact density continued to increase with no soil change the southern edge of the unit was dug down another 150 cm. The artifact density continued but time constraints required the unit to be backfilled. STPs in that row to the east and west of this 2-1-18 (10m either side) did not hit the deposit.

The summer 2015 field school was located at this site in order to conduct further investigations. A total of five 2x2 meter unit were excavated surrounding the general area of the original STP. Three of the five units did not reach sterile soil due to intrusion of the water table, but the field school excavation units still produced an astounding 36,802 artifacts weighing over 447 pounds. The uniform soil profile and re-fits between levels/units suggests that this historic trash pit is the result of a single dumping event. The mixture of utilitarian goods, high end ceramics and glass, laboratory glass, greenhouse equipment, and building material suggests that the likely origin of this material is the nearby home of Professor Thomas Gunson. His arrival on campus in 1891 and his 1924 home remodel fits well with the terminus post quem and terminus ante quem of the site.

This report discusses these investigations and results and makes suggestions for further research.



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Introduction

Physical Setting and History

Michigan State University is located in the city of East Lansing, in central southwest Michigan. The investigations took place just south of the current Hannah Administration building (see Figure 1).

This area is of particular importance to Michigan State University, as it was the spot where the first buildings on campus, then the Agricultural College of the State of Michigan, were built shortly after its founding in 1855. At that time, campus was a series of old growth mixed oak and pine forests that shaded the Red Cedar River. The first job for the construction crews was to clear cut areas where building construction was to take place. This area is now called the “Sacred Space”.

The space was first given its 'sacred' designation in 1906, by O. C. Simonds, a well-known prairie school landscape architect. Simonds wrote "I should regard all the ground included in this area, marked... as a sacred space from which all buildings must be forever excluded... This area is, I am sure, that feature of the College which is most pleasantly and affectionately remembered by the students after they leave their Alma Mater" (Stanford and Dewhurst 2002:13). It was at this point that construction was forbidden in this area of campus. The space continued to be protected and expanded during construction and campus development in the early 20th century.

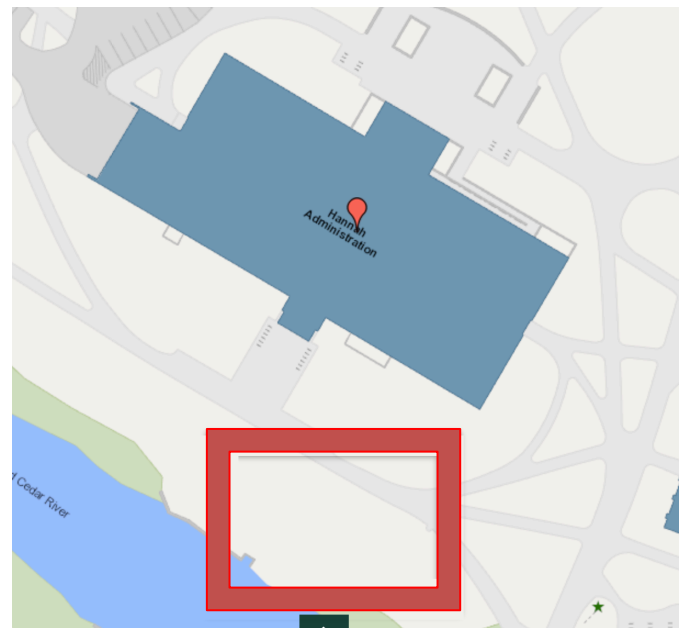


Figure 1: Map of Hannah Administration Building with investigation area highlighted in the red box.

College Hall was erected in 1856, becoming the college's first building, and also the first structure in America dedicated to the instruction of scientific agriculture. The structure was designed by John C. Holmes, co-founder of the Michigan State Agricultural Society and professor of Horticulture. The west wing of a building that he had envisioned would include a central structure with an east wing on the other side (Kuhn 1955:13). The building was plagued with problems from the start, but it was not until the early 1900s, when the College began to transform the building into a student union, that the lack of structural integrity became clear (Kuhn 1955:15).

On August 12, 1918, the remains of College Hall came crashing down as the band played the national anthem at a war trainees' retreat. In October 1918, MAC decided to build an artillery garage on the foundations of College Hall. (The M.A.C. Record, August, 1918:5-6). The artillery garage was torn down in 1928 in order to make way for the construction of Beaumont Tower. The tower was constructed where the northeast corner of College Hall once stood.

Saints' Rest was constructed in 1857 as the boarding hall for students attending the college. It was designed by Holmes to allow students to be close to their working environments and facilitate bonding between them. It contained dorm rooms, a kitchen, laundry, mudroom, and parlor. The building was constructed to house 56 students, but with increasing enrollment it was accommodating over 80. The lack of funds similar to those affecting College Hall meant that the building needed constant repairs. In the winter of 1876, while students were on break, the building burned down (Stanford and Dewhurst 2002:9, 13). The foundations were filled with the debris, and its location became marked only by a small stone plaque.

Faculty Row was built beginning in 1857, with the erection of four of the buildings (numbers 4 through 7) including the Cowles House. An additional 3 buildings were erected in 1874 (numbers 1 to 3), and by 1885 there were 11 total (numbers 9 to 10, and 14). In 1899, they are assigned the designated numbers moving east to west. Each was meant to house professors of specific disciplines. The houses were large and multi-storied, built in a similar architectural style although each was unique in design. Over time the buildings were repurposed, moved or demolished from 1922 to 1970. The only building that remains is Cowles House. The Cowles House is currently the oldest standing structure on MSU's campus. Originally used as faculty housing and the house of the serving MSU president, it currently serves as a special events center, hosting many meetings for the president (Stanford and Dewhurst 2002:65).

Linton Hall is also located in this historic area of campus. Situated in the northwest part of the Sacred Space, this building was erected in 1881 to serve the purpose of the college library and museum, as well as the administration building in later years. Lack of funds contributed to the library's beginnings on the third floor of College Hall (Widder 2005: 173). After holding a brief residence on the first floor of College Hall, the collection of 1,200 volumes and newspapers was moved to the new Linton Hall. The second floor of Linton Hall was also home to the general museum, consisting of many natural history collections. In 1925, the collections moved to the current MSU Museum building where they stayed until 1955 upon the construction of the currently library. Upon the departure of the collections, Linton Hall transformed into the administration building and then various administrative and departmental offices.



This area of campus was also once home to a boiler house on the south side of Morrill Hall in between Morrill and Eustace Cole Halls. Built around 1900, this boiler house served as the temporary heating system for Morrill Hall and other smaller buildings in the area. It was torn down shortly after its construction in 1905, and its parts were sold off.

Located within the Sacred Space are the Music Buildings, Abbott Hall and the former location of the Armory. The Music Building and the Music Practice Building currently stand near the former location of the Armory and Abbot Hall. The Armory was constructed in 1885 but was not ready for military purposes until 1886. It originally had a tar and gravel floor. Beal (1915: 271) reports that this floor "...gave forth a disagreeable odor, and when used by mixed audiences for lectures, orations, commencement, etc., dresses were often badly soiled." It was razed in 1939 to make room for the Music Building.

Abbot Hall was designed by William Appleyard of Lansing and built in 1888 by Cleveland & Ward of Flint, Michigan (Beal 1915: 271). According to Beal (1915: 272), the structure was a two-story red brick building that was laid out in the shape of a "parallelogram." Prior to the opening of the Division of Home Economics in September 1896, female students were housed in Abbott Hall for three years. Due to deterioration it was torn down in 1968 to make space for the new Music Practice Building, which was erected later that year. Near the site of these two buildings the clay for the bricks that were used to construct College Hall was dug from the earth. Many years after, students gathered near this spot to burn their freshman caps and senior textbooks in celebration of their graduation (Stanford and Dewhurst 2002: 49-50).

Adams Field has been preserved as an open area since 1896 and has long been a space for activities and general campus beatification. The field's namesake Walter Adams was a distinguished economics professor at MSU from 1947 and served as president from April 1, 1969 to January 1, 1970. He died in 1998. He was also an honorary member of the Spartan Marching Band, and frequently led the band from this field to Spartan Stadium. In 1999, this field was rededicated as Walter Adams Field. Before that, it was informally known as Landon Field, and before that, Old Drill Field (Stanford and Dewhurst 2002: 49). It has housed various student, athletic, and social and political events, including a rally in 2007 for the election campaign of the current President of the United States, Barack Obama.

In order to understand the transitions and modifications that have occurred throughout campus, a model was developed by the Campus Archaeology Program (Goldstein, Brock, Stawski, Pruitt 2010). This model argues that between 1855 and



1955, the campus went through significant changes that are reflected in the landscape and material record. The first stage (Beginning: 1855-1870) represents the early college, before it received Land Grant funding. It is often referred to as a starvation period, as both faculty and students struggled together to maintain the campus. This is evidenced by the poor construction of buildings and close community landscape. The second stage (Foundation: 1870-1890) represents a dramatic economic change due to the passing of the Morrill Act, which gave funds to the college for development. This change is reflected in the creation of new buildings, and the structured and intentional organization of the built landscape. However, it continued to maintain its dedication to creating an inclusive community of agricultural scholars by maintaining the Sacred Space and small neighborhood feel.

The third stage (Expansion: 1890-1925) is a period of dramatic growth and landscape modification. The addition of women and new students through the Smith-Lever Act caused enrollment and programming to double. New larger buildings replaced smaller ones and the campus began expanding south of the river. Also, the introduction of automobiles and a growing relationship with East Lansing have tremendous effects on the landscape. The fourth stage (Legacy: 1925-1955) was a period of immense expansion, largely due to the WPA money and the GI Bill. The development of new programs and exponential growth of the student population led to an enormous building campaign, preparing the college for the transformation into a research university in 1955.

This model provides a larger context for the archaeological work done on campus and presents a timeline to chart development and expansion. The West Circle Steam Survey area fits into the model as part of the first and second stages of expansion. In order to maintain the agricultural college community, the Sacred Space was protected as an open green area. As noted by Olmstead, this area should “correspond to the ordinary circumstances in which they must be expected to live afterwards,” meaning small two-story buildings within a modern rural landscape of fields and forests (Olmstead 1867:170). The goal during this period was to create an inclusive educational community, which is why the space was protected. As the campus grew and expanded it was necessary to adjust the landscape, but this area was protected. These investigations allow us to explore this protected area.

This area of investigation is south of the Sacred Space, but many historic structures were located in the vicinity including Wells Hall, Professor Gunson’s House/Green House, the Engineering Building, and Engineering Shops (Figure 2).

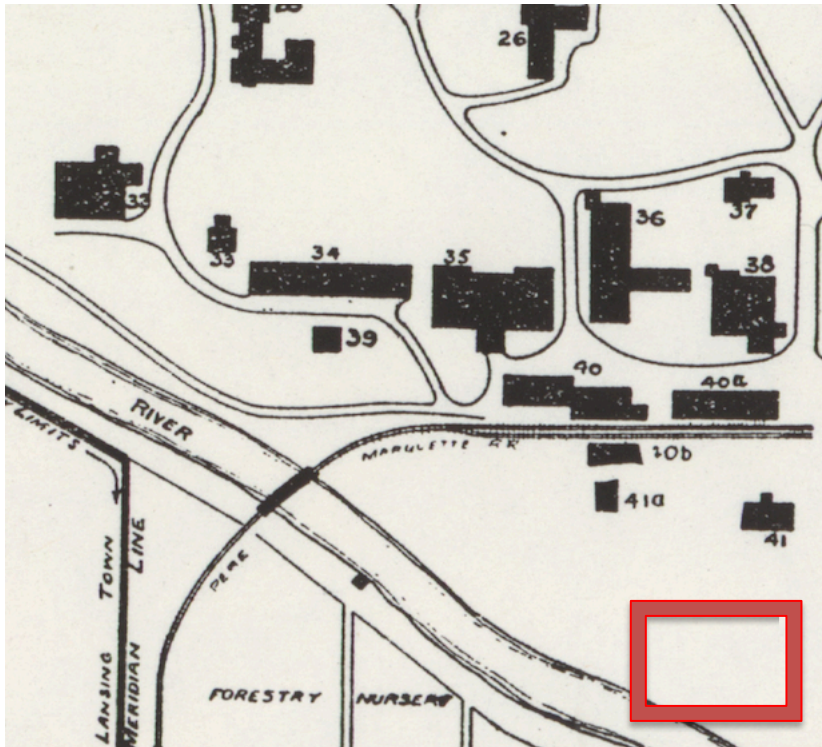


Figure 2: Inset from 1915 campus map. Excavation location highlighted in red square.

32 = Professor Gunson's House/Greenhouse

33 = Union Literary Society Building

34 = Wells Hall

35 = Engineering Building

36 = Engineering Shops

37 = Veterinary Laboratory

38 = Heating and Lighting Plant

39 = Assay Laboratory

40 = Repair Shop and Storage

40a = Coal Storage

40b = Storage

41 = Hog House

41a = Detention Barn

Image Source – MSU Map Library

Professor Thomas Gunson

Thomas Gunson (Figure 3) was born in Moffat Scotland on July 4th, 1858. He apprenticed as a gardener in England, and later worked in nurseries in England and Scotland. In 1882 he moved first to Quebec, and later to Michigan, where he worked on a farm in Saginaw. There he meets his first wife, Annie Rose. Annie was a good friend of Mrs. Abbot, wife of T. C. Abbot (Michigan Agricultural College president from 1862-1885 and long-time professor). It was Mrs. Abbot who influenced Gunson to visit the campus in 1891. On the coach ride to East Lansing he met Mrs. Beal, wife of professor William J. Beal of the Department of Botany. Mrs. Beal arranged for Gunson to meet with college president Oscar Clute and Levi Taft, a professor of Horticulture. Mr. Gunson's horticultural experience was apparent, and he was hired as a foreman of the grounds and moved to East Lansing April 1, 1891. That fall he moved into the campus greenhouse residence where he remained until his death in 1940 (Figure 4). His obituary in the January 1941 issue of the MAC Record describes him as, ... "the gardener, the counselor, the philosopher, the honest citizen."



Figure 3: Professor Thomas Gunson c. 1910. Image Source MSU Archives & Historical Collections

Mrs. Anne Gunson passed away in April 1913, following a long illness. Mr. Gunson later married their housekeeper, Lutie Robinson in August of 1914. The Gunson residence was remodeled in approximately 1924. The proposed blueprints (dated 8/13/1923, Figure 5) detail major changes to the structure including leveling floors, new plumbing, new kitchen sink, connecting two rooms together, making cloak closet into a pantry, new front door, covering windows looking into the Greenhouse, new radiators, and new cupboards. We're currently proposing that the field school assemblage is the result of the Gunson House remodel. It's possible that the debris was dumped directly into its location behind the current Administration building at the time of the remodel or moved there at a later date in an effort to fill in the riverbank. The combination of the proximity of the house, the mid-1920s end date to the artifacts, and the high-end nature of the artifacts supports the Gunson House as the most likely originator of the trash pit.



Figure 4: Professor Gunson's home and attached greenhouse circa 1924.
Image source: MSU Archives & Historical Collections

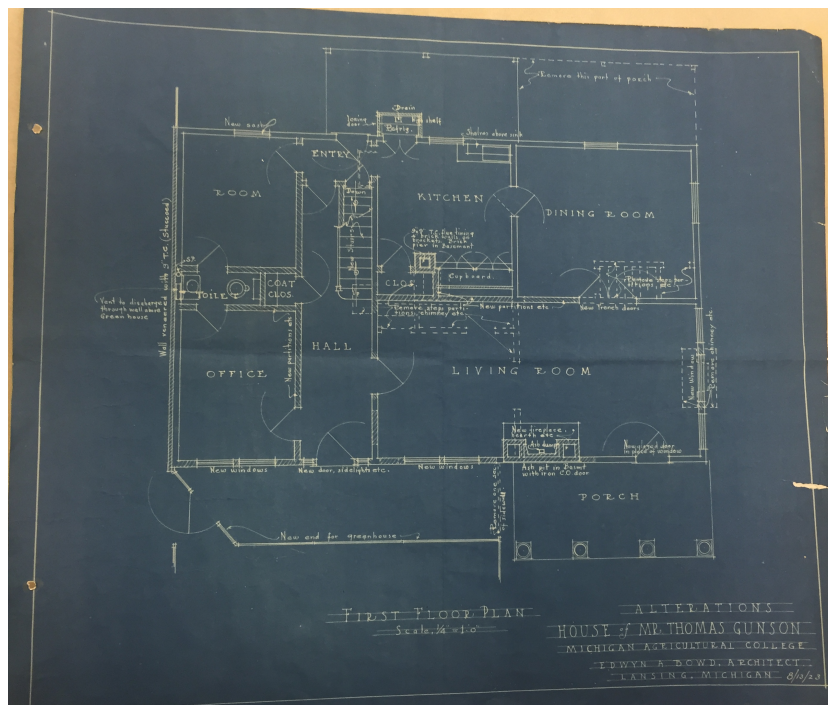


Figure 5: Blueprint of proposed alterations to the Gunson House, August 13th, 1923. Image Source: MSU Archives & Historical Collections



Previous Investigations

The surrounding area has been surveyed and excavated a number of times by Campus Archaeology since 2005. See previous field reports for additional summaries.

North River Trail (Summer 2014): In August of 2014 two sweeps of STPs (54 total) were placed along the north river trail beginning at Beal Garden (5m and 10m north of the riverbank). STP 2-1-18 impacted the Admin/Gunson Assemblage.

Current Investigation: Methods and Techniques

Four units were laid originally on June 2, 2015. Site Datum (0,0): GPs #1: 42° 43'45" N ; 84° 28'54" W. Elevation: 253.87m, UTM x- 706.179 KM Y – 4733.818KM Zone 16 T N. A fifth unit, Unit E, was added on June 9, 2015 and was excavated by members of the field crew.

Unit A: N01, E02 (NW Corner used for datum)
Unit B: S02, W00 (NW Corner used for datum)
Unit C: N01, W01 (SW corner used for datum)
Unit D: N00, W03 (NW Corner used for datum)
Unit E: N05, W03 (NW Corner used for datum)

Results of Investigation

2014 Survey

STP 2-1-18 / Unit 1

After the STP was expanded into a 1x1 meter unit it was referred to as Unit 1. Unit 1 produced 1,326 artifacts weighing 6934.7 grams and was excavated down to depths of 100 cm and 150 cm. As stated above, the amazing density of artifacts recovered from this expanded shovel test unit and the lack of similar densities in other STPs during the River Trail Sidewalk survey led CAP to recommend further investigations of the site which became the Admin-Gunson site excavated during the 2015 field school.

Table 1: STP 2-1-18 / Unit 1 Artifacts

Type	Count	Weight (grams)
Bone	2	11.6 g
Bottle Glass	536	2993.9 g
Button	1	3.9 g
Ceramic	315	2136.3 g
Lab Glass	252	180.1 g
Misc.	27	505.6 g
Nail	93	691.3 g
Window Glass	100	412.3 g

2015 Survey

In the summer of 2015, the Campus Archaeology Program field school conducted Phase III testing of the Admin-Gunson site to determine: the depth boundary of the site; what type of site it was; how the site was formed; and the how the site was associated with MSU's past. Five excavation units (Units A – E) were opened and the excavations of which are summarized below. Artifact totals for the entire field school are presented in Table 2. Units A, B, and D never reached the sterile soils and were stopped when excavators encountered the water table, while units C and E encountered soils disturbed by a pipe trench. As such, the vertical depth of the site has yet to be determined, but extends to at least 180 cm below datum.

The vast number and diversity of artifacts recovered from these excavations have lead Cap archaeologists to interpret the site as a trash midden, possibly from a single dumping event related to the Gunson family. The most numerous artifacts from the units were bottle glass (N = 12,344), ceramics (N = 8673), and thin, curved, colorless glass indicative of vials and beakers that CAP refers to as laboratory or lab glass (N = 9391). Unsurprisingly the intact units, those not disturbed by past construction activities, had far greater quantities of bottle glass, ceramics, and lab glass than the disturbed units. This difference is unlikely to be due to depth alone as unit D, which had by far the densest artifact concertation, was only excavated to a depth of 85 cm bd, not much deeper than units C and E but much deeper than either A or B, which both surpassed 150 cm bd. This suggests that the trenching work displaced or removed artifacts from the areas of units C and E.

Though the vertical depth of the site was never determined, excavations and subsequent, though partial, artifact analyses helps to answer the three remaining questions that archaeologists posed at the initiation of the field school. The site has been interpreted as a midden associated with the Gunson family, and possibly a single depositional event. Further spatial studies could be done by CAP fellows to explore why unit D represents such a significant spike in artifact density.

Table 2: Artifacts Entire Field School Units A-E

Type	Count	Weight (grams)
Bone	112	1284.5 g
Bottle Glass	12344	67420.02 g
Building Material	388	>28619.8 g
Button	17	13.3 g
Ceramic	8673	67476.6 g
Clothing	14	95.8 g
Glass Dishware	189	3093.8 g
Lab Glass	9391	4099.1 g
Metal	370	12427.22 g
Misc.	226	675.1 g
Modern	44	50.06 g
Nails	1156	8000.1 g
Personal	4	10.4 g
Window Glass	3873	11503.9 g

Unit A

Excavators: Pa Vang and Adrian Rios.

Coordinates: N/S S01-N01, E/W E02-W04. Datum is SE corner. Opening elevation 255.14m, closing elevation 253.34m (180cm deep).

For levels 9 and 10 only the SE corner of the unit was excavated due to time constraints. This unit was continued after the formal close of the field school in an attempt to complete the unit and establish the depth boundary of the site. Sterile soil was not reached, but the unit was closed due to incursion over the water table (Figure 6). The deposit was still densely packed, and a complete Mason jar was recovered at closing depth.

Table 3: Unit A Artifacts

Type	Count	Weight (grams)
Bone	65	867 g
Bottle Glass	3072	16838.22 g
Building Material	136	10196.6 g
Ceramic	1980	15015.6 g
Clothing	6	39.2 g
Glass Dishware	46	866.8 g
Lab Glass	1885	936.79 g
Metal	107	>5900.02* g
Misc.	43	151.6 g
Modern	6	11.06 g
Nails	363	2219.50 g
Personal	1	3.2 g
Window Glass	907	1939.4 g



Figure 6: Unit A South Profile

Unit B

Excavators: Rebecca Albert and Hunter Thane

Coordinates: N/S S02-S04, E/W W00-E02. Datum is NE corner. Opening elevation 254.87m, closing elevation 253.30m (157cm deep).

Due to the large number of roots in the southern half of the Unit it was split into unit B and B¹. The northern portion was designated Unit B and was excavated first by the field school students. This unit also did not hit sterile soil due to incursion of the water table. B¹ was begun by field crew members Lisa Bright, Kate Frederick, Ian Harris, and Jeff Painter. Field school students Rebecca Albert and Hunter Thane took over at level 6 (see Figure 7).

<i>Table 4: Unit B and B1 Artifacts</i>		
Type	Count	Weight (grams)
Bone	30	325.4 g
Bottle Glass	1579	14854.1 g
Building Material	44	4606.4 g
Button	6	4.1 g
Ceramic	2815	25718.7 g
Clothing	2	45.5 g
Glass Dishware	76	978 g
Lab Glass	1444	892.9 g
Metal	77	3236.9 g
Misc.	111	81.8 g
Modern	16	18.6 g
Nail	280	2859.2 g
Window Glass	1562	5474.1 g



Figure 7: Unit B West Wall Profile

Unit C

Excavators: Alissa Lyon, Joseph Pease and Kristin Doshier

Coordinates - N/S N01-N03, E/W E01-W01. Datum is NE corner. Opening elevation 255.14m, closing elevation 254.50m (64cm deep).

This unit was also dense with artifacts in heavily mottled soil. In level 7 a layer of asphalt was encountered along the unit's south wall. This may potentially have part of an older cinder sidewalk. The unit was closed out at level 7 due to the difficulty of breaking through the asphalt, and a significant drop off in artifacts. A large irrigation pipe was also encountered at this level running across the southwest quadrant of the unit (see Figure 8).

<i>Table 5: Unit C Artifacts</i>		
Type	Count	Weight (grams)
Bone	12	64.8 g
Bottle Glass	1702	8328.4 g
Building Material	61	2345.2 g
Button	7	5 g
Ceramic	926	6850.7 g
Glass Dishware	26	172.8 g
Lab Glass	730	303.7 g
Metal	80	1789.7 g
Misc.	16	114.6 g
Modern	7	3 g
Nail	84	501.6 g
Window Glass	232	596.6 g



Figure 8: Unit C West Profile showing water pipe in floor

Unit D

Excavators: Jasmine Smith and Michael Plasterer

Coordinates: N/S N00-S02, E/W W03-01. Datum is NE corner.

Opening elevation 254.83, closing elevation 253.98 (85cm deep).

In the final level, level 9, only the eastern half of the unit was excavated. Sterile soil was not reached as the water table impacted excavation ability (this unit was also the closest to the river).

Table 6: Unit D Artifacts

Type	Count	Weight (grams)
Bone	5	27.6 g
Bottle Glass	5702	26423.1 g
Building Material	110	4506.1 g
Button	4	4.2 g
Ceramic	2816	19076.4 g
Clothing	6	11.1 g
Glass Dishware	37	968.2 g
Lab Glass	5134	1895.9 g
Metal	93	3951.4 g
Misc.	54	325.1 g
Modern	10	13.2 g
Nail	364	1969.8 g
Personal	3	7.2 g
Window Glass	1053	3171.7 g



Figure 9: Unit D East Profile

Unit E

Excavators: Jeff Painter, Josh Burbank, Lisa Bright, and Kate Frederick

Coordinates: N/S N03-05, E/W W03-05. Datum is NE corner.

Opening elevation 255.07m, closing elevation 254.60m (47cm deep).

At the base of level four a dark soil stain was exposed that covered $\frac{3}{4}$ of the unit. The stain was 10YR 3/1 while the rest of the level floor was 10 YR 4/3 (Figure 10). The dark stain was gravelly with many small rock inclusions. This dark stain was designated FEA 1 (the only distinct feature of the field school). The unit was split into levels 5A and 5B, with the portion of FEA 1 in 5B being excavated. Following the end of the feature uncovered golden sand and a very large drainage pipe in the NE quadrant. The feature is likely the result of the trench dug to install the water pipe, and thus is a more modern intrusion into the site.

Table 7: Unit E Artifacts

Type	Count	Weight (grams)
Bottle Glass	289	976.2 g
Building Material	38	>10,107.5 g
Ceramic	136	815.2 g
Glass Dishware	4	108 g
Lab Glass	198	69.8 g
Metal	13	49.2 g
Misc.	2	2 g
Modern	5	4.2 g
Nails	65	450 g
Window Glass	119	318.9g



Figure 10: Unit E during excavation of FEA 1

Artifacts

Ceramics

CAP fellow Jeff Painter re-fit and examined over 100 decorated white earthenware sherds, finding 56 different decorative designs. This research was also detailed in a 2017 [CAP blog post](#). Painter found that few designs were repeated on more than one dish and, while many different designs were represented, they fit into only a few different general categories. The vast majority of designs consisted of various types of floral patterns, while a few vessels contained geometric motifs, different everyday scenes, or were abstract designs formed by blocks or bands of color. These different designs were executed in a myriad of colors. While many were common blue-on-white or grey-on-white color schemes, many were multicolored, including tones of green, pink, yellow, blue, red, orange, or even black. Many dishes also had gold leaf/gilding present, either composing the entire design or as an accent on the edge of the vessel's rim.

Some notable patterns include:



Mercer Potter Company "Bordeaux" Pattern



T. Elsmore and Sons Lily & Vase Pattern Plate. Produced on May 14th, 1878.



Homer Laughlin Gold Floral Plate (Pattern Name Unknown)



Johnson Brothers "Montana" Pattern



Onondaga Pottery Company Vitrified Hotel Ware

Of the many vessels represented in this assemblage, the vast majority were teacups, saucers, small plates, or fragments of serving dishes. Only a couple of the plates are large enough to be considered dinner plates. Based on their decorations, sizes, and vessel types, these dishes were clearly meant for entertaining, functioning as serving wares for drinks and light refreshments. In this context, they also would have been the dishes most likely to be broken.

Archival research into Gunson's background has revealed possible explanations as to why his family may have owned and used so many different dishes for entertaining. Over his nearly 5 decades of service at MSU, Thomas Gunson, or "Uncle Tommy" as students would often call him, was a beloved part of campus life and frequently engaged with students, alumni, and local residents. According to small articles written about him in the M.A.C. Record, he was an outgoing individual with a flair for fashion and life, enjoying his time with students and others on campus. He was typically very well dressed, and his family home served as "a cosmopolitan haven for undergraduates and graduates alike" (M.A.C. Record vol. 46, no. 2, 1941). He was so well liked that he was considered by many to be a campus institution and returning alumni would often seek him out in order to reconnect with one of their favorite faculty members. As such a gregarious and fashionable man, it is not surprising that his home would be stocked with quality ceramics for entertaining his many visitors, with an emphasis on tea or other drinks that could be served during short social calls.

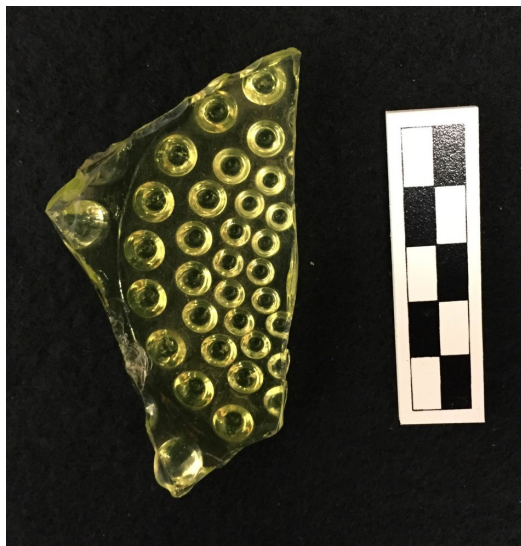
Maker's Marks

- Homer Laughlin
- Knowles Taylor & Knowles
- Edwin M. Knowles
- Johnson Brothers
- George Jones
- O.P.Co – Onondaga Pottery Company
- W. Adams and Co
- Charles Ahrenfeldt Limoges
- Elsmore & Sons
- W. T. Copeland
- Warwick
- Mercer Pottery Co.
- John Maddock & Sons

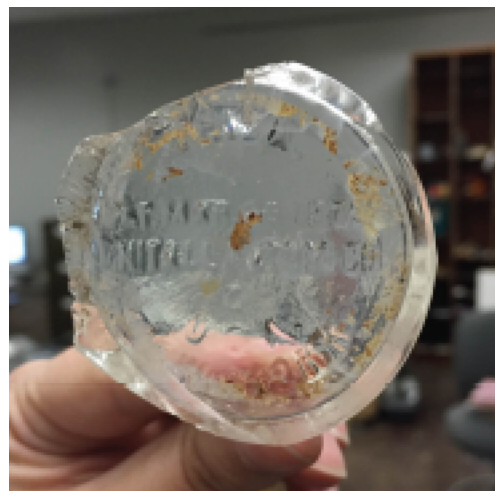
Glass



Curtice Brothers Ketchup Bottles
(<http://campusarch.msu.edu/?p=4146>)



Uranium Glass
(<http://campusarch.msu.edu/?p=4089>)



Whitall Tatum Company Maker's Mark



Left to right, labeled glass shards, glass stir sticks



Left to right, various sizes of test tubes including bleb-ended test tubes, curved glass tube, glass shards with numbering

Laboratory-associated Glass



"Schott & Gen 800". This is most likely an 800 ml flask or beaker produced by Schott & Genossen.



Further Testing

This area is of high potential for additional historic artifacts. A pedestrian survey on 3/30/18 to assess the impact of extensive flooding in February 2018 documented a variety of historic artifacts washing out from the Admin/Gunson site, including laboratory-associated glass, whitewares, porcelain, and brick.



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Appendix

The Appendix is forthcoming.