1. **Beal Gardens:** 
   1. Archaeology
      1. Beal Botanical Garden is the longest continually maintained university garden in the nation. It was established in 1873 by William Beal, M.A.C.’s first professor of Botany. When he arrived at MAC, Beal turned much of this area of campus into a “wild garden” that he used as an outdoor laboratory. The garden contained over 700 species of flowering plants. The planting, labeling, and maintenance of the garden was done almost entirely by Beal’s students. When Beal died in 1924, the Michigan State Board of Agriculture renamed the garden after him.
      2. In 1879, Beal got the College to build a Botanical Laboratory in the area near the Botanical Garden. The laboratory held state of the art equipment including compound microscopes. The first floor of the building was a laboratory lecture room and the second floor was a museum with a large collection of plant specimens. This building burned down in 1890. Legend has it that some incompetent graduate students accidentally started a fire in the attic.
      3. Beal holds the world record for the longest continually monitored scientific study. In 1879 he buried 20 bottles of seeds mixed with sand at a secret location on campus. The goal of the experiment was to dig up one bottle every few years and test how many seeds sprouted. The next bottle is due to be excavated in 2020 and the last in 2100.
      4. Campus Archaeology excavated between West Circle Drive and the Beal Garden Gazebo in 2016. CAP found building foundations believed to be the Botanical Laboratory. Artifacts recovered included building materials, melted glass, and charcoal probably associated with the 1890 fire.
2. **Morrill Hall**
   1. Archaeology:
      1. It wasn’t until 1896 when an official “women’s course” was added into the curriculum. This caused the number of women attending the school to greatly increase, and it was clear that a building was needed for female housing. Construction on the Women’s Building began in 1899, and was completed in 1900.
      2. The building was designed to sleep 120 women and a handful of faculty, including the dean, the head of the Home Economics department, her assistants and the physical education instructor. Other rooms included a kitchen lab, dining rooms, a large recitation room, parlors, music rooms, bathrooms and even a two-story gym.
      3. The building wasn’t symmetrical; the original plan was to make both sides exactly the same, but because of a lack of resources, the north wing was never built. Building materials included mostly red sandstone, and the dorm stood in front of an artificial pond. In the late 1930s, the women moved out of the Women’s Building and into the new women’s dormitory (Williams Hall), and the name of the Women’s Building was changed to Morrill Hall.
      4. Since then, the building has been used for a number of different department offices and classrooms, most recently that of English, History and Religious Studies. In 2010, the Board of Trustees decided that the internal wooden structure of Morrill Hall had incurred irreparable deterioration and was at the end of its useful life. The decision was made to demolish the building, and in its place create a commemorative green space.
      5. Archaeological survey was done of this area prior to reconstruction, but no artifacts were recovered. Unlike Saints Rest or College Hall, which retain some of their features underground, Morrill Hall was completely demolished and the basements removed. All that is left is some of the original stone, what was used to construct benches, and the original layout of the building has been marked with the concrete sidewalks below us.
3. **Fountain**
   1. Archaeology
      1. The 1900 Fountain is an often overlooked artifact of the past, hidden between the bushes and trees of this area. It is a unique feature, not only due to its age and that it has two sides, one for humans and one for horses, but that it marks where the old road used to go through campus. Before cars and campus expansion, the roadways for this central area actually ran between the buildings, not along the outer sides, as they do today. As travelers made their way through campus, they would stop here for quick refreshment. It was placed between Linton Hall and Williams Hall (located under the current MSU Museum).
      2. Linton Hall is the oldest standing academic building on campus. It was erected in 1881 to serve as the college library and museum, and was used as the administration building in its later years. Lack of funds contributed to the library’s beginnings on the third floor of College Hall. After a brief residence on the first floor of that building, the collection of over twelve hundred volumes and newspapers was moved to the new Linton Hall.
      3. The second floor of Linton Hall was also home to the general museum, which held the college’s natural history collections. In 1925, the museum collections moved to the current MSU Museum building. Both the collections and the library stayed in the Museum building until 1955 when the current library was built. After the departure of the collections, Linton Hall was transformed into the administration building and then various administrative and departmental offices.
4. **Sleepy Hollow**
   1. Archaeology:
      1. This area was actually part of Beal Garden, which was first started in the early 1870’s when Professor William J. Beal began working at the college. This area was meant to be a space for experimentation and held collection of wild plants. By 1877 it was referred to as the Botanic Garden. One feature that is no longer present is a brook that ran across the campus and through the gardens. A substantial bridge covered the brook in this area.
      2. In 1884, when Abbot Hall was constructed (now the location of the Music Practice Building), it was determined that this bridge was not sturdy enough. The soil removed during the construction of Abbot Hall was used to fill the ravine where the bridge once stood, while the brook was redirected through cement drains. Eventually, more drain pipes were added and the brook was used to move sewage.
      3. In 1927, East Lansing determined that a proper sewer system was needed, and the brook was diverted into a concrete pipe system. In the winter when it snows, it is still possible to identify the underground brook as the warmth of the water melts the snow immediately above it.
      4. Archaeological work has revealed a number of important sites on MSU’s historic campus. This is the location of an Indigenous North American site that CAP dated to be around five thousand to thirty-five hundred years old. We found evidence of a substantial fire pit, as well as some distinctive tools used during this period.
      5. This is also an area where we have found refuse, or trash, from the earliest campus occupation in the nineteenth century. A number of odd artifacts have been found, including the heels of someone’s shoe and a cluster of human hair that appears to have been thrown out – maybe someone’s haircut? Finally, when the campus first began, it made its own bricks. This is the area where clay was gathered for the bricks to construct the first campus buildings. It is not entirely clear where the bricks were actually made.