“Something for everyone” sums up the summer offerings at the Kalamazoo Valley Museum. The two special exhibits are “Treasure!” and “Uneasy Years: Michigan Jewry During Depression and War.”

“Treasure!”, opening June 16, is educational and entertaining. It explores the history of treasures, treasure hunting and its related technology, and the people and personalities who hunt for treasure—including you! It must not be overlooked that archaeologists and others scientists, through careful and well-documented processes, seek and interpret the materials they uncover to reveal more about the past. “Treasure!” is a fun and informative exhibit. Pirate hats are optional!

“Uneasy Years: Michigan Jewry During Depression and War,” explores the conflicting feelings that Michigan Jews experienced in the years leading up to and during World War II. Visit our website for special programming information and opportunities to learn more about the Kalamazoo area’s Jewish heritage. A free reception and lecture will be presented by Kenneth Waltzer, Professor of History and Director of Jewish Studies at Michigan State University, at 2:30 pm on Sunday, July 1. The exhibit runs from June 30 to September 23.

Recent history of the Kalamazoo area has been captured through an interesting photographic project conducted in 2011. Please see pages 10-11 for more details about the project and the amazing compilation of images taken by a core of volunteer photographers.

Star gazers should take note of a rare event called the Transit of Venus on Tuesday, June 5, 2012. When Venus passes directly between the Earth and the Sun, we see the distant planet as a small dot gliding slowly across the face of the Sun. The Transit begins in Kalamazoo at 6:09 pm and continues through sunset at 9:13 pm. This rare alignment will not be repeated for 105 years! The Museum is planning a viewing event beginning at 5 pm on June 5. Check out the Museum’s website or the back cover of this issue of museON for more details about this event.

Have a great summer. museON, everyone!

From the Director
America’s awareness of the historical and social value of antiquities has been on the rise since the popularity of shows like “Antiques Roadshow.” Most recently, popular media has turned its attention to “treasure hunters.” This poses a problem for those in the fields of history and archaeology. While their work is indeed about discovery, it is also about careful analysis of the evidence of the past through documentation and preservation.

This summer, the Kalamazoo Valley Museum is hosting a traveling exhibit called “Treasure!” In it, visitors will examine all that the word “treasure” could mean—objects of monetary value, objects of sentimental value, even people, experiences, and memories. The exhibit also explores the history of treasure hunting, how it’s done today, and who is doing it.

Throughout the exhibit, visitors will encounter the message that unauthorized removal of objects from public lands is illegal. When objects are removed by non-professionals from their original locations—whether buried in your backyard or in an underwater shipwreck—valuable data that may help us understand the object and its reason for being in that place is lost. This is referred to as an artifact’s physical context. What surrounded it may provide clues about how it came to that spot, who might have used it, and how it was used.

The exhibit also includes examples of treasure hunting that does not involve disturbing historical evidence—have you ever tried a geocaching scavenger hunt? Come to “Treasure!” and learn about the technologies, techniques, and responsibilities involved in a modern-day treasure hunt.

“Treasure!” opens June 16 with lots of fun family fanfare. Come for a day of FREE entertainment, including showings of *Indiana Jones* movies and family-friendly concerts by Louie. The day will be filled with events and activities that you’re sure to treasure! Check our website for details.
Kalamazoo’s Jewish community is nearly as old as the city. In 1844, 16 years after pioneer Titus Bronson first arrived, Mannes Israel, an itinerant Jewish merchant, opened a dry goods store on Main Street.

Slowly but surely, the Jewish population grew. By 1860, Kalamazoo was home to the Rosenbaums, Desenbergs, and Cohns, among others. Over the next 150 years, this small but dynamic community left a lasting imprint through business, civic, recreational, and religious leadership. Their uplifting history has been written about and celebrated, but the darker aspects of their experiences and their anxiety over anti-Semitism, Nazism, and the Holocaust in the 20th century are less well-known outside of their families, friends, and religious community.

The exhibit “Uneasy Years: Michigan Jewry in Depression and War,” at the Kalamazoo Valley Museum from June 30 to September 23, 2012, provides a very specific look at the history and experiences of Jews in Michigan from the late 1920s to the end of World War II in 1945.

Many in Kalamazoo’s Jewish community will be able to relate to the events of this time period through their own experiences or from stories passed down through their families. The Museum staff will collect these stories as oral histories and share them with the broader community as part of the exhibit. This will add a local connection to the “Uneasy Years” exhibit and help strengthen our understanding of the difficulties within the local community during the years of the Depression and war. The exhibit will also be supplemented with artifacts and photographs from the local Jewish community.

On Sunday afternoon, July 1st, 2012, the Red Sea Pedestrians will perform traditional klezmer music, and Dr. Kenneth Waltzer of Michigan State University, one of the exhibit curators, will provide a lecture on the exhibit.

Girl Scout Davida Robinson (Gale) presents Eleanor Roosevelt a bouquet of flowers during the United Synagogue Sisterhood Convention at the Masonic Temple in Detroit hosted by Congregation Shaarey Zedek Sisterhood, November 1941. Photo courtesy of Judy Cantor.

This traveling exhibition was made possible with financial support from Congregation Shaarey Zedek of East Lansing, Michigan State University Jewish Studies Program, Michigan State University Museum, the Michigan Humanities Council, the Ben Teitle Foundation, the Michigan Council for Arts and Cultural Affairs, and private donors.
The Great Depression left its mark on Kalamazoo. In an effort to stimulate employment, local, state, and federal governments provided funds for projects intended to create jobs. These included the Kalamazoo County Courthouse, original portions of Waldo Stadium, the Douglass Community Center, and infrastructure at Milham Park. Other projects included road, bridge, and sewer upgrades including the 1934 repaving of Main Street (today Michigan Avenue).

The Kalamazoo Museum was staffed for almost 5 years by unemployed workers paid through the Works Progress Administration. They built exhibits, developed educational materials, and maintained the building.

These physical reminders, together with the passage of time, sometimes disguise the human costs of the Depression. Over 20% of Kalamazoo’s population was receiving some form of assistance.

The Stock Market Crash of October 1929 did not immediately lead to massive economic downturn. The Kalamazoo Gazette reported that a local investor lost $300,000 in the stock market, perhaps equal to $5,000,000 today.

In 1930, troubling signs were appearing. The employment office of the Kalamazoo Civic League reported 1,312 applicants in March, compared to 449 in 1929. By the end of the year, one estimate tallied 3,300 unemployed workers, about six times higher than the number of unemployed after the Depression.

The American Federation of Labor helped to provide relief for the unemployed. It organized a soup kitchen in late 1930 which fed over 400 a day and in 1932, with aid from the City Commission, opened a dormitory that housed 100 homeless men.

In 1931, the Kalamazoo City Commission funded a permanent employment bureau. In 1932, the Commission authorized the sale of $300,000 in bonds to provide relief aid including clothes and food for destitute workers and their families.

Private charity also was important in relief efforts. Dr. W. E. Upjohn purchased 1,700 acres along Gull Road in 1931 to provide farm work for the unemployed. He later donated the land to a trust which became the Upjohn Institute for Employment Research. The Welfare Federation and Red Cross raised and distributed over $250,000 in aid during 1932 and 1933.

The Depression lasted for most of a decade in Kalamazoo. More than 70 years have passed, but the physical evidence lingers in the region’s landscape.
There is a world that we can gaze on in the evening sky. It is about a quarter of a million miles away, drifting approximately one constellation eastward each night. It swells from a thin crescent low in the west at sunset, changing shape until it becomes a full circle rising in the east as the Sun disappears in the west, and then shrinking back to a thin crescent in the east at sunrise before finally disappearing altogether. The cycle repeats a little more than a dozen times each year. The world in our night sky is the Moon.

Before the year 1600, it was little more than a light in the sky that people used to divide the year into months. Philosophers considered it to be a heavenly object and thought the dark blemishes on its surface were reflections of the Earth's seas. In late 1609, Galileo Galilei aimed his telescope toward the Moon, discovering that its surface had mountains and plains. The following year, he published a short book titled *Siderius Nuncius*, the Starry Messenger. Within the pages of the book, Galileo described the features of this distant world, and he included several drawings of its surface.

As telescopes improved, stargazers became interested in the features they could see on the Moon, and they began making maps and naming the features. One of the first serious attempts at mapping the Moon was carried out by Michel Florent van Langren (Langrenus) in 1645. Langrenus named many of the features for Catholic saints and royalty, and he used Latin names of the seas for the Moon's dark markings. A name he did not use, his own, survives as one of the crater names used today. A few years later, another early map was published by Johannes Hevelius. He named regions on the surface of the Moon for places on the Earth. Many of the names he assigned to the Moon's mountain ranges are still in use.

In 1651, the Jesuits Giambattista Riccoli and Francesco Grimaldi assigned most of the names we use today to the Moon's features. Riccoli named the maria, or seas, for historical effects or weather conditions, giving us the Sea of Crises, the Sea of Tranquility, and the Ocean of Storms. Craters were named for scientists and philosophers, but Copernicus, Galileo, and Kepler were placed in exile far away from the others because Riccoli did not agree with their ideas about the Solar System. Grimaldi and Riccoli stand side by side on the Moon's western limb.

The Race to Space

**MAPPING THE MOON**

There is a world that we can gaze on in the evening sky. It is about a quarter of a million miles away, drifting approximately one constellation eastward each night. It swells from a thin crescent low in the west at sunset, changing shape until it becomes a full circle rising in the east as the Sun disappears in the west, and then shrinking back to a thin crescent in the east at sunrise before finally disappearing altogether. The cycle repeats a little more than a dozen times each year. The world in our night sky is the Moon.

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Maps of the Moon were drawn by hand as these astronomers gazed through their telescopes. The first known photograph was a daguerreotype taken in 1851 by John Adams Whipple. Twelve years later, Henry Draper of the Harvard College Observatory began taking high quality images of the Moon with a 16-inch refracting telescope.

Photographic and mapping techniques improved over the years and were ready for the needs of scientists preparing for the first trips to the Moon. The Space Race that would culminate with the first Moon landing began with the launch of the first Earth-orbiting satellite by the Soviet Union on October 4, 1957.

Arnold Mason, a geologist working for the United States Geological Service (U.S.G.S.), became fascinated with space exploration and began a study of the Moon’s surface in 1959. He worked to map areas on the Moon’s surface to determine their suitability for spacecraft landing, travel by foot and rover, and constructing lunar bases. Mason built a team to develop his project by enlisting Robert Hackman and Annabel Brown. Funding from the U.S.G.S. was meager, but as a result of the Space Race, the project shifted to the Army Corps of Engineers, where it was better funded. Their work soon brought in lunar experts Gerard Kuiper, Eugene Shoemaker, and Robert Dietz, who supported the hypothesis that most of the Moon’s craters are asteroid impact scars rather than craters formed from volcanic activity.

Mason and Hackman coauthored the analysis of the lunar surface based on photographs taken by large telescopes. The first edition of Mason and Hackman’s four-sheet “Engineer Special Study of the Surface of the Moon” map set was published in July 1960. The U.S.G.S. published a second edition with “minor revisions” the following year.

A detail of the map “Physiographic Divisions of the Moon,” developed by Robert J. Hackman (above), is the background illustration for this article. Hackman’s Moon maps were instrumental in the initial development of the United States’ plans to land on the Moon.

The first map in the set divided the Moon’s surface features into three time periods: before the formation of the mare (seas), the filling of the mare, and events that took place after the formation of the mare. The second map traced the bright ray patterns, believed to be debris fields blasted out of craters at their centers. A third map was the first to divide the Moon’s surface into regions based on geology.

With the rapid advances in lunar exploration, these maps quickly became outdated. Because of the blurring effect of Earth’s atmosphere, the large telescope images used to make the maps revealed details no smaller than about 10 miles across. Images from the first probes to crash into the Moon, land on its surface, or orbit above the Moon revealed details that made the Mason and Hackman maps obsolete just a few years after they were published.

Even though the maps soon became obsolete, they are part of the history of our fascination with the Moon and, more so, our endeavors to reach the Moon. Because of their significance, Bruce Dall, a cousin of Robert Hackman, recently donated a set of the original 1960 maps to the Museum. They will be used for space science programming and research.
Kalamazoo shifted from a primarily agricultural economy to an increasingly industrial economy in the latter decades of the 19th century. This transition created a demand for factory workers—men, women, and children. To illustrate this complex story in the history gallery, the Museum used an old telephone operator’s switchboard. Visitors can sit and listen to typical workers tell their stories.

The diverse cast was not simply an effort at political correctness. Jobs were classified by age and gender, and while not necessarily always advertised as such, by ethnicity and race as well. Census records didn’t record how many, if any, Anishnabek or Native Americans lived in the city, but they did indicate that there were few, if any, Mexican workers.

In searching through the help wanted classified ads in the Kalamazoo Gazette during these years, it’s not uncommon to find listings seeking 16-year-old boys or girls. By 1887, Michigan had started placing limits on child labor. However, in 1894, a Michigan Department of Labor inspector still found seven children under the age of 14 working in the 40 factories he visited. Older teenagers were still allowed to work.

These workers were a reflection of the changes that Kalamazoo’s economy was undergoing in the late 1800s. Manufacturers of windmills, carriages and sleighs, agricultural implements, and, of course, paper, were growing and needed workers. By 1920, over 10,000 workers in Kalamazoo County were employed in manufacturing, compared to just 1,300 fifty years earlier. Agriculture was still important, but there were signs that agricultural labor in the County was declining. The population of most of the rural townships in Kalamazoo County declined between 10 to 30 percent from 1874 to 1904, as reflected in the Michigan state census figures of those years. Yet the population of the County as a whole increased during those same years.

New farm machinery reduced the need for workers, while the lure of jobs in Kalamazoo’s factories pulled workers into the city. There they became part of an industrial labor force that also included immigrants from Italy, Holland, Ireland, Germany, and East European countries. It’s the story of these workers that we wanted to address on the gallery switchboard.

The emerging industrial economy created more than manufacturing jobs. In the new industries, there was a need for a variety of white collar jobs like bookkeepers, secretaries, and file clerks. It also created jobs in companies which provided supplies and services to the factories. And as the city grew, stores, restaurants, and other businesses opened to provide for the needs of the new factory workers. Here, too, new jobs were created.

This resulting complex mix of occupations with workers of all ages makes for a fascinating story. The only way to tell it adequately was with a sampling of the real people who lived and worked here during that period of rapid industrial growth. It is their voices and experiences that are captured on the telephone switchboard in the history gallery.
Yes, Kalamazoo is a spot on the map
And the passenger trains stop there
And the factory smokestacks smoke
And the grocery stores are open Saturday nights
And the streets are free for citizens who vote
And inhabitants counted in the census.

- Carl Sandburg
"The Sins of Kalamazoo"
Throughout 2011, the Kalamazoo Valley Museum organized a group of over 20 volunteer photographers, both skilled amateurs as well as professionals. Their mission was to attempt to document daily life in the greater Kalamazoo area throughout the year.

They documented festivals, sports events, and other activities as well as the landscape and buildings of Kalamazoo County. Over 3,600 images were submitted at the end of the project.

The Museum staff will identify approximately 150 images to process for the permanent collection. All of the images will be preserved, however, in an electronic database. The photographs on these pages are a small sampling of the efforts of these volunteers.
Scouring antique stores and flea markets is a little like treasure hunting, and that’s just what Carolyn Martin and her husband, Keith, have done to find pieces of Henke china. Carolyn’s small but charming collection of Henke china is currently on display in the Museum’s guest curator case in the history gallery.

What is Henke china?

Henke is the name of the china painter—Josef Henke. The museum staff wasn’t familiar with his work when Martin approached us about displaying pieces of the china, so we did a little digging. We were fortunate to track down Henke’s granddaughter, Kay Woodruff, in Tennessee, who provided childhood insights into her grandfather and his profession.

According to Woodruff, Henke came to Kalamazoo around 1903 and began working with D’Arcy Art Studio as a china painter. It was a skill he learned as a boy back in Haida in today’s Czech Republic. By 1915, he was working on his own out of his home on Edwards Street. To market his china, he would frequent businesses that employed women, such as the telephone company and Upjohn Pharmaceutical Company. He created punch cards. Each punch was a nickel. When a woman filled her card with punches, she could go to Henke’s home to pick out a piece of china and have it custom painted. Woodruff remembers that some women were able to buy complete sets of hand-painted china with their cards.

Henke painted on blank pieces of china from Germany, but at the start of World War II, when the U.S. stopped imports from Germany, his china painting work came to a screeching halt. He and his wife relocated to West Virginia, where there was work painting in a glass factory. But by war’s end, Henke was back in Kalamazoo, having severed part of a finger on his left hand (from catching his hand in the trunk of a car). Woodruff believes the glass factory let him go because of a perceived disability.
Disability or not, Henke continued to paint. Back in Kalamazoo, he started painting wall plaques with designs of fruits, vegetables, and flowers. His wife made aprons to sell, and he would hand paint the pockets with flowers. Woodruff remembers her grandfather doing all of his painting in the family dining room. “It had a lot of windows and gave him plenty of light. The whole house smelled like shoe polish from the gold that he used on the china.”

Henke painted the remainder of his life. He died in Kalamazoo in 1965, leaving a legacy of hand-painted china that, with a little treasure hunting, can still be found in antique stores and flea markets throughout the United States.

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Be a guest curator!

Join others who have loaned their collections for display in our Guest Curator case.

1. Henke china owned by Carolyn Martin
2. Joann Germinder’s Girl Scout collectibles
3. Baseball memorabilia from Ed Rodas

Could you be the next one? Just let us know. Contact the Museum Staff at museumstaff@kvcc.edu and tell us what you’ve got that could go on display.
The Israelite House of David was a religious community founded by Benjamin and Mary Parnell in 1903 and based in Benton Harbor.

Many people today are familiar with the exploits of the legendary House of David baseball team, but far fewer are aware that House of David musicians were just as famous in the early years of the 20th century. As with the baseball players, the male musicians did not shave their beards or cut their hair. While many viewed them as a novelty act, they were talented musicians.

Partly based on their religious roots, the Israelite House of David made music an essential element of their life. Members were encouraged to develop their musical talents. Musicians attracted listeners to House of David street-corner preachers. Members of the House of David made musical instruments in their workshops for sale to the public. They also taught classes in how to play the instruments. In addition, the Gibson Guitar and Mandolin Company of Kalamazoo would provide banjos and guitars to the House of David musicians as a way of promoting Gibson instruments.

Using both Gibson instruments and those they made, the House of David offered entertainment at its various enterprises, which included an amusement park, a zoo, and other attractions. Crowds flocked to their performances. Benjamin Parnell, the group’s leader, realized that, just like the barnstorming baseball team, traveling House of David bands could generate revenue for the group.

In spite of their religious affiliation, the House of David bands were influential in promoting the popularity of jazz, which many Americans saw as less than respectable. House of David musicians called their music “synchopep” to distinguish it from jazz.

After the death of Benjamin Parnell in the late 1920s, the House of David suffered from internal divisions. Over time, the bands lost their distinctive character. Increasingly, professional musicians, who were not members, were recruited, and the House of David bands lost popularity. But for several decades, they were fixtures on the American music scene.

The Kalamazoo Valley Museum’s history exhibit currently features a Gibson Mastertone Granada banjo which originally belonged to Wesley “Slim” Schneider (above), a House of David musician in the 1920s. The current owner, Thomas Meldrim, loaned it to the Museum. Local musician Joel Mabus played the banjo for a video which can be seen in the exhibit.

Watch the House of David video!
WHAT IS IT?

Each of these items was found* and treasured by someone. Can you identify the treasure? (Answers below)

1. Why might this piece of wood be a souvenir of the Civil War?

2. This extinct ocean creature is the state fossil for two of Michigan’s neighbors. What is it?

3. The lamp base is made from wood that once helped transport people and goods from Kalamazoo to Grand Rapids in the 1850s. What was the wood originally used for?

* While the above items were collected and given to the Museum decades ago, today, seeking out and taking “treasures” without the permission of the property owner, and in non-compliance with local, state, and federal regulations, is unethical and may be considered theft. The Kalamazoo Valley Museum complies with all applicable U.S. law governing ownership and title, import, and other issues critical to acquisition decisions. It does not acquire any object that, to the knowledge of the Museum, has been illegally obtained in this country or exported from its country of modern discovery or the country where it was last legally owned.

kalamazoomuseum.org
Summer Hands-On Happenings: In Search of Lost Treasure

**Wednesdays, June 27–August 15, 1–4 pm**
No Hands-On for July 4

**June 27** Holding On to Treasure
1–4 pm FREE
Protect your treasures from thieves and the elements!

**July 11** Pirates and Their Treasures
1–4 pm FREE
Create pirate crafts, from eye patches to treasure maps.

**July 18** Treasures of the Sea
1–4 pm FREE
The waters are full of treasures waiting to be found.

**July 25** Buried Treasure
1–4 pm FREE
Create crafts from fossils, rocks, and metals found underground.

**August 1** Treasures in the Sky
1–4 pm FREE
Focus on space travel within and beyond our solar system.

**August 8** Treasures in the Attic
1–4 pm FREE
Create your own treasures like crowns, jewelry, and artifacts.

**August 15** Famous Treasures
1–4 pm FREE
Make a one-of-a-kind collectible!

All Hands-On Programs are FREE!

**Challenger Experience** 1:30 pm
**Mars Mini-Mission** 3:00 pm
**Planetarium shows** at 1:00, 2:00 and 3:00 pm
Offered each Wednesday during Hands-On activities $3/person
CHILDREN’S LANDSCAPE
Preschoolers with their parents or caregivers have a special place within the Museum. Older children may participate only if accompanying a preschooler, with the expectation that their play be appropriate to preschool surroundings. FREE!

Circle Time Programs
Mon–Fri at 10 am and Sat at 11 am
These 20-minute teacher-led programs are free of charge to families and preschool groups. Activities may include stories, music, games and art projects. Programs are designed for preschool children ages 3-5.

Summer School
June/July
It’s time to get ready for school. Practice learning your letters, numbers, shapes, and colors.

What I Want to Be
August/September
You can be anything you want to be, from an astronaut to a chef, a doctor to a musician. There are so many choices!

FREE Children’s Landscape Hours
Mon–Fri 9 am–3 pm
Sat 9 am–5 pm, Sun 1–5 pm
Extended hours on Summer Hands-On
Wednesdays: 9 am–5 pm

CHALLENGER LEARNING CENTER
In memory of Alvin H. and Emily T. Little
The CLC is a space-flight simulation experience, now for all ages! Go to our website for details on public program dates and times, and to make reservations for groups.

The Challenger Experience
Wednesdays at 1:30 pm
June 27-August 15, $3 per person
Young children and their grown-ups lift off from Earth, dock with a space station, and return to Earth – all in 20 minutes! Children under the age of 12 must be accompanied by a parent or guardian.

Mini-Missions
Wednesdays at 3 pm
June 27-August 15, $3 per person
This 45-minute session in the spaceflight simulator will fly you to Mars and back. For ages 8 and up; each child aged 8 to 11 must be accompanied by a partner aged 12 or older.

The following missions are available by reservation only; call or go online for details

Junior Missions
$5 per person
90-minute missions are designed for small groups of up to 14 participants, ages 8 and up.

Full Missions
$25 per person
This 3-hour program is designed to build teamwork and leadership skills for adults or students in grades 5 and up.

MARY JANE STRYKER THEATER

FRIDAY NIGHT HIGHLIGHTS
June 1, 7 pm
Gemini
Twin brothers San and Laz Slomovits, nationally known for their music for children and families, return to the roots of their music—the classic songs of Pete Seeger, Bob Dylan, Peter, Paul and Mary, Simon and Garfunkel, etc., as well as traditional songs associated with the ’60s.

June 15, 7 pm Louie
New York based singer, songwriter, guitarist Louie Miranda returns to Kalamazoo for an eclectic mix of Jazz, rock, pop and Latin infused sounds. Joining Louie will be Carolyn Koebel on percussion and Jon Moody on bass. This is one performance you will not want to miss!

SUNDAY HISTORY SERIES
Seating is limited. FREE!

July 1, 1:30 pm Red Sea Pedestrians
Tap your toes to the rhythms of Klezmer music with the Red Sea Pedestrians.

July 1, 3 pm Dr. Kenneth Waltzer
Dr. Kenneth Waltzer will speak about Jews in Michigan during the Depression and World War II. Dr. Waltzer is professor of history at Michigan State University and is the director of the MSU Jewish Studies Program. He co-curated Uneasy Years.

Check our website for details on all offerings.

FEATURED EVENTS

JUNE

MAY

JULY

AUGUST

Check out the full calendar at kalamazoomuseum.org
For baseball fans, spring and summer are the most exciting seasons of the year. So it is appropriate that the Museum’s featured new acquisition should be a baseball uniform. Not just any uniform, however. Ed Rossi donated the uniform which he wore as a star pitcher on the Sutherland Paper Company baseball team in 1951. That year, the Sutherland team won its second Amateur Baseball Congress Stan Musial World Championship. The team had previously won the championship in 1949. Mr. Rossi, now 90 years old, pitched the championship game against a team from Troy, Montana. Rossi was a left-handed pitcher, and he allowed just two hits, both solo home runs, in that championship game played at C. O. Brown Stadium in Battle Creek.

In the mid-20th century, baseball was still truly the “National Pastime.” Many companies sponsored teams which competed in state and regional tournaments. These teams often featured players drawn from local college and university teams. Ed Rossi had pitched for Western Michigan University and is honored in the University’s Athletic Hall of Fame. Another member of the 1951 Sutherland team was Ron Jackson, also a member of the Bronco Hall of Fame. Jackson later played for seven years in the major leagues, primarily for the Chicago White Sox.

In addition to his uniform, Ed Rossi donated a bat autographed by all the members of the team. A similar bat is in the collections of the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum in Cooperstown, New York.
Good Design: Stories from Herman Miller was organized by the Muskegon Museum of Art, Michigan, in collaboration with The Henry Ford in Dearborn, Michigan, through the support of Herman Miller, Inc.

This exhibition explores the problem-solving design process used at the famed West Michigan-based furniture company.

KICK OFF YOUR SUMMER OF FUN!
Start your summer off right at the Museum with Treasure!

FREE MOVIES AND CONCERTS
All event tickets are FREE and are first-come, first-served
10 am Indiana Jones and the Raiders of the Lost Ark
Noon Louie in Concert (45 minutes)
1 pm Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade
3 pm Louie in Concert (45 minutes)

Plus, early birds get a prize! Get your own “down under” hat (while supplies last) and join Indiana Jones on his expeditions to save cultural treasures.

SUMMER 2012 HANDS-ON HAPPENINGS
June 27–August 15
Wednesdays 1–4 pm FREE
In Search of Lost Treasure

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Create pirate crafts, from eye patches to treasure maps.

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Create crafts from fossils, rocks, and metals found underground.
August 1 Treasures in the Sky
Focus on space travel within and beyond our solar system.
August 8 Treasures in the Attic
Create your own treasures like crowns, jewelry, and artifacts.
August 15 Famous Treasures
Make a one-of-a-kind collectible!

Additional programs: check our website for additional Planetarium shows and Challenger Experience offerings.

TUESDAY, JULY 10 OR TUESDAY, JULY 17
FREE 8 AM–5 PM
An interactive camp designed to educate children on vital health and safety issues. Participants learn how to prevent injuries as well as what to do if they should find themselves in a dangerous or life-threatening situation.

Each one-day camp will take place at the Kalamazoo Valley Museum. Limit 25 students, ages 9 to 11.

REGISTRATION REQUIRED AT lifeems.com
Registration opens May 1, 2012
For more information, or to learn of other dates and locations, contact Kimberly Middleton at 269.373.3116
Sponsored by Life EMS Ambulance in partnership with the Kalamazoo Valley Museum.

Cut and keep for spring break

July 18 Treasures of the Sea
The waters are full of treasures waiting to be found.
July 25 Buried Treasure
Create crafts from fossils, rocks, and metals found underground.
August 1 Treasures in the Sky
Focus on space travel within and beyond our solar system.
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August 15 Famous Treasures
Make a one-of-a-kind collectible!

Additional programs: check our website for additional Planetarium shows and Challenger Experience offerings.
TRANSIT OF VENUS

June 5, 2012 5:00–7:30 pm

Don’t miss this historic event at the Kalamazoo Valley Museum!

Transits of Venus are rare events occurring when the planet Venus passes directly between the Earth and the Sun. These rare events occur in pairs separated by eight years.

The last transit of Venus happened on June 8, 2004 and the next transit will not occur until December 11, 2117.

Free viewing of the planetarium show “Crossing the Sun” at 5 pm.

Outside viewing party of transit begins at 6 pm.

Telescopes and special viewing goggles will be provided.

*In the event of overcast skies, the program continues in the Stryker Theater with NASA’s Sun-Earth Day webcast of the transit.*