A 3D render of an influenza virus cell.
From the Director

Introducing museON

After ten years under the often mispronounced title of Museography, I am happy to announce that the publication now carries a new name, museON.

The change was driven by the desire to establish a new title that reflects the multifaceted meaning and purpose of the Kalamazoo Valley Museum. The KVM, through its publications, website, public programs, exhibits, and collections, serves to inspire and facilitate unlimited opportunities to engage, wonder, muse, learn, and have fun!

The name museON is an invitation to contemplate the history and science concepts represented throughout the Museum’s exhibits and programming. museON, even more importantly, invites us to look to the future.

museON marries two distinct words. The blending of their associated meanings establishes a title that calls readers to the “on” position to actively muse, wonder, marvel, think, explore, consider, and contemplate all that is around us. Museums by their very existence are meant to inspire and facilitate this call to action. The KVM allows for meaningful exploration of history, science, and technology. museON is easier to pronounce and by design is both iconic and rich in meaning.

Now a full decade into the 21st Century, the Museum continues to seek to identify and anticipate the growing demands of our ever-changing and dynamic community. museON, everyone!

Bill McElhone

What is this QR code?

QR codes are basically a hyperlink for printed items. Using a QR app on your smartphone, scan the QR code, and it will deliver additional content.

museON is a publication of the
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“How do you say...”
Watch as visitors try to pronounce the word “Museography” kalamazoomuseum.org/museON
Infectious diseases are often in the news—new diseases emerge, old illnesses flare up again, and bacteria becomes resistant to antibiotics. But the more we know about diseases, the less we need to fear them. Visitors to the Kalamazoo Valley Museum can boost their knowledge of infectious diseases by delving into the new Disease Detectives exhibit, which runs from Jan. 21 to May 28, 2012. This hands-on, immersive exhibition puts the spotlight on the ways infectious diseases are transmitted and diagnosed.

“Patrons can be disease detectives,” says Museum Director Bill McElhone. “The exhibit, through a series of interactive elements, invites visitors to explore these big ideas: infectious diseases are spread in different ways, there are things we can do to stop the spread of infectious diseases, there are different kinds of microbes that cause disease, and investigating infectious diseases requires many people working together.” Visitors can interact with three mannequins to take temperatures and listen to heartbeats while assessing their conditions. “More importantly, the exhibit explains the steps we can take to protect our good health,” McElhone says. Food and water-borne illnesses, airborne illness, and vector-borne illnesses that are transmitted to humans by animals or insects are all illustrated in the exhibit. Giant 3D microbe models are found throughout the exhibit and are grouped by modes of transmission.

In the Airborne area, visitors will help solve the Case of the World Traveler Blues by determining what made Marcus feel sick after a trip to Asia. In the Food and Water-borne area, guests learn about proper food preparation to prevent the spread of germs. The Vector-borne area tells the story of Yolanda, who gets sick with malaria when she returns home to West African after working in the U.S.

For those who are curious about the exhibit and the ways we can all become Disease Detectives, McElhone offers one hint. “Spoiler alert,” he says, “one important protection is simply to adopt frequent hand washings!”

_Disease Detectives_ is presented by the Science Museum of Minnesota and is made possible by a Science Education Partnership Award (SEPA) from the National Center for Research Resources, a component of the National Institutes of Health.
If, as some have said, the Vietnam War was the first war to be seen on television, then the Civil War was the first American war that citizens on the home front could experience in photographs. Many Americans today are familiar with the battlefield images taken by famous photographers like Matthew Brady. Not as many, however, may be aware of the extent to which individual soldiers were able to have their photograph taken.

Among the soldiers from Kalamazoo County featured in the exhibit are Harrison DeWater (upper left), 13th Michigan Infantry, Co. H (KVM Collections) and Benjamin Travis (above), 25th Michigan Infantry, Co. E (WMU Archives).

Read the Civil War Letters blog
kalamazoomuseum.org
Searching for Soldiers

HOW TO DO YOUR OWN RESEARCH

Putting together a new exhibit can be a lot of fun, but it’s always filled with challenges, the least of which is deciding what to say about each individual. While 20 years ago gathering information would have required visiting or, at the very least, writing letters of inquiry to local, state, and national archives for information about these soldiers and officers, today a good deal of that information is at our fingertips—via the internet.

We used several sites to determine the regiment to which each soldier was assigned: seekingmichigan.org, ancestry.com, and the American Civil War Research Database through Western Michigan University. Armed with this information, learning more was just a matter of ordering pension and military service records from the National Archives in Washington, DC. That can be done online, for a fee, of course. And unlike years ago, today you can get copies on CD.

Advances in photography in the late 1850s saw the development of tintypes and cartes de visite. These cheaper and more durable images made it possible for many soldiers and their loved ones to have their photographs taken, to mail them to each other throughout the war, and to carry them as keepsakes in the event that a beloved son, brother, or husband never returned from battle.

Remember Me: Civil War Portraits, a new exhibit opening at the Kalamazoo Valley Museum in February, explores this aspect of Civil War photography. Starting with the Museum’s permanent collection and then approaching the Western Michigan University Archives, the Michigan Historical Center, other regional institutions, and private individuals, the staff organized over 30 photographs of southwest Michigan men who fought for the Union.

Additional research helped reveal the stories of the men whose pictures are now preserved in these museums and archives. Some of the men gave their lives for their country, leaving only a photograph for their loved ones to cherish. Others returned to successful careers in business or public life. Orville H. Dewater is just one example.

We ordered the full records of the soldiers we decided to display in the exhibit. Records could be as few as 18 pages or up to several hundred. Pension records contain a litany of the soldier’s ailments for which he or his survivors were trying to get benefits. Interspersed within doctors’ reports and testimonials of witnesses are occasional descriptions of how the soldier may have received a wound or medical condition while in the war. These descriptions usually provide information as to when and where the soldier was stationed at the time of the impending disability—even what he was doing at the very moment. And if you’re a genealogist in search of family information, you might be lucky enough to find birth and marriage documentation of heirs or other interesting family facts.

Orville H. Dewater of Oshtemo enlisted in the 13th Michigan Volunteer Infantry Regiment in November 1861. The 13th Michigan was known as “Kalamazoo’s Own” because so many men from the county served in the unit. Dewater’s photograph is an ambrotype which is encased beneath a brass mat with a patriotic motif proclaiming “The Union Now and Forever.” He fought for over three years, including time with William T. Sherman on his famed March to the Sea. In March 1865, he was wounded and died from an infection at the end of April. The ambrotype, a more expensive type of photograph which was going out of style at the time and being replaced by tintypes and cartes de visite, provided a memorial for his family.

Remember Me: Civil War Portraits will remain on exhibit from February 4 to June 17. It is the first of two exhibits that the Museum will develop to mark the Sesquicentennial of the American Civil War. The photographs taken by hundreds of photographers between 1861 and 1865 have provided a graphic means to remember those who fought for the Union.
Was it a political April Fools’ trick? That might have been the thinking of Kalamazoo’s political leaders when they awakened on the morning of April 2, 1912, the day after local elections were held. Election returns showed that Socialist candidates had been elected to two of five open seats on the city council, and the Socialist candidate for mayor had lost by only 195 votes out of 6,000 votes cast.

While the election results seem surprising, they were not a complete shock. In the mayoral election of 1911, the Socialist candidate for mayor, William T. Curry, a relative newcomer to the city, received twenty-five percent of the vote. The Kalamazoo Gazette described the vote as “a lack of confidence in both the old parties.”

That loss of confidence continued to grow, stirred perhaps by a bitter strike in the late winter of 1912 at the Kalamazoo Corset Company, involving nearly 1,000 workers. In the April elections, Guy Lockwood and Byron Van Blarcom were elected to the city council from the 1st and 5th wards respectively, William Curry finished second behind Democratic candidate Charles B. Hays and well ahead of Republican E. W. Vosburg.

Had Kalamazoo suddenly become a hotbed of socialism? What could explain the obvious dissatisfaction of many of Kalamazoo’s voters with the traditional political leadership? The newly-elected Socialist alderman represented Kalamazoo’s working class wards in the northeast and southeast quadrants of the city. Did their victory suggest labor activism among the city’s factory workers?

Socialist ideas had been part of the political debate in Kalamazoo for several decades, as they were nationally. The 1912 Presidential election was the high water mark for the Party, as its candidate, Eugene V. Debs, received the largest vote ever for a Socialist candidate. Debs had addressed a rally in Kalamazoo in 1910, speaking beyond the city limits at the pavilion in Oakwood Park after Kalamazoo’s city administration refused to grant a permit to use a theater for that purpose on a Sunday.
The three candidates who had fared so well in the 1912 election had interesting careers in the following years, although the local Socialist Party dwindled as a force in electoral politics.

Guy Lockwood was easily the most committed believer in the Socialist cause. He came to Kalamazoo in 1904 from Girard, Kansas where he had worked for the Socialist newspaper, The Appeal to Reason. He took a teaching position at the Acme School of Drawing before opening his own Lockwood Art School.

Lockwood used his artistic talents to promote the Socialist cause. He published a series of pamphlets originally entitled The Prophet and The Ass but later re-named The Billy Goat. These illustrated booklets promoted a distinctly Marxist perspective. He was active in the local Socialist Party, giving lectures and writing letters to the editor explaining and defending socialism.

Following his election in 1912, Lockwood served one two-year term on the City Council and ran for Mayor in 1914 but finished a distant third to then incumbent Alfred B. Connable. (Mayors served for one-year terms, but aldermen were elected to staggered two-year terms.) Nevertheless, he remained politically active, and his Art School continued into the 1940s.

Sunday. The Socialists and the Democrats favored opening the theaters because it would make it easier for workers (whose normal workday was often 10-12 hours in those years) to attend. Republicans and Van Blarcom supported the Sunday closing.

In 1914, Van Blarcom sought re-election by trying to secure the Republican nomination. He then seems to have withdrawn from electoral politics and become a successful residential contractor.

W. T. Curry remained in Kalamazoo for several years, working for the Iron Moulders Union. By 1915, he had moved to New York, and in 1918, he had enlisted to work for the YMCA with the American Expeditionary Forces in France during World War I before disappearing from the historical record.

The success of the Socialists in the 1911 and 1912 elections might have been a factor that led Kalamazoo leaders to adopt a new form of government in which the commissioners are elected at large. The elimination of wards made it difficult for either neighborhoods or groups of people in a neighborhood to elect a specific representative. A candidate had to have support across the city, not just in geographic or ethnic enclaves.
Like Meijer or Target or Walmart, the general store was the “superstore” of the 1840s. General stores served many purposes in frontier towns like Kalamazoo. They sold needed merchandise, but they also purchased produce from local farmers which they then either re-sold locally or shipped to eastern markets, like Detroit.

In the renovated History Gallery, Kalamazoo Direct to You, one exhibit space is based on an actual Kalamazoo retail venture, the Goss and Darling general store. Milo Goss and Rufus Darling owned the store, which was located at the southeast corner of Burdick and Michigan (today the site of PNC Bank).

Goss and Darling advertisements ran in the weekly Kalamazoo Gazette throughout 1847 and 1848. Their advertised merchandise is similar to what is found in the store’s original ledgers, one of which is on display in the exhibit.

The store carried fabrics and sewing goods, groceries, tools and hardware, boots and shoes, books, and other products that were not made locally. Examples of these items are on exhibit.

The Goss and Darling ledger helps illustrate the role of store credit in the local economy. There, the store owners kept track of the value of goods that they sold on credit to their customers as well as the payments they received. Since most customers were farmers,
the store often sold more on credit in the spring and summer (when farmers were most likely short of cash) and received payment from the farmers after they harvested their crops in the fall.

Goss and Darling also advertised that they would buy 10,000 bushels each of oats and wheat. Farmers could either sell produce, like oats and wheat or eggs and butter, to the store, or they could sell their grain to a grain mill operator and use that income to settle their accounts at the general store.

General stores were often informal community centers. It was not uncommon that the general store in small towns would serve as the local post office. People came to the store to send mail and pick up any letters they might have received. There was no home delivery in those days. If someone had received a letter, they might share news from “back East” with others in the store.

The general store was also a gathering place. People would sit around the warm stove in the winter and catch up on news or play a game of cards with other customers who came to the store on business.

When visiting the Goss and Darling general store, play the role of a customer – such as a farmer or young girl – and find the items on their shopping list, or play a game of checkers by the stove.

General stores were often informal community centers. Look for some unexpected items like the cat curled up on a barrel waiting for a pesky mouse.

Today’s superstores with groceries, clothing, and every imaginable consumer good may offer as much variety as Goss and Darling’s store did in the 1840s. As the exhibit makes clear, though, the general store was much more than a place to shop.
Snow and ice in Michigan can be a challenge, but for those who love winter sports, a Michigan winter offers unequaled opportunities. Whites Lake in Kalamazoo has always been a popular place for residents to enjoy the outdoors in winter.

“Oh this has been a lovely day! …I went out to White’s Lake skating … I fell once at first when my skate came loose but I got along pretty well otherwise…Oh I enjoy skating so much.” Claire Wight, Kalamazoo teenager, Jan. 2, 1913

Kalamazoo has a long history with sleds—just take a look!

Founded in 1894, the Kalamazoo Sled Company manufactured sleds and other toys until 1972. Early sleds featured hand-painted seats and wooden runners. This model dates to the early 1900s.

Many a boy woke on Christmas morning to find a Champion sled under the Christmas tree. The Champion was one of the Kalamazoo Sled Company’s most popular models in the 1950s and 1960s.

Handmade skates like these from the early 1800s had screws that attached to the heel of the skater’s shoes. The skates were tied to their feet with leather straps through the base. Because the blades were flat on the bottom, skaters used poles to help them move.
More than a century ago, Emily and David Gauss of Marshall, Michigan each received a “White Star” sled as their Christmas present. Though not marked, this may be a Kalamazoo sled that the company began producing as early as 1894.

Janet McKenzie, Ruth Driver, and Marian VanHorn head out from the McKenzie home on Douglas Avenue for a day of skiing and sledding; ca. 1920.

A day off school means a day of sledding for these children gathering on North Westnedge Avenue. The North West Street School is in the background; ca. 1920.
The rat-a-tat-tat of the snare drum, accompanied by the thundering beat of the bass drum, was all Kalamazoo’s Orcutt Post veterans of the Civil War needed when marching in local parades or rousing the men’s spirits at events and annual reunions. The bass drum was their proud centerpiece, with its colorfully hand-painted post name and city on the head. After the war, Union veterans formed the Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.), an organization to preserve the friendships developed during the war. Eventually, it became a powerful political force to benefit the veterans and their survivors.

In 1882, Kalamazoo’s Civil War veterans organized Orcutt Post #79. It was named after one of their fellow soldiers, Benjamin F. Orcutt, who had served as Kalamazoo County sheriff. He was killed in the line of duty in 1867.

At the Orcutt Post’s peak in 1886, it had 174 members. By the end of the 1920s, there were only 19 surviving Civil War veterans in the entire county. Seven were members of the Post. The last surviving member was Smith H. Carlton. He died in 1943 after being hit by a car.

Today, the Orcutt drum is on permanent display in the Museum’s Time Pieces exhibit—and is an important reminder of the service and sacrifices of those men and their families during a tumultuous time in our history.
Who are the real INVADERS OF MARS?

As midnight passes on December 31st, a red star rises over the eastern horizon. Each night thereafter, the star rises a few minutes earlier. The star is slowly drifting westward below the nearby constellation Leo. This wandering red star is the planet Mars.

By the end of March, Mars will be rising as the sun sets and gradually increasing in brilliance as Earth approaches and then passes by on March 3rd. That night, Mars is at opposition or on the opposite side of Earth from the sun. The two planets are at their closest on March 5th, when Mars will be about 63 million miles away. That distance is rather far compared to closest approaches of about 55 million miles which last occurred in 2003 and will happen next in 2018.

Because Earth and Mars are at their closest in early March, it is a good time to view the planet with a backyard telescope. Small backyard telescopes will show only the largest features, tiny white specks at the poles, and a dark marking or two that shift from one night to the next because a Martian day is half an hour longer than an Earth day. Larger backyard telescopes will reveal many of the planet’s features and may hint at faint linear features called canals.

The weeks around opposition are a good time to send robotic explorers that can study Mars from orbit or from its surface. The Mars Science Laboratory, christened Curiosity, was launched shortly after Thanksgiving and is now on its way to an August landing in a Martian crater named Gale.

The Curiosity Rover is the latest in a series of robotic invaders sent to Mars. This probe is similar to the Mars Exploration Rovers that arrived in 2003, but it is larger and capable of analyzing samples of soil and rocks collected while traversing the Martian surface. Curiosity is also faster, capable of traveling the length of two football fields each day. Spring will pass into summer before Curiosity reaches its landing site, and by then Mars will be a fading light in the evening sky.

The featured program in the planetarium as these events draw near is titled Invaders of Mars. The program examines what astronomers were able to see through telescopes and how they interpreted the surface markings. Then it lays out Earth’s invasion of Mars with probes that orbited the planet or landed on its surface.

In the late 19th century, the faint lines of Mars were explained by the astronomer Percival Lowell as a network of canals created by a Martian civilization to transport water from the poles to warmer regions. He believed Mars was dying of drought. These speculations led H. G. Wells to create a story about Martians invading the Earth to obtain its plentiful supply of water. In 1938, Orson Wells adapted the story to a radio drama causing panic in some American communities because listeners feared the invasion was real. Close-up photographs from orbiting satellites have since revealed the canals to be illusions.

Watch the trailer online.
kalamazoomuseum.org
Barely more than a toddler, the young Robert Shimmin used to stand on a stool in a darkroom to watch the magic his father performed with light, lenses, film, and chemicals. Later, as a young boy of 8 or 9, he and his pals performed their own version of Civil War reenactments. “I was Confederate for some reason—probably because I had grey fabric to use for my outfit,” Bob recalls. Photographic images of Civil War soldiers were among the first photos he looked at repeatedly. At the same time, his dad began instructing him in photographic technique and use of equipment.

Bob also found himself fascinated with a photographic portrait of his great-grandfather taken at a carnival—it was somehow magical in its appearance and unlike any of the other family pictures. He didn’t realize at the time that he was looking at a tintype photograph, but he was certainly intrigued. This confluence of experiences would eventually lead Bob to enrolling in a course in tintype photography, the acquisition of equipment, and an evolving passion and career for this antiquated but still relevant method of capturing images. Far from a snapshot style of picture-taking, tintype photography requires forethought and a degree of precision throughout the many steps required to produce a one-of-a-kind image.

“Every time I do this, it’s exciting,” Bob says. The process can be tedious at times, even difficult if the weather is nasty (wind and rain are challenging, if not ruinous). But seeing the image appear on a metal plate is nothing short of thrilling for Bob and any who may be fortunate enough to be present as the image forms. Recently, as he was trying to photograph the Kalamazoo Valley Museum for the Civil War photography exhibit, he had to explain the process at least a half-dozen times to passers-by. He enjoys that, but when a plate needs to be left in the silver bath for only 3 minutes, it leaves little time for explaining a twenty-minute process!

Visit the KVM’s exhibit, Remember Me: Civil War Portraits, to see a video of Bob explaining the process of tintype photography. You can also see up close what a tintype looks like and compare it to other contemporaneous techniques.
1. A Humphrey Rafire Heater. The Rafire Heater was a fireplace insert that was connected to a gas line. In the 1940s, the General Gas Company of Kalamazoo claimed that this heater created “pure radiant heat, heat like that of the sun itself.” On a cold Michigan winter night, it provided plenty of heat and looked like a fire in the fireplace without all the ashes that wood produced. This made cooking in the kitchen a little easier and safer. What is it?

2. A Plate Lifter. Sophie Pammel of Wisconsin used this plate or pie lifter to remove pie plates from a hot oven without burning her fingers. The Triumph-brand lifter was patented in the 1860s and sold through the Montgomery Ward mail order catalogue. It was easy to use and kept fingers safe. Some of Sophie’s descendants eventually moved to Michigan, and one of them donated it to the Museum last year. With this you could roll something in a “jiffy.” What is it?

3. Jiffy Cigarette Roller. In the 1880s, a cigarette rolling machine was perfected, capable of mass-producing over 120,000 cigarettes in 10 hours. Cigarettes eventually replaced cigars and pipes as the most popular way to smoke. During WWII, the government gave soldiers this small hand-rolling machine so they could roll their own cigarettes. It was packaged in a box made by Kalamazoo’s Sutherland Paper Company. With this you could roll something in a “jiffy.” What is it?
Disease detectives
January 21–May 28
Disease-fighting detectives explore an environment to learn more about infectious disease transmission and prevention.

This exhibition is made possible by a Science Education Partnership Award (SEPA) from the National Center for Research Resources, a component of the National Institutes of Health.

February 11
Picture This!
1–4 pm FREE
Create a variety of self-portraits celebrating what makes you unique!

February 25
Michigan: The Mitten State
1–4 pm FREE
Learn more about our state symbols, from the majestic White Pine to the prehistoric mastodon.

March 10
Festival of Health
12–4 pm FREE
Local health professionals will share tips on staying healthy and stress-free.

Spring Break
Hands-on Happenings
Daily, April 2–6, 1–4 pm
Extra, Extra, Read All About It!
A different exhibit each day will be a featured headliner. Local artist Joseph Jarrett Jr. will be on hand daily.

Daily during Spring Break
Hands-on Happenings:
Challenger Experience 1:30 pm
Mars Mini-Mission 3 pm
Planetarium shows at 1 pm, 2 pm and 3 pm

For details on Spring Break programs, go to our website!

Planetary Museum
FEATuRE SHowS
Mon, Wed, Fri, Sat, Sun at 3 pm
$3 per person for all shows

Feature Show Invaders of Mars
Through March 16
Who’s invading Mars? What are they discovering? Orbiting spacecraft from Earth gather information about great chasms, canyons, and volcanoes.

Feature Show Crossing the Sun
March 17–June 15
Find out how to safely observe daytime sky events in Kalamazoo this spring and summer.

FAMILY SHOWS
Mon–Fri at 11 am, Sat at 1 pm, Sun at 2 pm

Family Show Sky Legends of the Three Fires Through March 16
Stories from Potawatomi, Odawa and Ojibwa traditions link earth and sky.

Family Show Mystery of the Missing Seasons
March 17–June 15 Saturdays and Sundays only
Aboard an alien spacecraft, Angelo learns why Earth has seasons and changing constellations.

SEASONAL STARGAZING SHOWS
Saturdays at 2 pm

Stargazing Show Orion Nights
Through March 10
Learn to find stars within the constellations, and how they go through a cycle of birth, aging, and death as their fuel is consumed.

Stargazing Show The Artists’ Sky
March 17–June 15
Experience the stars through the visceral expression of story, song, painting, and music.

LASER LIGHT SHOWS IN THE PLANETARIUM
Every Friday night at 8:30 pm $3

Led Zeppelin (through March 16)
Pink Floyd, either The Wall or Dark Side of the Moon (begins March 23)
**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**
Monday–Friday at 10 am and 1 pm, Saturday 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.

**Animals, Animals**
February/March
Explore habitats around the world and the animals that live in them.

**Play Ball**
April/May
You can have fun and get healthy while you exercise and play!

**FREE Children’s Landscape Hours**
Monday–Friday 9 am–3 pm
Saturday 9 am–5 pm, Sunday 1–5 pm
Programming and hours of operation may differ during holiday breaks.

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**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**
$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**
$3 per person
This 45-minute session in the spacecraft 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.

**Junior Missions**
$5 per person
90-minute missions 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.

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**MARY JANE STRYKER THEATER**

**SUNDAY HISTORY SERIES**
All lectures begin at 1:30 pm and are FREE. Seating is limited.

**Featured Lectures With Guest Speakers**

- **January 22**
  - Kalamazoo's Own: The 13th Michigan Volunteer Infantry
  - Michael Culp

- **March 11**
  - The Story of Tintype Photography
  - Robert Shimmin

- **April 22**
  - The State Hospital Water Tower
  - Sharon Ferraro

For a complete list of all topics, visit our website.

**First Sunday Jam with KFO**

February 5, March 4, April 1, May 6 1:30 pm
Bring your instrument and jam with K'zoo Folklife and other local bands. FREE

**FRIDAY NIGHT HIGHLIGHTS**
Movies, concerts, Art Hops, special events, and laser light shows every Friday night!

- Featuring live music at 7pm $5 unless otherwise noted

- **February 17**
  - Neil Jacobs

- **February 24**
  - Treading Bleu

- **March 2**
  - Fretboard play-in contest FREE

- **March 9**
  - Third Coast Fretboard Festival FREE
  (See ad on back)

- **April 13**
  - Mark Sahlgren

- **April 27**
  - Belfast Gin

- **March 16**
  - Reading Together 7pm
  The Kalamazoo Public Library and the Kalamazoo Valley Museum team up to present “The Magnificent Seven” in conjunction with the year’s Reading Together selection, “Into the Beautiful North” by Luis Albert Urrea. FREE!

Check our website for details on all offerings.
2011 Acquisitions to the
HISTORICAL COLLECTION

Our sincerest thanks to the following donors who contributed to the Kalamazoo Valley Museum’s collection during 2011

C. Kaki Allan
Civil War sword; KCHS football photos

Michael K. Asenbauer
Jar of “Butch Wax” hair dressing

Elizabeth Barker
Kalamazoo cowbell

Gary Bryant
Battle Cats baseball tickets

Agnes Strong Bultema
Photos of W.R. Shafter and log cabin of Galesburg

Sharon Carlson
Latvian immigrant trunk

Catalyst Development Co.
Relics from old Corporation Hall

Thom Clark
Rafire heater

James Dally/MAVCOR
Bottle of piano polish, Grinnell Brothers Design Ware paper products, catalogs, poster from Beach Products Company

Dave DeWaters
Civil War letter

Jon O. Flegel
Mazda light bulb

Ted Forester
Bottle from Kalamazoo Bottling Works

Donna Frye
Photo; Checker Cab ID; Hershfeld charge card

Kay Gabel
Box of Kopectate tablets

David Gernant
Painting, photo of Harry Gernant; blanket rings

Ray Hand
Civil War letters, Bunson family

Shawn Hinga
Souvenir thimble

Joan Hoffman
Civil War-era amputee cart

Don and Carol Jackson
Photo of Rem Wall and the Green Valley Boys

Greg & Nicole Jennings
Autographed football jersey

Kalamazoo Public Library

Donna Frye
Photo; Checker Cab ID; Hershfeld charge card

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Civil War-era amputee cart

Don and Carol Jackson
Photo of Rem Wall and the Green Valley Boys

Greg & Nicole Jennings
Autographed football jersey

Kalamazoo Public Library

Dolls; Valentines

Shirley Kime
Upjohn shirt, jacket, and baseball trophies

Sandra Scott Kissinger
Police and military memorabilia of Reginald Kissinger

Michael LaCourse
Checker Motors VIN plate

Helen Loen
Plate lifter

Bonnie D. Magnus
Military and veteran memorabilia of Harold Magnus

Sally Mahieu
Bridal fan; advertising brochure

Phyllis Mahoney
Photos and documents for Bestervelt Market; military memorabilia for Neal Bestervelt

Sharon Mallman
Photos of regional scenes by W. Leon Riegler

Wayne Mann
Revolver from Gernant & Lanning Meat Market

Ria Medendorp
Labor union pin

Mr. & Mrs. Wubbo Mejeur
Dutch cap and shawl

Paula Metzner
Frank Henderson letterhead

Barbara E. Miller
Photo of Kalamazoo Laundry parade float

Carol Morgan; Irene Izenbaard
Photos and documents for VanderKlok grocery delivery

Mrs. Richard (Ruth) Morris
Slate writing pencils; school slate; quill box

Pete Ormanovich
Gibson ukulele; photo of Honolulu Guitar Club

Jeff Prak
Photo of Kalamazoo Valley Papermakers Association

Bobbi Rapley
Bye-Lo baby doll

William H. Rapley
Shakespeare Company ID

Edwin J. Rodas
Kalamazoo Jaycees 4th of July poster; butter cartons from Sutherland Paper Company; business letterhead

Edward Rossi
Baseball uniform and bat, Sutherland Paper Company

Curt & Penny Upson Schellenberg
Spectro-Chrome Machine

Betty Kane Serra
Paper-testing meters, Brown Company

William E. Thomas
Photos of Fairmount Sanitarium

Teresa Ventimiglia
Recorded speech and labor union letter of Dr. Homer Stryker

Maureen Vergeson
T-shirt from South Jr. High School

Jim & Karen Visser
Uncle Wiggly toy

John Visser
Pipe-Pal from Bowers Mfg. Company

Robert Wagner
Photo of Sutherland Paper Co. baseball players

Connie Williams
Kalamazoo Stove Company catalog

Mary Williams
Rotary-dial wall phone

Christopher T. Wolfe; Scott E. Townsend
Advertising signs for Kalamazoo Stove Co and Westnedge Hill Motel

Nancy Woods
Wedding dress, invitation, photo, dish

James Yurchak
Telephone switchboard

historicalcollection.org
LED ZEPPELIN
A rockin’ sight and sound experience!
Black Dog, Stairway to Heaven, Kashmir, and more!

THE GILMOR E
2012
FILM SERIES
The Kalamazoo Valley Museum will host a free film series from May 7 – May 11, 2012.
Shows start at noon.
Visit kalamazoomuseum.org for titles and details.

Treasure!
your hunt has just begun...

June 16–August 26
Go on a treasure hunt and solve the mystery of the very special treasure chest. FREE!

SPRING BREAK HANDS-ON HAPPENINGS
Daily, April 2–6, 1–4 pm FREE

Extra, Extra, Read All About It!
A different exhibit each day will be a featured headliner! Create crafts, hear a related story, and see airbrush art on an artifact from each exhibit by local artist Joseph Jarrett Jr.

April 2 High Winds Leave a Mark
Create objects that use wind power.

April 3 Race to the Finish
Discover the technology and art of fast vehicles.

April 4 Ancient Mummy Goes High Tech!
Science and technology help us learn more about our mummy.

April 5 Adding It All Up
Find out how to design using recycled materials.

April 6 Local Guitars Strike a Note
Guitars have a history as well as a future here.

Additional programs: check our website for additional planetarium shows and Challenger Experience offerings.
Friday, March 23 7 pm FREE
Kick-off concert with Ninth Street Bridge.

Saturday, March 24 11 am–6 pm FREE
Many musicians, luthiers, and historians gather for a day of music, workshops, and lectures.
fretboardfestival.com