New Crime Scene Insects
Exhibit Explores Forensic Entomology

CSI: CRIME SCENE INSECTS

PG. 2 New Crime Scene Insects Exhibit Explores Forensic Entomology
From the Director

140 characters and a changing Museum

Like any vital organization, we continue to evaluate ourselves and the way we serve our patrons.

We know that easy access to information is a priority. That’s why we are making a number of changes to serve you better.

We are happy to present this newly-designed Museography. You will note that this sophisticated design more closely reflects the Museum’s personality. New features include an improved calendar and QR codes and web links to lengthier versions of our stories.

Now we need your help as we rename this publication. See the details about how you can participate on the back cover and visit us online for more information.

Watch for a series of compelling television and cinema advertisements and a statewide billboard campaign which will help introduce the Museum to a broader regional audience.

Another positive change will be the unveiling of our new website later this fall. The website will include a new calendar, blogs, videos, and many other useful tools and informational materials. For those who prefer smaller chunks of information, look for Museum updates on Facebook and Twitter.

Thank you for making time to read this magazine. Inside, you will learn that we are hosting several fascinating traveling exhibits including “CSI: Crime Scene Insects,” September 17 through January 1. This interactive display explores forensic entomology – the use of flies, maggots, beetles, and other insects – to reveal critical crime scene clues.

As a bonus, on September 17, the Museum will host a Safe Assured child identification event that will provide parents with a comprehensive child identification kit with video, digital voice, fingerprints, and photos along with a child safety guidebook. Look for details on page 19.

As we change and evolve, I welcome your comments. Please contact me. We look forward to welcoming you to the KVM!
Egg-Laying Witnesses Take the Stand

Crime-solving insects will be spending fall and winter at the Kalamazoo Valley Museum as it hosts a new exhibit, “CSI: Crime Scene Insects.” The exhibit dives into forensic entomology, the use of insects such as flies, maggots and beetles to reveal critical details of a crime scene – a fascinating practice that plays a vital role in solving a variety of crimes. “CSI: Crime Scene Insects” runs September 17, 2011 to January 1, 2012.

Inspired by hit CSI television shows, this interactive exhibit explores criminal investigations through lively and hands-on components of forensic entomology. Visitors can observe real crime scene insects including carrion beetles, dermestid (flesh-eating) beetles, and blowflies and their maggots. They can even investigate re-created crime scenes to collect evidence and solve crimes.

“Much of the world around us can be explored through real science investigations including solving crimes,” said KVM Director Bill McElhone. “CSI TV shows are dramas that are very creative about the ‘science’ used to solve a one-hour scenario, whereas the “CSI: Crime Scene Insects” exhibit offers our visitors, both young and old, a chance to go behind the scenes and learn how in the real world the natural behavior of bugs can be used as evidence in investigations.”

According to Lee Goff, an entomological consultant for the FBI, the CSI television shows and curator of “CSI: Crime Scene Insects,” forensic entomology has been valued as an integral part of criminal scene investigation dating as far back as 13th Century China.

“Flies, beetles, wasps, and other insects can provide important clues that help investigators tie suspects and victims to a crime scene, determine the timing of the crime and the role of drugs or toxins in a crime scene,” said Goff, who is also chairman of the forensic sciences program at Chaminade University of Honolulu.

Read the full story online.
kalamazoomuseum.org

CSI: Crime Scene Insects meets the National Science Education Standards and is acceptable for children eight years and older. CSI: Crime Scene Insects is a traveling exhibit developed and constructed by ExhibitIQ.
Mathematics and Science as Art

FRACtALS aLL aROuNd

You may not be familiar with the term “fractal,” but beautiful shapes called fractals are found everywhere. The abstract designs with repetitious patterns can be computer-generated or naturally occurring. Explore a collection of these amazing images, “Fractals: Mathematics and Science as Art,” at the KVM from September 3, 2011 to January 22, 2012.

KVM Planetarium Coordinator Eric Schreur explained that fractals are more common than most of us realize. “Fractals are patterns that repeat within themselves. You can find them all over in nature,” he said. “They’re all around us.”

For example, the branches on a tree can be considered fractals because of the way they split in two, go upward, and split in two while jutting upward again and again. A coastline, clouds, leaves, rivers, the central nervous system, and snowflakes are also examples of naturally occurring fractals.

The term “fractal” was coined in 1975 by mathematician Benoit Mandelbrot. It comes from the Latin word fractus which means “broken.” A Julia set is another well known type of fractal based on an equation discovered by French mathematician Gaston Julia.

Because they’re so attractive, Schreur sometimes uses fractal images as background art in his planetarium shows.

The exhibit is on loan from the South Carolina State Museum. Its designers say the images are sure to spark imagination and curiosity. Don’t miss it!
Kalamazoo’s catchy name may never have inspired poems and songs if it hadn’t replaced the city’s original moniker of Bronson. Titus Bronson was the initial namesake. In 1829, he and his brother-in-law, Stephen Richardson, purchased the 160 acres of land that is now downtown Kalamazoo at $1.25 per acre as a real estate investment enterprise.

They hoped to profit by laying out a village and dividing it into lots which would sell for considerably more. In a series of real estate deals over the next few years, Bronson and his wife, Sally, became co-owners of the village with Lucius Lyon, Thomas C. Sheldon, Justus Burdick, and several others.

Early development was slow. However, rapid growth was spurred by the town’s location on the Kalamazoo River, its designation as the county seat, and the 1834 opening of the federal land office for western Michigan, which coincided with the “Michigan Fever” land speculation. At some point, though, Titus Bronson and his partners severed ties.

The reasons for that split, which saw Bronson sell his share and move to Iowa in 1836, are somewhat vague. The other proprietors apparently felt that Bronson’s eccentric personality, his loud denunciations of drinking in a frontier settlement—where hard-drinking was common—and of real estate speculators, and his alleged lack of an entrepreneurial spirit hindered the development of a town that bore his name.

Lucius Lyon, a government land surveyor and a large real estate speculator in Michigan, used his political connections to have the village re-named. On March 3, 1836, the Michigan Territorial Council approved the name change, and the village of Bronson became Kalamazoo.

In a postscript to a March 27, 1836 letter that Lyon wrote to Justus Burdick’s brother, Cyren, he says, “I shall attend to having the name of the Bronson post office changed to Kalamazoo.” Lyon, then in Washington where he would become Michigan’s first U. S. Senator, wanted to assure his fellow proprietors that he would see that the local post office reflected the village’s new name.

Today, many residents delight in the unusual but pleasant-sounding name of their city, not knowing its origin. This year, the 175th anniversary of the city’s name, is an ideal time to remind ourselves of how it came to be.
Charles E. Stuart Leads
KALAMAZOO’S OWN

The former U.S. Senator from Michigan, Charles E. Stuart, received a commission as a colonel from Governor Austin Blair to form a volunteer rifle regiment for service in the Union Army on October 3, 1861. Stuart eventually recruited 935 men who were mustered into Federal service on January 17, 1862.

This unit, known as the 13th Michigan Infantry, trained at the National Driving Park on Portage Street, where Frederick Curtenius trained the 6th Michigan Infantry in the summer of 1861. Colonel Stuart named the location Camp Douglas rather than Camp Fremont as it had earlier been known.

The name change reflected significant political differences that were set aside, but not forgotten, as local residents answered the call to fight for the Union. Camp Fremont was named for John C. Fremont, the 1856 Republican candidate for President, while Camp Douglas honored Stephen A. Douglas, the 1860 Democratic Presidential nominee, who died in June 1861.

Stuart would certainly have had reason to choose the new name, for he and Douglas were long-time political allies in the United States Senate. In 1860, he served as the floor manager for Senator Douglas at the Democratic national convention in Charleston, South Carolina. That gathering split Northern and Southern Democrats, who could not agree in their political platform on the issue of slavery in the territories before statehood.

While the Southern Democrats nominated Vice-President John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky as their candidate, Stephen Douglas was the Northern Democrats’ choice. Stuart served as what today would be known as Douglas’s campaign manager in Michigan.

Throughout the summer and fall, Stuart campaigned tirelessly for his friend and ally. He addressed Democratic rallies in Ypsilanti, Saginaw, and Chicago, denouncing both Southern Democrats and Northern Republicans as extremists who threatened the Union.

Stuart helped organize an all-day rally that included a torchlight parade in the evening for county Democrats on August 18 in Bronson Park. The highlight of his efforts came on October 16, 1860, when Senator Douglas made a campaign appearance in Kalamazoo.
At 1:30 p.m. that Wednesday, Douglas arrived by train at the Michigan Central Railroad Station. A large parade accompanied him to Senator Stuart’s house on Stuart Avenue. After the two men consulted, Senator Douglas went to Bronson Park, where he spoke to a crowd of 40,000 supporters, according to an estimate by the Kalamazoo Gazette.

In spite of Stuart’s efforts, most Michigan and Kalamazoo County voters cast their ballots for the Republican candidate, Abraham Lincoln, as did most Northern voters. The election, as both Douglas and Stuart feared, led the Southern states to secede and form the Confederate States of America even before Lincoln was inaugurated.

Political differences did not prevent Stuart from rallying to the Union cause when Fort Sumter fell to the Confederates on April 13, 1861 and President Lincoln called upon the states to provide volunteers to defend the Union. At a large rally in Kalamazoo on April 23, Stuart called on his fellow citizens to answer the President’s call.

Kalamazoo stepped up and began sending troops to Washington at the end of April. Other units, like the 6th Michigan Infantry, organized during the summer. Stuart took the lead in organizing the 13th Michigan Infantry that fall. Because so many Kalamazoo men enlisted in the regiment, including prominent Democrats like the unit’s surgeon, Dr. Foster Pratt, it was familiarly known as “Kalamazoo’s Own.”

Stuart resigned as commanding officer before the regiment left Kalamazoo on February 12, 1862. He was then 52 years old and recognized that he lacked the qualifications for military command. He had, however, organized a unit that would serve with distinction in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, and, in late 1864, with William Tecumseh Sherman’s Army during its march from Atlanta to Savannah. The 13th Michigan was mustered out of Federal service and disbanded in Jackson on July 27, 1865.

Kalamazoo’s Charles E. Stuart had organized a unit that demonstrated how many Americans set aside their personal politics to support the Union during its greatest crisis.
In the decades after the Civil War, Kalamazoo grew rapidly. New industries opened, including the first paper mill. Residents took some pleasure in being the “Biggest Village” in the country. This distinction fit simply because Kalamazoo kept a village form of government despite its growing population. In 1884, voters approved a city charter and elected the first mayor. With the municipal government, the city could expand the services it offered to citizens.

The Museum’s new history gallery, “Kalamazoo Direct to You,” addresses Kalamazoo’s transition from a rural village to an urban center. This not only includes industrial manufacturing replacing agriculture as the primary economic factor, but the development of city services like transportation, police and fire protection, and public lighting. The section of the exhibit called “Developing City” examines those issues.

The centerpiece of the exhibit is a hand-pumped fire engine popularly known as a “Squirrel-Tailed Pumper.” The name comes from the similarity between the hose and the way a squirrel curls its tail when standing upright. The pumper is a reminder of the many services that a growing city needed to provide for its residents.

With many wood structures in the city, fire was a serious threat that could quickly become a major disaster. Although the village purchased equipment for volunteer fire companies and provided space in the 1869 Corporation Hall for these companies, it was not until 1877 that the first paid firemen were hired. Leather water buckets, helmets, and a megaphone used to direct firefighters are among the artifacts in the exhibit.

Similarly, while Kalamazoo had relied on the county sheriff and town marshal to maintain law and order since the 1830s, it wasn’t until 1882 that a paid police force was established. One exhibit case features police equipment including early handcuffs. The hat, belt, and night stick used by Officer Hiram (Harm) Kremer in the 1890s are also on display.

Well-lit streets were also important for the personal safety of local residents. A kerosene street lamp that once stood along Gull Road, pointing the way to Richland, was an early effort to provide public lighting. By 1886 the city began to install electric street lights.

The dirt streets which turned to mud after every rainfall and spring thaw were no longer acceptable in the growing city. By the mid-1880s, wood block pavement was installed on some busy streets, and brick pavement began to appear in 1894. Road scrapers to clear the streets were also purchased by the city that same decade.

Better streets, however, had to contend with other improvements such as putting in sewers. Everyone recognized the health benefits an improved sewage system would bring, not to mention the elimination of unpleasant odors associated with open gutters, cesspools, and the like. Installing the sewer pipes meant that for several years after work began in 1881, Kalamazoo’s streets were crisscrossed with ditches, detours, and red construction warning lamps.

Getting around a growing city also required improvements in transportation. In 1884, the first horse-drawn streetcars began carrying commuters from distant suburbs, like the Stuart neighborhood, to downtown offices. Electric trolleys provided expanded and quicker travel after 1893. A light-rail system, known as an interurban, provided connections to neighboring towns and cities, as well as to the popular resorts at Gull Lake.

Kalamazoo only adopted city government in 1884, but by 1900 it was a modern American city, no longer the rural frontier village that once bore the name of its founder, Titus Bronson. To walk through the new history gallery provides an opportunity to see how the village grew and what factors brought about that change.
George Siler, the downtown beat officer, patrols a local bowling alley in 1900.

Portable polygraph operated by Reginald Kissinger of the Kalamazoo Police Department beginning in 1964.

Nightstick used by Henry H. Boekelbo, deputy sheriff from 1870 and 1883.

The Motorcycle Traffic Division posed in front of the police station at 146 East Water Street, ca. 1940.
Law and Order
KALAMAZOO STYLE

Law and order was maintained in the village of Kalamazoo between 1843 and 1882 by an elected marshal. As the village grew to become a bustling city, citizens felt the need for a police force. In 1882, Sheriff Stephen Wattles and six officers were hired. Today, the Kalamazoo Public Safety Department combines both police and fire protection. Take a look at some of the historic images and police equipment that the Museum preserves in its permanent collection.
One of the casualties of the improper or illegal removal of archaeological materials from historic sites is the materials’ loss of provenance (or history). Unfortunately, that is precisely what happened with the Museum’s mummy. Though the mummy came to the U.S. legally, she was collected from her original burial place long before there were international laws about removing cultural treasures from historic sites. By removing her without recording where and how she was buried, significant facts of her life have been lost. It has only been in the last 25 years that we’ve been able, through scientific and archaeological investigation, to piece together who she might be.

The Mummy was given to the Museum by local businessman Donald O. Boudeman in 1928. In his own words, he stated, “In 1895 this mummy was part of an exhibit sent from Cairo … Being financially bankrupt, the Egyptian exhibitors were compelled to sell their exhibit in order to raise money to get back to their native land.” That year, the mummy was sold to a collector, Nathan Joseph of California. Boudeman purchased the mummy from Mr. Joseph in 1910 and brought her back to Kalamazoo.

So, who is she? Several Egyptologists worked with the Museum in the 1990s to try to figure out the mystery of the mummy. The first thing they looked for was her name on the coffin. Unfortunately, it had been scratched off, so we will never know.

Next, we wanted to determine her age. By using radiocarbon dating techniques, the amount of remaining carbon-14 can be measured in “dead” organic material. We provided samples of her linen wrapping (linen being an organic material made from the flax plant) to a laboratory. Because carbon-14 declines at a fixed rate after the organic material dies, measuring the amount remaining provides an estimated age of the material. Analysis of the linen revealed that the mummy is 2020 to 2360 years old.

Her mummification technique is also a clue to her age. Because mummification techniques changed over time and by location, her particular form of mummification provides a number of clues to her identity and place of origin. But how do we determine her mummification style? By using medical scanning and x-ray techniques to see through her wrappings. In 1988, we took her to Bronson Methodist Hospital, where she was scanned and x-rayed by radiologist Dr. Robert Fosmoe. He found a number of clues that the Egyptologists used to help with her identification.

The x-rays and scans confirmed that the mummy was a woman—by the shape of her pelvis. Her teeth were abscessed and she had degeneration of the spine and knees, all indicating that she was probably at least 45 years old to have developed all those conditions by the time she died.

The scans also revealed that her internal organs were removed, mummified, and placed back in her abdominal cavity, and she was mummified with her hands across her chest (rather than at her sides, which was an earlier mummification practice). The x-rays uncovered the presence of scarab amulets wrapped at her shoulders and between her thighs.

Based on Dr. Fosmoe’s mummification findings and the design elements on the coffin, educator and Egyptologist, Frank J. Yurco (1944-2004) summarized it best: “The style of the coffin very clearly points to the late Saite Period-Early Ptolemaic Era, that is, 350-300 B.C. … Mummies of this period often have amulets of glazed material wrapped inside the linen bandages… the internal organs removed during embalming were packed back into the body…At this late date, almost everyone was being mumified in Egypt so, it is not likely that she is royalty. Most likely, she was middle to upper class, as a good wooden coffin entailed some expense.” Mr. Yurco further confirmed the theory of another Egyptologist, Jonathan Elias, that the mummy was from a place known as Akhmim.

He said, “The style of coffin and decoration was developed in that area … the deep red paint seen on the base of the coffin, and elsewhere on the lid is also typical of Akhmim coffins.”

While we will probably never know precisely who she is, modern medical investigation, along with comparison to identified mummies and coffins at other institutions helped us to uncover a few of the mysteries of Kalamazoo’s mummy.
It was love at first sight – well, actually, it was a long-held desire from childhood. Mark Sahlgren dreamed of owning a Gibson J-200 flat-top guitar from the time he saw pictures of it used by Ray Whitely in cowboy movies of the late ‘30s through the ’50s. This is the model guitar from Mark’s collection now on exhibit in “Kalamazoo Direct to You.”

He never intended to collect guitars, but he didn’t know he’d end up in Kalamazoo working for the Gibson Guitar Company. During his high school and college years, Mark played guitar, performing gigs around the South and Midwest. He came to Kalamazoo for graduate school in 1963. Musicians tend to find one another, and some of the musicians Mark befriended encouraged him to apply for a job at the Gibson Guitar Company. So, one day in 1965, Mark walked through the doors on Parsons Street and asked for work. “They asked me if I could tune a guitar,” Mark recalls, “and I said yes!” After proving he could, “…they asked me if I could start the next day.” So began Mark Sahlgren’s association with the Gibson Guitar Company.

Within two months of his employment as a finisher doing final adjustments to every instrument made there, Mark approached Julius Belson, then the company’s vice president, about purchasing a guitar. Mr. Belson led Mark into the stock room where 15 newly-made J-200 guitars beckoned. Mark just had to have one. What a road – from childhood adoration of the guitar and those who played it to working in the factory where they were made and finally owning one of his own!

“Just to be able to touch these guitars is a sensual experience,” Mark admits. “To be able to see musicians like Les Paul, BB King and others coming and going, sometimes hanging around to play their instruments with the men and women who worked there – that was really special.” In those days, Sahlgren’s hair was long, and the British rockers who came to buy guitars would single him out to sit and play – and the company encouraged this.

Times change, businesses progress, and the “new” Gibson factory in Tennessee (the old Kalamazoo building is now home to Heritage Guitars) still turns out beautiful instruments, but it doesn’t have that same feel that the old company had. “It’s a personal thing. And to be here in the Museum, only two blocks or so away from the place where Orville Gibson himself began this business…” Mark trails off in a revered homage to Gibson. Come see and hear Mark Sahlgren’s J-200 and feel the history, the living experience that is music made in Kalamazoo!
Museum collections are full of surprises. The curators are always investigating to determine the true identity of objects in the collection. Most of the time we get it right, and occasionally we don’t. Here are a few mysteries from the Museum’s bottle collection that have made us scratch our heads.

1. In the first issue of *Museography* (2001, Vol. 1, Issue 1) this “What is It?” was identified as a bottle for darning socks. In the last year, we discovered it is something else.

2. The Museum received a large collection of bottles in 1938 which included this unidentified glass ball. We think we have this one figured out. What do you think it was used for?

3. A true darning egg

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The blue bottle is a minor variation of a so-called Sydorov bottle or Sydorov-Sydney bottle. Unlike an ordinary glass bottle, the Sydorov bottle has a rounded or oval body, a flared neck, and a narrow mouth. It was popular in the early 20th century and was used for storing wines, spirits, and other beverages. The bottle’s unique shape and form were designed to protect the contents from light and air, which could spoil the liquid inside. Sydorov bottles were often decorated with engravings or a combination of black and white inlay techniques. They were manufactured in Russia and exported throughout Europe. The Museum’s collection includes a variety of Sydorov bottles, each with its own unique design and history. To better understand the significance of these bottles, we’ve included a few slides below. These slides provide an overview of the history and significance of Sydorov bottles, as well as images of our collection. Enjoy exploring this fascinating aspect of museum exhibitions!
FESTIVAL OF ARTS
November 12, 12-4 pm
Explore how science can be used to create art. Visit our new traveling exhibit, “Fractals: Mathematics and Science as Art.” Create art of your own and see local artists at work.

CSI: CRIME SCENE INSECTS
September 17, 2011–January 1, 2012
This exhibit dives into forensic entomology, the use of insects such as flies, maggots, and beetles to reveal critical details of a crime scene—a fascinating practice that plays a vital role in solving a variety of crimes.

FRACTALS: MATHEMATICS & SCIENCE AS ART
Mathematical 2-dimensional objects produced by a computer and also found in nature.
Provided by South Carolina State Museum

HOLIDAY HANDS-ON
Daily, December 26-30, 1–4 pm
Who Did It?
Be a sleuth and uncover evidence each day; attend all five days to solve the crime!

Monday The Big Cover-Up
Create disguises of all kinds.
Tuesday A Clean Get-Away
Design items of transportation.
Wednesday Sound the Alarm
Make noise makers galore.
Thursday Deciphering Codes
Solve a variety of codes.
Friday The Secret Weapon
Discover unique items of protection.

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

DISEASE DETECTIVE
Step into the role of infectious disease fighting detectives. This hands-on exhibition puts the spotlight on the ways in which infectious diseases are transmitted and diagnosed.
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.

NEW YEAR'S FEST
December 31, 12-4 pm
Come see an early ball-drop for kids; crafts and activities, too!

WEATHER OR NOT?
January 21, 12-4 pm
Celebrate our Seasons of Southwest Michigan exhibit by creating weather and seasonal crafts.

SHOWS CHANGE JANUARY 7
Family Show Sky Legends of the Three Fires
Weekdays 11 am, Saturday 1 pm, Sunday 2 pm
Stargazing Show Orion Nights
Tuesday, Thursday 3 pm, Saturday 2 pm
Feature Show Invaders of Mars
Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday 3 pm

PLANETARIUM
Family Show BIG
September 17–November 23
Weekdays 11 am, Saturday 1 pm, Sunday 2 pm

Just how big is space? Sir Richard Attenborough describes the sights seen through the port of a spacecraft as we voyage past planets, spinning galaxies, and forming and dying stars on our way outward to the edges of space.

Family Show Season of Light
November 25–January 5
Weekdays 11 am, Saturday 1 pm, Sunday 2 pm

The longest nights of the year are illuminated with fires, candles, and holiday lights. What are the origins of our holiday symbols, and are there connections to the evening sky?

Stargazing Show Starry Messenger
September 17–December 31
Tuesday, Thursday 3 pm, Saturday 2 pm

In 1610 Galileo Galilei published a booklet called The Starry Messenger in which he described the wonders he first saw in the heavens with his telescope. Go back in time to see the Moon, Jupiter, and the autumn sky as Galileo saw them.

Feature Show Mayan Prophesies
Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday 3 pm

Doomsayers predict the world will come to an end on December 21, 2012 as the Mayan Long Count Calendar comes to its end. Find out how the Mayan calendar works and gather information on the astronomical events associated with these predictions.

Chemistry Day
October 15, 12-4 pm
Yearly favorites, in addition to new experiments, will highlight the connection between chemistry and health.

Safe Halloween: Don’t Bug Me!
October 29, 11-3 pm
Celebrate our new CSI exhibit, and the creatures that solve crimes, by creating all kinds of bugs!
CHALLENGER LEARNING CENTER

The CLC is a space-flight simulation experience, now for all ages! Come find out what school kids already know—this is way cool! Go to our website for details on public program dates and times, and to make reservations for groups.

The Challenger Experience
$3.00 per person
This is an opportunity for young children and grown-ups to get an introduction to the spacecraft simulator. Visitors will lift off from Earth, dock with a space station, and return to Earth— all in 20 minutes! No age restrictions, but children under the age of 12 must be accompanied by a parent or guardian.

Mini-Missions
$3.00 per person
This 45-minute session in the spacecraft simulator will fly you to Mars, giving you an opportunity to try different roles. For ages 8 and up. Each child ages 8 to 11 must be accompanied by a partner age 12 or older.

Full Missions
$25 per person
This program is designed to build teamwork and leadership skills. It includes one hour of pre-flight activities and orientation and a two-hour mission. This program is great for adults or students in grades 5 and up.

FREE Children's Landscape Hours
Monday–Friday 9 am–3 pm
Saturday 9 am–5 pm, Sunday 1 pm–5 pm

Programming and hours of operation may differ during holiday breaks.

MARY JANE STRYKER THEATER

Visit our website, find us on Facebook, or sign up for e-newsletters to get the latest information on performers, films, lectures, and other events in the Stryker Theater. Ticketing for events ranges from FREE to $5.00 per person.

FRIDAY NIGHT HIGHLIGHTS
Beginning October 7, the Museum is open until 9 pm on Fridays. A variety of movies, concerts, Art Hops, and other events paired with U-2 and Pink Floyd laser light shows in the planetarium are featured each week. Fees vary. The Museum will close at 5:00 pm on December 23.

Live performances, $5, 7 pm
October 7 & 21, November 18, December 9 & 16, January 13 & 20
Bands will be listed online.
Special Celtic Jam on October 14 & January 27 is FREE.

Art Hop, FREE, 5 pm
November 4, Artist will be listed online December 2, Kalamazoo Mandolin & Guitar Orchestra January 6, Jamie Bloom

Films, $3, 7 pm
October 28 “Grease” (rated PG) – Dress in your favorite ‘50s costume to enter a drawing for a free theater or planetarium ticket.

November 11 “True Grit” (rated G) Military veterans and active-duty service members will be admitted FREE.

November 25 “Polar Express” (rated G) Be sure to come early to see the special model train display.

December 30 “Arctic Tale” (rated G)

First Sunday Jam with KFO
October 2, November 6, December 4 at 1:30 pm
Bring your instrument and jam with K’zoo Folklife and other local bands. FREE

SUNDAY HISTORY SERIES
KVM’s curator and guest speakers focus on local history:
“The Sins of Kalamazoo—Were Scarlet and Crimson.” October 9, 1:30 pm
“Dr. Charles Van Riper, aka Cully Gage.” October 23, 1:30 pm
“The Big Village.” November 13, 1:30 pm
“Where the Streets Got Their Names.” December 11, 1:30 pm
“The Making of the Paper City.” January 8, 1:30 pm
“Kalamazoo’s Own: The 13th Michigan Volunteer Infantry.” January 22, 1:30 pm

OTHER EVENTS
Times and fees vary
November 5, Family program, TBA $3/person
January 16, 2 pm “In Remembrance of Martin.” FREE documentary
One of our more unusual donations came to us last April. The artifact is a Spectro-Chrome Cabinet which was alleged to heal ailments with light therapy. The theory had been promoted by an Indian physician, Dr. Dinshah P. Ghadiali, who came to the United States in 1911.

The Spectro-Chrome Cabinet is a device that used a bright light bulb inside a box equipped with five filters that could be mixed and matched to produce twelve different colors. When the bare skin of the human body was exposed to the proper color, the patient would be healed, some believed, or doctors claimed.

The particular model that the Museum received was for home use and sold for $75 to $150 in the late 1920s and the 1930s. The Church of Christ in Spirit, which donated the device, purchased the Spectro-Chrome in the 1920s and used it in healing services through the 1990s.

The Church was a Spiritualist denomination. Spiritualism, which was a popular American religious belief in the 19th and early 20th century, had a strong following in southwest Michigan. Spiritualists believe it is possible to communicate with the souls of the deceased.

Fraser’s Grove near Vicksburg hosted Spiritualist camp meetings, which the Kalamazoo Gazette called “Spook Socials,” from the 1880s through the 1920s. Nearly 3000 attendees gathered for several weeks of meetings and lectures, including classes in “Practical Medicine.” The Spectro-Chrome was seen as a method of such medical care.

The Church of Christ in Spirit moved from Kalamazoo to Schoolcraft in the 1960s. Declining membership led to the closing of the church in 2010. As for Dr. Ghadiali and his legacy, the Food and Drug Administration charged him with selling quack medical devices in the 1940s and prohibited the sale of the device. Agents of the Administration attempted to seize all Spectro-Chrome Cabinets, and the local church hid its device in order to prevent confiscation. Nevertheless, the Dinshah Health Society remains active promoting light therapy as an alternative medical treatment.
Remember Me: CIVIL WAR Portraits
February 4 – June 17, 2012

HOLIDAY HANDS-ON HAPPENINGS
Daily, December 26-30, 1–4 pm

Who Done It?
Be a sleuth and uncover evidence each day this week; attend all five days to solve the crime!

Monday The Big Cover-Up
Create disguises of all kinds.

Tuesday A Clean Get-Away
Design items of transportation.

Wednesday Sound the Alarm
Make noise makers galore.

Thursday Deciphering Codes
Solve a variety of codes.

Friday The Secret Weapon
Discover unique items of protection.

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

Michigan Blood
MI blood saves lives.

Michigan Blood Drive Location
Sunday, September 11, 2011
1 pm–5 pm

Michigan Blood is an independent, nonprofit, community service organization that puts Michigan hospitals first. Walk-in or schedule an appointment at www.miblood.com

Safe Assured
The Complete Identification Solution

September 17 11 am–3 pm

Presented by Charter

Available to the first 75 children to visit the SafeAssured booth on September 17, 2011
Help rename Museography

CHALLENGE

We’ve got a new look, and now we are looking for a new name, and we need your help!

Visit us online at

/kalamazoovalleymuseum
kalamazoomuseum.org
Or call us at 269.373.7990

Rank the names listed there or suggest one of your own. Hurry, we need your input by September 30.

Additional information and paper surveys are available during regular Kalamazoo Valley Museum business hours.

The winning name will be announced in the January publication.