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ON THE COVER: Looking back as the Museum celebrates its 125th anniversary this year, this 1981 photo shows the popular globe and entrance to the mummy exhibit in the Museum’s former location on the second floor of the Kalamazoo Public Library. See more photographs of the Museum through history beginning on page 14 of this issue.

Look for the * symbol and the icon at right throughout this magazine—they indicate objects you can view in the special Museography display case, located next to the reception desk on the main floor of the Museum, or in other exhibit areas throughout the KVM.

See it at the KVM!

www.kalamazoomuseum.org
Some 150 years ago, a 40-some politician from Illinois came to Kalamazoo by train to speak in support of the new Republican Party and its first presidential candidate.

His name was Abraham Lincoln and he was one of several speakers booked for a massive rally that would welcome an estimated 10,000 fervent Republicans to Kalamazoo in the name of “free speech, free press, free soil, free men, and Fremont.”

Two years earlier, anti-slavery forces had created the new party in another mass rally under the oaks in Jackson, Mich. In June of 1856, the new Republican Party nominated its first presidential candidate, explorer/adventurer John C. Fremont. Lincoln polled 110 votes for the vice-presidential nomination at that convention in Philadelphia before withdrawing. That was one of the reasons Lincoln bought a train ticket bound for Kalamazoo.

This Aug. 27, the Kalamazoo Valley Museum, the city of Kalamazoo, and the Arts Council of Greater Kalamazoo will mark the 150th anniversary of Lincoln’s visit with a band concert, a re-enactment of his speech, and a re-dedication of the state historic marker. This year’s event is being made possible with the support of State Sen. Tom George (R–Texas Township) and a Lincoln historian.

Fred and Bonnie Priebe of Belleville, Mich., will portray Lincoln and his wife, Mary, during the sesquicentennial events.

The day’s events begin at 2 p.m. with a parade from the museum’s front plaza to the Rotary Stage in Bronson Park.

The Dodworth Saxhorn Band of Ann Arbor will provide the musical accompaniment with tunes from the 1850s played on period instruments and in period costume. The “saxhorn” is a brass wind instrument that resembles a bugle with valves. It is played over the shoulder, with sound coming out the back.

At 2:30, Sen. George will welcome “Mr. Lincoln” to Kalamazoo and set the stage for the speech. On that day 150 years ago, Lincoln, in his only visit to Michigan, discussed the Kansas-Nebraska Act, the extension of slavery into the territories that would lead to the Civil War, and his views on the presidential candidates of the day.

Following the recitation of Lincoln’s speech by Priebe, the Dodworth Saxhorn Band will offer a concert of the greatest hits of 1850s. A brief re-dedication of the Michigan Historical Marker in Bronson Park and further music will conclude the celebration at 5:30.

The 150th commemoration is the third to mark Lincoln’s visit. In 1996, the newly opened Kalamazoo Valley Museum hosted a re-enactment of the speech, complete with a Lincoln impersonator and a squad of Yankee Civil War soldiers on a rainy Saturday afternoon.

Forty years earlier, in 1956, the Kalamazoo County Historical Society and the Civil War Round Table of Michigan held a re-enactment in Bronson Park attended by 500 people.

Lincoln would have looked very much like this on his visit to Kalamazoo in 1856. This photo was taken in 1860. Above: Lincoln’s speech in Kalamazoo was printed in an 1856 edition of the Detroit Daily Advertiser. It was lost to history until it was found by Lincoln researchers in 1930. The speech was published in 1941.
City Commissioner Henry Upjohn welcomed the audience that was serenaded by the Kalamazoo Central High School Band. Lincoln impersonator Emerson Smith delivered “Lincoln’s Kalamazoo Address Against Extending Slavery.”

Congressman George Dondero of Royal Oak followed with remarks on the significance of Lincoln’s words. Later that evening, Lincoln scholar Louis Warren placed Lincoln’s remarks into the context of his life and times.

The day that the 47-year-old Lincoln came to town—Aug. 27, 1856—was remembered as a warm day that dawned clear and sunny, in the words of a reporter from the Detroit Daily Advertiser.

The Republican rally had been advertised for a month throughout the state. Political feelings were running high. The issue of slavery’s expansion into new territories had already begun to split the nation. Guerilla war broke out in Kansas with deadly violence on both sides. By 8 a.m. crowds had already begun to assemble in the heart of the community.

Kalamazoo residents David Walbridge and Hezekiah Wells were prominent in the new party. Because of their invitation and the fact that the Democrats were advertising their own mass rally in Kalamazoo for nominee James Buchanan, Lincoln agreed to come to Michigan.

The Republican rally was a large event. Roughly 4,500 people lived in the village of Kalamazoo. Even the partisan Democratic newspapers estimated an influx of 5,000 visitors for the day.

Excursion trains brought 600 people from Detroit and 500 from Niles. Processions of wagons “three and a half miles long” were reported in the Jackson American Citizen. The rally began with a grand parade to the park, which consisted of floats, glee clubs, and 10 bands, according to the Niles Enquirer.

Visitors were well-watered and well-fed. Newspapers reported the saloons had been packed since early morning. By noon, on the courthouse lawn across Academy Street from the park sat an immense buffet table “100 feet in length with cross-tables” filled with free food. The Detroit Daily Advertiser estimated that 400 hams and two tons of bread were consumed that afternoon and evening.

Multiple speaker platforms were set up at the corners of the park because of the size of the turnout and the number of orators. Lincoln is remembered to have spoken from the stand at the southeast corner of the park, not from the Indian mound as did later visiting orators. Only the Battle Creek Journal had mentioned his appearance, referring to him as “H. Lincoln of Illinois.”

We know what Lincoln had to say because his remarks were taken down by a reporter in shorthand and published in the Detroit Daily Advertiser on Aug. 29, 1856. His comments prefigured themes that were developed in his “House Divided” speech he gave two years later.

Still, his comments were not universally well received. Members of the Michigan audience were more abolitionist than Lincoln. The pro-Democrat Kalamazoo Gazette reported that Lincoln “was far too conservative and Union-loving in his sentiments to suit his audience.”

Unlike Detroit abolitionist Zachariah Chandler who vowed to make Kansas a “desert” if it entered the Union as a slave state, Lincoln’s conciliatory tone brought out some boos from the audience.

It was clear from this response that attitudes, North and South, were already hardening. Little did the politician from Illinois or his audience realize how soon they would be locked in a war to preserve the Union.
Both film and written biographies chronicle anecdotes of lifetime vocations being forged by childhood play and exploration.

That’s what “Science in Toyland,” the Kalamazoo Valley Museum’s next nationally touring exhibition, is all about. During its run from June 17 through Sept. 4, “Science in Toyland,” by means of seven interactive stations, will show how toys and play can introduce children to science. There is no admission charge to this exhibit or to the museum in downtown Kalamazoo.

Created by the California Science Center in Los Angeles, the 3,000-square-foot exhibition uses toys, fun and games to demonstrate scientific principles that come alive in safe experiments and require some creative problem-solving. The objective is to foster a positive attitude about the sciences.

Rome might not have been built in a day, but in “Science in Toyland” youngsters can give it a shot. At two of the demonstration stations, they can learn about construction techniques, including one that tests their ability to choose the building methods and materials to successfully bridge an eight-foot “valley.” While at play, they are learning about how to conceive the sturdiest of support trusses and how cranes work.

Tops teach about inertia, angular momentum, and the concept of “center of gravity.” One of the challenges is to choose the right top and the right configuration to produce the longest spins.

The advanced technology of a mock roller coaster demonstrates the effect on speeds of moving vehicles when the track is positioned at a variety of inclines and angles.

What better place than the nation’s No. 1 auto-making state to learn about the mechanics of motion and the effects that several scientific principles have on the efficiency of a speeding vehicle.

Youthful visitors can apply their thinking caps and manual dexterity at a station full of dominos, teeter-totters, swings, stairs and blocks. The experiment involves using these props to create the most interesting chain reaction.

With Michigan being known as “The Water Wonderland,” sailing is one of the state’s most popular recreational activities. In a station titled “Catch the Wind,” visitors will learn how the principle stated and proven by 18th-century Swiss scientist Daniel Bernoulli comes into play in being able to move a sailboat across the water no matter what the wind direction is.

The Bernoulli Principle states that, as the velocity of a fluid—be it air or water—increases, its pressure decreases. It is the secret of heavier-than-air flight. At “Catch the Wind,”

Discover how toys, fun & games make scientific principles come alive!
youngsters will be able to position a boat’s sails at different angles and watch how the wind causes the craft to move. This is at the heart of a number of everyday phenomena. Bernoulli’s principle is why a shower curtain gets “sucked inwards” when the water is first turned on. In a perfume bottle, squeezing the bulb over the fluid creates a low-pressure area because of the higher speed of the air, which subsequently draws the fluid up.

“Science in Toyland” can show students of all grade levels the practical applications of the basics of science, thus connecting them not only to fun and adventure but also to what is being achieved in the working world.

“This exhibit helps parents appeal to children’s innate sense of curiosity and shows that science and fun go together,” said Jean Stevens, the Museum’s curator of design. “There is no greater gift a parent can give children than to encourage them to explore the world and think for themselves. “Children at play and scientists at work use their imaginations,” she said. “The child pretends and the scientist asks ‘what if?’”

“This exhibit,” Stevens said, “shows that if children are given the opportunity to be their natural, inquisitive, curious, and creative selves, then science doesn’t come across as boring and drab. It becomes something they want to do more of because it’s fun, engaging and accessible.”

“Science in Toyland” encourages children to make science-related toys from common household items. It uses a balloon to highlight the principles involved in static electricity, rocket flight, transportation, sound production, and sound enhancement. A balloon is the perfect prop for demonstrating Newton’s Third Law of Motion—for every action or push in one direction, there is an equal reaction in the opposite direction.

Visitors will be introduced to “thaumatropes.” The thaumatrope, a word with Greek origins meaning “wonder” and “turn,” is a disk with images on both sides and mounted so it can spin. While the thaumatrope is spinning, images merge so that, for example, the bird pictured on one side appears to be in the cage depicted on the reverse side. Developed in 1825, the toy illustrates the persistence of vision, a phenomenon that makes movies and television possible.

One floor down from “Science in Toyland” is the museum’s gallery that is dedicated to this discipline. Also 3,000 square feet, “Science in Motion,” with its plethora of hands-on activities, promotes discovery, exploring and experimenting. Connecting science and daily life reinforces the concept that “science is everywhere.”

It invites experiencing—seeing, touching, hearing, experimenting—in three main subjects: technology, energy and the human body.

The science gallery explores a variety of motion—electrons moving along a wire, the splitting of a human cell, and the travel of light rays. Components of the human-body section promote hands-on investigations that develop a better understanding and deeper appreciation of how and why people can move, breath, heal themselves, keep warm and consume energy.

In the energy area, “Whose Light Is It Anyway?” probes the science behind colors and what happens when they are mixed. Also examined is energy production, consumption, transfer and conservation. Visitors use their muscle power to gain understanding about physical energy as it translates to electrical energy, current and voltage.

The technology section deals with how science permeates daily life. A race track offers an engineering opportunity for children and adults who can experiment with a number of scientific principles to improve the performance of the car they build.
What do a taxi cab, a stove, a folding canoe, and a harp guitar have in common?
All were made in Kalamazoo and are featured in a new exhibit at the Kalamazoo Valley Museum.

“Kalamazoo Direct to You” highlights Kalamazoo’s legacy as a diverse and innovative manufacturing and cultural community that has often lent its ingenuity to the design of products that have been marketed globally.

The exhibit also explores the word “Kalamazoo,” which has been used in many products and in popular culture for its vast rhyming potential, to which the many song lyrics and poems included in the second-floor exhibit attest.
Since the opening of the new exhibit, “Kalamazoo Direct to You,” in late 2005, museum visitors have been awed by images of the amazing Nicholas Brothers.

The acrobatic dancing duo are featured performing “I’ve Got a Gal in Kalamazoo” in Orchestra Wives, the 1942 film that is part of the exhibit.

Museum visitors have been anxious to learn the answer to the question, “Who were the Nicholas Brothers?” Fayard (1914–2006; right in photo) and Harold (1921–2000; left in photo) Nicholas were born in Philadelphia, sons of musician parents who performed in the house band at the Standard Theater.

Fayard, intrigued by the vaudevillians he saw every night, began to mimic them. He was in turn mimicked by younger brother Harold, and the two were soon dancing together in theaters around Philadelphia.

From the start, audiences were spellbound by the duo’s uncanny agility and original routines. By 1932, their increasingly acrobatic performances made them a hit at the Cotton Club in Harlem, where they performed with such orchestra leaders as Cab Calloway and Duke Ellington during the height of the Big Band Era. Harold was then just 11 years old.

Their Broadway debut came in 1936 in Vincente Minnelli’s Ziegfeld Follies, as they shared the stage with the likes of Bob Hope and Josephine Baker. They toured Europe in the late 1930s, and their routines soon began to reveal the influence of classical European ballet.

With astounding dancing, choreography, and comedy skills, they were soon a hit in Hollywood as well. Memorable screen moments include The Big Broadcast (1936) with Gracie Allen and George Burns, Orchestra Wives with the Glenn Miller Orchestra, and The Pirate (1948) with Gene Kelly.

The brothers’ personal-favorite screen appearance was in the 1942 film Stormy Weather, which featured an all-black cast. You can see the genius of the Nicholas Brothers at work on the stairs in Stormy Weather, when it’s screened in the Mary Jane Stryker Theater on Thursday, July 20, at the Museum.

It is worth noting that when the Nicholas Brothers appeared in films that featured mostly white actors, as was the case with Orchestra Wives, their scenes were often deleted from the prints when the movie was booked in the South. Thus, southern audiences were deprived of some of the most spectacular scenes from Hollywood’s golden era.

After long, distinguished careers on Broadway, in film and on television, and as teachers of dance, Fayard and Harold were honored for their lifetime achievements at the Academy Awards in 1981.

In addition, they received the American Black Lifetime Achievement Award, Kennedy Center honors, and induction into the National Museum of Dance & Hall of Fame in 2003.

On your next visit to the Museum, take a minute to visit “Kalamazoo Direct to You” and glory in the grace, dexterity, and choreographic genius of this awe-inspiring pair as they sing about that “freckle-faced kid” in Kalamazoo.

Top: Stoves, catalogs, and a 1930s promotional filmstrip tell the story of the Kalamazoo Stove Co. Its famous marketing slogan “A Kalamazoo Direct to You” inspired the name of the exhibit.

Above: Stryker medical products, cigars, wagons and carriages are all part of Kalamazoo’s manufacturing history.
A delightful collection of art-deco Christmas cards, made by Hollywood studios for their biggest stars of the 1930s, found its way into the Kalamazoo Valley Museum’s collection in 1952.

They sat neatly in a box all these years waiting for their day in the spotlight. They, and 10 other collections, are making their debut in the exhibit “Show & Tell,” which runs through Oct. 15 in the Museum’s first-floor gallery.

The Christmas cards were collected by J. Stanley Brothers of Kalamazoo.

Brothers was born in 1896 in Kansas City, Mo., and came to Kalamazoo immediately after serving in World War I.

A trained violinist, he played in small orchestras at theaters throughout Kalamazoo. His musical talents surpassed just playing the violin. He composed his first song at the age of 12 and was the composer and lyricist of dozens of popular tunes.

In 1939, Brothers wrote a song titled “Kalamazoo” for the New York World’s Fair. The chorus celebrated the city’s ability to remain debt-free during the Depression:

KALAMAZOO, the country’s eyes are on you
So you’re a hero now,
The Hall of Fame should add your name
For showing others how!
KALAMAZOO, you seem to always come through,
That, others do not do.
You are DEBT FREE… GEE! KALAMAZOO
WE’RE PROUD OF YOU.
That same year he also composed an advertising jingle for WKZO radio called “Five-Ninety on Your Dial” that the station broadcast for years.

Brothers was such an artistic force in the community that the Kalamazoo News Advertiser, on June 15, 1939, sang his praises, extolling him to be “twice rated among the 10 best music sellers and a renowned author of poetry, short stories and a recognized expert in antique glassware.”

His ability to write lyrics seemed to also translate well into writing verse for greeting cards. He wrote dozens of little verses, both romantic and whimsical, for greeting-card companies during the 1920s and ’30s.

Most ev’ry one’s a Hobby,  
So I’ve a Hobby too,  
I’m sure that mine is most unique—  
My Hobby’s LIKING YOU!

The Christmas cards that Brothers collected do not contain verses that he wrote. So why did he collect them? Perhaps his interest in writing greeting-card verse inspired him to collect these unique and colorful cards from Hollywood stars.

Whatever the reason, they add a little spice to the Museum’s collection of more than 800 greeting cards. They and J. Stanley Brothers are well-deserving of a renewed place in the spotlight.
In Renaissance Europe, the well-dressed woman carried a fan for every occasion and, according to Madame de Staël, she’d better know its “language” so as not to embarrass herself.

The language of the fan revealed her grace, her elegance, and her social status.

Each stroke, tap or wave of the fan could transmit a love message to a suitor or paramour across the room.

Of “all the paraphernalia of the loveliest and best-dressed woman in the world, there is no ornament with which she can produce so great an effect,” stated French art critic Charles Blanc in 1877.

The fan as a medium of romantic communication evolved from exclusive use by the upper class during the

“A woman [who] manages her fan in a bourgeoisie way… may at any moment become a laughing stock… but it imparts such gracefulness to those who know how to use it.”

—Madame de Staël, French writer, ca. 1780

Fans from the Museum’s collection. The one above is made from sandalwood and feathers. Those on the facing page are made from silk and lace, ca. 1870, (above) and cotton print on wooden sticks (below).
The tilt of a woman’s head, with a wry smile perhaps, and a flash of her coquettish eyes would definitely get a man’s attention from across the table or room. When the pair’s eyes met, she would then send a message using the “language of the fan.”

**THE MESSAGE**

I desire your acquaintance.

When may I see you?

Wait for me.

Kiss me.

We are watched.

I love you.

Do you love me?

I love another.

I hate you!

I am sorry.

You are cruel.

I am engaged.

I am married.

We will be friends.

**THE METHOD**

*Carry fan in left hand in front of face*

*Touch closed fan to the right eye*

*Open fan wide*

*Hold handle to lips*

*Twirl fan in left hand*

*Draw fan across cheek*

*Present the fan closed*

*Twirl fan in right hand*

*Draw fan through the hand*

*Draw fan across the eyes*

*Open and shut fan several times*

*Fan very quickly*

*Fan slowly*

*Drop the fan*

Renaissance to it becoming an indispensable fashion accessory for the emergent middle classes in Europe and America during the mid-19th century. Its common availability to all led to an extraordinary snobbery about the fan.

Then, after World War I, women's values and life styles changed radically and beautiful fans no longer held their popularity as a part of female fashion.

By then, fans were only carried to keep cool and, with the advent of air conditioning, they were relegated to the realm of souvenirs and advertising media.
Working in downtown Kalamazoo, I see changes every day and often find myself wondering what once stood where a new building is going up or an old one is coming down.

The Kalamazoo Valley Museum and much of Kalamazoo Valley Community College’s Arcadia Commons Campus sits in a location that had its own unique transition. But it wasn’t until a set of photographs was donated by Sandra Feuerstein in August 2005 that I really took at a look at what once stood on our spot.

The pictures show the Home Furnishing Co., a retail establishment once situated on the northwest corner of North Burdick and Water streets, right behind the Radisson Plaza Suites & Hotel. It operated there from 1907 to 1976.

The photos are not remarkable by any means, but when compared to other photos showing the same site, one can see a transition covering 135 years.

With a little digging I found that, as early as 1844, a blacksmith shop sat on the corner. By 1860 a small building on the space was home to Rice & Allen, dealers in paints, oils, glass, picture frames, etc.

Then in 1867, just two years after the close of the Civil War, Oscar M. Allen of Rice & Allen purchased the property. He hired a local contractor to dig a cellar and erect a three-story building. It was completed in 1870 for a total cost of $41,000.
Allen operated a general store there until 1873 and then began a new business venture on the site, the Globe Casket Co. The very-successful casket company moved to bigger headquarters in 1899, but the building remained and was occupied by various small businesses until 1907.

That year the Home Furnishing Co. took over the property, serving as a downtown fixture for the next 70 years.

By 1976 the old building looked nothing like its original self, thanks to many facelifts over the years.

A few other businesses occupied the site until the early 1990s when KVCC acquired the property, cleared the block for new construction, and left a green space where there had once been a blacksmith shop, a paint store, a casket company, and a furniture store.

The photos from Feuerstein, along with a few others already in the Museum’s collection, provide a glimpse of our little spot in Kalamazoo over the last 135 years.

—Paula L. Metzner
Assistant Director for Collections Services

Above: Home Furnishings Co. in the 1940s. A sign for Arthur’s Department Store is visible on the far right.

Left: The same corner today, as a green space next to the KVM.

The Museum Collects Objects...

If you think you have something that belongs in a museum, contact Tom Dietz at (269) 373-7984 or tdietz@kvcc.edu.

Our wish list includes: stove, refrigerator or icebox from the 1930s; 1950s cars (any condition) …

...and the Museum Collects Memories

Be part of history by sharing your memories of living and working in Kalamazoo, Portage, Parchment and Southwest Michigan. If you have memories of one or more of the following topics, or anything else you might think is of historical interest, we would like to hear about it. We are especially interested in these topics:

• Seeing television for the first time or getting your first home television
• Going to a drive-in diner, like A&W
• Working at a local factory during World War II (both men and women)
• Working at a factory that closed
• Growing up in Parchment in the ‘30s & ‘40s
• Living in a new Portage subdivision during the ‘50s or ‘60s
• How the construction of U.S. 131 and I-94 in the 1960s affected your life in the region
• Growing up in Kalamazoo in the 1960s
• Being active in student life from the 1950s to 1970s
• Being a first- or second-generation immigrant from Europe or Asia after World War II

Please share your written memories at museumstaff@kvcc.edu (subject line: MEMORIES) or send to Memories, Kalamazoo Valley Museum, P.O. Box 4070, Kalamazoo, MI 49003-4070.

All written information will become part of the Museum’s 20th Century Memories Database.
From a small collection of objects given to the school board in 1881 to the Kalamazoo Valley Museum in 2006—we’ve come a long way, baby!

Here’s a glimpse of 125 years of our history. We’ve grown from a collection of natural history specimens and cultural artifacts on display in the old Museum House and the Public Library to a thoroughly modern museum of regional history, science, and technology that attracts more than 100,000 visitors per year.
Facing page, clockwise from top left: After moving out of the basement of the public library, the Museum operated from 1928–1957 in the former home of Horace Peck at the corner of Rose and Lovell streets; display of African and Native American artifacts, 1955; the Museum’s home from 1959–1995 was on the second floor of the Kalamazoo Public Library at Rose and South streets; Curator Ruth Howard shows a visitor examples of artifacts that could be checked out with a library card, 1962.

This page, clockwise from top left: the Museum’s main gallery, 1965; the Egyptian tomb and mummy, 1970; installation of a new planetarium projector, 1969; the Museum today on the banks of the Arcadia Creek.
Just north of the city of Kalamazoo lies Township 1 South, Range 11 West better known as Cooper Township. The township, which became self-governing in 1836, takes its name from the American novelist, James Fenimore Cooper. Horace H. Comstock, a land speculator for whom Comstock Township is named, used his influence in the Michigan Legislature to have the township named for Cooper. His wife, Sarah Cooper Comstock, was the author’s niece and Comstock wanted Cooper to invest in Michigan.

Cooper Township’s primary natural feature is the Kalamazoo River which flows due north, dividing the township nearly in half. Several streams, including Spring Brook and Silver Creek, enter the river. There were mineral springs near the mouth of Spring Brook and bog iron was abundant in both Spring Brook and the river. Early settlers claimed that fish were plentiful and that some sturgeon weighed nearly 100 pounds.

The first white settlers included Dr. David E. Deming, Barney Earl, Ephraim Delano, and Joseph Skinner. Skinner, who settled with his family in the northwest corner of Section 21 in 1835, occasionally observed as many as 500 Potawatomis passing his property on their way to “Green Corn Dances.” The native peoples were still living throughout the region and the settlers found earthen mounds and human remains in several places. White Americans were obviously not the first people to live there.

The first township meeting was in Matthew Tift’s tavern, east of the Kalamazoo River. Dr. Deming was elected the first supervisor and Delano was chosen the first clerk. The first school, a log cabin, opened at Cooper Center in 1836. Adeline Hicks Hart was the teacher.

Although no village developed there, Cooper Center, at the intersection of Douglas and D avenues, became the focus of business and civic life. In 1835, Earl built a store on the northwest corner of that intersection. Over time, the building housed a general store and the post office. It still stands and is now Gil’s Market. North of the store stood the Masonic Lodge and the Cooper Congregational Church. East of Douglas was Ellery Hicks’ hotel, Edward Marshall’s blacksmith shop, and George Wickwire’s wagon shop. Along D Avenue west of the store were the Grange Hall, the Methodist Episcopal Church, and DeYoe’s Cider and Feed Mill.

In the 1850s, Douglas Avenue was the Kalamazoo and Grand Rapids Plank Road. Plank roads were “paved” with split tree trunks laid side-by-side. Passengers and freight paid tolls to use them. Until railroads were built in the late 1860s, considerable amounts of gypsum from Grand Rapids area mines were hauled down to the Michigan Central Railroad in Kalamazoo.

Competing railroads ran north on opposite sides of the Kalamazoo River. On the west, ran the Grand Rapids and Indiana while the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern was on the east. Each had depots, West Cooper and East Cooper, on their respective sides at D Avenue.

In 1925, a Cherokee woman from Oklahoma, Carella Redfeather, moved to Cooper Township. Known as Princess Redfeather, she built a tepee on Douglas Avenue and ran a successful herbal medicine business. She added a restaurant, 13 cabins, and staged festivals and medicine shows at the site.

Cooper Township’s best known attraction is the Kalamazoo Nature Center. Located on North Westnedge Avenue, it opened in 1960. The center also owns the Delano homestead, built in 1858 by William S. Delano, the nephew of the first township clerk.

Cooper Township had a population of 8,754 in the 2000 census. The township’s history remains alive even as it moves into the future.
Kalamazoo Township

From one perspective, it might seem that Kalamazoo Township is the “Incredible Shrinking Township.” Organized as Arcadia Township in 1830, it then included the northern eight townships of Kalamazoo County. Over the next decade, the other townships gained self-government until, in 1839, Oshtemo Township was split off and all that remained was Town 2 South, Range 11 West.

Even then, Kalamazoo Township continued to shrink. The village of Kalamazoo became self-governing in 1843 and expanded later in the century. Parchment became a self-governing village in 1932; a city in 1939. Kalamazoo, as a city, annexed adjacent neighborhoods like Milwood and Oakwood in the 1950s, further diminishing the township’s size. Today, the Charter Township of Kalamazoo consists of two non-contiguous areas in its original northwest and eastern territories.

The first local government was the township government of Arcadia and the first recorded meeting was in Titus Bronson’s house on April 3, 1832. Caleb Eldred of Comstock was elected the first township supervisor. Less than three months later, the Michigan Territorial Legislative Council divided Arcadia, leaving what would become the townships of Alamo, Cooper, Oshtemo, and Kalamazoo. Alamo and Cooper were separated in 1836 and Oshtemo in 1839. By then, Bronson’s rivals had persuaded the legislature to change the township’s name to Kalamazoo and the village’s name from Bronson to Kalamazoo.

While it lost territory, there were notable developments that, at least when they occurred, were within Kalamazoo Township. In the mid-1820s, Rix Robinson operated a fur trading post on the east side of the Kalamazoo River on land that is now part of Riverside Cemetery. The cemetery, which opened in 1862, was on 26 acres that the township purchased for $1,700.

On the south side of Gull Road, across from the cemetery, the Michigan Female Seminary opened its doors on Jan. 30, 1867. The seminary was a college preparatory school for the daughters of Kalamazoo’s leading families. It closed in 1907.

It was not the only school for young women in the township, however. Nazareth Academy, later Nazareth College, opened in 1897. The academy, like Barbour Hall for Boys that opened in 1902, was operated by the Sisters of St. Joseph. Together with the motherhouse of the sisters, Nazareth had its own post office by 1910.

Of course, the Sisters of St. Joseph were integral to another Kalamazoo institution, Borgess Hospital. Originally located within the city of Kalamazoo on Portage Street, the hospital moved to its present site in Kalamazoo Township in 1916.

Kalamazoo had an early 20th-century reputation for harness racing. The Grand Circuit, the major leagues of the sport, stopped annually in Kalamazoo from 1908 to 1932. The races were held at Recreation Park in Kalamazoo Township. Today the park is the Kalamazoo County Fairgrounds.

Kalamazoo was long known as “The Paper City” but the paper industry got its start in Kalamazoo Township. The first paper manufacturer, the Kalamazoo Paper Co., opened for business in 1866 at a mill along Portage Creek which was then south of the village limits. Parchment grew up around the Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co. on Riverview Drive, some three miles north of downtown Kalamazoo in the 1910s.

Today Kalamazoo Township is growing. The 2000 census showed a population of 21,675. Although often overshadowed by the city of Kalamazoo, the township played a vital role in the history of the county.
As she advanced through college, Vera Rubin, even though she still had stars in her eyes from a childhood full of looking up, quickly saw that nobody in her astronomy classes looked like her.

But that little gender issue mattered little. She wanted to devote her life to the science of stargazing and she has, making some important discoveries about galaxies along the way.

Born Vera Cooper in Philadelphia in 1928, she moved with her family to Washington. From her new home, she had a north-facing bedroom window through which she could look out at the stars and, in particular, toward the North Star or Polaris.

She found stargazing to be much more interesting than sleeping. She noticed Polaris remained in the same place throughout the night, while the other stars turned in a slow circle around it. Puzzled by the motions of the stars, she began reading books about astronomy.

One was a biography of Maria Mitchell, the American astronomer who achieved fame for discovering a comet in 1847 and who went on to become the first director of Vassar College Observatory.

Finding inspiration from the pages of the book, Vera set a course to become an astronomer. With assistance from her father, the young girl used a cardboard shipping tube and a lens to construct a small telescope.

Choosing a college to attend was easy because most colleges that taught astronomy did not accept female students. Mitchell’s Vassar was the only place for her.

Completing her studies after only three years, she married Robert Rubin, whose parents lived in the same apartment complex as her own.

Because he was a graduate student at Cornell, she applied for a master’s in astronomy there. “I had no women classmates in astronomy, and only one or two in physics,” she recalls.

For her master’s thesis, Vera investigated the motions of galaxies. She determined there were large clusters of galaxies moving together relative to other clusters of galaxies, all within the general expansion of the universe.

When her thesis was completed in 1950, the department chairman at Cornell recommended that it be presented at the upcoming meeting of the American Astronomical Society (AAS).

The Rubins’ first child would be only a few weeks old and, since Vera wasn’t a member of the AAS, the chair offered to present the paper under his name.

No way. Vera went to the conference and presented her work to an audience she didn’t know. Instead of lauding the breakthrough information they had heard, angry astronomers discussed why her findings couldn’t be correct. It was not a pleasant experience, Vera recalls.
When her husband’s employment brought the family back to Washington, she decided to pursue a doctorate in astronomy at Georgetown University.

At the time, physicist George Gamow was across town in the applied-physics laboratory at George Washington University, and she convinced Georgetown University to allow Gamow to be her adviser.

When she arranged meetings with Gamow, the duo conversed in the building lobby. Women weren’t allowed in the offices.

In the mid-1960s and armed with her Ph. D., Rubin gave up her teaching post at Georgetown to accept a position at the Carnegie Institution’s Department of Terrestrial Magnetism. Working with Kent Ford, she began a 25-year study of the motions of galaxies and their stars.

Rubin compared her work in those years with the way astronomers work today. “Night after night, with my eye at the telescope eyepiece, I wondered if someone was looking down at our galaxy. Some exposures were six hours each, only two exposures on a long winter night. It could get very boring and almost disorienting… Now, you’re at the computer, not in the dome. It’s very unromantic. On the other hand, you learn a lot more each night.”

The study of galaxies showed something unexpected. As planets orbit the sun, the closest planets move fastest, the planets farther away move more slowly. This type of motion is called Kepleran motion.

Astronomers expected stars orbiting the center of a galaxy to do the same thing. What Rubin discovered was that the stars in the outer parts of the galaxies were moving faster than expected, as if something was holding the disk of the galaxy rigid.

The explanation offered was that there is additional, unseen mass in the outer parts of galaxies. Astronomers tried to account for this “missing mass” for many years. Today it is included in “Dark Matter,” an unseen material that makes up 23 percent of the mass of the universe.

Rubin, now a grandmother, is still active as an astronomer. The work of fellow female astronomers, chronicled in a current planetarium show at the Museum, may inspire other children to gaze into the sky to solve the mysteries of the universe.

To learn about other women astronomers, see the new planetarium show, “With Stars in Their Eyes.” For other summer planetarium offerings, see page 22 of this issue, and for more information visit our website at www.kalamazoomuseum.org.
1. A calculator.

Invented by mathematician Blaise Pascal in 1642, this machine made calculations by rotating the dials. It calculated up to 9,999,999 by carrying over 10s, 100s, and 1,000s. The principle is still in use today in the odometers of cars and in the electric meters at homes. The Lightning Calculator Co. of Grand Rapids produced the 1920s-era calculator pictured here for home, business, and school use.

2. A pill-rolling machine.

Invented by Dr. William E. Upjohn, it made his famous “friable pills.” He wrote that pills of his day had a “horny hardness, due to loss of moisture that is practically impermeable by the digestive juices.” His machine improved pills so that they would dissolve in the body. In the revolving pan, a flour mixture was rolled with heat or vapor. The small balls formed in the pan were covered with a coloring mixture until they grew to the desired size. The same moistening and powdering process was used at the end to cover the pills with a colored candy coating.


The machine is on top of a stainless steel tub and was perfect for cleaning small hand-washables. It was first produced in 1941. This one was a wedding gift to Edward and Barbara Hagerty of Kalamazoo in 1947.

Have a question about a person, object, or artifact that relates to the history of Southwest Michigan? Send your question to Tom Dietz, curator of research, [tdietz@kvcc.edu or (269)373-7984] and you may see it answered in a future issue of Museography.

Can you guess more about the history behind these machines from the Museum’s collection? (Answers at the bottom of the page.)
SPECIAL EXHIBITION

SCIENCE IN TOYLAND
June 17–Sept. 4, 2006
Re-discover the many joys of toys! Combining the fun of playing with reasoning and problem solving, this highly interactive exhibit uses toys to demonstrate scientific principles and encourages children to experiment. Build houses with the Kids Construction Co., take the Domino Challenge, enter the Tournament of Tops, and sail away with Catch the Wind. **FREE**

Science in Toyland developed by the California Science Center with help from the Science Museum Exhibit Collaborative.

SHOW & TELL

Through Oct. 15, 2006
In honor of 125 years of collecting, the Museum showcases several collections from within its inventory of holdings. Toys, bottles, and typewriters are just a few of the intriguing collections featured in the first-floor gallery, complemented by stories about the people who compiled them, and why. **FREE**

SUMMER HANDS-ON HAPPENINGS:

WEDNESDAYS 1–4 P.M. — **FREE**
It’s all about toys and science in this summer’s hands-on programs. Join us for a full season of play and puzzling, from making tops to playing board games—the fun won’t stop! **Each week,** mini-missions in the Challenger Learning Center will be offered at 2 p.m.; Planetarium shows at 1:30 and 3 p.m. **$3 admission for each.**

June 21: Scientific Toys
Use science to make play dough, a magnetic game and grass heads.

June 28: Dolls, Puppets, and More (B)
Create hand puppets, yarn dolls, and a jumping-jack doll. Brownies earn their Puppets, Dolls, & Plays try-it.

July 5: Games Galore
Board games, magnetic fishing, and marble tricks will engage everyone, young and old.

July 12: Toys That Go… (B)
Boomerangs, thaumatropes, and pinwheels will keep you going. Brownies may earn their Movers try-it.

July 19: Trucks, Trains and Planes
Paper airplanes, cardboard derby, and craft-stick rafts are part of the vehicle line-up for today.

July 26: Puzzles and Brain Teasers (B)
Tangrams, jigsaw puzzles, and word games will have you thinking and searching for answers. Brownies may earn their Numbers and Shapes try-it.

continued next page
LINCOLN IN KALAMAZOO SESQUICENTENNIAL

Hands-on Program
Saturday, Aug. 26, 1–4 p.m.
Learn about life in the mid-1800s with activities featuring games, arts and crafts, and memorabilia.

Parade, Speech, Concert, and Commemoration
Sunday, Aug. 27 1:30-5:30 p.m.
Kalamazoo Valley Museum, the City of Kalamazoo, and the Arts Council of Greater Kalamazoo present a sesquicentennial tribute to Abraham Lincoln’s sole Michigan appearance in Bronson Park on Aug. 27, 1856. Meet Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln at the Museum at 1:30 and join them in a parade to Bronson Park. Once at the Rotary Stage, learn about Lincoln’s historic visit, view a dramatic re-enactment of his speech, and enjoy a concert featuring the Dodworth Saxhorn Band of Ann Arbor.

PLANETARIUM

Experience a journey into space like never before. Spectacular sights and sounds guide your imagination to locations and events throughout our amazing universe. $3/person.

TERRI & HER TELESCOPE

Saturdays, 11 a.m.; Sundays, 1:30 p.m.
June 3 – Sept. 4

Wednesdays, 1:30 p.m.
June 21 – Aug. 16

When Terri’s birthday wish comes true, her family finds that they need a little help learning how to set and aim a telescope. An astronomer assists them in setting up the telescope to view the moon, planets, and night sky objects. All Ages; 20 minutes

TREASURES OF THE MILKY WAY

Saturdays, 2 p.m.
June 3 – Sept. 2

Beardless Red guides stargazers to find treasures hidden along the summer Milky Way. Star clusters, nebulae, meteors and aurorae are featured in this program about how to use star maps and the star-hopping technique to find objects with binoculars and small telescopes. Middle school and up; 30 minutes

THE WRIGHT WAY TO FLY

Wednesdays, Saturdays & Sundays, 3 p.m. • June 3 – Sept. 4

Wilber and Orville Wright’s experiments with kites and gliders lead them to develop a flying machine. Along the way they create tools and methods that reveal the principles of flight. Middle school and up; 30 minutes

IN MEMORY OF ALVIN H. AND EMILY T. LITTLE

The CLC is an innovative educational facility complete with a Space Station and Mission Control. Special group missions are described below. For more information visit our website or call (269) 373-7965.

VOYAGE TO MARS: MINI-MISSION

Wednesdays at 2 p.m.; June 21–July 26

The first Mars-Earth Transport Vehicle is preparing to land on Mars: your mission, should you decide to accept it, is to help create a control base at Chryse Station, the site of the first Viking landing. Ages 6 & up, $3/person. Ages 6–11 must be accompanied by a partner 12 years or older

GROUP JUNIOR MISSIONS

Specially designed 90-minute missions for ages 8 and up. Pre-flight activities prepare junior astronauts for an exciting flight in our spacecraft simulator. An excellent program for scouts and other clubs. Ages 8 & up; min.of 8, max. of 14 participants. Registration and $80 non-refundable deposit required at least two weeks prior to mission date; $10/person.

CORPORATE TRAINING MISSIONS

Three-hour hands-on team-building experiences for corporate groups with pre- and post-mission activities and a full two-hour space flight simulation. For details, call or visit our website.
BURTON HENRY UPJOHN

CHILDREN’S LANDSCAPE

Children’s Landscape is designed to introduce preschoolers and their parents to an interactive museum setting. Hands-on activities, exhibits, and programs are designed for children 5 and under. Children older than 5 may participate only if accompanying a preschool buddy, and their play must be appropriate to preschool surroundings. **Free**

**HOURS:**
- Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri. 9 a.m.–3 p.m.
- Wed. 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
- Saturday: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
- Sunday: 1 to 5 p.m.
**CLOSED for maintenance Sept. 11–15**

**JUNE/JULY**

**PLAY BALL**
Basketball, baseball, bowling, and dance are just some of the many ways we play.

**AUGUST/SEPTEMBER**

**COUNTING 1, 2, 3**
Keep counting with puzzles, balls, beads, even toes!

**CIRCLE TIME PROGRAMS**
(ages 3 to 5)
These programs are offered free of charge to families and preschool groups. Stories, musical activities, games, and art projects will be offered each week. Programs are approximately 20 minutes long and begin at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. Monday through Friday, and at 11 a.m. on Saturday.

- **Monday:** Preschool Math
- **Tuesday:** Preschool Science
- **Wednesday:** Preschool Stories
- **Thursday:** Preschool Music
- **Friday:** Preschool Art
- **Saturday:** Preschool Stories

**ACCESSIBILITY SERVICES**
The Museum is barrier-free. Sign language interpreters may be scheduled for programs with a minimum of two weeks’ notice. Assisted-listening devices are also available in the planetarium. Our TDD number is (269)373-7982.

**GROUP ACTIVITIES AT THE MUSEUM**
The KVM is a great destination for parties and group activities. Attend concerts, planetarium shows, Challenger Learning Center junior-missions, movies, special classes or hands-on programs! Call the Reservation Coordinator at (269)373-7965 for more information on programs available to groups of all ages.

**MARY JANE STRYKER THEATER**
Thursdays at 7:30 p.m., enjoy an eclectic schedule of live music, classic films, and independent cinema presented in the Mary Jane Stryker Theater. Free documentary films covering a range of topics in history are screened on Sunday afternoons. For more information, see the inside back cover of this issue.

**VOLUNTEER ALERT!**
*Call the Volunteer Coordinator at (269)373-7986 to learn about the benefits of volunteering at the KVM.*

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**Standale Tornado, continued from page 24**

Ostuno’s research uncovered a startling, new fact about that day in Ottawa County. There was a second tornado—one that probably fed winds into the F5 monster.

The second tornado, which is likely the one the Meade family narrowly escaped, was an F4, with winds between 207 and 260 mph. Ostuno believes it traveled about nine miles, from Saugatuck to Holland.

A third tornado touched down that afternoon in Van Buren County near Bangor. It traveled at least 50 miles, passing through Allegan, Barry and Kent counties. Amazingly, no one was injured.

The fourth tornado of the day in Michigan was spotted near Traverse City. The violent storms came at the end of a deadly two days of tornado outbreak that stretched from the Central Plains to the Great Lakes. There were more than 60 tornadoes in all. More than 50 people were killed.

As for Jackie Meade, the close encounter with one of Michigan’s most infamous twisters left an indelible mark on her mind.

“It leaves a lasting fear with you, no question about it,” she says. “No matter how strong your faith, you respect the weather.”

—Keith Thompson
*WWMT Channel 3 Meteorologist*
WEATHER IN HISTORY

THE STANDEALE TORNADO

WWMT Channel 3 and the KVM are partnering to bring you weather information from downtown Kalamazoo with the recent installation of a weather station on the top of our building. Keep an eye on happenings at the Museum as more and more weather-related exhibits and programs take shape beginning this fall.

April 3, 1956, was a warm, humid day in the small Ottawa County town of Port Sheldon a few miles north of Holland.

The afternoon temperature was nearly 80 degrees. The uncommonly warm air would be a major contributor to an outbreak of tornadoes that would be deadly and historic in West Michigan.

Early that evening, Jackie Meade was giving her four children—ages 4, 3, 2 and six months—a bath. Jackie and her husband, Glen, had heard there was a tornado in the area, so they decided to wait before putting the children to bed.

Suddenly, they saw a funnel cloud heading straight for their house.

“Oh, you could hear it,” Jackie recalls. “It sounded like 100 freight trains coming down.”

Because their house didn’t have a basement, the Meades scooped up their children and ran to the car to escape the storm. “He grabbed two and I grabbed two,” Jackie says, remembering a frantic moment 50 years ago. “He said, ’Don’t waste any time! We don’t have any time to lose!’”

Jackie says, while speeding away from the twister, their car was momentarily lifted off the ground by the wind. As the car returned to the pavement, it narrowly missed a bridge abutment.

She remembers the oldest child asking, “Are we going to die?”

Jackie responded, “God will take care of us.”

“But,” Jackie says, “I really thought we were going to die.”

The Meade family escaped without harm. But a neighbor’s daughter was killed, one of 17 fatalities attributed to what is now known as “The Standale Tornado.”

The twister is one of only 51 in the United States since 1950 to be classified an F5, the most powerful ranking on the Fujita Scale of Tornado Intensity. An F5 tornado is thought to have winds between 261 and 318 mph.

Ernie Ostuno, a meteorologist at the National Weather Service office in Grand Rapids, has studied the Standale twister.

He says photographs of the storm’s aftermath reveal incredible damage. “There was one strip where not only the houses were taken off their foundations, but they were completely blown away. There was no sign of them.”

The tornado traveled from the town of Hudsonville to Standale, a distance of about five miles. Ostuno says: “You saw houses that were blown a quarter mile or more. Houses were found not anywhere near their foundations.”

Photo of the F5-rated Standale tornado, with winds estimated at 261 to 318 mph.

Up-to-date weather information is collected at the Museum in a new joint venture with WWMT Channel 3.

continued on page 23
THURSDAYS at the MUSEUM
Enjoy our Music at the Museum series as well as classic, independent and documentary films on Thursday evenings this summer in the state-of-the-art Mary Jane Stryker Theater. Descriptions are at www.kalamazoomuseum.org. All shows begin at 7:30 p.m.; $5 Admission/$3 Students w/ ID. Advance tickets available.

June 8 Millish A Celtic band at heart, Millish’s unconventional musical twists will leave your ears content and your sensibilities stirred.

June 15 The Endless Summer (1966) The original 1960s surfing documentary from acclaimed director Bruce Brown.

June 22 Glowfriends This brother and sister duo from Kalamazoo creates evocative, dream-like, and original musical landscapes.

June 29 The Forest for the Trees (2004) Winner of the Sundance Film Festival Jury Prize, this German film follows a ninth-grade teacher as she attempts to begin a new life in a new town.

July 6 Monty Python and the Holy Grail (UK, 1975) See it on the big screen! Or, are you chicken? Or perhaps an African swallow?

July 13 The Shawn Bell Quintet One of Kalamazoo’s modern jazz giants, Bell’s trombone and diverse arrangements will captivate you.

July 20 Stormy Weather (1943) Musical classic featuring Cab Calloway, Lena Horne, and celebrated music and dance sequences, notably those by the sensational Nicholas Brothers.

Kruziki Transatlantica Quintet This exotic Kalamazoo gem blends the sounds and rhythms of South American, Eastern European, and Middle Eastern musical traditions.

July 27 Patricia Pettinga Patricia and friends bring you a wise and warm evening of blues, folk and original music.

Aug. 3 Spare Parts (Slovenia, 2003) Official Selection at the 2003 Cannes Film Festival, this is a clever, dark story about Slovenians coping in the post-war Balkan world.

Aug. 10 Hawaii, Oslo (Norway, 2005) In the tradition of Rashomon, Norwegian director Erik Poppe presents a handful of desperate people whose paths cross on the hottest day of the year in Oslo.

Aug. 17 The Roman Empire in the First Century (Pt. 2)

SUNDAY DOCUMENTARIES
GREAT ARTISTS
Sundays, 1:30 p.m. – FREE
Celebrations of many great artists of the Western tradition.

June 11 Da Vinci
June 18 Michelangelo
June 25 Dürer
July 2 Raphael
July 9 Brueghel
July 16 Rubens
July 23 Vermeer

July 30 Rembrandt
Aug. 6 Turner
Aug. 13 Van Gogh

CONNECTIONS 2 (with James Burke) Sundays, 2:30 p.m. – FREE
Join us for two episodes of Connections 2 each Sunday and let James Burke share with you his singular insights on history and technology.

June 11 Revolutions and Sentimental Journeys
June 18 Getting It Together and Whodunit?
June 25 Something For Nothing and Echoes of the Past
July 2 Photo Finish and Separate Ways
July 9 High Times and Deja Vu
July 16 New Harmony and Hot Pickle
July 23 The Big Spin and Bright Ideas
July 30 Making Waves and Routes
Aug. 6 One Word and Sign Here
Aug. 13 Better Than the Real Thing and Flexible Response

ANCIENT HISTORY (PBS)
Sundays, 3:30 p.m. – FREE
Journey into the past with these films exploring the beginnings of Western Civilization.

June 11 Egypt’s Golden Empire (Pt. 1)
June 18 Egypt’s Golden Empire (Pt. 2)
June 25 The Greeks: Crucible of Civilization (Pt. 1)
July 2 The Greeks: Crucible of Civilization (Pt. 2)
July 9 The Spartans (Pt. 1)
July 16 The Spartans (Pt. 2)
July 23 In Search of Ancient Ireland (Pt. 1)
July 30 In Search of Ancient Ireland (Pt. 2)
Aug. 6 The Roman Empire in the First Century (Pt. 1)
Aug. 13 The Roman Empire in the First Century (Pt. 2)
WEDNESDAYS from 1 to 4 P.M. — FREE

It’s all about toys and science in this summer’s hands-on programs. Join us for a full season of play and puzzling, from making tops to playing board games—the fun won’t stop! Each week, mini-missions in the Challenger Learning Center will be offered at 2 p.m.; Planetarium shows at 1:30 and 3 p.m.—$3 admission for each.

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June 28: Dolls, Puppets, and More (B)
July 5: Games Galore
July 12: Toys That Go... (B)
July 19: Trucks, Trains and Planes
July 26: Puzzles and Brain Teasers (B)

For more information, see inside on page 21.