

# Now & Then

STILL NATIONAL OSTEOPATHIC MUSEUM

NATIONAL CENTER FOR OSTEOPATHIC HISTORY

## FIGHT FOR THE FLAG: THE A.S.O. “COLOR RUSH” WARS



Historical Hijinks: Members of the A.S.O. Class of 1913 pose with their flag, following their victory over the Class of 1912. A local newspaper, *The Kirksville Democrat*, described the battle as “Perhaps the most dramatic color rush and the one that ended most seriously for several years.” The ensuing fallout from the conflict eventually ended the tradition altogether.

One of the more interesting aspects of working in the Still National Osteopathic Museum involves witnessing and assisting in the continuous unfolding of the story of osteopathy’s founder, A.T. Still, M.D., D.O., his family and the school. In many ways this process is similar to reconstructing a jigsaw puzzle: on nearly a weekly basis, through a phone call, a letter, the acquisition of an artifact, or someone’s personal story, the Museum staff unearths some new “piece” of the overall picture of osteopathy’s past.

The following story is a prime example. Late last year Museum Director Jason Haxton learned of the availability of a student scrapbook from the early days of the American School of Osteopathy (A.S.O) that included photographs of campus life in the early years of the past century. Excited about the prospect of having never-before-seen photographs to add to the Museum’s collection, Haxton and the staff eagerly awaited the scrapbook’s arrival in the mail. Shortly before the Christmas break it arrived, and what a Christmas present it turned out to be.

Not only did the scrapbook carefully document the experiences of one student’s matriculation in the early days of the school, but it provides a unique glimpse into the larger picture of the school’s history, uniquely capturing the flavor of student life in Kirksville nearly 100 years ago. As the Museum staff carefully turned the pages of the book, we finally saw, in black and white, photographs of some aspects of student life we’d previously only read or heard about – among them, pictures of a long-abandoned student tradition: the “color rush.” And intriguingly, tucked within the very last pages of the scrapbook, we discovered old newspaper clippings recounting the story of this somewhat bizarre rite of passage for osteopathic students nearly a hundred years ago – articles which perhaps explain why this particular freshman initiation tradition fell into disfavor and was eventually abandoned.

(Editor’s Note: Following are newspaper accounts of the “Color Rush War” of 1910, reprinted from the September 19, 20 and 28 issues of Kirksville’s *The Daily Express*. The original grammar, punctuation and spelling from the clippings have been modified.)

September 19, 1910



## STUDENT SHOT BY CITY MARSHAL IN COLOR RUSH

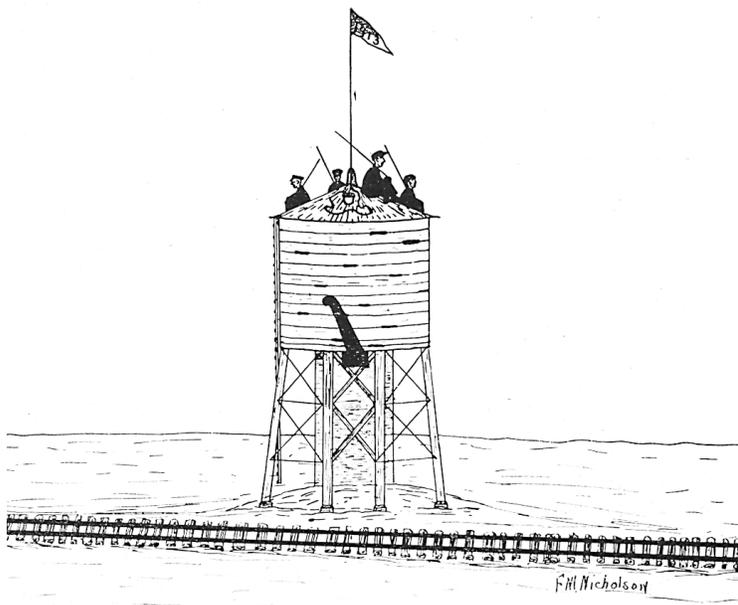


### RIOT AVERTED BY SCHOOL AUTHORITIES AFTER A.S.O. CLASSMEN THREATEN JAIL —FRESHMEN WIN—DOZEN BEATEN AND BRUISED HAND-TO-HAND COMBAT ON TOP OF WABASH WATER TANK



City Marshal Hull stated this afternoon that his shot did not wound Wise, but that he fired at the ground and that the student hurt his hand getting down off the house. When told of this, Wise declared he was injured by the shot. He said his attorney had told him not to talk, but that he would say that he was not the man shooting the rifle.

Hugh Wise (ASO 1912), a member of the junior class of the A.S.O., was shot in the hand by City Marshal Hull and locked up in the jail, and a dozen members of the junior and senior classes were bruised and beaten in the annual color rush this morning, which became a riot when the student was put under arrest. Wise was shot as he ran away from Capt. Hull, who was trying to put him under arrest for firing with a rifle at the freshman colors, as they waved from a flagpole on top of the Wabash water tank after repeated unsuccessful assaults by the upper classmen.



Original student drawing from 1913 *Osteoblast*

A crowd of three or four hundred angry students followed Capt. Hull and deputy sheriffs as they went to the jail and were threatening to storm the structure until Dr. Emmett Hamilton, dean of the school, persuaded them that violence would do them more harm than good.

While Dr. Hamilton was talking, Hull and Night Officer Calvin, and Under Sheriff Barnes stood on the jail steps, ready to repel any attack that might be made, and those in the crowd could see that they had their hands upon their weapons. There was much angry talk, shouting and hissing, but all disbanded and went to the court house when the officers returned there to make out the complaint against Wise.

On their way back to the square from the jail a number of the students stopped at the offices of Attorney Smoot and Cooley and retained the services of Mr. Cooley, and he accompanied them to the courthouse. Order was preserved in the courtroom with difficulty, but the cooler-headed students finally convinced their fellows that hissing Hull would accomplish no purpose except to anger the City Marshal, who shouted that he was not afraid of the whole bunch.

City Attorney Rieger then called out to the students that nothing would be done until after dinner, when the case would be taken up. The students then set to work selecting their representatives as had been urged by Dean Hamilton in his speech from the jail steps.

When quiet was finally restored, a complaint charging Wise with discharging a firearm across a public highway was filed, and his bond fixed at \$100. The bond was signed by Drs. C.E. Still and R.E. Hamilton, and the hearing in the case set for Friday. After this phase of the case was disposed of there was strong talk of filing a complaint against Marshal Hull, but nothing was done up to 3 o'clock this afternoon. The students collected in angry groups after the bond was fixed, and then a few of them went down with Attorney Cooley to get their comrade out. Wise was released and came up town just in time to see a triumphal parade of the freshmen.

The flag was discovered by the juniors early this morning in its almost impregnable position, and the fight started immediately with the imprisonment of all

the freshmen except Students (ASO 1913) Farr, Lusk, Stoner and Bell who were on guard on the top of the tank. The upper classmen searched the restaurants and boarding houses and picked up every freshman they could find; some of them being jerked off their chairs at the table.

The sixty male captives were then taken to a box car a hundred yards or so from the water tank, tied hand and foot and then locked up. The women of the freshmen class were not molested.



When 60 male freshmen are taken captive, bound hand and foot, and locked in a box car, their female counterparts come to their rescue with food and water. One enterprising woman smuggled in a pair of shears which the men used to sever their bonds and make their escape.

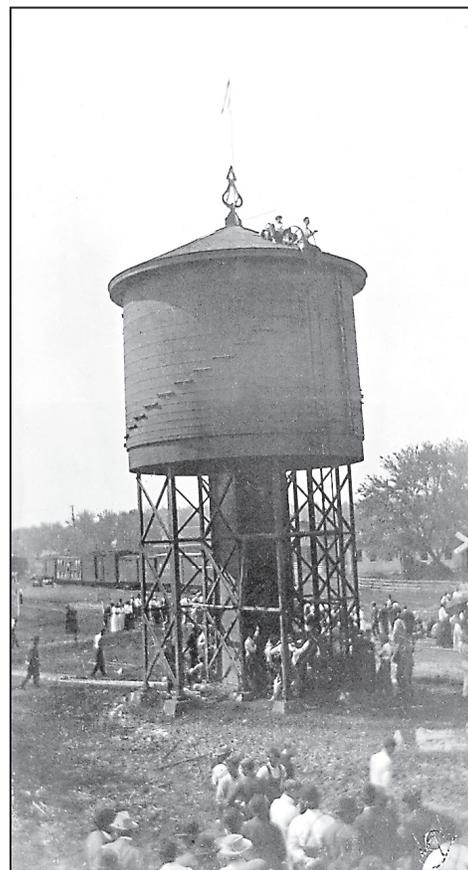
The freshmen on top of the tank had planned their safety well. When they climbed up the small iron ladder to the top of the tank, they fastened wire screening upon both sides of the ladder below them so the upper classmen could not get a foothold upon the rungs. They also carried with them a large bucket, sticks, and bottles of ammonia.

The upper classmen knew that they would have a hard struggle, but the sight of the colors above urged them on. They started slowly and deliberately to cut away the wire screening. The freshmen up above lowered their bucket into the almost inexhaustible supply in the tank and poured hundreds of gallons upon the juniors below. But still they climbed up. There was room upon the ladder for but two or three men and there [were] three or four freshmen as the first line of defense, standing upon crossbeams directly below the tank and about twenty feet in the air.

The juniors had a hard fight getting rid of the first defense, and several of them were kicked in the face and on the hands as they clambered up. With the first defense pulled down and tied up with their fellows in the box car, the task was as hard as ever. By hours of patient work, the juniors cut away the wire screening and two of them, one on the outside of the ladder and one on the inside, worked their way up until their heads were above the level of the slanting top of the tank.

Then the freshmen began to use the clubs. They whacked the juniors on the head, punched them in the ribs and threw ammonia in their faces. They threw water upon the heads of those clambering up to the rescue and held the upper classmen so they could not advance, and for a time they could not retreat. The juniors clung on gamely, but it was no use. Two men could not overcome four when the two were standing on a little iron ladder, with the four at the top of it.

Just at this moment the juniors saw that their prisoners were escaping from the box car. A woman member of the freshmen class had passed a pair of shears in to the prisoners, with which they cut their bonds. They were battering down the door and one or two had escaped by the time the juniors rushed back. The tank was forgotten for the moment, as the juniors piled logs, ties and their bodies in front of the door.



**Storming the Wabash Water Tower:**  
According to local newspaper accounts, the "war" began early in the morning when juniors discovered the freshman flag flying atop the tank, guarded by four freshmen armed with buckets, sticks and bottles of ammonia.

The freshmen reached out and caught two or three of the juniors, dragged them inside the car, stripped their clothes off them and threw the garments in the faces off those [besieging] the car. They reached out also and tore the shirts off [besiegers]. Finally, however, the juniors succeeded in getting the freshmen fastened in the car again, and they resumed the storming of the tank by the same methods.

By this time practically all the juniors actively engaged in the combat had nearly all their drenched garments torn off, some were bleeding from blows and the scene was a gory one. One of the members of the second storming party was a middle-aged man with a bald head who managed to keep his coat on during the struggle. He clambered up on the inside of the ladder, with the tank at his back and got to the top. As he pushed his head through the upper rung, one of the freshmen struck him a hard blow across the [forehead], making a big diagonal welt across it. The junior let go his hands because of the shock and would have fallen the forty feet to the ground had he been on the outside of the ladder. As it was the tank saved him, because he retained his foothold on the ladder. About the same time his companion got a blow on the head, which cut the scalp in the back. The two then clambered down dizzily and were given medical attention. This took the climbing spirit out of the juniors and they tried throwing rocks at the colors and their defenders. This promising little result, and as they were fighting against time the juniors conceived the idea of shooting the flag down.

Wise and another man then procured an army Springfield rifle from the state armory, it is reported, and climbed to the top of the Gleason residence not far from the tank and opened fire. Wise was shooting pretty straight and was taking chunks out of the flag pole when the city authorities decided to interfere, believing the lives of the freshmen to be in danger as they sat at the base of the flagpole [the] from the flag.

City Marshal Hull and Night Officer Calvin remained on the ground near the residence while Under Sheriff Barnes went up through the house to stop the shooting.

Juniors on the ground shouted a warning to Wise and his companion, and as Barnes appeared on the roof, the two students clambered down by the porch

and started running up toward the station.

City officials say that they shouted “halt” at the fleeing junior; the students claim that no one shouted.

In any event Marshal Hull drew his revolver and fired one shot. He held his gun low, but at the shot, Wise grasped his hand and stopped. Several persons in the crowd, among them Attorney John C. Mills say that they heard the ball whizz past them but two or three feet away. But fortunately no one else was hurt, reports circulating about town that woman was wounded in the hip proving to be erroneous.

The parade to the jail was a long one, the 700 students at the A.S.O. jostling each other in their efforts to get close to the prisoner, and with a thousand or more townspeople following. Some of the rougher spirits among the students were shouting for a rescue and were threatening the marshal, but no actual violence was done.



Dean R.E. Hamilton, M.Ph., D.O. (1910-1911) averts a crisis by persuading angry students, in a speech from the jailhouse steps, that violence would do them more harm than good.

The stirring scene at the jail was then shifted to police court, the students making up a fund on the way back to defend their comrade, and to bring charges against Capt. Hull if that were possible.

At 12 o'clock the freshmen were released from the box car, victorious though prisoners. The four men who had defended the flag on the tank brought it down and all of them paraded about the square, the four who had been on top of the tank being carried on the shoulders of their comrades and the actual color rush was over.

It is likely, however, that it will be much heard from within the next few days, as it is said to be the intention of the A.S.O. authorities to bring charges against the city marshal.

Dr. Hamilton said this afternoon: “Wise was not escaping arrest when he was shot, and, consequently,

the marshal had no right to shoot him. But we will wait until things cool down a little before we take action. It's best for everybody to calm down." Wise comes to Kirksville from Goshen, Ind., and has three children.

September 20, 1910



WAS THE STUDENT SHOT,  
OR WAS HE SIMPLY STUNG?



Business Men Declare City Marshal's Bullet Hit the Ground.



MAY HAVE GLANCED



Three Different Versions of Cause of Injury  
are Being Advanced.



Was Hugh Wise, A. S. O. student, shot in the hand, did he cut his hand before he was shot, or did the bullet fired from City Marshal Hull's gun glance and hit Wise after striking the ground? This is the question just now in dispute in Kirksville. All three possibilities have their adherents, since people have calmed down and can discuss the stirring incidents of the annual class rush of Monday.

The strongest adherent of the first proposition is, naturally, Wise himself he being the person most



Hugh Wise (A.S.O. 1912), carried on the shoulders of his fellow classmates after his release from jail on bond. Wise was charged with discharging a firearm across a public highway.

directly interested. City Marshal Hull is the leader in the second possibility's adherents, while more and more persons are beginning to believe that the third, being the only one compatible with the undisputed facts that the officer fired his revolver and Wise's hand was hurt, is the correct theory.

In the meantime, Wise contends that his hand was hurt by the bullet fired by Capt. Hull, and Capt. Hull declares he fired into the ground. There are many persons who could testify on both sides.

Charles V. Miller, president of the Kirksville Light, Power and Ice Company, a cool-headed business man, says that he was within two or three feet of Capt. Hull when he saw him draw his revolver, as Wise was running away toward the crowd watching the rush.

"I said, 'For God's Sake Cap. don't shoot him.'" said Mr. Miller, in telling of the affair today. "Cap turned to me and replied: 'I know where to shoot,' and he pointed the gun at the ground about ten feet in front of him and fired. The ball struck the ground."

Other business men who chanced to be standing near the city marshal say that this is the correct version of the situation. It is even reported that a man says he saw [bird] shot was fired.

On the other hand, hundreds of students and townspeople say they saw the revolver drawn, saw the flash and then saw Wise, the same instant clutch his right hand with his left and stop, and they base their belief upon Wise's action.

The physician who dressed Wise's wound said this morning that the injury was a superficial one and could have been caused by a bullet or by anything else that would cut the flesh. A small bit of flesh was taken cleanly away, and the wound is a very slight one.

Several scores of students assembled on the square last night, and it was reported that there was to be a demonstration of the student attitude toward Wise's arrest, but the actions of the celebrators were innocent. They gave the freshman class yell, and pulled a few goods boxes out of alleys and burned them in a bonfire at the southwest corner of the square. It was apparent that the combatants of the day [were] too tired by their long struggle to get into mischief at night.

Among the stories being told today as echoes of the color rush is that of a young man who came to Kirksville last week, but who waited several days to see if he thought he would like student life in Kirksville. He watched the fray yesterday and today it is stated he presented himself at the dean's office and matriculated, and afterwards he stated that the rush convinced him that the A.S.O. was where he wanted to go.

There are persons, however, who assert that the youth was inspired to enter not so much by desire for personal combat, as he was inspired by prudence to wait until the color rush was over before he became a freshman.



#### FOUR HUNDRED COPIES SOLD

The Daily Express office was a busy place at press time yesterday afternoon, in fact it looked very much like an A.S.O. Class Rush, but the particular rush was for copies of The Daily Express which contained a very complete account of the class rush yesterday.

Over four hundred copies were sold to the students who mailed the papers to their homes in many different states.



September 28, 1910



#### A.S. O. STUDENT PLEADS GUILTY: MUST PAY \$15.65



#### Wise Admits he Discharged Firearm Across a Public Highway

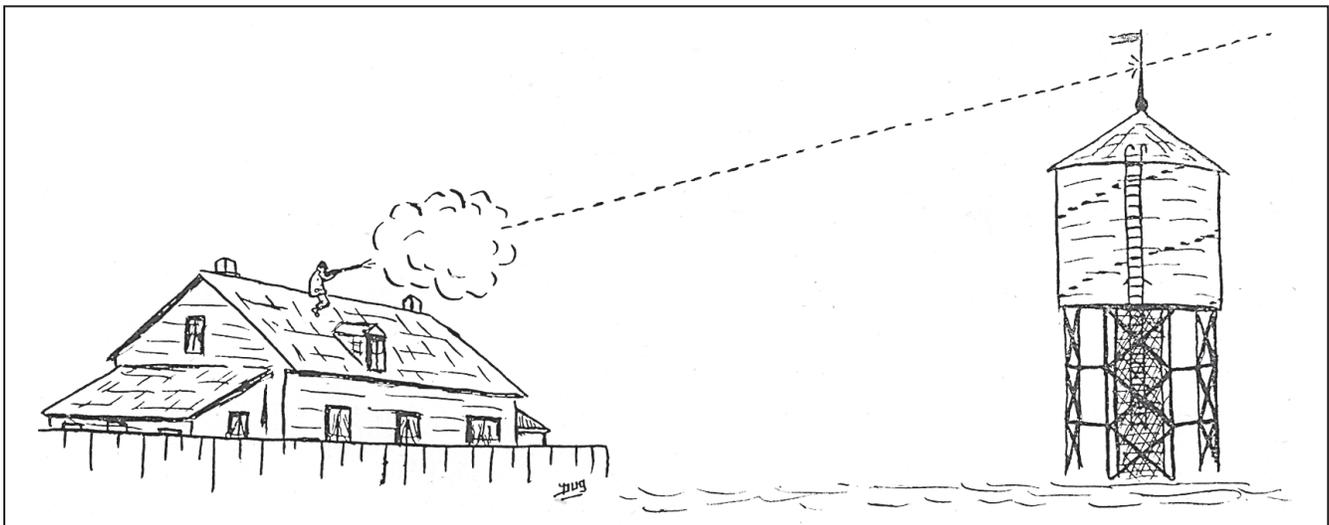


Hugh Wise, the A.S.O. student who was arrested a week ago Monday during the annual A.S.O. color rush, was fined \$5 and costs, or \$15.65 all told, this morning upon his plea of guilty to a charge of discharging [sic] a firearm across a public highway. The plea was entered by Wise's attorney, J.A. Cooley, the student being busy in his classes at school. The amount of the fine is prescribed by statute, and Police Judge Yates had no alternative.

Wise and another junior student got on top of the Gleason residence near the Wabash watertank, around which the color fight centered, and shot at the freshmen colors as they floated from the top of the tank, using a Springfield army rifle of high calibre and power.

There was talk for a time that the charge would be resisted and that the case would go to a jury trial, but this was dropped and the plea of guilty was determined upon.

Photos from Museum Collection [2008.01.01]



Original drawing from 1913 *Osteoblast*

## POSTMORTEM ON A RITE OF PASSAGE

As recorded in the 1913 edition of the *Osteoblast* (A.S.O.'s yearbook) the "boys" of the class of 1913 remained "elated over their victory" in the infamous color rush of 1910, bragging that only once before in the school's history had a freshman class achieved such a feat. Their class history includes a brief (and rather sanitized) description of the events leading up to their heady triumph over the juniors:

September 12, 1910, about 160 persons assembled in Chemistry Hall to take whatever was handed to them. The first crack out of the box was a short spiel by the Dean who advised us when dismissed not to linger longer than was necessary in any one spot and to make a good getaway when the flag fell. The "Old Doctor" told us to give the stony stare to the Y.W.X.Y.Z. and hold onto the coin but most of us being members of that worthy organization and depending upon remittances from home, the advice was superfluous. After some further remarks the class was dismissed.

The Male members were received by the juniors who stood ready with boards to fan us in the region where the muscular fibers are the coarsest in the body. After this reception, which was most cordial, we considered ourselves initiated ... About a week later the color rush took place. Some time during the night of September 18th in the vicinity of the cemetery, plans were formed by a pre-arranged committee for the defense of the orange and the blue, the class colors. As day dawned, on the morning of the 19th, the colors were proudly flying from a temporary flag pole

While there is no mention in this class history of the gunshots, the ensuing arrest, or the publicity surrounding their heady triumph over the juniors, the school's administrators had evidently had enough of the tradition. By the time this group had finally achieved the status of upperclassmen in September of 1911, this particular aspect of freshman initiation had fallen into disfavor, and its demise was recorded for posterity in this concluding sentence: "The subject of the color rush was discussed freely and in view of the roughness and danger entailed by the contest it was decided to discontinue it."



Original drawing from 1913 *Osteoblast*

fastened to the top of the water tank along side of the tracks of the Wabash Railroad, a hundred feet from the ground. There, also, were "pink haired" Lusk, "Jumping" Jack Bell, Stoner and Farr, prepared to defend until — Dr. Charlie's pond froze over. With ropes around their bodies, fastened to the tank, the boys armed with long poles, ammonia water and buckets to be lowered into the tank and filled with water as necessity required, successfully fought every attack on the part of the Juniors who at twelve o'clock noon declared the position impregnable and admitted defeat ... Of course there was a celebration that evening: parade, bonfires, green and red fire — but no fire water ...



Pipes

### PIPES RECEIVES EMPLOYEE EXCELLENCE AWARD

Office Manager Elaine Pipes, who began her work at the Museum two years ago, was recognized in late 2007 for the ATSU Employee Excellence Award. Nominators cited Elaine's energy, positive attitude and knowledge about osteopathic healthcare as qualities that make her an outstanding employee to the university. Student applicants visiting the school often identify Elaine as a friendly and helpful resource during their campus interview process, as she is able to discuss and share her life experiences as the spouse of physician George Pipes, D.O., '76.

## DIGITIZATION OF RARE OSTEOPATHIC JOURNALS ON LINE

For the last year and a half the Curator, along with scanning technician Aaron Loguda, I.T. staff Julie Adkins, and volunteer students from Truman University, has been working with some of the rare osteopathic journals to create PDF files with optical character recognition (OCR) for the Museum's website. This project started with a donation of \$3,000 from the Academie d'osteopathic de France and Dr. Laurent Stubbe, President of the Academy.

Currently, journals are only searchable by individual months. Due to font changes in the journals word searches are limited. In addition, some chronological gaps exist since the journals were not printed every year and some issues have been lost to time.

### JOURNALS NOW ONLINE:

*Journal of Osteopathy*: May 1894 - Dec 1900

*Chicago Reflex Journal*: 1939

*Open Forum Bulletin Illinois Association of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons*: Jan 1927

*The Boston Osteopath*: Sept 1901

*Kansas City College of Osteopathy and Surgery (The College Journal)*: May 1928, Feb 1929, Sept 1935, March/April 1949

*The Northern Osteopathy*: Nov 1898, Feb 1899

*AOHS Constitution*: Jan 1962

*American Osteopathic Historical Society Bulletin*: June 1960 - Feb 1963 (incomplete)

*The Osteopathic Knight*: Jan 1901, July 1901

*The Osteopathic Physical Therapist*: Oct 1930 - Oct 1931 (incomplete)

*The Medical Herald*: April 1931

*Archives of Physical Therapy*: Feb 1931

*The Journal of Hormone Therapy*: June/July 1932

*Kansas City Magazine (The National School)*: 1898 May; 1898 June; 1898 July/Aug; 1899 Feb

*The Popular Osteopath*: January 1899 – June 1900

*On Bonesetting* by Wharton P. Hood, M.D., M.R.C.S.

*The Art of the Bone-setter* by G. Matthews Bennett

*The Household Osteopath* by Francis J. Feidler, DO

### FEES:

**Individuals:** Access to our online collection of journals requires a \$10 per calendar month fee. Once your payment has been processed, you will receive an email that will provide you with login information to view and/or download the PDF documents that are currently available in our collection. The password\*\* you receive will be usable until the last day of the calendar month for which you paid (i.e. when you pay the fee within the month of January your access is good through January 31).

**Institutions:** \$300 six-month subscription. Contact Curator Debra Loguda-Summers at 660.626.2359 or [museum@atsu.edu](mailto:museum@atsu.edu)  
Subscriptions will offset maintenance and scanning costs.

**\*\*Please note:** The password will be reset the first calendar day of each month. If you wish to continue accessing the collection, or more documents become available in a future month that you wish to download, you must request the new password and pay the \$10 fee again (and as often as you wish.) As the project progresses, monies collected will allow us to add more documents to the online collection.

If you or your organization would like to donate to this project please contact the Museum at [museum@atsu.edu](mailto:museum@atsu.edu) or call 660.626.2359.

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## PRESERVE THE HERITAGE!

Please accept this challenge to help preserve the osteopathic heritage. Museum support is just a phone call, online enrollment or a short letter away. Through a donation of \$25 or more, you can help support the Museum's mission: to "collect, preserve, and make available artifacts and related materials to communicate the history and philosophy of the osteopathic principles of body, mind, and spirit to a global audience."

As a supporter, you will be rewarded with the assurance that you have contributed to the Museum's unique role in the preservation and promotion of the osteopathic legacy.

How exciting! Call toll-free at 866.626.2878, ext. 2359. Contributions are tax-deductible to the extent of the law.

## EXHIBITION NEWS

This past autumn and winter, Exhibits Preparator Rob Clement completed several smaller projects in and around the Museum. First, he significantly upgraded the level and amount of interpretation in the Still Family Cabin in Heritage Hall. The new interpretation — completed in conjunction with the new ASO rehabilitation — focuses primarily on A.T.'s family, particularly his father Abram and how the family coped with Reverend Still's regular absences as a circuit-riding Methodist preacher. In addition, several new period props and artifacts lend a "more completed" look to the cabin's interior.

The next few projects extended beyond the gallery. The first project, a collaborative effort with the OMM Department, began in November, as we counted, catalogued, and categorized the historic treatment tables in the current lab and proposed a series of small exhibits around campus to showcase their development. The following month, Rob purchased new equipment for the exhibit workshop—a router table and air compressor (see note below), and started work on our next window exhibit.

The recent opening of the Connell Technologies Center served as a partial inspiration for this latest window installment, which focuses on the historical development of the Kirksville campus from the 1890s to the 1930s.

February brought new projects, including work on the Healer Within exhibit and preparatory work on the Historic Medicinal Garden. Jason and Rob took a couple of weeks to set up, clean, and repair the exhibit before opening at the Kirksville Hollister Plant (showing through mid-April). The Garden, now entering its ninth year, will soon be literally springing from the ground. This year, due to generous matching funds from The Freeman Foundation, the Museum will be able to expand and complete the Garden hardscape, which will include additional brick walkways, decorative fencing, a new lighting system, and more seating. Next year (2009), we will install the final 30-40 plant varieties, thus completing the overall project two years ahead of schedule, just in time to celebrate the Garden's tenth year of existence. It's been a long, yet rewarding journey, full of hard work and perseverance.

## UPCOMING PROJECTS

March means spring; it also means Garden-time at the Museum. As described above, we will be expanding and building-out the remainder of the hardscape this year. With the extension to Jefferson Street, the Garden will grow to approximately 2,400 square-feet, a space roughly equal in size to our main gallery. Although we will be installing the remaining plants next year, the new lighting, additional seating and walkways, and expansion should draw more attention to the Museum. We want to again thank The Freeman Foundation for its generous financial pledge, and making Garden improvement and expansion all possible in a condensed timeframe.

With the dedication of the new Connell Information Technologies Center this past autumn, a new opportunity opened up for the Museum: redecorating the portion of the Tinning Building that leads into the Connell atrium. Asked to select and reproduce historical images for two of the hallways, this project provides us with a great opportunity to select and interpret significant objects and images from our rich osteopathic past. We look forward to this wonderful opportunity to promote the Museum and its services to the student body, faculty and staff, as well as the visiting public.

Once the dust settles from all of the aforementioned projects, we plan to commence work on our next large-scale exhibit, the Johnston Research gallery, later this year.

## A "SIGN" OF THE TIMES

One project we've had in the works for several years is a comprehensive signage campaign. Because visitors often have difficulty finding us, we plan to create and install a variety of signs in and around campus, as well as in the downtown Kirksville area. This project, which will help direct visitors to the location of the Museum and the National Center for Osteopathic History, as well as parking areas, will occur in stages, with ultimate completion projected within two years.

## PRODUCTION NOTES:

Creating all of the Museum's exhibits requires a wide variety of tools, equipment, and the space to effectively use them. Working toward these goals since 1998, we have gradually enlarged our workshop space and have acquired most of the tools we need. However, we still lack two major pieces of equipment: a planer and a jointer. If you would like to help meet this need, please contact Exhibits Preparator Rob Clement at 660.626.2359 or at [rclement@atsu.edu](mailto:rclement@atsu.edu).

Look for exhibit updates in upcoming editions of *Now & Then*. This is also another reason to drop by the Museum periodically, because as with any of our exhibits, design and interpretation are never complete.

## SUPPORTER REGISTRATION

D.O.s, please include your school and graduation year.

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Would you like to receive the Museum newsletter by email?

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Tax deductible to the extent of the law.

I would like to make an additional donation to the following fund(s):

\$\_\_\_\_\_ Collections \$\_\_\_\_\_ Education \$\_\_\_\_\_ Exhibition

## MUSEUM HOURS

**8 a.m. – 5 p.m. M-W, F • 8 a.m. – 7 p.m. Thurs. • Noon – 4 p.m. Sat.**

Closed on major holidays, during exhibit installations, and for special campus events.

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**[www.atsu.edu/museum](http://www.atsu.edu/museum)**

## MUSEUM STAFF

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Exhibits Preparator ..... Rob Clement

Education Coordinator ..... Jeri Hintz

Office Manager ..... Elaine Pipes

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