

## OSTEOPATHY OWES MUCH TO THE FAMILIES WHO SETTLED KIRKSVILLE

In northeast Missouri, few people in the early years of osteopathic discovery understood how A.T. Still, MD, DO, was able to achieve positive results so quickly, primarily using his hands to cure patients. And, although firmly rooted in science, environment, and anatomy, the cures seemed miraculous to the families he treated. But for most, how these cures happened didn't matter – those people worked on by Dr. Still reported that they felt better!

It is no wonder that many young adults were willing to give up their current jobs and career plans to learn, support, and follow Dr. Still, so that one day, they too could perform medical miracles. One local couple who cast their lot with Dr. Still were Alice and Henry Patterson, and their lives would expand well beyond the tiny city of their birth – Kirksville.

Alice Patterson-Shibley, born Alice Mary Smith in 1862, was the fourth child of William F. and Sarah Link Smith, who married in 1858 and set up home in Kirksville a decade after the town was founded. Alice, coming from true pioneer stock, was strong, independent, and quick to adapt to any situation or take advantage of opportunities. Alice had a thirst for knowledge and as a teenager she traveled on the newly opened trans-continental railroad to San Jose, Calif. The trip was to visit with her father's family while her mother sought relief for asthma (later cured by Dr. Still). During that visit, Alice received a private education at Reed Street School. Upon the family's return home to Kirksville through Cheyenne, Wyo., Alice was intrigued to learn that their train picked up the body of General George Custer – from his unsuccessful "Last Stand" against the Lakota, Northern Cheyenne, and Arapaho tribes.

Once back in Kirksville, Alice completed a four-year Chautauqua course and enrolled in the newly opened Missouri State Normal School and also at the Smith Business College. Alice was a member of many clubs and was active with her large family and community. She had a fascination with the new science and art of photography, which she pursued her whole life. This might

explain why the recent Museum

donation by Alice's grandson, Quentin Caleb Smith, contained miniature photographic jewelry, known as Stanhope images invented by Rene' Dagron in 1857, and the multitude of photographs that filled five scrapbooks.

It was while attending the Normal School that Alice re-connected with childhood friend Henry Eldorus Patterson. He was smitten by this independent and intelligent woman. Within months they married and soon had a female child named Lee. Not long after graduation, Henry read for the law. His original intent was to join the Bar, but his involvement with the community prevented his going the full lawyer route. Instead, Henry served as city clerk, city council member, and secretary of the public school board of trustees. He helped organize and was an officer for the building and loan association. Henry purchased the machinery that constructed the first light, electric, and power plant; organized the company, and managed it. He was also prominent in real estate and the insurance business.

Having worked on the principles of osteopathic medicine for several decades, Dr. Still felt confident that he and his sons could teach others to achieve the same results. The key to Dr. Still's treating was if a person had been normal and a sudden health problem arose, then, the problem facing the doctor was to discover what had changed within the person – a bodily injury, diet, or habits? Then, work to restore the person back to



Courtesy of the Museum of Osteopathic Medicine<sup>SM</sup>  
[2013.21.10.05, 2013.21.10.06]



Alice Patterson Shibley, wearing the brooch  
of her first husband, Henry E. Patterson.  
[2013.21.01, 1999.10.44]

normal using his hands to manipulate the body's structures and often, diet to restore health.

Henry's business skills, many abilities, and experiences were noted by Dr. Still who hired him as general superintendent for the osteopathic school and infirmary. Dr. Still and his sons were so busy doing osteopathy, they needed a solid businessman to run the logistics of it all – Henry filled that role. He was then moved to secretary of the school and private secretary to Dr. Still. As secretary, Henry signed the first diplomas of osteopathy alongside founder Dr. Still.

Having known Dr. Still as her childhood doctor, Alice and her newlywed husband, Henry, enrolled in the second class of the American School of Osteopathy (ASO) in 1893 and graduated in 1895. For the next three years she pioneered osteopathic techniques for treating gall bladder stones and lectured on obstetrics and gynecology, and she was the first assistant in maternity cases. She was also the principal infirmary operator. It was Alice who convinced Dr. Still that women patients should be able to have a choice in their treatment to select either a male or female physician.

It is believed the success of the small and newly formed osteopathic school was due to Henry and his business and leadership acumen, which included his lobbying work with

the state legislature for state recognition of osteopaths as legal physicians. Henry assisted Arthur Hildreth in promoting osteopathy at the Missouri State Capitol and seeing to it that a bill was passed that provided practice rights for osteopathic physicians.

Henry wrote home to Alice about the progress:

*Feb. 10, 1897*

*Dear Alice:- Monday is gone, and not much done; very little progress made towards reaching our Bill. We will just have to watch and wait. It does not seem wise to attempt to advance out of turn: so many member ran bills that they would like to push if they could. Everything is in good shape, we are going to win; but it is awfully slow.*

*Feb. 25, 1897*

*Dear Alice:- We have won the greatest part of the battle, and if I was home now, my happiness would be complete... It was a big land slide.*

The bill was finally signed by Governor Stephens on March 4, 1897. He and his wife, Maggie, had received osteopathic treatments in the past and were confident of its health benefits. Governor Stephens stated, "The people of Missouri were for giving the friends of osteopathy the protection of our state laws." Osteopaths could now legally practice on an equal basis with the medical doctors in the state of Missouri. The enactment of this law set a precedent for other states to follow.

When the telegram arrived in Kirksville announcing the passage of the bill, an impromptu celebration ensued. About 200 students, headed by the ASO Band, joined by a group of patients and citizens, formed at the school and marched to the depot to meet the conquering heroes. When the train pulled in and Drs. Hildreth and Patterson appeared upon the steps, a wild "hurrah" went up.

The heroes were hoisted onto shoulders and carried to a waiting carriage. The procession then moved around the square as the crowd roared "Rah! Rah! Rah! Missouri passed the bill." It is no surprise that the Pattersons were numbered among the most intimate friends and loyal supporters of Dr. Still.

But, the heavy work load of starting the school and growing it from a few dozen students to more than 600 students a year took its toll on the couple – particularly Henry. The Pattersons announced their decision to take a break and leave Kirksville in the January 1898 *Journal of Osteopathy*. They would spend winter months in Florida and summer months in Michigan. It was meant to be temporary.

But their plans soon changed due to their work with a political family they had known in Kirksville – the Forakers. Aided by the endorsement of U.S. Senator Joseph Foraker, who had met the Pattersons while receiving treatments in Kirksville, the Pattersons



Dr. A.T. Still & Alice Patterson, courtesy of Museum of Osteopathic Medicine<sup>SM</sup>.  
[1924.29.06]

took advantage of an opportunity to open a highly successful practice in Washington, D.C. For several years it was ideal. Then, in 1902, Henry was injured in an attempt to raise a heavy window in his office. It is hard to believe, but complications from this injury resulted in his death. It was after Henry's death in 1903 that Alice began overseas travel and had the opportunity to advocate and spread the concepts of osteopathic healthcare internationally.

Alice continued her work as an osteopathic physician for another 25 years. She treated many illustrious people in diplomatic

circles, some of them foreign dignitaries. Her good work, and that of her husband before he died, paved the way for the osteopathic physicians who later located in Washington and helped to expand this American form of medicine – discovered by Dr. Still – globally.

Although married to sociologist and writer George H. Shibley, DO, in 1908, she kept the Patterson name for the rest of her life and continued to wear a brooch with the image of her beloved Henry.

The museum received this exquisite brooch with a note from her daughter. In the note the brooch is described as made of pearls and gold, and the portrait of Henry was painted by a Russian artist.

Described as a wealthy socialite and a leader in the osteopathic movement, Alice served as the president of the District of Columbia Osteopathic Association for several years, becoming the first vice president of the American Osteopathic Association in 1918. She died of heart failure in 1928 at the age of 66 at her daughter's home in Fort Still, Okla.

A special thank you must be mentioned to Quentin Cabell Smith, grandson of Alice Patterson Shibley. Quentin has for many years created scrapbooks that chronicled his family's rich history taken from original letters, photographs, and documents. These unique scrapbooks filled with original documents and photographs, all described in great detail, were donated to the Museum of Osteopathic Medicine<sup>SM</sup> this year. Without them the significant impact and documents of Henry and Alice Patterson's work to create worldwide acceptance of osteopathic medicine would never have been fully appreciated.

## Dr. Doran Farnum still practicing at 100!

Doran Farnum Sr., DO, '36, was a guest of the museum this past year during Founder's Day 2012, as part of the ongoing Legacy Project with the A.T. Still Research Institute. The Legacy Project works to videotape osteopathic physicians and researchers whose careers have impacted the osteopathic profession.

Dr. Farnum, originally from Newport, R.I., graduated from KCOM in 1936 along with his sister Alice. Dr. Farnum's father, Dr. C. Edward Farnum was a graduate from the 1908 class.

While visiting last October, the University helped to celebrate Dr. Farnum's 100th birthday with two surprise birthday cakes.



## New exhibit/Conservation B staff



Anna E. Mullen

A native of Davenport, Iowa, Mullen graduated with bachelor's degrees in anthropology and history from Iowa State University in 2011. It was not a single experience that drew her to a museum and archival career but rather two decades of involvement in cultural institutions across the Midwest. For example, she served as the inventory assistant for The Danish Immigrant Museum in Elk Horn, Iowa, and curatorial intern at Salisbury House & Gardens in Des Moines, Iowa. A career in the field became a natural fit for Mullen as an individual who aspires to engage others in learning about and preserving history while personally remaining a continuous seeker of knowledge. She just completed her master's degree in historical administration at Eastern Illinois University (EIU) in Charleston. During her time at EIU she worked as a graduate assistant in the Illinois Regional Archives Depository.

In addition to interests in the museum field, Mullen also enjoys running, kayaking, reading, and traveling.



Paige White

As a graduate from the University of Montana, White majored in fine art with minors in French and art history. While in Montana, White learned to enjoy rock climbing, hiking, and kayaking. After earning her bachelor's White returned home to Nashville, Tenn., where she volunteered with the Tennessee State Museum working with artifacts and exhibit design and fabrication. She is very excited about all of the opportunities at the museum and working with the museum staff who have already worked very closely with her on the new oral health exhibit. She thanks everyone for the warm welcome and looks forward to new experiences here in Kirksville and at ATSU.



Meghan Woolbright

## Dr. Viola M. Frymann Legacy Collection available online

The Museum of Osteopathic Medicine<sup>SM</sup> is pleased to announce that the Viola M. Frymann Legacy Collection is now available online. Viola Frymann, DO, FAAO, FCA, has been an innovator, defender, and friend of the osteopathic profession for more than 50 years. This collection will allow her practice, research, and dedicated spirit to inspire the profession for generations. The Frymann Legacy Collection contains her professional and personal correspondence with researchers, manuscripts and working papers, ongoing personal research, journals, and photographs of techniques and conferences.

To visit the Frymann Legacy Collection online go to <http://momicoh.pastperfect-online.com/>

## Dr. Charles Still Sr. diploma donated to museum



Christopher Leslie, DO, '86, of Camdenton, Mo., donated an American School of Osteopathy post-graduate diploma earned by Charlie E. Still Sr. to the museum. This gift was donated in honor of his former KCOM instructor Orin Mock, PhD. The diploma is signed in two locations by osteopathic medicine founder and father of Charles - A.T. Still, MD, DO. Received during MAOPS 2013.

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## Curator named to Association of Midwestern Museums Advocacy Committee

Debra Loguda-Summers, curator, joined the Association of Midwestern Museums Advocacy Committee in October 2012. The committee advocates on the behalf of museums at the local, state, and federal levels.

"It is dire that we communicate with our legislators, voice our concerns, and educate them about the value of museums," states Loguda-Summers.

## Over There: Missouri and the Great War

The Museum of Osteopathic Medicine<sup>SM</sup> has joined a statewide digitization project whose goal is to document the involvement of Missourians in World War I. The project, *Over There: Missouri and the Great War*, will develop a digital collection of World War I documents, photographs, and artifacts that will be available online through an interactive, educational website. *Over There* is made possible by a Library Services and Technology Act Digital Imaging Grant funded by the Institute of Museum and Library Services and coordinated by the Missouri State Library.

Project staff have recently begun evaluating Museum of Osteopathic Medicine<sup>SM</sup>'s collections that document the role of osteopaths in the First World War. Some examples include medical records, photographs of home front civilian support efforts (such as the American Osteopathic Relief Association), letters from aspiring osteopaths practicing osteopathy on fellow soldiers during the war, a letter from Theodore Roosevelt applauding the American Osteopathic Association in their attempts to get osteopaths commissions to serve in the Medical Corps during the war, three dimensional artifacts, and much more.

Among the collections chosen for digitization is the fascinating memoir of A.T. Still University graduate Harold I. Magoun Sr. Dr. Magoun's 12-page memoir describes his experiences in the U.S. Army Ambulance Service in France with vivid detail,

*"In the night it [transporting wounded] was very different. That was when the raids for prisoners occurred with a deafening roar of artillery and machine guns, shells landing along our route as we tried to find our way in the darkness without headlights, over impossible roads and carrying mortally wounded men who cried out in agony. We became accustomed to the danger but never to the screams of pain."*

Dr. Magoun received the Purple Heart and Croix de Guerre, which are also held by the Museum of Osteopathic Medicine<sup>SM</sup>.

For more information about *Over There: Missouri and the Great War* visit the project's blog, at [www.missourioverthere.org](http://www.missourioverthere.org). The blog contains posts about World War I history, Great War programs throughout the state, World War I historical collections, and updates about the progress of the project. You can also follow the project on Facebook.

# EXTRACTING THE HISTORY OF ORAL HEALTH AT ATSU

Doctors have been recorded as specializing in oral health in Egypt dating back to 3000 B.C.E. Rome, Arabia, China, and other ancient civilizations show in their written records that dentistry was also an important part of their culture. In Western Europe and in the United States, barber-surgeons were used as the primary “dentist” from the 1300s to the early 1700s. Common practices of dentistry and oral health as we know it today did not begin taking shape until the mid-1700s. By 1840, the first dental school opened as the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery without academic requirements for admission.

Around 1870, as stated by Charles E. Still Sr., DO, in a sworn affidavit, A.T. Still, MD, DO, was also practicing dentistry, which was typical of many country physicians of his time.

*“When Father lived in Kansas, he was about the only dentist anywhere near, and he pulled teeth and made false teeth. That was sort of a sideline however. In other words he was what you called a real country doctor.”*

Many of Dr. Still’s dental tools have been acquired by the Museum of Osteopathic Medicine<sup>SM</sup>, some of which are now on display in the new Oral Health at ATSU exhibit located within the main gallery. About 12 years after establishing the founding school of osteopathy, the American School of Osteopathy (ASO), Dr. Still wrote to the graduating class of the importance

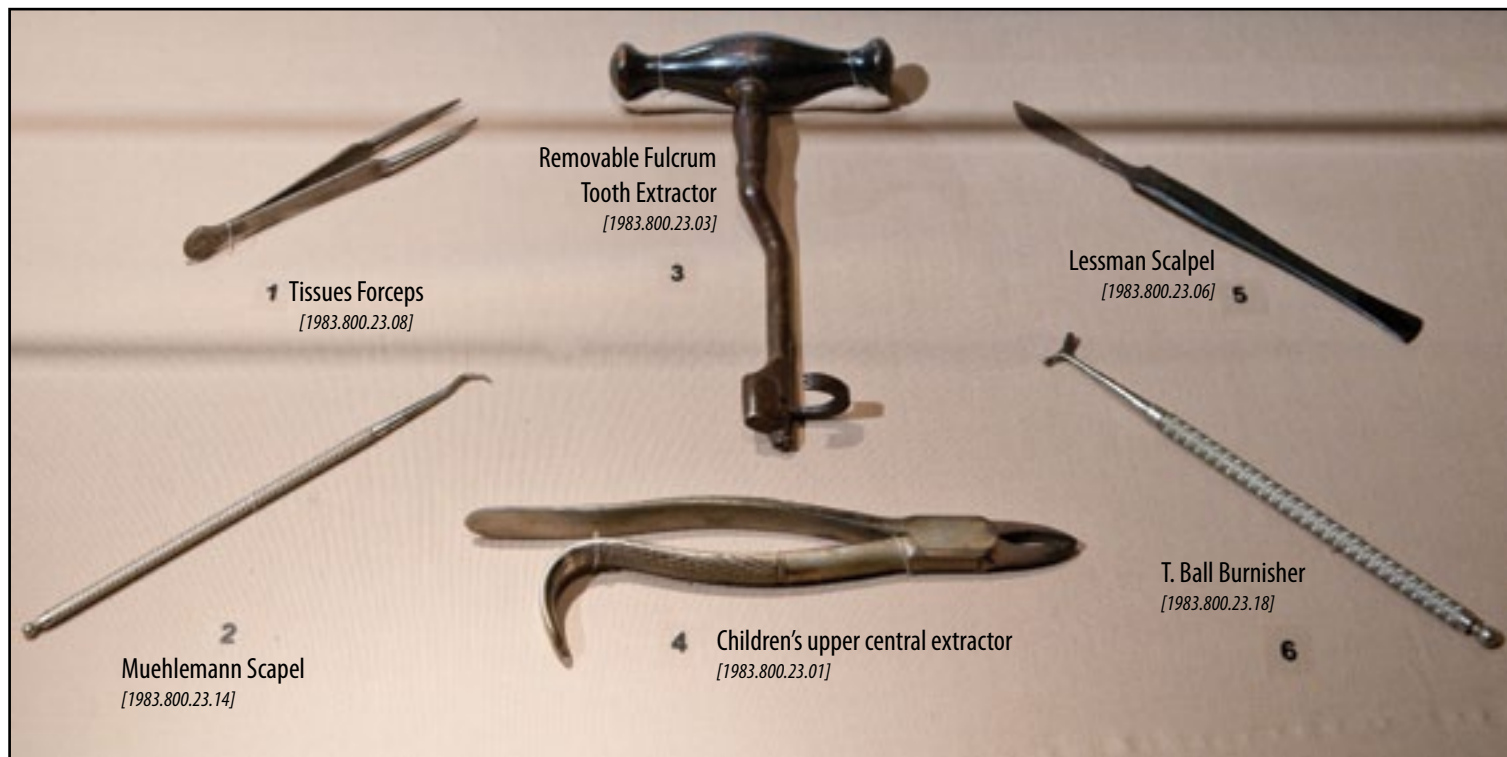
of dentistry in *The Bulletin of the Atlas and Axis Clubs*, Vol. 5 No. 2, October 1904 saying,

*“The work of the Dental Surgeon has not received the attention of osteopaths that its importance to the health of the body merits. As a matter of fact, dental surgery ranks ahead of operative surgery, as the operative surgeon only removes defects, while the dental surgeon’s work is to care for the mouth and keep it in the best possible condition for speech and mastication.”*

Not long after Dr. Still’s death in 1917, family conflicts led to the forming of another osteopathic school in 1921, called A.T. Still College of Osteopathy and Surgery (ATSCOS). Between 1921 and 1922, both ASO and ATSCOS incorporated dentistry into their curriculum.

In 1921, ASO hired G.N. Dailey, DDS, to the faculty. Dr. Dailey had graduated from Western Dental College in Kansas City, Mo., and served as a teacher of Oral Hygiene and Dental Diagnosis. According to *The Osteopathic Physician*, October 1921,

*“The school added a dental clinic because they found out that to run a hospital without a dental surgeon attached to it, is running with one important department omitted.”*





One year later, Seth C. Thomas, DDS, became the instructor in Oral Focal Infection at ATSCOS in 1922. Dr. Thomas graduated from Washington University Dental School in 1918 and served as the dental surgeon at the Laughlin Hospital.

The two schools merged in 1925 to become the Kirksville Osteopathic College (KOC). Soon after, Dr. Dailey left. This led to Dr. Thomas becoming the primary faculty of the Dentistry department for 37 years. During his tenure, X-ray use in oral health diagnosis went from being a novelty to a necessity. Physicians fueled the debate in every city that all oral health professionals should be physicians first. As the skill level and technological expertise in oral health grew, the argument that those in oral health needed to be trained as physicians faded away. Around the same time, fluoride was added to the public drinking water by government mandate, which greatly reduced the nation's overall oral health complications. With the

increasing acceptance of training dentists separately, combined with the addition of fluoride to the public drinking water, the small dental program of KOC eventually became obsolete. Dr. Thomas left the dental department in 1960 effectively closing the school's dental program.

In 1995, a branch of the college was opened in Mesa, Arizona. The college eventually included Arizona's first dental school, the Arizona School of Dentistry & Oral Health in 2003, led by Jack Dillenberg, DDS, MPH, as the inaugural dean. Having gone through several name changes since 1924, the KOC eventually became known as A.T. Still University of Health Sciences (ATSU) in 2001. ATSU decided in 2011 to repeat its successful dental program on the Kirksville, Mo., campus. The new dental school is planned to open to students in the fall of 2013 led by Christopher Halliday, DDS, MPH, as the inaugural dean.

## Cranial Academy Foundation and AAOA special project's grant awarded to Museum of Osteopathic Medicine<sup>SM</sup> and the A.T. Still Research Institute

The Museum of Osteopathic Medicine<sup>SM</sup> and the A.T. Still Research Institute (SRI) were awarded \$9,200 for the Legacy Project. This award will help to systematically capture video-recordings and stories from several osteopathic physicians and researchers whose careers significantly impacted the osteopathic profession through their leadership, clinical skill, teaching, mentorship, and research.

These grants from the Cranial Academy Foundation and AAOA Special Projects will also help further along the museum and SRI's overarching goal to collect the professional and personal histories of those osteopathic physicians and researchers who have enriched the future of osteopathy.



The legacy physicians and Dr. Brian Degenhardt - Jason Haxton, museum director, and Debra Loguda-Summers, curator

### Legacy Project update

Kirkville, Mo., the “home of osteopathic medicine” welcomed five special guests to take part in the Legacy Project. This recognition is bestowed upon osteopathic physicians identified by multiple professional sources as making an influential impact on the practice of manipulative medicine. These physicians have earned this distinction from peers and mentees for many years of service and sharing knowledge they gained in the science and art of manipulative medicine with others.

This year we recognized: Dr. Robert C Ward, Dr. Edward Stiles, Dr. Anthony Chila, Dr. Stephen Blood, and Dr. Fred L. Mitchell (assisted by his son Kai Mitchell, CMT, CMM). The five traveled to Kirkville, visiting the founding school of osteopathic medicine to record their research, techniques, and stories of those who influenced their OMM work and style.

By recording their stories and techniques, we are able to create a living historical record of meaningful contributions by these osteopathic physicians who have significantly impacted the osteopathic profession through leadership, clinical skill, teaching, mentorship, and research.

The project is a joint venture of the A.T. Still Research Institute, A.T. Still University, and the Museum of Osteopathic Medicine<sup>SM</sup> with funding support from the Cranial Academy Foundation, Auxiliary to the American Osteopathic Association, private donations, and ATSU.

The goal is to not only collect but to appropriately sustain, organize, and disseminate the information shared to enrich future osteopathic practitioners worldwide and to minimize the potential loss of unique osteopathic insights that might otherwise be forgotten by the passing of time and experts.



## Museum director and curator inducted into "Compagnon de l'Ostéopathie"

The Museum of Osteopathic Medicine's<sup>SM</sup> Curator Debra Loguda-Summers and Director Jason Haxton were inducted into Collège d'Études Ostéopathiques' honorary status "Compagnon de l'Ostéopathie," in Montreal, Quebec. "Compagnon de l'Ostéopathie" is the highest honor of the Montreal osteopathic school and past recipients of this osteopathic award include Viola Frymann, DO; Karen Steele, DO; Clive Standen, DO (UK); Michael Patterson, PhD, DO (HON); Renzo Molinari, DO (GB); and founder of the first Canadian Osteopathic College, Philippe Druelle, DO, F (QC). These leaders in research, practice, and teaching have made promoting osteopathic healthcare a priority in their life.

Loguda-Summers and Haxton have been working with students from Collège d'Études Ostéopathiques since 2001. For more than 12 years, several hundred students have requested historical information from the museum and International Center for Osteopathic History (ICOH) collection for their thesis research. Haxton assists students, faculty, and osteopathic professionals in the latest discoveries and research-worthy topics found in the collection of newly acquired items at the museum. On an average, Loguda-Summers works with each student for two years or more to complete their thesis work to graduate. Along with helping students, Loguda-Summers has also been involved with faculty in researching books and documentaries.

Loguda-Summers spends a large amount of her time at work and sometimes from home helping the students meet their deadlines. Together, she and Haxton seek out funding sources, hire and support staff members at the museum's ICOH in the digitization of osteopathic journals, books, manuscripts, and records to be placed online.

In response to receiving the award, the two commented, "It was a great honor and we are humbled to be included with such a distinguished group of DOs and other laypersons who love the history of osteopathy," said Loguda-Summers. Haxton agreed, "It was completely unexpected when the recognition was announced at the graduation banquet and degree granting ceremony. But, judging from the applause received, it was definitely no accident! Through our Compagnon membership, Debra and I look forward to our continued work to support and spread the good work of osteopathic healthcare to all countries."



Compagnon de l'Ostéopathie plaque in Montréal, Quebec.



Museum Director Jason Haxton with Phillipe Druelle, DO (CA), president and founder of the Collège d'Études Ostéopathiques and Jane Stark, DOMP, seen at the exhibit celebrating the 30-year anniversary of the Canadian osteopathic school.



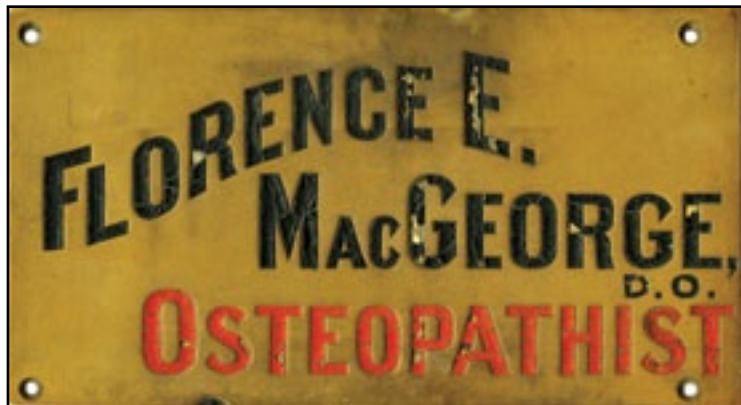
Jane Stark, DOMP, recently donated a collection of early photos, marriage certificate, and bible of Dr. William Sutherland and his first wife and daughter. Dr. Sutherland is the founder of Cranial Manipulation.

## New acquisitions

Recently the museum acquired two very large donations into its artifact collection. The first is a large collection of items relating to Australian osteopaths. This is a very unique collection with artifacts and documents relating to the history of osteopathy in Australia. Notable items include a scrapbook created by Isabella Brake, letters to Virginia Farnum, and images of Florence MacGeorge.

Image of Isabella Brake, ASO class of 1907, in basketball uniform

Donor: Margaret Matthews and Frank Serpo, [2012.95.138]



Donor: Margaret Matthews and Frank Serpo, [2012.95.15]

Image of office sign for Florence MacGeorge, DO, ASO class of 1900

The second large donation is a collection of items relating to Irvin M. Korr. This collection contains papers, newspaper clippings, and several scrapbooks relating to the professional career and personal life of Dr. Korr.

Sigma Sigma Phi fraternity insignia, 1960

Donor: David Korr, [2012.101.88]



Donor: David Korr, [2012.101.02]

Image of Dr. Korr conducting Galvanic-Skin-Response research, ca. 1940-1950s

## Museum director receives \$12,500 in donations at the Canadian Academy of Osteopathy in Hamilton, Ontario



Rob Johnston, the principal of the Canadian Academy of Osteopathy (CAO), with Vice Principal Adriana Johnston and the CAO Faculty. In the background a wonderful portrait of A.T. Still, MD, DO, – founder of osteopathic medicine – was unveiled as a gift to the school.

Following a program on the history of osteopathy, Museum Director Jason Haxton received donations of \$12,500 from the CAO, CAO Student Government, and the Ontario Osteopathic Association (OOA). The funds will be used to develop a kiosk to welcome and inform Museum guests.

### Garden Tea

The museum hosted its annual Secret Garden Tea on June 20, 2013. The program featured a light lunch, local garden presenter, and ended with a tour of the museum's Medicinal Garden.

This free event provides the public with an opportunity to visit the campus, enjoy our hospitality, and spend time with individuals who also enjoy gardening and being outdoors.

Our speaker this year, Educator Leah Odzinski, has been a past volunteer at the museum's garden, assisting with weeding by herself in the summer and with her high school students in the fall. Odzinski maintains several public gardens in Kirksville and highlighted her garden work at the downtown Adair County Historical Society site. She explained the variety of species that were collected from old abandoned homes or structures that had been slated to be razed. In this way, she has preserved at no cost some of the unique plants and histories of those who owned them.

Her informative program was well received and piqued the interest of attendees to go see the plantings and flowers that she showed in photos and discussed with the audience. If you have not attended our Garden Tea in past years, we encourage you to attend at our next tea in June 2014!



Garden Tea featured speaker Leah Odzinski talked about relocating unique plants from older home sites slated for destruction to public areas in the community.

# MEMBER REGISTRATION

DOs, please include your school and graduation year.

Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Email \_\_\_\_\_

Would you like to receive the museum newsletter by email?

Yes  No

\$15 Resident/Intern

\$25 Associate

\$50 Organizations

\$50 Friend

\$250 Research

\$100 Patron

\$500 Sponsor

\$1,000 Benefactor

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Signature \_\_\_\_\_

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.atstu.edu/museum**

## MUSEUM STAFF

Director ..... Jason Haxton  
Curator ..... Debra Loguda-Summers  
Museum Registrar ..... Heather Rudy  
Assistant Museum Registrar ..... Lindsay Burk  
Exhibits/Conservation B ..... Paige White  
Research Assist./Conservation B ..... Anna Mullen  
Office Manager ..... Elaine Pipes