The Saugatuck-Douglas History Center preserves local history and inspires learning to inform and improve our community.

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THE PUBLICATION OF THE
SAUGATUCK-DOUGLAS HISTORY CENTER
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Springtime Arrives

Daffodils are in bloom in the garden, bird song fills the air in the morning, and just last week I saw bunnies out from their burrows. Spring has arrived and with it some extra breathing room and encouragement to go out for walks in the sun.

While the History Center's buildings may be temporarily closed, work continues on future exhibits as well as several new projects you will want to check out now.

Back in 2012 the SDHS Bulb Boosters raised money and brought volunteers together to plant over 1,000 daffodil bulbs in the Back in Time garden at the History Center School House in Douglas. Seven seasons later we can see the results of that work. Check our website and social media pages for snapshots from the garden in the weeks to come.
The Family History Group with Chris Yoder and Jack Sheridan will host Zoom conference meetings later this month.

The History Center launched a project last week asking community members to document life in the Saugatuck-Douglas area. You can read more about the #3CShutdown project in this newsletter. You can participate and see the results on Facebook and Instagram.

Stay tuned for more online events and programs in the weeks ahead. As always, please reach out to share how you're doing.

Eric Gollannek
Executive Director

Membership Reminder

Thank you to everyone who already renewed your membership for the 2020 year! Watch your mailbox for your membership mailings this month.

You can also renew or upgrade your membership online today by visiting our webpage here:

http://sdhistoricalsociety.org/membership/onlineapp.php

SDHC Events

The SDHC remains optimistic that much of our summer program will continue with adjustments placing the safety of our community first. Spring programming, however, has been cancelled in light of the risks of assembling together at this time.

Rescheduled Events. Our events for May are currently postponed. We continue to assess the status of our museum and exhibit openings in June.

View the full list of updated events for the year at our website and note these are subject to change in the weeks ahead:

http://sdhistoricalsociety.org/current/calendar.php
What images do you think capture the history we're living through right now? The Saugatuck-Douglas History Center (SDHC) is asking everyone to help create a photographic documentary of the many ways life in our tri-community area of Saugatuck, Douglas, and Saugatuck Township is changing under Michigan's Shelter-in-Place directive for slowing the viral spread of COVID-19. The History Center project, "Tri-Community Shutdown - A small community's response to a global pandemic" invites community members to document the history that's unfolding in real time all around us, changing our lives in ways great and small.

"We're living through a period that promises to be every bit as impactful on daily life as Pearl Harbor or 9/11", notes project creator, photographer, and SDHC board member James Cook. "We see the threat of Coronavirus as an historic event that will alter the way we live, possibly for the rest of our lives. Despite the fact that the Spanish Flu of 1918 killed 675,000 Americans, there's barely any record of what it did to us locally. Now that we're responding to a similar pandemic threat, we feel a responsibility to document its effect. It will forever be part of our history."

The project starts now and is intended to run for as long as Shelter-in-Place is in effect. Views of empty streets, empty shelves and closed businesses are obvious images, but the more personal depictions of sheltering at home are perhaps even more important. Pictures showing how people are coping, working, exercising or even socializing under these new rules for our lives are highly desirable. Visualizations of inconvenience, illness and suffering are also a part of telling the complete story, as are those showing innovative ways folks are dealing with seclusion.

Imagination and creativity are encouraged, but no one should consider this as cause to overlook or ignore the very important guidelines for Shelter-in-Place and social distancing. Public health and safety are paramount.

Images may be posted to Instagram where you can tag @sd_historycenter or on Facebook using @sdhistorycenter. Please use hashtags #3CShutdown and #MySDHistory with your posts.

You may also email photographs to 3CShutdown@SDHistoricalSociety.org where SDHC volunteers will review submissions. All need to provide the name of the photographer and a brief description of the image. Submittal of photos will be deemed permission for SDHC to archive them for educational and historic purposes, as well as consideration for publication by The Commercial Record.
The Influenza Pandemic of 1918 in Saugatuck
by Eric Gollannek, SDHC Director

The impact of Covid-19 or novel coronavirus has no direct parallel in our living memory. Disasters such as the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 changed the world in an instant but allowed us to come together with friends and loved ones. The devastation of natural disasters like the tornado of April 3, 1956 wrought destruction and loss of life but passed by in an instant. Great fires have shaped Saugatuck's history, from the the massive destruction of the Chicago, Holland, and Fennville fires of October 1871 to the burning of the Big Pavilion on May 6, 1960. Yet none of these events compare with the long duration and emotional impact of Covid-19 in our personal lives and the community.

As an historian, I was interested to learn more about the closest parallel to our own moment in time: the 1918 influenza pandemic. How did the global spread of this especially virulent strain of influenza impact the United States a century ago? What do we know about its impact on the state and the community?

The pathogen behind the 1918 flu is now identified as Influenza A or the H1N1 virus traced to an avian source. Described as the "Spanish Flu" the virus did not originate there nor travel from Spain to the United States. So why the name Spanish Flu? The Great War (the First World War) raged across Europe until Armistice Day, November 11, 1918, so wartime censorship limited the spread of information about the pandemic in France, Germany, Belgium, and the UK. Spain was out of the war and under no such censorship, so the news of the disease that struck young, healthy people dead in a matter of days quickly spread around the globe through newspapers and radio broadcasts.

Wartime conditions fueled the spread of disease and it came to the United States in the spring of 1918 among American servicemembers in army camps across the country. Military camps in Michigan included Camp Custer in Battle Creek (65 miles from Saugatuck) that saw more than 600 deaths from the flu in one month's time.

The flu ravaged the country in October of 1918 and rapidly infected millions of Americans.
particularly in urban areas but also reaching into smaller cities and rural communities. The disease also reappeared again in the winter and spring of 1919. An estimated 675,000 Americans and 15,000 Michiganders died of the flu between October 1918 and April 1919. The disease was remarkable for its lethality among healthy individuals, especially children and people under 40. The average age of those who died during the pandemic was 28 years old and life expectancy for Americans declined by 12 years in the wake of the pandemic.

The memory of the Great Influenza outbreak appears distant and little known a century later. Histories of the Saugatuck-Douglas area make no mention of it directly. The Commercial Record records only a few references to the disease in October of 1918. "Eighteen well pronounced cases of "flu" have been reported to the health officers of the two villages and Saugatuck township representing nine families." The brief front-page article from October 14 [illustrated here] also notes that "Saugatuck fares better than most places" and describes the potential of a "flu vaccine" to protect against severe illness. "Dr. [Walter B.] House, last Saturday, ordered a good supply for use here and is hoping by every mail to receive it." Unfortunately the Rosenow vaccine produced at the Mayo Clinic in Minnesota described in the article was based on limited understanding of disease in the early 20th century. It took medical researchers until the 1930s to establish that influenza was in fact caused by a virus instead of a bacterium; smaller virus forms are not directly observable by optical light microscopes and remained "invisible" to researchers for another decade.

There were few therapeutic treatments for those who became ill in 1918. Medical opinion recommended "water to drink, a cold compress to the forehead and a light sponge." The article also cautioned against placing hopes in untested treatments, stating "only such medicine should be given as is prescribed by the doctor. It is foolish to ask the druggist to prescribe and may be dangerous to take the so-called 'safe, sure and harmless' remedies advertised by patent medicine manufacturers."

Transmission of the virus was not well understood in 1918. Much as in our own time, people sought out information about the disease from government sources reported on through the media. The October 24 issue of the Commercial Record featured an in-depth article on the flu explaining how it spread through airborne droplets especially through sneezing and coughing. "Cover up each cough and sneeze, if you don't you'll spread disease."
Tips for prevention included "having a proportion of work, play and rest, by keeping the body well clothed, and by eating sufficient wholesome and properly selected food." Experts also observed the "very close relation between its spread and overcrowded homes...and the value of fresh air through open windows cannot be over emphasized." There was no mention of the hand washing that's so ingrained in our minds in 2020. Masks were recommended for use caring for the sick. Like so many of us today, individuals also wore improvised or homemade masks when out in public.

Illustration from Commercial Record, October 24, 1918

Have you heard family stories about the 1918 influenza? We would love to hear them. Please reach out to us at the History Center and we'll include updates in future newsletters.

Want to learn more? Visit the SDHC's Commercial Record project online to travel back in time and dig into the past: www.commercialrecord.org

The Joint Archives in Holland also published a gripping account of this history in "Michigan Here As at Home: The 1918 Holland Flu Epidemic" by Aine O'Connor during the centennial in 2018. You can access that online through the Hope College digital commons: https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/jaquarterly/106
**Preview of Century of Progress exhibit at the History Center**

The Saugatuck-Douglas History Center is working on an LGBTQ history exhibit and planning to open this summer at the Old School House.

Titled *A Century of Progress – The Saugatuck-Douglas LGBTQ Story* it will be presented in the form of a 100-year timeline and highlight a number of political, social, cultural, and local events and people that are relevant to the LGBTQ community over the last century. Many individuals have helped with the research and design behind this project including volunteers Vic Bella, John Kerr, Sally Winthers, Jonathan Schreur, Ted Reyda, and SDHC intern Jen Cimmarusti.

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**Welcome from Jack Sheridan and Chris Yoder, leaders of the Society Family History Group.**

Please visit a regular Family History Group meeting to see what we are all about and join the group. We share "lessons learned" about the many tools available for family history research.

**Questions/comments/advice/needs:**

- Mayflower ancestor, Revolutionary War vet, famous cousins, great grand parents, ...
- Where did you come from?
- Thinking about a DNA test?
- Answering questions: we are best at ....

Not sure how to get going? Let us provide a helpful jump start by recording what you know about your parents, grandparents, and great grandparents and send it along for a review by Chris Yoder or myself. Your family history does not have to have any connection to the Saugatuck-Douglas area!!!

The only requirement is membership in the SDHS. Join the group and find the answers.
Update on virtual meetings this spring:

Please reach out to Chris Yoder and Jack Sheridan for information and details about Zoom online meetings of the Family History Group in place of regular in-person meetings on first and third Thursday every month at 3:30 at the Old School House.

The snail mail address is SDHS Family History Box 617 Douglas, 49406, or email to jack.sheridan@gmail.com 269 857-7144 or cyoder@tds.net 616 212-3443

We will soon be back to you with readily found data and with suggestions on the next steps to take. Further help is always available from Chris and myself by phone and email.

A regular SDHC photo history feature by Jack Sheridan

With all of us locked down and practicing social distancing, the only ASK JACK question fielded of late was " Have we had anything historically like this run on toilet paper?"

The answer to that is NO... NUFF SAID!

So to change the subject, I have dug into the files for a history rerun. Something happy, soothing and absolutely disconnected from the VIRUS !!!!

Here it is from my 2006 archives:

THE LOWER KALAMAZOO AND EARLY RIVERBOATS

Hardly altered in a two centuries of recorded history, the Kalamazoo River between Allegan and Douglas and has always been a grand piece of nature's work. Passing beneath the New Richmond Bridge, swirled water heads down stream, cloistered by green woods, it slowly eats the shoreline until tall trees fall, their trunks lurking now just below the surface like alligators stalking dinner. The muddy river narrows and widens, winds and rewinds, snaking over sand bars and bypassing bayous. Blue Herons stand stilted, Red-wing Blackbirds screech, Eagles and Turkey Vultures float above grassy swamps, Whitetail Deer freeze and study your every movement. The delta area just above the freeway bridge might be a set for a remake of the "African Queen", hidden in tall grass the shallow channel has opened, divided, and changed course endlessly.
The River has been the route of plodding paddle-wheeled boats for nearly 150 years. In the beginning, the ride was by far the best way to move passengers, cargo and fresh fruit and other cargo between Allegan, New Richmond and Saugatuck.

Later, the river got shallower. Between sleepy New Richmond and bustling Saugatuck the trip was made for the pure pleasure of the ride. Shallow water made the venture a challenge for tour boat operators. Water level fluctuates with that of Lake Michigan, from a comfortable and profitable level to just enough to float a log.

Reminds me of a great story, straight out of the archives:

La Carousel ca 1950s
The first part of this story featured the upper Kalamazoo River and a few of the turn of the century riverboats. In the next twenty years, the river boats and crusty captains faded into history. Then in 1952, Dick Hoffman, a talented young man who had just finished a four year hitch in the Coast Guard, was looking for a way to earn a living on the banks of the Kalamazoo. The old beach boat Waugun was lying at the end of Lucy St. and for sale cheap. Dick converted her to a stern wheel paddleboat suitable for New Richmond trips and - just like that - he started a business that would become a Saugatuck fixture.

The next summer Hoffman revived the river scenic tour business with the rebuilt Waugon. He named her La Carousel, meaning the wheel. In an interview with Kit Lane years later, Dick told an amusing story which captures the flavor of the river tour business as well as Dick's innovative nature:

_I ran that boat and one day I sunk it coming down the river...caught the rudder, one of two rudders, on a snag and it pulled right out of the boat, I went back there to pick up the hatch to see what was wrong and here was this fountain of water coming up... a great big fountain. I closed the cover quickly. As the rudders were locked off center, I just put the wheel in gear and ran it ashore where it would go... we weren't under yet but I told the people that we would be, and they had to get off. It was not too deep, but we had twelve ladies from a bridge club, and a family of five, and we were maybe a couple of miles from New Richmond, at least._

_These were ladies of some weight. I had to carry those ladies from the boat to the bank... we walked back through the woods. If you have ever been in that woods, it is a carpet of poison ivy. Gary Diepenhorst was with me at the time, as sort of a crew; he was fishing as we went along._

_He said, 'Is that poison ivy?' I said, 'Sssh don't say a word.' And those ladies walked through all that poison ivy back to the little store in New Richmond... and you know I never heard of one of them getting poison ivy._
Pictured at the top: The Lady May, a cute sidewheeler which ran small groups mostly between Allegan and New Richmond in the 1890s.

Middle: The A. R. Heath, a steam powered sidewheeler owned by Doc Heath, unloading passengers in Saugatuck ca 1905.

Bottom: The Arthur, gasoline engine turning the sternwheel, ca 1907, cruising just above Douglas. The short news article (inset) appeared on the front page of the Commercial Record in May 1906.
The Cottage History feature continues in this issue of the Ball and Chain as Chris Yoder collects some of the history behind Saugatuck area cottages and their names.

The Jun 5, 1903 issue of the Commercial Record reported:

The Kendall cottage is now completed, and J. C. Kendall, with wife and two daughters, will occupy it at once. It is one of the finest summer homes at the Lake Front, and will be called "Elk Horn Lodge," named after a pair of elk's horns which Mr. Kendall secured on one of the high peaks of the Rocky Mountains in one of his many trips to Colorado.

"J. C. Kendall" (he really went by "Charles John Kendall") was born Jul. 6, 1848 in Cleveland, OH to Civil War Captain John C. Kendall and wife Sarah Buttz. He married Elvira Augusta Ellet, daughter of Civil War union General BG Alfred Washington Ellet and Sarah Jane Roberts on Aug. 26, 1873. BG Ellet commanded the Mississippi Marine Brigade and was involved in the siege of Vicksburg, MS and other major battles. After the war, BG Ellet returned to working as a civil engineer and became involved in railroad development, settling in El Dorado, KS.
Charles and Elvira had: daughter Sarah Ellet, b. Aug. 6, 1874 in Osage City, Kansas; a son Charles b. 1876 who died young; and daughter Mary Ellet, b. Mar. 26, 1886 in Topeka, KS. The two girls are mentioned in the Commercial Record article.

The cottage was built as a summer place to which they would come from their home in Chicago. Charles was at different times a store clerk, merchant, and commercial agent and was in 1914 associated with the Santa Fe RR, possibly a connection facilitated by his father-in-law's post war occupation. A 1914 article in the Chicago Tribune credited him with a plan by which after the seasonal closure of the steamship line from Saugatuck many bushels of fruit and produce were arranged to be sent by electric rail from Saugatuck to Holland where it could be transported on the Graham and Morton Line for distribution to the poor in Chicago.

Older daughter Sarah never married. She developed tumor in the brain and died in Cook Co, IL on Oct. 20, 1911. Younger sister Mary Ellet married in Chicago on Jan. 19, 1910 to James Alden Valentine (son of Ezra G. and Bertha (Alden) Valentine - Bertha was a 7th generation descendant of Mayflower passengers John Alden and Priscilla Mullens - ancestors shared with your author Chris Yoder). I'd like to thank Mary's descendant Peter Nerber for sharing the family photos included in this article.

Both girls had formal training in Europe as artistic book binders and it is understood that they may have given some lessons in the Saugatuck community during their stays. The magazine Fine Books and Collections reported in a 2012 article that Yale University's Robert B. Haas Family Arts Library had received a significant and generous gift of hand book bindings by the Kendall girls, it details:

Mary Ellet Kendall Valentine and her sister, Sarah Ellet Kendall, traveled to England in the early years of the twentieth century to study bookbinding with T. J. Cobden-Sanderson, proprietor of the Doves Press and Doves Bindery. An early supporter of women's rights, Cobden-Sanderson took a young American woman as his first pupil.
in 1895 at a time when it was unusual to find a woman working in the bookbinding trade. His political sympathies led him to train a series of female students and his only requirement was that they dedicate a year to learning the art and skill of bookbinding. The Kendall sisters trained with Cobden-Sanderson from 1907 to 1909 and on returning to America they opened the Golden Bindery in the Fine Arts Building in Chicago. Sadly, Sarah Kendall died a few years later. Her sister Mary Ellet Kendall married James A. Valentine in 1910 and continued to produce bindings into the 1920s.

The Valentine Collection consists of full leather bindings with gold stamped decorations that showcase both the technical and design skills of Mary Valentine and Sarah Kendall. The intricate patterns are influenced by their Arts and Crafts training, yet also show a tendency toward Art Deco and other modern influences. The collection includes bindings executed jointly by the sisters, as well as solo work by Mary Valentine. Many of the bound books were gifts to the sisters from Cobden-Sanderson and are inscribed.

The Newberry Library in Chicago has an archive of correspondence, dated July 30, 1900 to Sept. 29, 1910, principally from Mary Ellet Kendall in Europe and Chicago, to Cornelia Ewing in El Dorado, Kansas. It includes correspondence from 1904-1906 which documents a first trip to Europe by Mrs. Kendall and her two daughters, Mary and Sarah. A second trip in 1906 takes them to England, where Mary and Sarah study bookbinding at the Doves Bindery with Cobden-Sanderson, and their letters from this period (1906-1907) include descriptions of their work at the bindery. In October 1907, the Kendalls begin a new apprenticeship with French binder Jules Domont (1847-1931) in his studio in the Quartier Latin in Paris. The Oct. 31, 1918 issue of the Commercial Record included an ad for the sale of "The Kendall Farm" located one mile west of Douglas.

Charles Kendall died in Walpole, MA Nov. 17, 1927 and was cremated. His widow Elvira died the following year. Both are buried in the Union Cemetery, Waukegan, IL. Mary Kendall Valentine also died in Walpole at age 42, Jan. 24, 1929 and is buried in the Forest Hills Cemetery, Jamaica Plain, NY.

Elk Horn Lodge is located at 3089 Lakeshore Drive and has retained many of its original features after a number of owners. Over the years it was rented to a number of St. Louis families, including Frank and Catherine Smith and their twin daughters, Donna and Barbara, later to be the wife of Senator Tom Eagleton, of Missouri. The most recent owners, the Bredemann family, came into possession when grandparents Joseph & Ellen Bredemann purchased it in 1945. Joseph and Ellen were personal friends of Whittier and May Felker who developed Felkers Subdivision in that part of Douglas, MI. The only real physical change they made was that sometime before 1957 Joseph moved the front outside porch from the front to the South side of the house and had a bay window installed to increase the natural lighting inside. Ellen and Joseph's son, Joseph and his wife, Sara (Sally) Bredemann, have lovingly retained much of the original character of the home, including the original maple floors throughout, the original Dutch doors, and
the original phone from when the house was built still on the wall of an upstairs bedroom. Above the fireplace are written the words "Blow high, Blow low, All hands that blow Shall make our ruddy hearth fire glow." Many thanks to the Bredemans for their contribution of photos and information for this article.

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Just a few of the many other local home nicknames include: Idylease, Green Gables, Bonnie Meadows, Stonegate, The Flower Basket, The Shades, Porches, Council Oaks, Cozy Cottage, Allake Cottage, Willowood, Driftwood, Rose Cottage and Kemah. How many of these do you recognize? Does your own place have a nickname and, if so, would you share its story for a future newsletter? Email Chris Yoder at cyoder@tds.net or call 616-212-3443.

Digital Collections Project Updates at the SDHC

The SDHC has a long history of digital history projects built up by volunteers over the last two decades. Preserving these records and making them accessible to old and new audiences is an ongoing task. In the spring of 2019, the SDHC began working with Matt Schultz as a volunteer consultant and expert on digital collections access and preservation. Many of you were able to meet in a focus group this past fall or participated in an online collections survey. Here's some more information about what we've learned and some updates on future directions as Covid-19 reshapes our lives.

Matt Schultz is a lakeshore native in more ways than one. As founder of Fringe Digital, a local technology consultancy startup, Schultz is eager to engage cultural heritage institutions in his backyard on issues of urgency for their digital assets and strategies. Schultz has lived in the West Michigan area all of his life and is a proud citizen of the Huron Band of Potawatomi. His native ancestors have deep roots in the Saugatuck-Douglas area going back to the turn of the last century.

He's honored to have the chance to work directly with the Saugatuck-Douglas History Center to stabilize the incredible and unique digital resources that the Center has amassed over the years. In the coming months, Schultz will be working with the SDHC Director, staff, and volunteers to organize digital files and pilot new technologies for making them more accessible to the public.

The importance of digital storytelling about our communities has never been more apparent than during these times of social distancing. Schultz looks forward to coordinating with the Center as they highlight stories from the community through the Tri-Community Shutdown Project.
He brings to the work over a decade of national-level experience, and was most recently the principal architect of the new Michigan Digital Preservation Network. Through Fringe Digital he will continue to serve as a consultant to the Network's new Coordinator, as well as engage in digital projects with other state and regional cultural institutions. In addition to his work with SDHC, he is working with the Grand Rapids Public Museum to improve their collection of Native American oral histories using a new technology developed by tribal communities known as Mukurtu (https://mukurtu.org/).

**In Memoriam: Ellen Wilt**

**Saugatuck Douglas History Center loses friend and benefactor**

Ellen Wilt (1921-2020) was a prolific artist, educator, and supporter of social causes for her entire life. She exhibited her art in hundreds of shows, and served as a mentor to thousands of people throughout her career. Her artistic talents were encouraged by her grandfather, who was an amateur painter. She married her husband, painter and teacher, Richard Wilt, in 1942. The two spent a summer at the Ox-Bow Summer School of Art before they settled in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Ellen received a Master of Art from U of M in 1970, and then taught art at Eastern Michigan University. For many years, Mrs. Wilt maintained a studio in Saugatuck. She also did education programs for Ox-Bow.

Her most recent exhibition "Materials at Hand" at the University of Michigan Stamps School of Art and Design in 2018, featured a huge watercolor titled "Flotsom", which was borrowed from the collection of the Saugatuck Douglas History Center. Wilt considered the award-winning piece, created in Saugatuck, one of her masterpieces. Ellen was generous to the Saugatuck Douglas History Center, gifting not only paintings, but also the valuable reproduction rights to the works she shared.

Ted Reyda (Ellen's close friend) and I had the memorable experience of interviewing Ellen Wilt several years ago. She was warm, kind and generous. Her passing is a great loss and she will be long remembered here.

Photo (left) shows Ted Reyda and Ellen Wilt at the opening of her exhibit at UM-Stamps Gallery.

- Ken Kutzel

Visit Legacy.com for an obituary online.
ABOUT THE SAUGATUCK-DOUGLAS HISTORY CENTER

The Saugatuck-Douglas Historical Society was founded in 1986 by a group of charter members interested in preserving and sharing the unique history of Saugatuck, Douglas and the surrounding area. In 2016, the Society was renamed the Saugatuck-Douglas History Center to celebrate its growth and to recognize the development of the History Museum and Old School House sites. We are a vibrant organization with nearly 700 members residing in nearby communities and across the country.

Members are the lifeblood our largely volunteer organization. To join as a member, visit our website at http://sdhistoricalsociety.org/membership/membership.php

The Saugatuck-Douglas **History Museum** is located at 735 Park Street in Saugatuck, in the historic Saugatuck Pump House building. The History Museum is open Saturday and Sunday from 12-4 from June through October.

The **History Center -- Old School House and Francis Surfboat Exhibit** are located at 130 Center Street in Douglas. For group tours of the School House, please contact director Eric Gollannek 269-857-5751 or by email at director@sdhistoricalsociety.org.

The adjoining **Back-in-Time Garden and Surfboat Exhibit** are open daily.

The **History Center Archives** are available for research by appointment. For more information, call 269-857-7901 or e-mail the archives directly: archives@sdhistoricalsociety.org

History Center main phone: 269-857-5751
Museum phone: 269-857-7900
Tech Center/Archives direct phone: 269-857-7901

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