★ ★ ★ ★ history puts on a show ★ ★ ★ ★

Ohio Chautauqua

Presented By Ohio Humanities
SHARING THE HUMAN STORY

Rossford ★ June 28–July 2

ROSSFORD VETERAN'S MEMORIAL PARK AND MARINA

Live ON STAGE!

MARIE CURIE
JUNE 28

CHIEF CORNSTALK
JUNE 29

MARY SHELLEY
JUNE 30

DIAN FOSSEY
JULY 1

THEODORE ROOSEVELT
JULY 2

Free!

Performances begin at 7:30 p.m.
Live music at 6:30 p.m.

OTHER TOUR STOPS

Brimfield June 7-11 ★ **Hamilton** June 14-18 ★ **Gallipolis** June 21-25

Photography: Janet Adams Photo

Learn more at ohiohumanities.org

OHIO Chautauqua

Presented By Ohio HUMANITIES — SHARING THE HUMAN STORY

Rossford 2016 SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Free!

EVENING PERFORMANCES

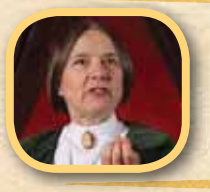
Live ON STAGE!

ROSSFORD VETERAN'S MEMORIAL PARK AND MARINA
300 Hannum Avenue, Rossford

Performances begin at 7:30 p.m.
Live local music at 6:30 p.m.

Tuesday, June 28
SUSAN MARIE FRONTCZAK AS MARIE CURIE

Wednesday, June 29
DAN CUTLER AS CHIEF CORNSTALK



Thursday, June 30
SUSAN MARIE FRONTCZAK AS MARY SHELLEY

Friday, July 1
DIANNE MORAN AS DIAN FOSSEY

Saturday, July 2
CHUCK CHALBERG AS THEODORE ROOSEVELT

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

PROGRAMS & MUSIC ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

DAYTIME PROGRAMS FOR YOUTH — *programs begin at 10:00 a.m.*

Rossford Public Library, 720 Dixie Highway, Rossford

Tuesday, June 28: Dan Cutler: *Prehistoric People—How Primitive Were They?*

Wednesday, June 29: Susan Marie Frontczak: *Once Upon a Time—Frankenstein*

Thursday, June 30: Dianne Moran: *Animal Researchers*

Friday, July 1: Chuck Chalberg: *Roosevelt as a Hunter & Explorer*

Saturday, July 2: Susan Marie Frontczak: *Storytelling: Science and Engineering through Stories*

DAYTIME PROGRAMS FOR ADULTS — *programs begin at 2:00 p.m.*

Rossford Public Library, 720 Dixie Highway, Rossford

Tuesday, June 28: Dan Cutler: *How the "Skin Trade" Changed Traditional Native Values*

Wednesday, June 29: Susan Marie Frontczak: *Does a Clone Have a Soul – or – Grappling with the Monster*

Thursday, June 30: Dianne Moran: *Dian Fossey, Passionate Mountain Gorilla Researcher and Defender*

Friday, July 1: Chuck Chalberg: *Roosevelt's Character and Roosevelt as an American Character*

Saturday, July 2: Susan Marie Frontczak: *Marie Curie—What Almost Stopped Her*

EVENING MUSIC SCHEDULE — *Live local music begins at 6:30 p.m.*

Rossford Veteran's Memorial Park and Marina
300 Hannum Avenue, Rossford

Tuesday, June 28: **ACOUSTIC PENGUIN** - Old time fiddle tunes along with some jazz and swing.

Wednesday, June 29: **THE GRANDE ROYALE ÜKULELISTS OF THE BLACK SWAMP** - A vocal/ukulele quartet that plays all kinds of music.

Thursday, June 30: **THE ROOT CELLAR STRING BAND** - Music of pre-1940s rural America and the southern Appalachian mountains.

Friday, July 1: **TIM TEGGE** - A lyrical journey of funny, sad, poignant, and thought-provoking songs.

Saturday, July 2: **KERRY CLARK** – A musical Norman Rockwell.

Ohio HUMANITIES — SHARING THE HUMAN STORY
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Photo: Sheryl Lazenby

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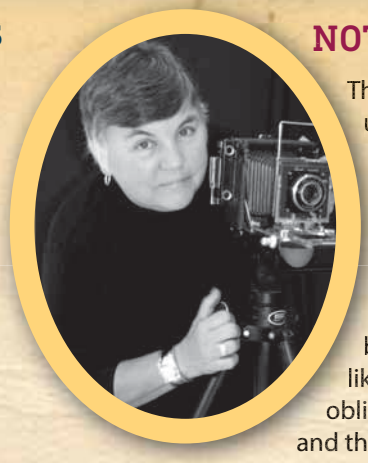

NOTE: DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

The sand shifted under my boots; as I struggled for balance, the wind tore at my head scarf. Yards off the beach, Lesser Scaups (Aythya affinis) bobbed in the surf like so many corks, oblivious to wind chill and three-foot waves. One hundred years ago, I might have been stalking these birds with a rifle, sending a retriever into the waves to gather the carcasses for study in a warm laboratory, just as the founder of our national wildlife refuge system did when he was a boy.

Our relationship with nature is compounded by contradictions. Theodore Roosevelt set aside thousands of acres as wildlife preserves, beginning with Pelican Island, to protect nesting sites; he also was an avid hunter. Harnessing barely visible elements that continue to aid modern medicine, Marie Curie's discoveries contributed to her death. Mary Shelley was widowed by violent weather beyond her control even as she was crafting a literary classic about mankind's power to harness the forces of nature. The natural world is alluring and sensual, a pleasant contrast to the man-made environments where most of us spend our days. It can be unpredictable and dangerous, not unlike the cities where some of us live.

During Ohio Chautauqua 2016, we'll confront these contradictions in the stories of the five historic personas you will meet on stage. Throughout our evenings under the tent, and during daytime workshops, we'll explore the lives of Shawnee Chief Cornstalk, Frankenstein creator Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, scientist Madam Marie Curie, US President Theodore Roosevelt, and primatologist Dian Fossey. Their stories—some centuries old—inform our contemporary conversations about the natural world, the environment, and what we leave for future generations.

These performances will challenge us to consider our responsibility as stewards of earth, air, and water.

I suffered no philosophical contradictions as I watched the Scaups ride the waves at the Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge—other than the birds seemed unfazed by the cold while I was getting frostbite. Despite the freezing wind, the sight of the birds was mesmerizing. Instead of a rifle, I carried a camera. After firing the shutter to capture a succession of images, I turned my focus to staying upright for the walk back to a warm car, grateful that someone once thought to preserve habitat for the dainty black and white ducks. For the future. For us.

Patricia N. Williamsen

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Ohio Humanities Presents:

Ohio Chautauqua

The Natural World

Ohio Chautauqua has looked far beyond the comfortable borders of Ohio to bring a series of fascinating individuals before you. We hope they will help you learn about some of the larger stories of the last 300 years.

Photo: Janet Adams

Chief Cornstalk (Hokoleskwa) moved through eighteenth-century Ohio when the region stood on the precipice of its most thorough-going transformation since the glaciers receded at the end of the Ice Age more than 10,000 years ago. We, as twenty-first century Ohioans, ought to be more aware that this region was not an untouched wilderness and had not been for over 3,000 years. Various Native American communities sought to master the landscape themselves over many generations. Nevertheless, the period of Euro-American dominance would bring a degree of transformation that the previous residents of the Ohio country could have never imagined.

In early nineteenth-century Europe, Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley brought one of the singular figures of literature into being, Dr. Frankenstein's monster. Nearly fifty years after Cornstalk resisted the spread of Anglo-American domination, Shelley would conjure a creature that reflected the onrushing destruction, not of colonial domination, but rather modernity in all its terrible destructive beauty.

In the world of coal, rail, and steel that came into being at the end of the nineteenth-century, the sickly son of the American gentry set off on a journey to restore a lost masculinity that industrial revolution and its crowded cities endangered. Theodore Roosevelt looked first to the 'frontier' of the American West and later to the battlefields of Spanish Cuba for opportunities to renew the manliness that found its meaning in man's dominance over nature and that, nevertheless, contained a paternalistic desire to protect the natural world. The United States needed to protect its last wild spaces to defend the nation against the sort desiccated manhood that had long ago conquered the Old World.

Against Roosevelt's rugged individualism stood the scientific eye of Marie Curie. If Theodore Roosevelt looked to the wide-open spaces of the American West to situate a nature that would keep the nation strong, Curie looked into the smallest building blocks of nature to expand our awareness of the forces that operate unseen across the universe. Curie represented the expansion of opportunity for scientific discovery to women. Her work was part of the larger push to master a universe that wasn't simply physical but operated at biological, chemical, and even nuclear levels. No longer the mastery of the forests and the wilderness, now the lab opened up a nature even more complex and scary than any that Shelly conjured a century before.

After humanity gathered to itself the ability to destroy all life, some found respite in the study and passion for the animals which we share the planet with. As the wave of European dominance receded from Africa, Westerners still longed to learn the secrets of the places where the animal life filled them with the sublime. The very market forces that remade the Ohio country in the time of Chief Cornstalk pushed ever deeper into the forests of Africa during the life of Dian Fossey. Some found in the great gorillas insight into the human condition and others found a source of ready income.

Ohio is never more alive than on a hot summer evening when the air is filled with a rhythmic hum that fills all the silence. In the long days of early summer, nature is on the march. In the lives of these figures, one finds many ways to engage with the natural world. Which one speaks to you?

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Photo: Sheryl Lazenby

See Ohio First with *The New Ohio Guide*

For the heritage traveler, there is no better place to experience history, savor culinary treats, and delight in natural beauty! Here you can find ancient earthworks built to follow the moon and visit a museum dedicated to the first man to walk on the lunar surface. Discover stories along the winding roads from the cross-tipped churches in the west to the ethnic streets of Cleveland.

During the Great Depression, the Federal Writers Project compiled *The Ohio Guide* to chronicle the state's history and geography. *The Ohio Guide* introduced motorists to great travel opportunities with driving tours crisscrossing the state. *The New Ohio Guide* presents updated versions of those tours, and along the way you'll be able to rediscover the rich heritage and natural beauty that has long made Ohio a great place to visit.

The audio tours are available at SeeOhioFirst.org under the *The New Ohio Guide* tab. A sampling of the available tours include:

- Bicycles, Biplanes, and Moon Landings: Ohio's Aviation History
- Paths to Freedom: The Underground Railroad in Ohio
- Art & Utility: Ohio Glass and Pottery
- Land of Cross: Tipped Churches
- Industrial Ohio: Steel and Rubber
- A Clothesline of Quilts

WHENEVER YOU MAKE TRAVEL PLANS – PLAN TO SEE OHIO FIRST!

OHIO HUMANITIES GRANTS

With funding from Ohio Humanities, non-profits around the state deliver quality cultural programs and connect members of the public to new ideas. At the heart of all successfully-funded projects is relevance and compelling content—for insight, reflection, and renewed inspiration. How do we interpret the past, imagine the future, and seek to define individual values? What role do the humanities play in creating and sustaining vibrant communities? How do the humanities support innovative economic opportunities? Each Ohio Humanities-funded project helps answer these important questions. Successful Ohio Humanities-funded projects include:

Museums as Vehicles for Social Change, Cincinnati

The newly established Over-the-Rhine Museum in Cincinnati used Ohio Humanities funding to host internationally-recognized museum founder, Ruth Abram, for a well-attended evening lecture, "Museums as Vehicles for Social Change". The evening's program included an electrifying presentation on Abram's journey creating the Lower East Side Tenement Museum and what lessons it could provide for interpreting the social history of Cincinnati's Over-the-Rhine district. The public event was complemented by a board training retreat with Abram, who gave advice on how to create a museum from scratch.

Auglaize County: In Motion!

Like many Ohio counties, Auglaize has a rich, varied, and diverse heritage. Auglaize County Historical Society used Ohio Humanities funding to knit together an interpretive program encompassing such sites as the Armstrong Air and Space Museum, the Bicycle Museum of America, and the Miami-Erie Canal. Successful community-wide conversations and close attention to local history led organizers to identify a new theme large enough to interpret much of the county's expansive history: movement and innovation.

Cleveland Humanities Festival: Remembering War

Case Western Reserve University's Baker–Nord Center sought Ohio Humanities funding for the Cleveland Humanities Festival. This inaugural year, the festival used humanities perspectives to explore the impact of war on society. With strong partnerships from the city's leading cultural institutions the Cleveland Humanities Festival took a leadership role in shaping the conversation around one of the most pressing issues of our time.

Applying for a Grant

Ohio Humanities funding of cultural programs help to create and sustain vibrant communities.
Visit www.OhioHumanities.org/Grants/ to learn more about our grants program and how to apply.

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What is OHIO CHAUTAUQUA?

BUILDING ON THE NINETEENTH-CENTURY TRADITION ESTABLISHED ON THE SHORES OF NEW YORK'S CHAUTAUQUA LAKE, OHIO CHAUTAUQUA IS A FIVE-DAY COMMUNITY EVENT THAT COMBINES LIVING HISTORY PERFORMANCES, MUSIC, EDUCATION, AND AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION INTO A ONE-OF-A-KIND CULTURAL EVENT. DAYTIME ACTIVITIES FEATURE STIMULATING ADULT PROGRAMS AND HANDS-ON WORKSHOPS FOR YOUTH. EACH EVENING, FAMILY AND FRIENDS GATHER AS LIVE MUSIC FILLS THE AIR. THEN, A TALENTED PERFORMER BRINGS A HISTORIC FIGURE TO LIFE THROUGH PERSONAL STORIES AND HISTORIC DETAIL. THIS ENRICHING AND DELIGHTFULLY ENTERTAINING EXPERIENCE, WITH ITS WARM, NOSTALGIC VIBE, IS SURE TO OPEN MINDS AND START CONVERSATIONS.

Chautauqua History:

After their debut in 1874 as a summer class for Sunday school teachers, Chautauqua assemblies quickly expanded and spread throughout rural America until the mid-1920s. Chautauqua assemblies provided entertainment and culture for the whole community, with speakers, teachers, musicians, entertainers, preachers and specialists of the day. US President Theodore Roosevelt was quoted as saying that Chautauqua is "the most American thing in America."

By 1915, the height of the Chautauqua movement, nearly 12,000 communities had hosted a Chautauqua. During the Great Depression of the 1930s, the movement died out. Most historians cite the rise of car culture, radio, and movies as the causes.

Ohio Chautauqua:
BRINGING COMMUNITIES TOGETHER SINCE 1999

A handful of independent Chautauquas survived and are thriving; others are being resurrected. Leading the way, several state humanities councils have organized Chautauquas over the last two decades. Ohio Humanities established Ohio Chautauqua in 1999 as part of its mission to help individuals and communities explore, share, and be inspired by the human experience.

About our performers

Dr. John C. "Chuck" Chalberg is a professional historian who performs as a number of historical figures. When he is not writing for such publications as "Touchstone," "The Weekly Standard," "Chronicles," "The New Oxford Review," "Gilbert!," among a few others, he has been known to become Theodore Roosevelt and baseball's Branch Rickey, among a few others. Chalberg has taught American history at the college level for many years. He has performed at various summer chautauquas, colleges, and conferences across the country. www.historyonstage.com

Susan Marie Frontczak has brought literature and history to life for over two decades . She developed her first living history presentation, Marie Curie, in an attempt to reconcile her technical and scientific past (14 years working as an engineer, supported by a BS in engineering and an MS in software engineering) with her love of sharing the humanities through storytelling. She performs in theatres, corporations, schools, libraries, and festivals internationally. When bringing history to life, Susan Marie lives up to her motto, "Give me a place to stand, and I will take you somewhere else." www.storysmith.org

Dianne Moran is an award-winning folklorist who has worked with audiences for 35 years as a living history performer, Chautauqua scholar, and naturalist, including 25 years with the St. Louis Zoo. She lives deep in an Ozark forest where she says she is free to enjoy wild things and the spirits of the pioneers who linger on there. Dianne's programs receive funding from the Missouri Arts Council; she is on the rosters of St. Louis and Kansas City Young Audiences, and she tours the country with her living history programs as a Chautauqua scholar.

Dan Cutler is a Vietnam War Veteran and retired firefighter. Throughout his life he has been a historian with an active interest in the Ohio Country of the eighteenth-century. His fascination with the dramas and adventures of that time and place led him to participate in living history programs and reenactments. For the past 28 years, Dan has been involved in various living history experiments. He continues to work with the West Virginia Humanities Council's **HISTORY ALIVE!** program, for which he presents Chief Cornstalk at venues including museums, schools, libraries, community centers, fairs and festivals.

Chief Cornstalk

Timeline

1682 – LaSalle formally claims the country east of the Mississippi, and the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes for France and records Chawanon (French spelling of Shawano) living along the Mississippi.

c1727 – Cornstalk (also known as Hokolesqua Wynepuechsika) is born near Chiliskake in western Pennsylvania, near the forks of the Susquahannah.

1737 – Members of Cornstalk's family kill a Seneca Chief and are asked to move to the Ohio Country. They build a town at the mouth of Scioto River, near present day Portsmouth.

1749 – Céloron de Blainville claims all the Ohio drainage for France. He mentions meeting Cornhusk, describing him as a charming young priest. Cornstalk may have already been influenced by Papoonan, the Seer of the Seningo or Wangomend, an Asinisink Prophet.

1752-53 – A great flood forces a move to higher ground of Cornstalk's town, Chilagothe. Families of councillors made an art form of debate, and were known to be eloquent speakers.

1753 – A young, ambitious George Washington, on a diplomatic mission for Gov. Dinwiddie, starts the Seven Years' War with France at the fork where the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers join to form the Ohio River, near present-day Pittsburgh. This has been called the First World War.

1755, July – Gen. Edward Braddock leads an army against the French at fork of the two rivers. The English Army is defeated. As he died, Braddock was heard to say, "Well, who would have thought..?"

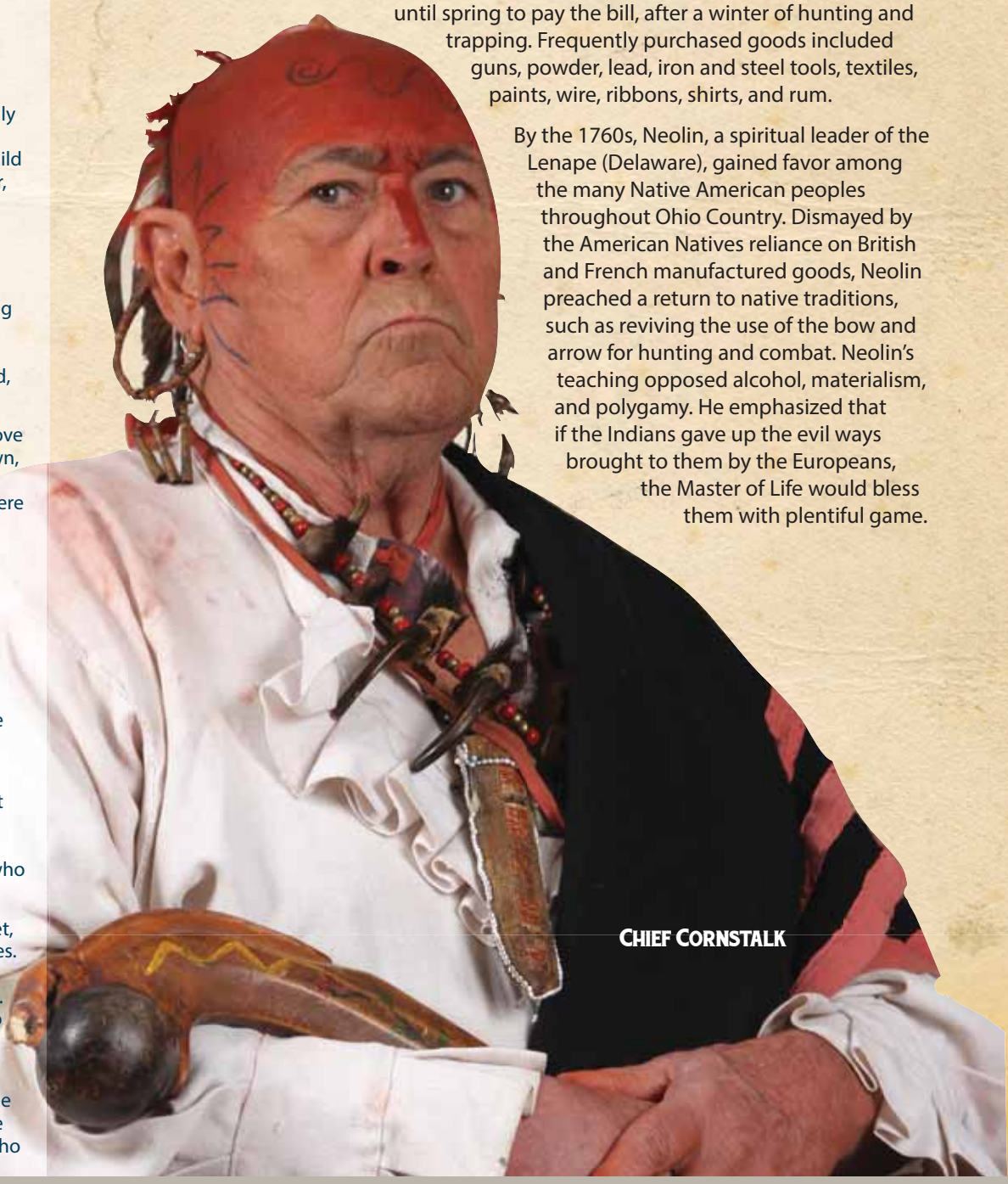
1760 – Neolin, the Delaware Prophet, gains a following among the Natives. He advocates total separation and independence from the Europeans. Cornstalk becomes a disciple, as do many others, it is a ray of hope.

1763 – The French capitulate to the English at the Treaty of Paris, but the Natives continue the war under the dynamic Ottowa leader; Pontiac, who

Hokolesqua, called "Cornstalk" by Anglo-Americans, was a Shawnee leader born around 1720. Little is known about his early years. He was likely born in Pennsylvania, the home of the Shawnee of that period, and with a majority of the Shawnee people, moved to Ohio around 1730.

By Cornstalk's era, many Native Americans had allied themselves with the European traders who had arrived during the 1650s. The Native Americans purchased goods on credit, having until spring to pay the bill, after a winter of hunting and trapping. Frequently purchased goods included guns, powder, lead, iron and steel tools, textiles, paints, wire, ribbons, shirts, and rum.

By the 1760s, Neolin, a spiritual leader of the Lenape (Delaware), gained favor among the many Native American peoples throughout Ohio Country. Dismayed by the American Natives reliance on British and French manufactured goods, Neolin preached a return to native traditions, such as reviving the use of the bow and arrow for hunting and combat. Neolin's teaching opposed alcohol, materialism, and polygamy. He emphasized that if the Indians gave up the evil ways brought to them by the Europeans, the Master of Life would bless them with plentiful game.



Chief Cornstalk

Native Americans' diet was largely dependent on wild ruminants, including deer, elk, and buffalo for the their protein. However, European traders began paying more for 'red' deer or deer in their summer coats. As demand for red deer hides grew, summer trapping became a common practice. It led to large amounts of wasted meat due to the warm weather. Furthermore, it caused the death of offspring who were not fully weaned. The impact on the natural world was significant.

It is against this backdrop that Cornstalk fought with the French against the British during The French and Indian War (1754-1763). He continued to battle the settlers' encroachment into Ohio in the 1774 Battle of Point Pleasant (West Virginia). Both sides suffered heavy losses, and the Native Americans retreated; signing the Peace Treaty of Chillicothe, in which they agreed not to attack settlers south of the Ohio River.

The confrontations continued; so did the tension between the settlers and the Native Americans. Wanting to avoid further bloodshed, Cornstalk and his son Elinipsico made a diplomatic visit to Fort Randolph, an American fort at Point Pleasant, to discuss ways of keeping the peace. The Americans took Cornstalk and his son hostage. Shortly thereafter, news reached Point Pleasant that unknown Native Americans had ambushed and killed an American soldier. Seeking vengeance, the American militiamen brutally executed Hokolesqua, his son, and two other Shawnee who were in American custody.

American political and military leaders were alarmed by the murder of Cornstalk, whom they believed was their only hope of securing Shawnee neutrality. At the insistence of Patrick Henry, the governor of Virginia, Cornstalk's killers—whom Henry called "vile assassins"—were eventually brought to trial, but since their fellow soldiers would not testify against them, all were acquitted.

also follows Neolin. Cornstalk becomes infamous for destroying the English settlements in the Greenbrier Country and acquires prominent enemies.

1768 – The Treaty of Ft. Stanwix officially ends Pontiac's rebellion and gives the former winter hunting grounds of the Shawanese to Virginia. Settlers flood the river to claim land in Can-tu-kee and the friction increases.

1773 – Kentucke militia men under Thomas Bullet seek out Cornstalk at Chilicothe and promise him they will only till the soil and not shoot the game....

1774, spring – Another Great Flood of the Ohio River. Ambitious Virginians attack villages along the river and destroy the family of an Iroquoian diplomat, whose Christian name is John Logan. He personally goes to war with Virginia.

1774, Sept – The crown appointed Gov. Dunmore visits Cornstalk and threatens him with the forming army of Andrew Lewis at the Mouth of the Kanawha.

1774, Oct 10th – Lewis' army of 1100 men are attacked at daylight by a comparable army of Shawanese and allies under Cornstalk.

1774, Nov. 10th – Lord Dunmore concludes the Treaty of Camp Charlotte. The terms include the return of captives, the headmen hostages to assure the peace, and the forfeiture of land. A crude Ft. Blair is erected to house the 140 wounded Virginians .

1775 – Ft. Blair is rebuilt but burned when the troops are recalled east.

1776 – The fort at Kanawha River is rebuilt and renamed Ft. Randolph. Cornstalk's son Elinipsico is held hostage at Ft. Pitt for a year.

*Native words had no standard spelling and were recorded by many Europeans who gave their own spelling to names and words they used. I have tried to include a few of these spellings in historic context.

Chief Cornstalk ★ Bibliography

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Mary Shelley

Timeline

1792 – Mary's mother publishes *Vindication of the Rights of Woman*.

1793 – Mary's father publishes *Political Justice*.

August 30, 1797 – Mary Godwin born to William Godwin and Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin. Her mother dies 11 days later.

December 21, 1801 – William Godwin remarries. Mary now has an older half sister, a stepsister and stepbrother. From this marriage she later gains a half brother.

July 28, 1814 – Mary Godwin and Percy Bysshe Shelley run away to the Continent for six weeks.

Summer of 1816 – Mary begins to write *Frankenstein*.

December 15, 1816 – Percy Bysshe Shelley's wife Harriet dies.

Dececember 30, 1816 – Mary and Percy Bysshe Shelley marry.

January 1, 1818 – The novel *Frankenstein* is published

July 8, 1822 – Percy Bysshe Shelley drowns. One of five children from their union survives to adulthood, Percy Florence Shelley.

1820-1839 – Mary writes and publishes five other novels, numerous short stories, and biographies of Eminent Literary and Scientific Men of Italy, Spain, Portugal, and France.

1844 – Publishes *Rambles in Germany and Italy*.

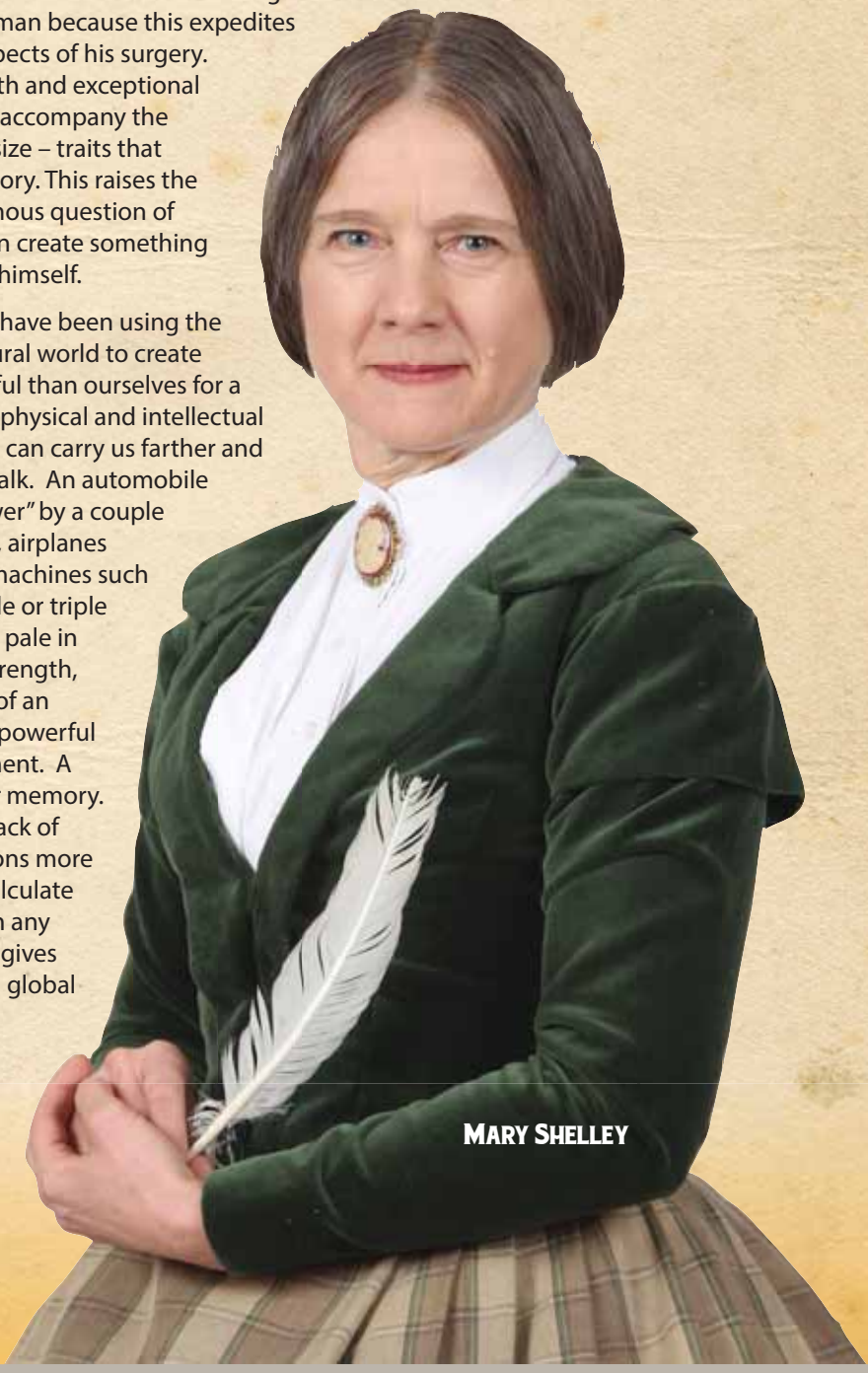
February 1, 1851 – Mary Shelley dies of a brain tumor.

Whether or not you have read Mary Shelley's novel Frankenstein, you are likely familiar with the image of an oversized humanoid, and the scientist who assembles him from corpses in his laboratory.

The scientist's name is Victor Frankenstein; his hideous creation has no name (contrary to popular usage, which often refers to the creature as Frankenstein). The scientist is obsessed with extending the boundaries of human existence by learning how to create life and prevent death. He builds a creature that is larger than the average human because this expedites the most delicate aspects of his surgery. Extraordinary strength and exceptional intellectual aptitude accompany the creature's amplified size – traits that surface later in the story. This raises the potentially blasphemous question of whether a creator can create something more powerful than himself.

In a way we humans have been using the resources of our natural world to create entities more powerful than ourselves for a long time, on both a physical and intellectual level. A tamed horse can carry us farther and faster than we can walk. An automobile multiplies "horsepower" by a couple orders of magnitude, airplanes even more. Simple machines such as a pulley can double or triple human strength, but pale in comparison to the strength, accuracy and speed of an electric hand drill or powerful construction equipment. A notepad extends our memory. A computer keeps track of thousands, nay millions more thoughts, and can calculate far more quickly than any human. The Internet gives us instant access to a global memory.

Even within the human body, many of the particulars of manipulation implied in *Frankenstein* are realizable today: we implant pacemakers;



Mary Shelley

transplant eyes, lungs, livers, hearts, and replace limbs. And many of these replaced parts are more durable than the original. Cloning and genetic engineering are no longer the stuff of science fiction.

Withal, humanity is far from understanding the ramifications of all it has created. Some are raising questions about whether we are only now beginning to understand the results of our behavior on our natural world. The subtitle to *Frankenstein* is "The Modern Prometheus" with reference to Titan of Greek mythology who created humans and stole fire from the gods to give to humanity, a force they did not have the wisdom to handle. 'Fire' might represent any human knowledge to create something that outpaces our moral development to manage it.

This could lead one to ask the uncomfortable question, "What if God isn't the all-knowing, all-powerful Being we have made Him out to be? What if God was just a tinkerer, like we are, and created something (Earth and the life on it) that got out of control?

At the same time, lest hubris lead us to overstep our station, let's recall that we are always constrained by what we can draw from our natural world, as illustrated by a quip I think Mary Shelley would have enjoyed about the scientist who told God humans didn't need Him anymore, because the mysteries of creating life had all been fathomed. "Really?" says God. "Let's test your claim. Can you build a man like I did back at the beginning, out of clay?"

"Sure," replies the scientist, and bends down to grab a handful of dirt.

"Not so fast," says God. "Get your own dirt."

2016
HOST COMMUNITIES

Brimfield: June 7-11

Hamilton: June 14-18

Gallipolis: June 21-25

Rossford: June 28 – July 2

Mary Shelley ★ Bibliography

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Timeline

October 27, 1858 – Born in New York City.

1865 – His interest in zoology is triggered by seeing a dead seal in a local market.

1872 – Roosevelt acquires glasses and his first shotgun.

1880 – Roosevelt graduates from Harvard.

October 27, 1880 – Roosevelt marries Alice Hathaway Lee.

1882-1884 – Roosevelt serves in the New York state assembly.

February 12, 1884 – His daughter Alice is born.

February 14, 1884 – His wife Alice and his mother die.

Summer of 1884 – Roosevelt establishes his Elkhorn ranch in the Dakotas.

1885 – Roosevelt publishes *Hunting Trips of a Ranchman.*

1886 – Roosevelt runs and loses a race for mayor of New York City.

1887 – Roosevelt establishes the Boone and Crockett Club

December 2, 188.6 – Roosevelt marries Edith Carow.

1887 – Roosevelt quits his Elkhorn ranch following a devastating winter.

September 13, 1887 – His son, Theodore Junior, is born.

1889 – Roosevelt publishes *The Winning of the West.*

October 10, 1889 – His son, Kermit, is born.

August 13, 1891 – His daughter, Ethel, is born.

April 10, 1894 – His son, Archie, is born.

1895-1897 – Roosevelt serves as police commissioner of New York City.

July 14, 1897 – His son, Quentin, is born.

1897-1898 – Roosevelt serves as assistant secretary of the Navy.

July 1, 1898 – Roosevelt leads charge up Kettle Hill as commander of the Rough Riders.

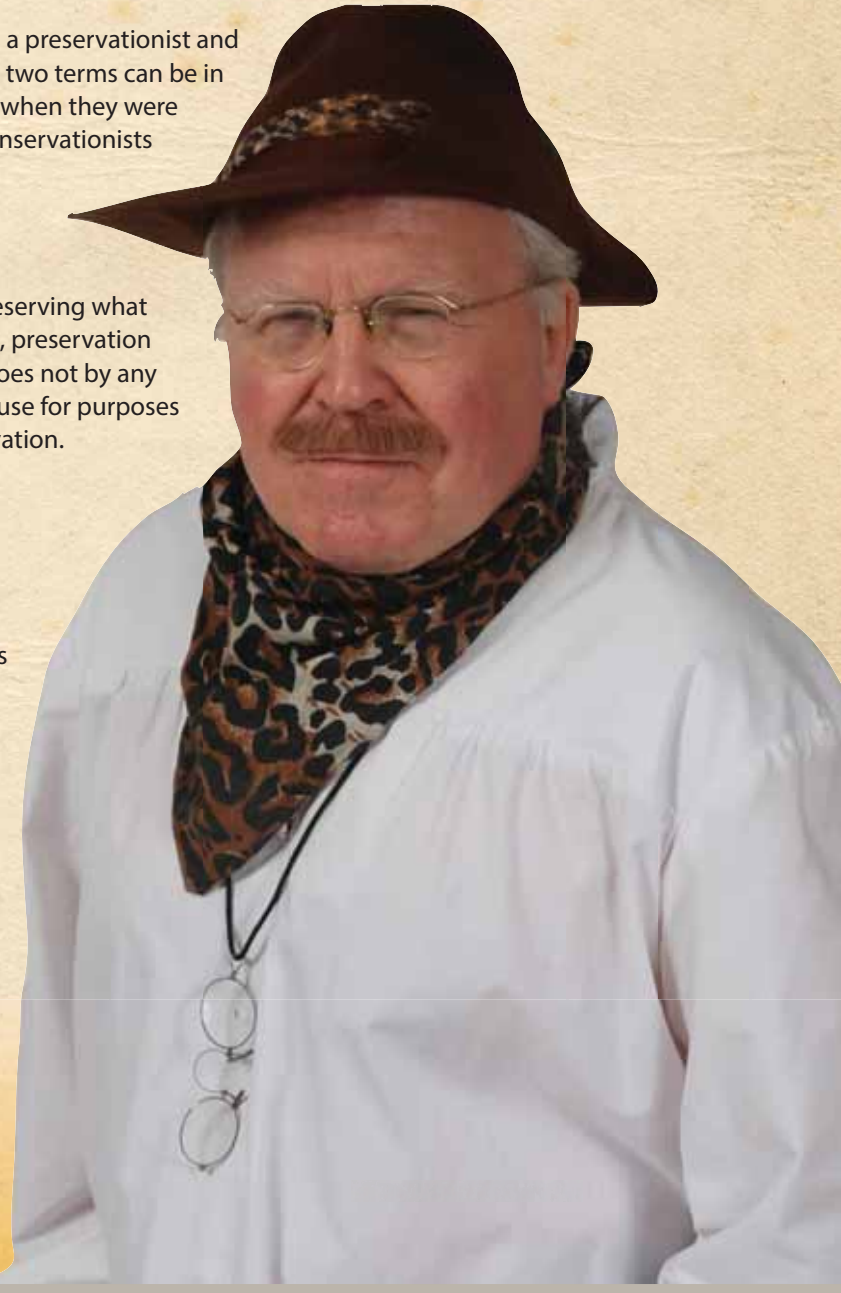
November, 1898 – Roosevelt is elected governor of New York.

November, 1900 – Roosevelt is elected vice-president of the United States.

Theodore Roosevelt: Conservation and Preservation of the American Wilderness

At the turn of the 20th century, Americans expressed a great concern about the country's disappearing wilderness. The very idea of the wilderness was being transformed. No longer was the wilderness to be tamed and even defeated. No longer was the wilderness thought to be a "howling" place. Instead, it was becoming a place for rebirth, renewal, and re-creation.

Theodore Roosevelt was a preservationist and a conservationist. These two terms can be in conflict, and sometimes when they were at odds TR sided with conservationists over preservationists. In Roosevelt's mind, conservation meant managed use, while preservation implied preserving what was as it was. To be sure, preservation involves planning and does not by any means exclude use, but use for purposes of recreation and observation.



Both terms suggest the importance of taking future generations into consideration. But conservation can—and does—mean such things as the harvesting of forests, so long as it is accompanied by planning for future development.

One very significant clash between preservation and use occurred during Roosevelt's presidency. At issue was the need for a reservoir for the city of

San Francisco following the 1906 earthquake. The best location for that reservoir was a piece of Yosemite National Park known as Hetch Hetchy Valley. In this battle Roosevelt found himself siding with the city and opposed by John Muir and the Sierra Club. The issue wasn't decided until Roosevelt was long out of office, but on this particular issue he did turn out to be on the winning side.

In his youth,Theodore Roosevelt created the Boone and Crocket Club. His idea was to use this organization to preserve the wilderness, as well as preserve the "manly art of hunting." As President of the United States, he established the National Forest Service, and signed off on such noteworthy national parks as Wind Cave in South Dakota, Mesa Verde in Colorado, and Crater Lake in Oregon. He also created the first of more than 50 bird sanctuaries. He set aside 150 national forests, the first of which was Shoshone National Forest in Wyoming. And he secured passage of the 1906 National Antiquities Act, which proclaimed eighteen national monuments and paved the way for the creation of Grand Canyon National Park.

No president prior to Theodore Roosevelt made national parks and other acts of preservation such a high priority. Roosevelt, who described the presidency as the "bully pulpit," used it to further this issue, saying "We must restrain an unprincipled present-day minority from wasting the heritage of unborn generations."

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September 14, 1901 – Roosevelt becomes president following the death of William McKinley.

October 16, 1901 – Roosevelt dines with Booker T. Washington.

1902 – Roosevelt establishes Crater Lake National Park.

1902 – Roosevelt signs the Newlands Reclamation Act.

1903 – Roosevelt establishes Wind Cave National Park, the first federal bird sanctuary, on Pelican Island, Florida.

November 8, 1904 – Roosevelt is elected to a full presidential term.

1905 – Roosevelt establishes the National Forest Service.

June 8, 1906 – Roosevelt signs the National Monument Act.

November 9, 1906 – Roosevelt becomes the first president to leave the country while in office to inspect the building of the Panama Canal.

December, 1906 – Roosevelt is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for settling the war between Japan and Russia.

December 16, 1907 – The American Great White Fleet leaves for a trip around the world.

March 4, 1909 – Roosevelt's term as president ends.

March 23, 1909 – Roosevelt leaves for an African safari.

1909 – Roosevelt publishes *African Game Trails.*

1912 – Roosevelt runs and loses a presidential bid as standard-bearer of the Progressive Party.

1913 – Roosevelt publishes his autobiography.

February 27, 1914 – Roosevelt starts down the River of Doubt.

1914 – Roosevelt publishes *Through the Brazilian Wilderness.*

1917 – Roosevelt publishes *Foes of Our Household.*

January 6, 1919 – Theodore Roosevelt dies at Sagamore Hill.

Timeline

November 7, 1867 – Birth of Maria Skłodowska in Warsaw.

November 3, 1891 – Register as student at University of Paris ("The Sorbonne"), earning degrees in physics (1893) and mathematics (1894).

July, 26 1895 – Marriage to Pierre Curie.

September 12, 1897 – Birth of daughter Irene Curie.

1898 – Discovery of the elements polonium and radium.

1903 – Earns a doctorate in physics from University of Paris.

December 1903 – Receives a Nobel Prize in Physics, jointly with Pierre Curie and Henri Bequerel, for the discovery of radioactivity.

December 6, 1904 – Birth of daughter Eve Curie.

April 19, 1906 – Death of Pierre Curie.

November 5, 1906 – Marie assumes Pierre's teaching position at University of Paris, becoming the first woman to teach there in more than its 600-year history.

December 1911 – Receives a Nobel Prize in chemistry for the discovery of the elements radium and polonium.

1914-1918 – Develop 20 mobile and 200 stationary X-ray units to serve the wounded via the Red Cross during World War I.

1921 & 1928 – Visits the United States; receives a gift of 1 gram of radium from the women of the United States, presented by presidents Harding and Hoover, respectively.

July 4, 1934 – Death of Marie Curie due to radiation exposure.

Dec 1935 – Daughter Irene Joliot-Curie and her husband Frederic Joliot-Curie receive Nobel Prize in Chemistry .

Didn't she die a horrible death?

Many people who have not had the opportunity to really get to know Marie Curie's story are still able to identify her as a scientist; some remember that she discovered radium and/or that she worked in the field of radioactivity; and beyond that many sum up her life by saying, "And she died a horrible death, didn't she?" Their belief in her "terrible demise" overshadows any awareness of her accomplishments. I ask you to help me dispel this over-simplification of her life.

The image seems to be of a woman who discovered something, and then keeled over in agonizing pain, possibly with skin dripping off of her body as in the well-traveled Internet cartoon "Zombie Marie Curie."

By the way, I wholeheartedly endorse (and believe Marie would applaud) the message of that cartoon: The scientist's goal is not fame, the goal is discovery. However I would like to offer a more realistic summary of her existence than the misconceived statement, "She died a horrible death."

In 1898 Marie Curie determined that radioactivity is an atomic property of certain chemical elements, revolutionizing our concept of matter. That same year she hypothesized the existence of an unknown radioactive element; her husband Pierre joined her in the laboratory and together they established evidence of not

Marie Curie

one, but two new radioactive elements which they named polonium and radium, the second of which quickly became useful in cancer therapy. For the next 36 years Marie Curie worked as an experimental physicist and chemist in the field of radioactivity. She died in 1934.

Thirty-six years. That is a substantial career. Along the way she bore and raised two daughters, accepted two Nobel Prizes, and became the first women ever to hold a professorship at the University of Paris in its 600-year history. That is hardly keeling over shortly after a discovery.

Perhaps it is our general cultural awareness today that radioactivity can be deadly that has sustained the rumor of Curie "dying horribly." Are radioactive substances dangerous? You bet. Scientists working in the field of radioactivity today take significant precautions to maintain a safe working environment. These dangers were not yet understood during most of Marie Curie's thirty-six year career. Did Marie Curie's exposure to radioactive substances detrimentally affect her health? Certainly. Did she die of over exposure to radiation? Yes. The final diagnosis was aplastic anemia, a form of leukemia that left her feeling weak and tired. Is dying of cancer easy? No.

Yet let us also be aware that, in spite of working with radioactive materials on a nearly daily basis for so long, it took thirty-six years for it to kill her. She kept up both her own research and management of a laboratory of up to 40 people until a few months before her death. For over three and a half decades she got to do the work she loved best. Her passing was peaceful. And she wouldn't have traded a day in the laboratory for the world.

One afternoon, the winter before she died, while vacationing in the French Alps, Marie set out alone snowshoeing. As the afternoon wore on, her daughter and son-in-law were worried. Had something happened to her? As the light faded they decided they'd better go look for her. Then she burst in the door, her face glowing with joy. She had been watching the sunset on Mount Blanc and couldn't bear to leave before it was over.

So the next time Marie Curie comes up in conversation, and someone says, "She died horrible death, didn't she?" perhaps you can help them understand the rest of the story.

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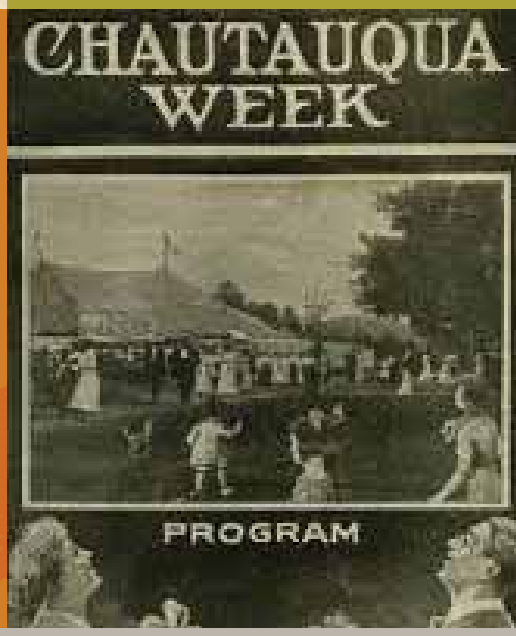

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Dian Fossey

Timeline

January 16, 1932 – Dian Fossey is born in San Francisco, California.

1945 – Fossey joins horse riding club in high school, her first experience with animals.

1949-1952 – Fossey attends the University of California.

1952-1954 – Fossey attends San Jose State, graduates with a degree in occupational therapy.

1955 – Fossey begins work in Louisville, Kentucky at the Korsair Children's Hospital.

1963 – Fossey goes on a safari to Africa, where she meets Dr. Louis Leakey and sees her first gorillas in the Virunga Mountains.

1966 – Fossey attends a lecture by Dr. Leakey in Louisville. He invites her to lead a research team on mountain gorillas funded by the National Geographic Society.

Fossey travels to Tanzania to learn about managing a field research team from Jane Goodall.

1967 – Fossey travels to the Kabara Research camp in the Congo. Her work with gorillas begins.

July 1967 – War in the Congo forces Fossey to leave Kabara; she is held captive for several weeks before she escapes.

1967 – Despite warnings from Leakey, Fossey stays and makes a new research camp, Karisoke.

1968 – National Geographic sends wildlife photographer Bob Campbell to document Fossey's unique approach to research. Campbell and Fossey form a partnership of photography and gorilla research which leads to worldwide fame and intimacy.

No One Loved Gorillas More

When Dian Fossey was director of the Occupational Therapy department of the Corsair Children's Hospital in Louisville, Kentucky, a friend introduced her to the book Year of the Gorilla, by George Schaller. The book stirred a passion for Africa and gorillas in the young Fossey.

In 1963, Fossey traveled to Africa, where she met the famed paleoanthropologist Dr. Louis Leakey. During her seven-week tour she impressed Leakey with her passion for gorillas and saw mountain gorillas for the first time. The gorillas inspired her and she was determined to return to Africa to study them.

In 1966, Fossey approached Dr. Leakey after a lecture in Louisville. He was once again impressed by her passion, and offered her a position to lead a new research program on mountain gorillas in Rwanda. Fossey broke new ground for female biologists in the field during eighteen years studying the mountain gorillas of Rwanda and fighting to protect them from poachers. When she began her research, there were approximately 250 mountain gorillas left in the wild. Today, thanks to her devotion and

that of others, the numbers are closer to 700. Mountain gorillas are on the critically endangered species list, however, and they aren't safe from extinction.

Dian Fossey made many mistakes in her life. A sense of loneliness that started in her childhood followed her through life. She hurt numerous people with her aggressive behavior. She also achieved a knowledge and understanding of mountain gorillas and showed the world that they were not the savage blood thirsty monsters of popular imagination. She never had children of her own, but considered mountain gorillas to be her family.

Fossey was a woman of great strength who fought for what she believed in. Neither African wars, personal sickness, or the disdain of her peers distracted her from her life's work of saving mountain gorillas. Tragically, Fossey was killed in her cabin in the Virunga Mountains of Rwanda in December 1985. Although the case has never been solved, it is widely believed that she was killed by a poacher in response to her aggressive anti-poaching efforts.

Fossey left behind an amazing legacy of greater knowledge about these previously poorly understood animals and of inspiration which has motivated many people to join the fight to save the mountain gorillas. A lasting memorial to her love appears on her tombstone, " Dian Fossey, No One Loved Gorillas More."

1970 – Fossey is featured in a National Geographic article. The gorilla she calls Peanut touches her hand, the first time a human and mountain gorilla have touched. Research students clamor to be accepted by Fossey, she accepts some, but does not like their intrusion into her domain.

1971-1976 – Leakey encourages Fossey to go to England to earn a PhD in zoology, which she is awarded in 1976. She travels back and forth from England and Africa and believes her students are trying to take over her research.

1972 – Bob Campbell leaves and Fossey is emotionally devastated.

1972-1976 – Fossey makes physical contact with a favorite gorilla, Digit.

1977 – Poachers brutally slaughter Digit. Fossey establishes the Digit Fund to finance patrols to destroy traps in the Karisoke study area.

1983 – *Gorillas in the Mist* is published. After a book tour she returns to Karisoke more determined than ever to stop poachers and keep out tourists.

1985 – Fossey is violently murdered in her cabin; her death remains a mystery to this day. She is buried beside her beloved Digit on the mountain.

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"The man who kills the animals today is the man who kills the people who get in his way tomorrow."

—Dian Fossey

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