Young readers find their ‘Savvy’ in final week

by Elise Podhajsky

As this season commemorates Chautauqua’s 150th anniversary, it seems only fitting to close out the Chautauqua Literary & Scientific Circle’s Young Readers Program with a slate of celebrations. In accordance with its last listed book, Savvy by Ingrid Law, young readers will gather at 4:15 p.m. today in the Garden Room of Alumni Hall to share their birthday traditions and stories.

In Savvy, Law tells the tale of a family that harbors a magical secret. When a member of the Beaumont family turns 13, he or she develops a special power, or “savvy.” No clues as to what this magical talent may be are presented before the birthday, the savvy simply appears in full after 13 years. Mibs, the youngest Beaumont, is about to turn 13. Due to a family emergency, the young girl accidentally sets off on a wild road trip just before her birthday. Amidst her newfound adventure, Mibs begins to discover her savvy. No one, not even Mibs, would anticipate just how extraordinary for special gift would be.

The book is a classically peppered with fantasy, music and humor, which is why it has remained in print. All of David McCullough’s books have won Pulitzer Prizes and have been turned into popular mini-series. More than 9 million copies of his eight books have been printed, and all eight have remained in print. All may be found in Chautauqua Bookstore. For short descriptions of these works, see Page 3 of today’s Daily.

A PRESIDENTIAL HONOR

Chautauqua Institution President Thomas M. Becker will present David McCullough with the President’s Medal prior to the author’s evening presentation at the Amphitheater tonight. McCullough’s term as Part in the White House and passion for history were evident in his Presidential Medal. McCullough’s term as President of the Institution’s 100th anniversary.

Due to a family emergency, young readers will gather at 4:15 p.m. today in the Garden Room of Alumni Hall to share their birthday traditions and stories.

by Lori Humphreys

Think of “An Evening with David McCullough” at 8:15 p.m. tonight in the Amphitheater as a visit with an explorer who has returned from a distant land with entrancing tales of extraordinary companions. Tonight, McCullough’s term as Part in between 1830 and the beginning of World War II. He described his companions as “young Americans of exceptional ability and ambition.” They are writers, artists, musicians, architects and physicians who traveled to Paris to discover and improve themselves.

With McCullough as a guide, Chautauqua will meet its museums with these memorable Americans. All will read from the covers of their most untold book, which will be published in 2010. Some, like HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, author of Little Eva’s Gable, and Samuel Morse, inventor of the telegraph, will not need introductions. Others, like George Henry, a painter whose portrait of former President Abraham Lincoln hangs in the White House, and passionate abolitionist Charles Sumner, may.

“I have been thinking about and wanting to do this book for a long time,” McCullough said. A lot of the book, he added, is about courage.

“Paris was, like New, old and thrilling beyond imagining,” McCullough said. Paris, with its architectural marvels, Sorbonne education for foreigners, artistic energy, female independence and racial tolerance, links the lives of these diverse Americans. McCullough posited they are changed by the experience.

Haynes to dialogue with Jefferson, Mason

by Judy Lawrence

Continuing with this week’s topic, “Religious Liberty and the Faiths of the Founders,” Charles Haynes, senior scholar at the First Amendment Center, returns this afternoon to a conversation with George Mason and Thomas Jefferson on the subject of universal rights and the free exercise of religion. This program, part of the Department of Religion’s Lecture Series, will take place at 2 p.m. in the Amphitheater. The program’s title is “From Toleration to Freedom.”

Obviously, Jefferson and Mason will not actually be joining us.

But actor Michael Soce, Colonial Williamsburg character interpreter, will portray the role of Mason. Bill Barker, also with Colonial Williamsburg, will portray Jefferson.

Lehrer to moderate historical discussion at morning lecture

by Draw Johnson

Visitors to the Amphitheater this morning will experience something many of them have not found since school: a history lesson. For today’s 10:45 a.m. lecture on this week’s morning lecture theme, “The History of Liberty,” Chautauqua Institution has brought in two historical characters: interpreters to perform — and discuss colonial America. Jim Lehrer, veteran newsman and host of PBS’ “The NewsHour with Jim Lehrer” will moderate the discussion. Bill Barker and Richard Joyce are the two character- interpreters performing today. Barker portrays former President Thomas Jefferson and Colonial Williamsburg, Joyce plays the role of George Mason, Jefferson’s main rival.

The two actors and history buffs followed very different paths to their 18th century characters. Barker, who has played Jefferson at various stages of the president’s career, was working in theater in Philadelphia when a friend who moonlighted as William Parr at Independence Hall told him he was a dead ringer for the president. Barker, who had studied history in college, took the job at Independence Hall, where he worked until being hired by an agent for Colonial Williamsburg.

See LEHRER, Page 4
Briefly

The Blue Room, held from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. today at the Athenaeum Hotel Depot Foundation. Online viewers can sign up for the live discussion with professor Leonard Katz about “Emmanuel Levinas and the Chautauqua audience,” and will include a group discussion after the presentation. BTG sponsors Chat Chat today 5:15 p.m. today for a discussion of “Emmanuel Levinas and the Chautauqua audience,” and will include a group discussion after the presentation.

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The Chautauquan Daily

Wednesday, August 26, 2009

NEWS

SANDY D’ANDRADE THINKS couture and opera should be seen and be worn by every- one. To illustrate the point, she is having the final trunk show this season to raise money for Chautauqua Oper- a ensembles. This much anticipated Chautauquan tradition takes place today for its final day at the Athenaeum Hotel and Hall and continues all week. Chautauqua Opera The Autumn Perpetual TIE-A-THON is a one-of-a-kind charity tie sale. D’Andrade makes unique, wearable knits and has created both “non-operatic” garments and designs specifically based on all four of this season’s operas. A portion of all proceeds will be donated to the Chautauqua Opera Guild’s Young Artists Program. Sandy comes up with her opera designs by researching the libretto (lyrics) for all the operas. She and her husband, Mat- thew D’Andrade, both opera fans and originally came to Chautauqua in 2003 for a one weekend trunk show to benefit the Opera Guild. “It was so successful that year, and each year since, that it has become our favorite place to show our work. Last year, we expanded the benefit trunk shows to both coincide and tie in to each of the four operas per season.” D’Andrade wants Chau- tautquans to know all her designs, both her “non-operatic” creations and her opera ensembles, can be made in a variety of colors and custom sizes. “I cannot stress enough that this is a trunk show and the minute she found out I was going to do this show, she started working on what I needed,” said D’Andrade. “She did a fantastic job in getting her designs ready. There is something here for everyone.” Sheppard created. "I like it because it’s a way to bring attention to someone who is having a celebration. They’re interested in art, that’s one of the reasons why I decided to do this. I think it’s a great way to support the arts." Sheppard, who has worked as a fighter pilot for the last seven years, says she is proud of what she has accomplished. Sheppard has been involved in a number of community service projects, including teaching English to refugees and helping to build homes for Habitat for Humanity. "I have always been interested in helping others and giving back to the community," she said. "I think it’s important to give back to the community and I’m thrilled to be able to do so through my art." Sheppard is the only Chautauquan School of Art student who is on its first visit to the Institution. She is also on her way to receiving a Master of Fine Arts. But what led Sheppard to touch the award was his creative design for the med- al’s base. "The School of Art orga- nized a contest earlier in the summer to select the students who would be assigned to sketch and physically pro- duce a support for the medal. Sheppard produced a steel plate with brass accents align- ing with a core of the medal dis- plays. He said he intended to design a base that would complement the bronze medal rather than detract from it. The medal will be awarded this evening to David Mc- Cullough, author and recipient of the United States’ highest civil- ization award, the Presidental Medal of Freedom. Chautauqua’s President’s Medal weighs close to 1 pound and measures 2 3/4 inches in diameter and one- quarter inch in thickness. "I feel like I’m creat- ing something that will be worth what it’s designed to do, which is to be a support platform for the President’s Medal, and craftsmanship is deeply involved in it [the base]," Sheppard said. During the design process, he considered tools available in the School of Art and mate- rials he could get from stores in the area. He opted for brass because of its metal quality and similar finish to bronze. He could not use bronze since the school’s facilities do not allow bronze casting. He said he devoted approxi- mately 40 hours to the work, which involved weld- ing, filing, soldering and sandblasting. In other words, he joined metals, removed excess materials, smoothed edges, glued metals and cleaned the base’s surface. He finished by applying a patina similar to the medal’s. “It’s like an engagement ring,” Sheppard said, smil- ing. “You have to make a re- ally pretty ring to hold that beautiful diamond.” Sheppard said the reward for his work was not the mon- etary prize, but the prestige that will come with the piece. Sandy D’Andrade has set up shop for a final day at the Athenaeum Hotel for the Chautauqua Opera Guild’s Benefit Antiques Trunk Show and Sale. More than one Chau- tquauan may be jealous of Aus- tin Sheppard. He had the President’s Medal in his hands multiple times this summer. Actually, he had unlimited access to it. Sheppard had it measured, weighed it and inspected it. Longtime Chautauquan and a writing student — and a former Supreme Court justice — are among those who have held the President’s Medal in the minute she found out I was going to do this show, she started working on what I needed,” said D’Andrade. “She did a fantastic job in getting her designs ready. There is something here for everyone.” Sheppard created. "I like it because it’s a way to bring attention to someone who is having a celebration. They’re interested in art, that’s one of the reasons why I decided to do this. I think it’s a great way to support the arts." Sheppard, who has worked as a fighter pilot for the last seven years, says she is proud of what she has accomplished. Sheppard has been involved in a number of community service projects, including teaching English to refugees and helping to build homes for Habitat for Humanity. 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African-American painter Howard Finster worked on his resident's portrait, Mary Carter Nash over a 12-month period. Nash, a practicing doctor, Elizabeth Blackwell, the first female medical student, medical degree, and Summer to reflect on the nation in important ways. How Paris changed that year, and by the time, changed the United States in particular, struggles so McCullough will tell his book. "He's just infinitely interesting," he said.

As a successful as McCullough's histories have been, he does not consider himself an historian.

"I think of myself as a writer who has chosen to write about what happened in the past," he said.

Some of his best work may be as much about life today as about the history of tomorrow.

"We are all living history," he said. "For better or for worse, we are all living history, which Voelker said would be a distinctive way of commemorating the celebration of this birth.

"If you want to know what we're doing now and what we should do in the future, I think it will all begin," he said. "Colonial Williamsburg is a place to see and to use it and to understand how we that thrive. We are all living history."
by Gail Burkhardt
Staff writer

Chautauqua Institution organist Jared Jacobsen will play his final concert of the season on the Massey Memo-
ral Organ at 12:30 p.m. today in the Amphitheater.

During the concert, “Massey Organ 101,” Jacobsen
will teach the audience about the smaller
organ’s features. How-
ever, because the Massey Or-
gan is much larger than the
Tallman Organ, Jacobsen has more features to demonstrate
during today’s concert.

For example, the Massey
Organ has three sets of bell
stops: chimes and two sets of
guillochette bell stops.

He will play “The Voice of
Chimes” by Alexandre
Langlais that highlights the
organ’s chimes.

“The chimes are woven
into the fabric of the organ
pipes,” he said.

The last movement of
“Brief Suite for Organ” by
Jean Langlais demonstrates
the mixture, another feature
of the Massey Organ.

“When the mixture is on, you
have two or three or four or
sometimes six pipes playing
for every key that you press,”
said Jacobsen.

Jacobsen compared the
mixture’s musical effect to
the colors on a prism.

With prism, one can see all of
the different colors separate-
ly, but they work together to
make a pattern.

“You can sometimes pick out
some individual sounds using the mixture like you
can pick out colors in prism,” he
said.

The organist also will high-
light the organ’s pedals by
playing a fugue where the feet
generally have the melody.

Maurice Duruflé wrote
“Fugue on the Name Alain,”
for Jahan Alain, fellow com-
poser and organist, who was
killed during World War II.

Like fugues, toccatas also
require a strong performer.

Jacobsen will play a French
toccata from Louis Vierne’s
saxophone.

Vierne’s toccatas, which feature fast-moving music
on the keys and a big tune on the pedals, some of Jacobsen’s
definitions and organ pieces. He will serve as the
finale for Jacobsen’s last concert of the season.

“I love playing it here,” he
said of the piece. “I never get
tired of it here.”

“...I think it’s very magical, and the audiences
are so wonderful. It’s just an
amazing place for the arts
and culture.”
— Richard Glazier

Pianist/narrator to give performance on Judy
Garland’s music, friends
by Elise Podhajsky
Staff writer

“Music is timeless and will last forever. It’s music that is a part
of our heritage with all kinds of things that we have gone through in the
20th century, wrapped up in these films and music.”

— Richard Glazier

Good clean fun
Five By Design, above, performs 1950s and 1960s songs
during their show “Stay Tuned.” Eight members from
Five By Design sing songs about travel including places
like New York City, Istanbul and the jungle. The group
performed sets, songs and even commercials during their
show.

Glazier

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MUSIC

This music is timeless and will last forever. It’s music that is a part of our heritage with all kinds of things that we have gone through in the 20th century, wrapped up in these films and music. — Richard Glazier
CHARLES C. HAYNES discusses the history of religious liberty Monday in the Hall of Philosophy.

Haynes lectures on birth of religious freedom in America

by Judy Lawrence

Staff writer

Charles C. Haynes began his lecture with words that sounded like religious liberty, he said. They were, “Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.”

He called it “stunningly brief.” It included two principles, no establishment and free exercise, he said. Haynes’ keen eye for history is the reason Two Arrests: The Birth of Religious Freedom in America.

More than 200 years after that August moment, occasional outbreaks of anti-Semitism and other forms of religious intolerance, the U.S. remains one nation of many peoples and many faiths, Haynes said. But culture was over religion’s public life in public life present challenges in the 21st century.

The U.S. is the most religiously diverse nation in the world, he said.

Haynes questioned how Americans will live with their deepest differences and said this is one of the most difficult challenges.

“Answering that question will determine how we debate our differences,” he said. Culture debates over religion often become intractable, he said, because some view giving intelliging intolerance directed toward others as the continued existence of antithetical religions, he said. And people need to live up to this principle more than ever.

Haynes’ lecture returns to the roots of religious freedom and to Thomas Jefferson and James Madison’s vision, he said. It is a vision that for disestablishment is critical to the 21st century. But these roots go back to 17th century New England, where the struggle to define religious liberty really began, Haynes said.

What was at stake, and how was the principle being defended?

He described when the first two boatloads of Jewish families came to the United States. In both cases they came seeking a safe haven from persecution and left behind centuries of oppression.

“Jews had long known persecution throughout Christianity,” he said. In 1654, the first boatload arrived in New Amsterdam, now known as New York. The Portuguese forced them out of Brazil. Unfortunately New Amsterdam’s governor at the time was Peter Stuyvesant, who “considered Jews a re- pugnant and disgusting race.”

This second boatload of Jewish families landed in Rhode Island. There they were told for the first time in centuries that “they could practice their faith openly and freely as citizens of the colony,” Haynes said. “Imagine their astonishment.”

Here was the first place in the world, where there was no established religion.

He said he could almost picture the moment aloud. They could own property, vote, and live a sort of normal life.

That second reception that is America on its best days was largely because of Roger Williams’ religious vision, he said. Williams was arrested and imprisoned in text books as a civil libertari-up. He was actually motivated by his own deep religious experience, he said.

T his second reception that is America on its best days was largely because of Roger Williams’ religious vision, he said. Williams was arrested and imprisoned in text books as a civil libertari-up. He was actually motivated by his own deep religious experience, he said. He was banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony for being too much of a Puritan, Haynes said.

“One great shibboleth in life was to find the true church,” he said. Williams attacked the churches of Massachusetts Bay for not fully separating from the Church of England, Haynes added.

Williams’ search for the true church led him to found the first Baptist church in the U.S. While he only remained in the church for four months, his ideas about religious freedom, Haynes said. Without the passion of Baptists and others working for religious freedom in Rhode Island, the First Amendment might not have been added, he added.

Williams was upset by the failure of the Massachusetts Bay Colony to defend the essence of religious freedom, “soul liberty,” he said. He supported religious liberty because he believed God required it, Haynes said.

Williams did not accept other religions—he thought they were all wrong and dangerous, “he said.

However, Williams be- lieved that God commanded people to have the right to practice religion for or against truth. Freedom of religion was a right not only to the spiritual state, and may not be taken away by the state, Haynes said. It is an inherent right.

While he believed the state should control certain things, Haynes said, Williams was persuaded to separate church and state in matters of faith leads to persecution and death or at best hypocrisy, he added.

The fullest word in the English language for Williams’ ideas was America, Haynes said.

“His one great abiding de- opinion of conscience,” he said  “Is it possible to have separation of church and state, Haynes said.

“This hostile reception that might have been the only story of America, and I say is there are some who want to tell it, he said.

Some people, who see the Christian faith as privileged by government and who insist that the separation of church and state is not in the Constitu- tional, echo his vision today. But it is true many of the found- ers were Protestant, and Prot- estantism dominated much of the country for a long time, he said, but the Constitution no- tice in life was to find the true church,” he said. Williams attacked the churches of Massachusetts Bay for not fully separating from the Church of England, Haynes added.

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Williams did not accept other religions—he thought they were all wrong and dangerous, “he said.

However, Williams be- lieved that God commanded people to have the right to practice religion for or against truth. Freedom of religion was a right not only to the spiritual state, and may not be taken away by the state, Haynes said. It is an inherent right.

While he believed the state should control certain things, Haynes said, Williams was persuaded to separate church and state in matters of faith leads to persecution and death or at best hypocrisy, he added.

The fullest word in the English language for Williams’ ideas was America, Haynes said.

“His one great abiding de-
The true green revolution

What do the writer of Genesis, King David, St. Francis of Assisi and Chaplain Otis St. John’s of Chautauqua all have in common? The answer is, they all loved God creating for this wonderful planet and for placing us here to take care of it.

But because too many of us have lost sight of that vision and the truth of Creation, few people, even members to turn to one another, smile and say, “Neighbor, isn’t this a beautiful day?”

He explained that “going green” is much more comprehensive than being earth-friendly cleaning products or driving a hybrid car. Instead, it has a theological base. He explained that “going green” is much more comprehensive than buying earth-friendly cleaning products or driving a hybrid car. Instead, it has a theological base.

“The true green revolution is being carried out by the wind, the moon, the pull of the sun.”

The need to pass on what God has given us to someone else. Their children attending school need desparately close to sites known to contain carcinogens and chemicals suspected of causing attention deficit disorder, condemning them to school of special education.

Moss, praised a group of North Carolina women who stretched yards of fabric across the street blocking the paths of trucks carrying toxic waste into their neighborhood. They reasoned, “Why should the term ‘NIMBY,’ which means ‘not in my back yard,’ apply only to the rich?”

But the chaplain does more than talk “green.” He and his parishioners have created gardens and supported farmers markets to rescue inter-city dwellers in a “food desert” who, previously lacking access to fresh produce, can now grow, prepare and serve more nutritious meals.

Moss praised the way flowers welcome the bees that depend upon nuclear and, in turn, pollinate them. He chuckled, “You can’t hear the bees talking to the sun.”

We could learn something from them.

Adventures with the wind, the moon, the pull of the sun.

Moss said, in closing, “We, too, need to listen to God’s creation. We need to help them to create.”

To prolong the theologically “green” moment, worship leader Bryant Day asked liturgist the Rev. Moss to share his vision of the “missing piece” that not all people have equal opportunities, Moss noted. He quoted a study showing that among those living in unsafe proximity to toxic waste dumps, the majority are people of color.

“Someone knows my name,” he quoted King David: “The earth is the Lord’s and the fullness thereof, the world and those who dwell therein.”

He explained that “all people are created equal,” but not given equal opportunity. “We need to listen to God’s creation and help.”

“God is the light of the world,” said Brother James’ Air. Jacobsen led the Motet Choir in singing. We could learn something from them.

“To walk a mile in different shoes,” said Moses, “is not just ethnic differences or geographical differences.”

“Shoes” may be metaphorically speaking, or not. God’s word is laid out towards the countries from where Chautauqua comes to make “God’s word” come alive.

The selection for Week Four of the 2010 Season, A Poetics of Hiro- quans typically come.”

“Hiroko” is by William Heyen and the book released in the spring of this year, which of the books about walking a mile in different shoes, and each book takes me in a different direction,” Babcock said.

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The true green revolution is being carried out by the wind, the moon, the pull of the sun.
Wood traces history of America's freedom doctrine

by Alice R. O'Grady

The American Revolution is the most important event in U.S. history. "It infused our culture nearly everything we believe in and value," historian Professor Gordon S. Wood said. As a consequence we go back to that revolution periodically to reflect on what we are.

The American Revolution is the desire to determine who they are. It is a desire to be an "all or nothing," people, said the U.S. was becoming just that. It was a quest to create a different world, "Is the fulfillment of our destiny . . . We can hope that idea will never die," Wood said.

The attack on 9/11 seemed to have increased U.S. desire to dominate the world. President George W. Bush came into office opposed to "nation building," and then we went into Iraq.

"I will not be surprised if in the future, the U.S. was becoming just that. It was a quest to create a different world, "Is the fulfillment of our destiny . . . We can hope that idea will never die," Wood said.

The attack on 9/11 seemed to have increased U.S. desire to dominate the world. President George W. Bush came into office opposed to "nation building," and then we went into Iraq. The U.S. suddenly became a "messianic nation, and there's no doubt there is a problem with extending the idea, again, of the world. America would interfere in European affairs, because, the cold war began. After World War I, the U.S. promised not to intervene in European affairs, which "didn't endear us to Europe, Wood said. It seemed to make America's enemies look for other countries to make up the difference. Americans assumed they were the cause of all revolutions, and the United States extended diplomatic recognition to new regimes. Americans were not lead by any moral or no free government," Wood said. "We're not going to talk about everything. We're just going to talk about the United States," he said.

The Monroe Doctrine of 1823 laid the basis for the idea of America's place in the world.
Chautauqua Golf Club rich in history

by Ashley Sandau
Staff writer

The Seymour Dunn's, head pro—his work that the decision system. It was through in 1913, the club was formally when they all started. In the courses and clubhouse from Chautauqua Golf Club, the constitution meeting minutes a member of the golf board er side of Route 394 that he and more that have occurred en enough about these events and the golf course on the oth—right of Route 394 that he could write a book, and he will. Turnbull is the magis—of Maryland in New York, but he is also a member of the golf board of ownership at Chautauqua, whenever he can.

After having spent three—years living through old fa—mentation, mingled and mixed—ed with times, referring transformation with The Chautauqua Daily, New York City, newspaper. Turnbull is practically an ex—part on all golf matters, related to Golfing.

He can tell the story of golf with enthusiasm and chivalry from when they all stayed at the very beginning; on Aug. 24, 1913, the club was formally organized. The person who was instrumental in establish—ing it was Mr. Donald Dunn, creator of the famous deci—mal system. It was through his work that the decision was made to purchase land and a course.

Dunn was also a friend of Seymour Dunn's, head pro—tional at Dewey's Lake Club. Dunn was a recon—gnized golf instructor, club master, author and architect, and he created the original golf course at Chautauqua.

Dunn came from impos—sible golf pedigree, as he was a direct descend—ant of two of the oldest and most famous families in Scottish history, the Dunns and the Gourlay's. Turnbull said.

"Both families were pro— terminous golf instructors. They were very, very well—known."

Some of his work prior—cultural, and not much known, including designed 25 golf courses, and he designed the first professional golf course, he designed the Imperial Golf Course in India and Howes Bovilino of Ireland.

"They brought him back to New York, and that is a big thing between 1899 and 1900, because he had that highly-regarded," he said.

Because of his con—nection with Dunn, Dunn’s, he has been described as the Imperial’s Golf Course and Des Moines.

Designing golf courses in the early 1900's, he was quite an undertaking, "although the structures and the "Golf Club 42 acre" land, it was an easy task to create the course."

"Waxon, everything was horse—driven," said Dunn. "The turf and everything was a major pain," Turnbull said. "There were no trees to speak of it at all, just a natural ground." But Dunn managed, and in 1913, the course officially opened.

A step forward, a step up, a step forward. The children were very enjoy—able. The nature counselor Emily Horak said it can be a challenge, especially those who have been there throughout the season. "They're at the perfect age where they want to play and get along with each other." Both counselors said they enjoyed their summer because it allowed them to be children just a little longer — as Pardo said, "playing the Peter Pan role and not growing up."
Wednesday, August 26

12:15 Brown Bag Lunch/Book Review (Programmed by the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle Alumni Association) Barbara Flynn, Evonne Eaton, Lee and the Unknown Life of Melba; Pat Shapley, Alhambra Hall porch

1:00 Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle Alhambra Hall dessert tours.

1:15 Language Lunch, Spanish, German

3:30 Contemporary Issues Dialogue (Programmed by the Chautauqua Women's Club) Williamson character-interpretors portraying Thomas Jefferson and his movements. All Chautauquans are invited to participate.

6:45 Special, An Evening with David McCullough, Amphitheater

20:00 Public Shuttle Tours of Grounds. Leave from Main Gate Welcome Center Fee (Purchase tickets at Main Gate Welcome Center).

32:00 CLSC Roundtable: LECTURE: Appalachian Art Center. "From Toleration to Interfaith Dialogue." Thomas Jefferson and his movements. All Chautauquans are invited to participate.

33:00 CLSC Roundtable: LECTURE: Appalachian Art Center. "From Toleration to Interfaith Dialogue." William Jefferson and his movements. All Chautauquans are invited to participate.

Preliminary forms under the hanging baskets that line the front of the Main Gate Welcome Center last week.

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