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Title: "Some Eden Lost in Space": The wider contexts of Frederick Philip Grove's 'The Legend of the Planet Mars' (1915)"

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Abstract: As an historian of science (especially of Darwinism), of theology, and of science fiction I have explored the question of extraterrestrial life for thirty-five years, focusing on Mars as a multidisciplinary case study for the past twenty. In my collecting and bibliographic work on the last two centuries of Martian material I noticed a curious paucity of Martian stories in Canadian literature (about which I am an amateur). There are thousands of post-1800 texts covering fictional, speculative, and non-fictional treatments of Mars, Martians, and voyages to and from the Red Planet. Not surprisingly, for a planet named after the Roman god of war, accompanied by two small satellites named for Mars's twin sons, Deimos and Phobos, a great many stories imagined Mars as an alien landscape for wild adventure and pulpy battles and romances. Not unexpectedly, most of the primary sources I was gathering came from France, the U.K., Germany, Italy, and America. What about Canada? Apart from recent stories by Rob Sawyer—i.e., *End of an Era* (1994), "The Blue Planet" (1999), "Come All Ye Faithful" (2003), "Identity Theft" (2005), "Biding Time" (2006), and *Red Planet Blues* (2013)—and a few other examples, I was drawing blanks. Was Canada insulated from historic epidemics of international Martian mania? I've not been obsessive in my searching for Canadian sources; in matters Martian the scientific, theological, and literary action did lie elsewhere, after all. However, in searching my own files a few years ago, I came up with forgotten notes I'd made after a trip to Winnipeg about an unpublished poem set on Mars, written by Frederick Philip Grove (1879-1948), preserved in the University of Manitoba's Archives, and dated "1915" i.e., two years after he began work on *Consider Her Ways* (1947), and two years before Edgar Rice Burroughs's John Carter of Mars series (1917-1943). My paper will examine this century-old text which—like Rob Sawyer's fresh, genre-blending stories—raises important human moral and religious questions from an imagined extraterrestrial perspective. "The Legend of the Planet Mars" deserves to be better known by Canadian sf readers as a neglected but worthy addition to the literature on Mars. An earlier, shorter and unpublished version of my paper was delivered at the Academic Conference on Canadian Science Fiction and Fantasy at Toronto's Merril Collection in 2005.

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Real World article(written from a Production point of view). A new signal appears, prompting Stamets' emotional return to the mycelial network and leading Burnham, Pike, and Owosekun to a pre-warp planet, where they face a complex ethical dilemma. Tilly's over-eagerness lands her in trouble but when the planet – and Discovery's landing party – are threatened, her curiosity may be the one thing that can save them. Professor Maureen Robinson is a character on Netflix's *Lost in Space*. She has a PhD in Engineering, and was one of the four principal engineers responsible for the design of the *Resolute*'s safety systems. She has two children with John Robinson; Penny Robinson, and Will Robinson. Her eldest daughter, Judy Robinson, is from a previous relationship with Grant Kelly. This article is a stub, or very short article, that is most likely incomplete and needs expansion. Grove's "Legend": the poet and the poem Frederick Philip Grove (1879-1948), born Felix Paul Berthold Friedrich Greve in the town of Radomno (then in the German province of West Prussia, near the Polish border), has become famous for his deliberately ambiguous and misleading autobiography, *In Search of Myself* (1946; ironically, it won the 1947 Governor-General's Medal for non-fiction), as well as for *pio*. Also in 1915, Jack London published *The Star Rover*, the occult/science fiction tale of a man able to project his spirit in time and space. More apposite, that year London published in book form his 1912 post-apocalyptic story, *The Scarlet Plague*, set in 2073, when all hope for humankind's survival is dying. Mars has captivated humans since we first set eyes on it as a star-like object in the night sky. Early on, its reddish hue set the planet apart from its shimmering siblings, each compelling in its own way, but none other tracing a ruddy arc through Earth's heavens. Then, in the late 1800s, telescopes first revealed a surface full of intriguing features—patterns and landforms that scientists at first wrongly ascribed to a bustling Martian civilization. Now, we know there are no artificial constructions on Mars. Mysterious oxygen spike seen on Mars puzzles scientists. The discovery showcases some of the chemical enigmas we need to untangle for future Mars missions to properly search for life. Continue Reading. Or read this. Dark streaks on the planet Mars, disappearing and reappearing depending on the season, were spotted first in 2010 by a University of Arizona undergraduate and is now believed to be the result of flowing, liquid saltwater. "A big question swirls around the origin of that water: Where is it coming from?" asks National Geographic. Protease inhibitors prevent the virus from multiplying by getting in the way of the enzyme that otherwise permits the cells to replicate. These were a major breakthrough at the time and continue to be an important component of managing HIV/AIDS. 20.