Darwin encountered enormous Galapagos tortoises in 1835 around the time that Schwabe was collecting sunspot numbers. The creatures were slow and easy to study. Of course, fauna from the Galapagos played a central role in our understanding of evolution of life; genetic records imprinted in modern animals have since given us pages in the book of life history. Skumanich's 1972 work represents the first 3 pages in the book of stellar magnetic evolution, studying (like Darwin) only what was observable at a given time. The Sun and stars continue to be studied by politically palatable 1–10 year long missions, measuring short duration phenomena –– analogous to the peculiar springtime ``boxing'' of the March Hare. Stellar activity measurements over multiple decades (sampling sun-like cycling) are now a part of history, just as their need from space weather, dynamo theory, exoplanet habitability seems greater than ever. The communities must support tortoise-like measurements of stellar chromospheric signatures, extending the record begun in 1965, and used by Andy in 1972. A ``palatable path'' might be through development of automated observatories at under-privileged colleges. The research as well as DEI demand that we must support tortoises as well hares and animals in between. I present some ideas along these lines.