

# LONGYEAR FOUNDATION

Quarterly News

AUTUMN, 1964

## Autumn Beauty

MAX DUNAWAY

White birch, green pine, scarlet maple —  
how shall I classify  
This autumn revelry of color,  
darting out to meet the eye?

Bronze beech, red oak, golden aspen,  
sparkle-dancing in the sun.  
How can I apportion beauty,  
when God made beauty one?

From *Triumph and Other Poems*

## Exhibitions

### Special Exhibition Gallery:

TOGETHER in the Service of Christian Science.

JEWELRY associated with Mrs. Eddy and her students.

**Rotunda:** DAILY LIFE AT PLEASANT VIEW IN THE 1890's — 12 frames with photographs.

**Gallery 2:** CABINET containing small paintings, photographs, and miniatures of Mary Baker Eddy.

**Gallery 6 (Baker Room):** SAMPLE BOOK showing swatches of Mrs. Eddy's dresses and robes, assembled by her resident dressmaker, Miss Nellie F. Eveleth.

CAPE AND BONNET worn by Mrs. Eddy about 1900. Presented to Longyear Foundation by Mrs. Anna White Baker (Mrs. Alfred Baker) and her daughter, Rebecca White, to whom Mrs. Eddy gave the garments during their residence at Christian Science Hall, Concord, 1899-1902.

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## Christian Science Bible Lessons

AMONG THE TREASURED WRITINGS of Mary Baker Eddy are her series of Bible Lessons first published in The Christian Science Journal, 1883-1885, and now available under the title, "Bible Lessons", in Miscellaneous Writings. In these she established the rule of interpreting the Scriptures by authorized scientific explanations. This rule was to guide all future Bible Lessons of the Christian Science movement, although in an entirely different form from Mrs. Eddy's original lessons.

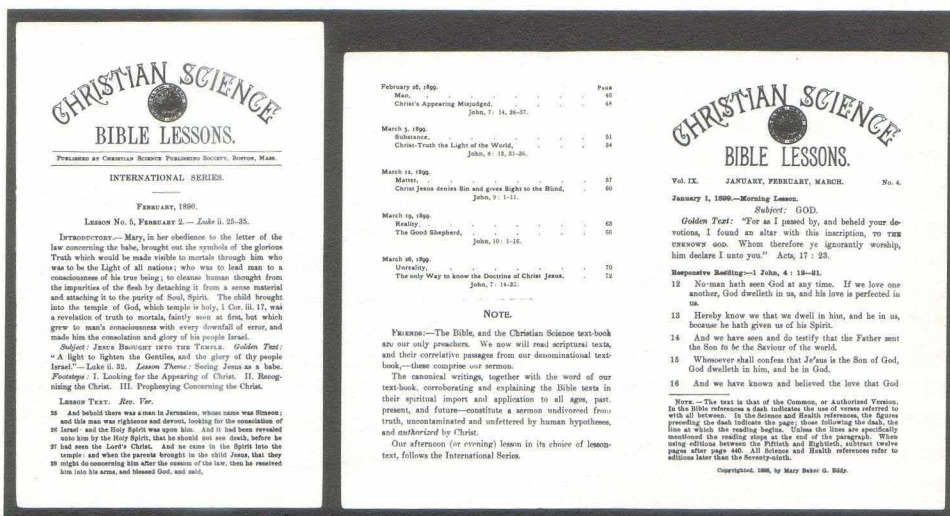
In 1888 Mrs. Eddy authorized Frank E. Mason, then assistant pastor of the Church of Christ, Scientist, to prepare Bible lessons for the Christian Science Sunday School, basing them on the International Sunday School Series. The Sunday School movement was started in Gloucester, England, in the eighteenth century by Robert Raikes, an educationist and publisher of the Gloucester Journal. The idea spread rapidly and soon reached America where the first Sunday School Society was organized in 1791 at Philadelphia. The movement prospered in this country and in 1872 at the Fifth Convention held at Indianapolis, the Convention adopted a plan of uniform Bible lessons designed to cover the Bible in seven years. An international Bible lesson committee was appointed and from these beginnings came the Interna-

tional Sunday School Series, consisting of subjects and texts for each Sunday of the year, these in turn to be adapted by the various denominations according to their needs. The international lessons are continued today under the direction of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.

Lessons based on the early International Series were first printed in The Christian Science Journal from August 1888 to November 1889. Explanations were furnished by Mr. Mason with a few references from Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures. A useful format was evolved and a proposal was made in the Journal of August 1889 to issue them as a separate publication at 35 cents a year. At this time, Mr. Mason, editor of the lessons, was called to the pastorate of a flourishing group of Christian Scientists in Brooklyn, New York, a post he accepted.

Mrs. Eddy, who had followed the development of the Bible Lessons with loving care, saw in them the opportunity for great spiritual education. She also saw the need of a more impersonal approach to the preparation of the Bible Lessons, reducing human interpretation to a minimum. (Journal, January 1890)

A Committee on Bible Lessons was then appointed by Mrs. Eddy who



Left: FEBRUARY, 1890 BIBLE LESSONS, second number issued by the Committee on Bible Lessons. Right: QUARTERLY FOR JANUARY-MARCH, 1899, showing the new Lessons by Mrs. Eddy and the International Series. The International Series was discontinued in April 1899.



charged its members with preparing Bible Lessons for Christian Science students of the Bible, basing them on the International Series of subjects. The Lessons were to be a departure in Bible study and first in importance was to be a recognition of the systematic study of Science and Health in conjunction with the Bible. Personal comments were to be replaced by the revealed Word as found in the Bible and the textbook. The first Committee on Bible Lessons consisted of Miss Julia S. Bartlett, Ira O. Knapp, William B. Johnson, and Reverend Lanson P. Norcross.

In January 1890, the Bible Lessons for the month were issued as a separate publication and were not printed in the Journal.

The Lesson form introduced in February 1890, bearing the seal of Christian Science, consisted of the following parts: 1. Introduction (discontinued January 1894), prepared by the Committee on Bible Lessons to bring out the scientific and spiritual sense of the subject, as explained by Judge Septimus J. Hanna, First Reader of The Mother Church, in his *Memoirs*; 2. Subject of the Lesson; 3. Golden Text; 4. The Lesson theme with three foot-steps "designed to develop the stages of spiritual progression contained in the Lesson" (*ibid.*); 5. Lesson text; 6. Expository notes, consisting of correlative references from the Bible and Science and Health. The purpose as expressed editorially in the Journal of that time was to encourage the unfoldment and progression of the individual through his own research.

A Quarterly was announced for March 1890, but monthly publications continued until January 1891, when the first Quarterly appeared. The first issue with a cover was in April 1891. In a sermon printed in the Journal of February 1892, it was announced that more than two hundred communities were using the Bible Lessons for study. In January 1891, Mrs. Eddy replaced the Revised Version of the Bible used in the International Series with the King James Version, thus establishing the King James Version for use in Christian Science study.

When The Mother Church was dedicated on January 6, 1895, Mrs. Eddy appointed the Bible and Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures as Pastor and in the first Church Manual of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 1895, she ordained them as Pastor over The Mother Church. A new "Order of Service" was announced in the Journal of February 1895, calling for two Readers and utilizing the Bible Lesson for the Sermon. This new ruling had been put into effect on January 20, 1895 with Judge Septimus J. Hanna as First Reader and Mrs. Eldora O. Gragg as Second Reader. In April Mrs. Eddy extended this change of Pastor to include all branch churches.

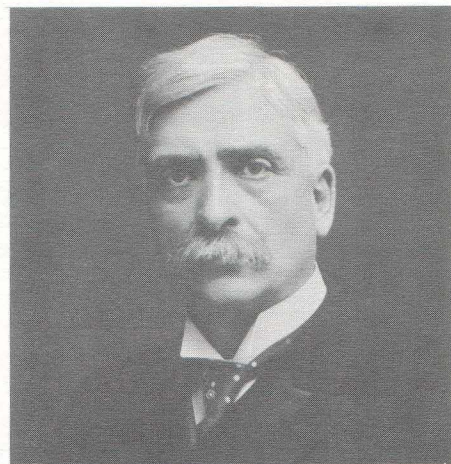
The dual function of the Bible Lesson for both Sunday School and Church service greatly magnified its scope. In the First Edition of the Church Manual, Mrs. Eddy gives instruction to Readers, much of it the same as in the present Manual, and speaks of the Lesson on which the prosperity of the movement so largely depends. She urged the Committee on Bible Lessons to spare no effort nor research in preparing the Lessons. Her long and prayerful wait of three years for an answer to the problem of the Church Pastor was answered by the Lesson-Sermon and she expressed gratitude for the emerging of one eternal sermon from the fragmentary discourses on the Bible. (See Mis. 126)

*To be concluded in next issue.*

THE TRUSTEES AND STAFF of Longyear Foundation acknowledge with deep appreciation, the generous gifts in recent weeks of many valuable and needed copies of the textbook by Mary Baker G. Eddy, and other publications, historical records and pictures which help to fill out the collection pertaining to the early background of the Christian Science movement.

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## His Leader's Business



JUDGE SEPTIMUS J. HANNA, C.S.D.

"THINK BACK OVER THE PAST and recall what God has done through her whom He elected in this era to do His great work — Reverend Mary Baker Eddy," wrote Judge Septimus J. Hanna in the Editor's Table of The Christian Science Journal for January, 1895. The Mother Church had just been completed. The new Pastor — the Bible and Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures — had just been announced. Judge Hanna was resigning as pastor of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, and was about to become the *first* First Reader in The Mother Church in a new Order of Services. In his capacity as First Reader he is perhaps most widely known to Christian Scientists, but his services to the Cause of Christian Science extended over thirty years, and were closely associated with some of the most vital developments in the movement.

Judge Hanna's interest in Christian Science dated from the healing of Mrs. Hanna in the late 1880's. A man of position, education, and capacity, he explored Christian Science thoroughly and found it a reasonable and logical presentation of God and the universe, he once said. Thereafter he devoted himself to this new-found Cause. When Mrs. Eddy called him in 1892 to Boston as Editor of The Christian Sci-



ence Journal, he was serving as pastor of a Scranton, Pennsylvania church. His law practice had been left behind in Leadville, Colorado, but he was to carry his knowledge and experience to his new post in Boston, so closely bound up with Mrs. Eddy's unfolding vision for the movement. Mrs. Hanna became his assistant editor and together they lost no opportunity to make the Journal a reflector of Mrs. Eddy's ideas, instructions, and regulations for her Church. New rules were promptly reported in its pages and new By-Laws were first announced through them. No serious student could afford to miss the Journal in those momentous days. Mrs. Eddy often guided him in his editorial judgment, but he never lacked initiative nor ideas for his task. His editorials on the Commandments — April and May, 1894 — were warmly approved by Mrs. Eddy as were many other writings by him.

When the first Church Manual of The Mother Church was compiled in 1895, he assisted Mrs. Eddy in formulating and arranging the By-Laws she had written at different times. There were difficult problems connected with the establishment of the Board of Education in 1898 as Mrs. Eddy sought to keep it free of the material entanglements of law, which she had experienced in the earlier Metaphysical College. He worked closely with her and was asked by her to take the presidency, an office she had held in the College since 1881. It was about this time that he felt impelled to bring out "Christian Science History," to refute unfounded statements about Mrs. Eddy and the source of her book.

In 1893 he read an address by Mrs. Eddy at the World's Congress of Religions at the Chicago World's Fair, and there he and eleven other Christian Scientists contributed papers at a special session on Christian Science. During his editorship, Mrs. Eddy published "Christ and Christmas", and his experience of close association with her in this work ripened his conviction of Mrs. Eddy's place in prophecy and her divinely inspired leadership of the movement. This realization fitted him to serve the Cause with clarity and insight.

**QUESTIONS OF A HISTORICAL NATURE** from the membership of Friends of Longyear Foundation will be welcomed and as it becomes possible will be answered in future issues of the Quarterly News.

When Mrs. Eddy changed the subjects of the Bible Lessons in 1898, Judge and Mrs. Hanna were serving on the Committee for Bible Lessons. When his service on the platform as Reader terminated with the new ruling establishing three year terms for Readers, he resigned as Reader and also as Editor of the Journal and the Sentinel. Soon thereafter he was appointed to the Board of Lectureship where he served for eleven years. He was one of the early lecturers to tour the British Isles, where in 1904 he drew audiences of as many as three or four thousand people. His later years were spent in California teaching and practicing Christian Science. In all his activities Mrs. Hanna was an able assistant.

**CORRECTION:** Through an error in the Summer Quarterly News, a request was made for the 17th Edition of Science and Health. No such edition was printed.

## Christmas Greetings

MANY CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS enjoy having some authentic reminder of the life of Mary Baker Eddy. To meet this natural desire, Longyear Foundation has over the years provided a selection of colored postcards, kodachrome slides, and other items reproducing paintings and photographs of Mrs. Eddy, and colored views of the interior and exterior of houses in which Mrs. Eddy lived. These houses at North Groton, Rumney, Swampscott, Stoughton and Amesbury are maintained by Longyear Foundation having been restored with special consideration of authenticity, furnished when possible with items actually used by Mrs. Eddy. Among the portraits of Mrs. Eddy the William Baxter Closson pastel is a great favorite. A newer acquisition is a watercolor by Alice Randall, showing Mrs. Eddy in one of her moments of rapt thought. The familiar balcony photograph comes in various sizes and is also reproduced in color from Kate Swope's painting.

As Christmas draws near these items afford a means of reminding friends or family of one's continuing affection. And they further serve as a reminder of gratitude at this season for the gift of Christianity and Christian Science to mankind.

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Longyear Foundation will send to each new Member until further notice, one of the Medici reproductions of Max Bohm's paintings listed below. Please check your preference:

- ☐ 1. Painting of Mrs. Eddy based on 1850 tintype (22½ x 19½ inches)
- ☐ 2. Bust portrait holding lilies from 1880 photograph (22½ x 17 inches)
- ☐ 3. Idealized portrait of Mrs. Eddy standing (23 x 11¾ inches)
- ☐ 4. Head and shoulders of standing portrait (19 x 14 inches)
- ☐ 5. Asa Gilbert Eddy as a young man (22½ x 17 inches)
- ☐ 6. The Bow homestead (19 x 22 inches)

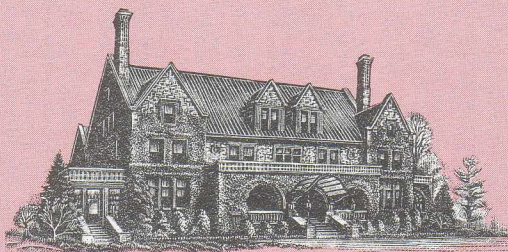
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