

QUARTERLY NEWS

Mary Baker Eddy Museum *and Historic Sites*

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Longyear - 1916

That the light of Love
and joy may shine on
in this home — and shine
out into the world's darkness —
is the heart's desire
of one who comes betimes
to rest awhile in its radiance.

ANNIE M. KNOTT

January thirtieth, 1916

From *Mrs. Longyear's Guest Book*

Exhibitions

Foyer: PORTRAIT of Mrs. Camilla Hanna by Arthur W. Palmer. See accompanying article on page 3.

Artifacts Gallery: A GALLERY exhibiting personal effects, gifts, and other items associated with Mrs. Eddy.

Main Gallery: RELOCATED PHOTOGRAPHS and miniatures of Mary Baker Eddy and her family; bust of Mrs. Eddy by Luella Varney Serrao.

Baker Room: FURNITURE, BOOKS, documents, paintings and other objects associated with the Mark Baker family.

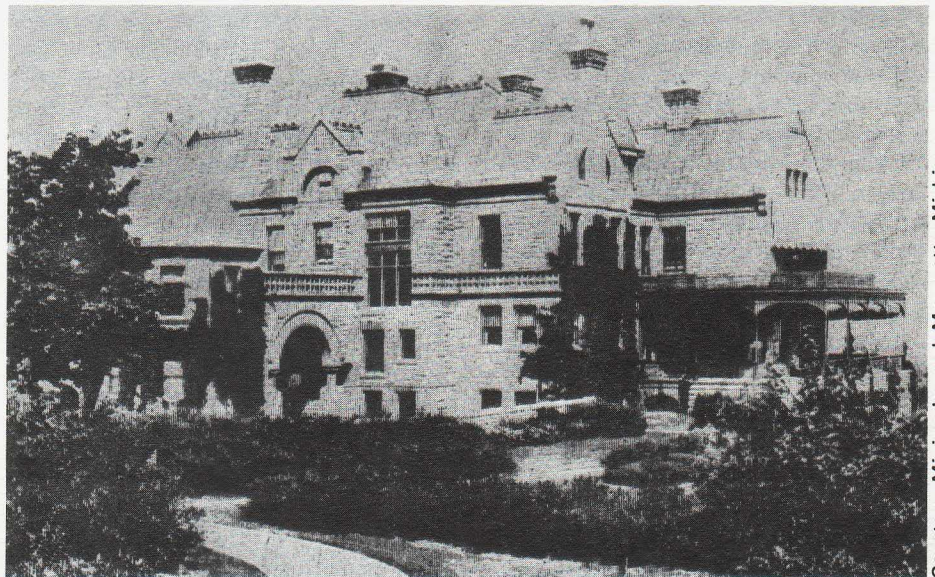
Solarium: FIVE HISTORIC HOUSES, a summary exhibit of the Mary Baker Eddy Historic Houses, maintained by Longyear Foundation, pointing out important events in the life of Mrs. Eddy associated with each house.

From Marquette to Brookline

IN THE ANNALS of American architecture, there is perhaps no more spectacular record of the moving of a house than that of the Longyear home from Marquette, Michigan, to Fisher Hill, Brookline, Massachusetts.

John Munro Longyear, son of Judge Wesley J. Longyear of Detroit, Michigan,

with the railroad failed and when news reached the Longyears in Paris, Mr. Longyear told his wife while driving down the Champs Elysees that he had decided to move the house from Marquette. The single offer that he had had from a possible purchaser of the house was little more than a token payment. The builder of



Longyear home overlooking Lake Superior at Marquette, Michigan — about 1900.

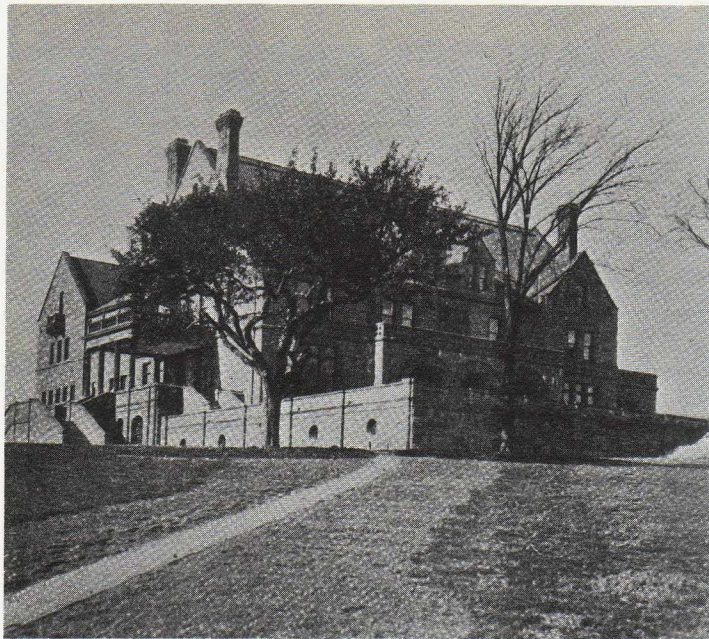
was a courageous man. His vision, judgment and industry served him well as one of the developers of the vast lumber and mineral resources of the Northwest. "John, you work like a fool," said one of his packers to him when he was making his early explorations of that region. He was an empire builder, and in the process, accumulated a fortune.

In 1890, he began the construction of a half-million dollar homestead overlooking Lake Superior at Marquette, Michigan. The home, occupied in 1892, was much loved by the family but within a few years the expanding railroad interests wanted to obtain from the Longyears the land at the foot of the cliff on which the house stood. This would destroy much of the beauty of the location. Negotiations

the original house then advised Mr. Longyear that the structure could be moved and most of it used again.

Various locations were considered but Fisher Hill, Brookline, was the final and unanimous choice of the family, which included five children and the parents. For this new undertaking, Mr. Longyear employed the architects of the original house, Charlton and Gilbert, and the original builder, Charles G. Van Iderstine. Dismantling in Marquette was begun in January, 1903 and by June, work was underway at Fisher Hill. Each block of stone was wrapped in straw and cloth and numbered. The entire dismantled building was sent to Beaconsfield Station, Brookline, by two freight trains with a total of 190 cars.

Courtesy, Mining Journal, Marquette, Michigan



The Marquette house re-erected in Brookline. Grounds are practically devoid of trees and planting.

Mr. Longyear had purchased the Fisher Hill property, a site overlooking the City of Boston and adjacent hills. The property lay between Seaver Street and the Brookline Reservoir on Fisher Avenue. The house was placed across what had been a section of Hyslop Road.

During these years of rebuilding the house, which was reoccupied in 1906, Mr. Longyear had also been exploring and acquiring rights to undeveloped coal fields at Spitsbergen, Norway. A memorial to his work survives today in the name of the port village Longyearbyen, or Longyear Town, near the Spitsbergen coal mines. The area was to become internationally important within a few years. The history of this important work may be read in the Library of the Longyear Foundation, in Nathan Haskell Dole's *America in Spitsbergen*, two volumes, fully illustrated.

The original house at Marquette was approximately square. With additional needs for the family as well as requirements of the land, an L-shaped house

was erected on Fisher Hill. Many changes were made but the original character remained. The kitchen was moved from the basement to the first floor, a large bowling alley was installed and a music room and sun porch were added. When completed, the house had about 100 rooms, while the Marquette house had had 64. Practically nothing was broken in shipping, and windows, doors, and many structural units were re-used without change. As far as possible, the house was made fireproof. The main stairs are of concrete and covered with wood and an ornamental balustrade. Other stairways have steel steps with wood covering or overlay. Book tile, specified for the roof, was delayed so long in delivery that copper roofing was substituted. Many wooden structural beams in the original house were replaced by steel ones. When the Longyear house was completed and occupied on March 25, 1906, it had about 50 percent more space within it than the original house.

Fisher Hill was practically barren of trees at the time the house was erected. Within a few years, however, the entire area of some eight acres within surrounding walls had been landscaped in the manner of the Hudson River Valley gardens of the 1890's. The Hunnewell Gardens at Wellesley, Massachusetts, were also originally laid out in this style. Today the Longyear grounds survive as a rare example in New England of this notable style of landscaping. The combination of formal and informal areas offers challenge to the visitor as he moves from one garden area to another. Longyear has been fortunate to have had one of its groundsmen serve for nearly fifty-four years.



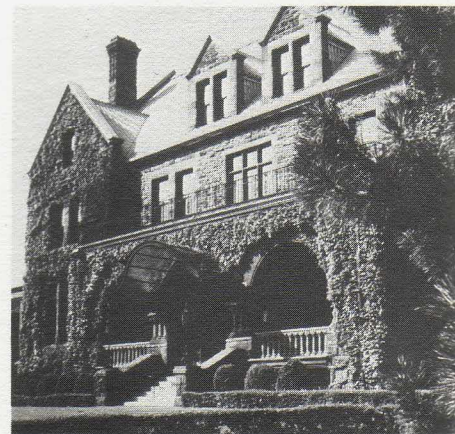
Aerial view of the Longyear house with early planting.

During the college years of the younger sons and daughters, the family greatly enjoyed the beauty and facilities of this home. The children married and went away. Mr. Longyear passed on in 1922, and for the next ten years, until her passing in 1931, Mrs. Longyear welcomed Christian Scientists from all over the world at her Fisher Hill home. Photographs of many visitors form a valuable record of the early workers now preserved in the Longyear Foundation collection. During her later years, Mrs. Longyear created an exhibition gallery for portraits in rooms on a lower floor. She also provided reading facilities for guests, which anticipated the library now part of the Mary Baker Eddy Museum.

She had made provision for the establishment of Longyear Foundation in 1926 and by 1937, the house was opened to the public, with exhibits displayed throughout much of the building, illustrating by photograph, document, or portrait something of the earthly life of Mary Baker Eddy and her work as Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Many portraits, books, and manuscripts have been added to the collection over the years through the generosity of supporters and friends.

A.H.W.

HAVE YOU NOTICED the "new look" in our advertising in *The Christian Science Monitor*? Fresh copy and updated drawings present the Mary Baker Eddy Museum and historic houses to readers of the paper all over the world. Offers to send inquirers the Longyear Foundation map folder and information on items for sale have brought many responses from far places as well as those nearer home.



The Longyear house today. It was reoccupied in Brookline on March 25, 1906.

A Gifted Editor



MRS. CAMILLA HANNA Arthur W. Palmer

THE RECENT ACQUISITION of an excellent likeness of Mrs. Camilla Hanna (Mrs. Septimus J. Hanna) fills a conspicuous gap in our portrait collection of early workers in Christian Science exhibited in the Mary Baker Eddy Museum. Among these workers none was more loyal and consistent in her service than Mrs. Hanna, who, as Assistant Editor of *The Christian Science Journal*, and from 1898 of the *Christian Science Sentinel*, did much for over ten years to relieve Mrs. Eddy of editorial concern while she was reorganizing The Mother Church. The portrait is by the well-known portrait painter of California, Arthur Palmer, and was presented to Longyear Foundation by the Association of Pupils of Judge Hanna.

Mrs. Hanna was the daughter of Marshall Turley, an inventor, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and was educated in private academies. Her diploma for instruction in vocal music from Monticello Female Seminary is in the Hanna Collection at Longyear. She first heard of Christian Science through the healing of friends in Council Bluffs. At the time, she was living in Leadville, Colorado, where she and her husband, Judge Septimus J. Hanna, had gone for his health. She, herself, had suffered from semi-invalidism for some years. She wrote her family in Council Bluffs asking how the healings of their friends had been accomplished. Her father sent her a copy of *Science and Health* for a New Year's gift in 1886. She was

healed early that year. The book was in two volumes and at the time was called, "Science and Health with A Key to the Scriptures." The undeniable help which Mrs. Hanna received from reading the book led Judge Hanna at length to study it seriously. He turned from indifference to religion, shared by Mrs. Hanna, to an admission that in this book he had found "a reasonable and logical presentation of God, man, and the universe." He continued to investigate and demonstrate this truth for about four years and was then ready to turn from a legal career to a life dedicated to furthering "this great boon to mankind," as he termed Christian Science.

He attended a meeting of the National Christian Scientists Association in Chicago in 1890, and while there was invited to come to Scranton, Pennsylvania, as preacher and teacher. Little did he then realize that he would return to Chicago three years later to read Mrs. Eddy's Address at the World's Parliament of Religions of the Columbian Exposition of 1893. In 1892 he was called to Boston to edit *The Christian Science Journal*. Always a co-worker with her husband, Mrs. Hanna became Assistant Editor when he accepted the editorship. For the next ten years, he and Mrs. Hanna were to be closely associated with Mrs. Eddy. Their early years in Boston coincided with the period when Mrs. Eddy was bringing into being The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston.

They had private instruction with Mrs. Eddy — about seven lessons, some lasting two or three hours each. In 1898, they were invited to attend Mrs. Eddy's last class and she bestowed upon each of them the degree of Doctor of Christian Science. Judge Hanna had many assignments incident to the unfolding of the Christian Science movement, and therefore, when the *Christian Science Sentinel* (then *Christian Science Weekly*) was established, much of the work of carrying out this assignment fell to Mrs. Hanna. Her responsibilities were further increased when Judge Hanna became pastor of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston in 1894 (Pul. 9:16), and later, First Reader of this Church when the permanent pastor was ordained.

In 1898 Judge Hanna was made Vice-President of The Massachusetts Metaphysical College (Board of Education) a post he held until Mrs. Eddy's passing when he became President. Both Judge and Mrs. Hanna served on the Bible Lesson Committee, he from 1893-1898; she for the year 1895.

Judge Hanna was continually employed in writing, not only for the Christian Science periodicals, but for pamphlets, magazines and the daily press. When the three-year rule for Readers was announced in 1902, he resigned as First Reader and at the same time he and Mrs. Hanna retired from their editorships. He was made a lecturer in 1902 and they moved to Colorado Springs as being centrally located for his new work. Although qualified to teach and practice Christian Science, it was not until they settled in Colorado Springs that they entered their names as practitioners in *The Christian Science Journal*.

In their new home, Mrs. Hanna had more time to give to her music which she seemed to have kept up over the years. A friend reports having heard her play a Beethoven sonata with great skill just the year before her passing. In 1907 Judge Hanna taught the Normal Class of the Board of Education, and the next year began his teaching of Christian Science, which continued with annual classes and associations throughout the rest of his life — to 1921. Judge and Mrs. Hanna had moved to California from Colorado in 1911 and after his passing she continued to carry on his Association and gave the annual address.

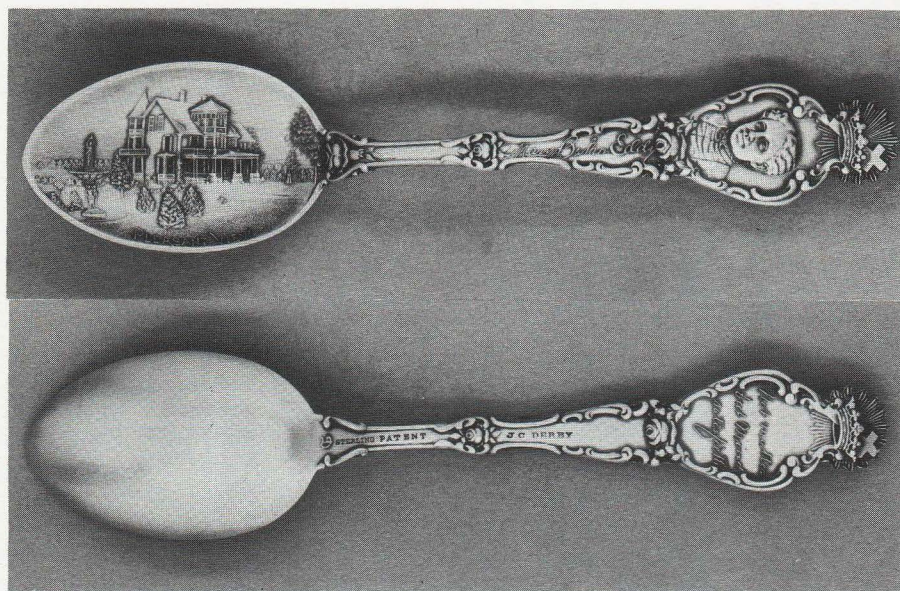
Judge and Mrs. Hanna brought the highest qualities of mind and judgment to serve Mrs. Eddy and the Cause of Christian Science in the 1890's when the Church was expanding and finding response around the world. In the vital field of communication they could speak and write with understanding, clarity, and dedication.

A.H.W.



JUDGE SEPTIMUS J. HANNA and MRS. HANNA
Co-workers in Christian Science.

A Souvenir Spoon for Christian Scientists



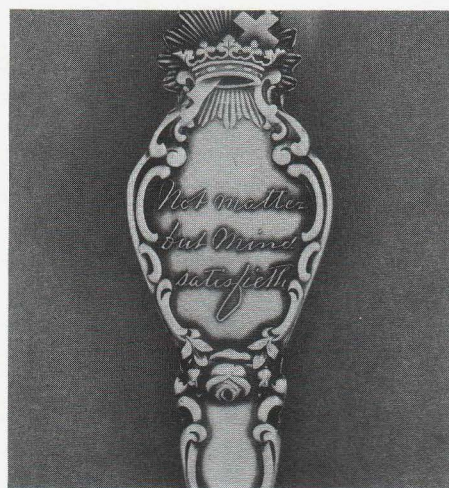
Mary Baker Eddy Souvenir Spoon

EARLY ONE WINTRY morning in 1898, Mrs. Eddy called Calvin Frye to her and asked him to take down a statement which, with other wonderful ideas, had come to her during the night.* She gave him no directions for its use. He was merely to preserve it. Some months later — in the summer — the head of a leading jewelry firm in Concord called upon Mrs. Eddy about making a souvenir spoon for Christian Scientists. She saw in such a project another way of helping her city and was immediately interested. He showed her a tentative design and she said that she had just what was needed for such a spoon. Calling Mr. Frye to her, she asked him to bring the statement she had given to him that wintry morning. For a moment he was panic stricken. He had no memory of what he had done with the slip of paper on which it was written. But he immediately realized that any message God had given to Mrs. Eddy could not be lost through him. Within a few moments he returned with it.

Mrs. Eddy approved the jeweler's suggestion and authorized the final design, utilizing on the handle the statement that had come to her months earlier. The spoon was cast and finished by William B. Durgin and Son, one of the largest and best manufacturers of silver in New England at the time. The dies, made by this factory, were of such superior workmanship that they could be used some fifty years later, when, for a brief time, the spoons were reproduced again. In Mrs.

Eddy's time, the J. C. Derby Company, 22 and 24 Warren Street, Concord, sold the spoons under the name of the Christian Science Souvenir Company. Profits for all sales went to the manufacturer and distributor. In 1899, at about the same time, Mrs. Eddy gave the Derby Company permission to use the emblem of the "Cross and Crown" on various types of pins and pendants.

The spoon was made in two sizes, a tea-spoon size, and a small replica in the after-dinner coffee size. The first spoon cast from an ingot of 22-carat gold was



Motto on Souvenir Spoon

presented to Mrs. Eddy by the jeweler. Later she had a few additional ones cast in gold for special gifts. Those made for regular sales were of sterling silver or sterling silver washed with gold. Examples of these various types are exhibited in the Mary Baker Eddy Museum, Longyear Foundation.

A description of the spoon appears in the January 1899 *Christian Science Journal*, p. 739, in which the writer says it was a massive piece of work, singularly rich and suggestive in design. A life-like bas relief of Mrs. Eddy is the central feature of the design. In the bowl is a picture of Pleasant View in relief and on the handle below the relief of Mrs. Eddy is the rose, her favorite flower. On the back of the handle, the motto is reproduced in her handwriting in relief. Surmounting the handle is the emblem of the "Cross and Crown."

The spoon was ready for distribution by Christmas, 1898. In the February 1899 *Journal* Mrs. Eddy also urged all Christian Scientists to purchase one and, when they could afford it, to get a dozen that all members of the family might read the motto at every meal and accept its simple truth. In time the sale of the spoon dwindled away and production gradually ceased.

New Artifacts Gallery

AN ARTIFACTS GALLERY has been opened at the Mary Baker Eddy Museum to display some of the personal effects of Mrs. Eddy.

On exhibition are items which date back to 1868. Pieces of jewelry are displayed which were presented to Mrs. Eddy or were given by her to her students. Cross and crown pins show the transition from the coronet to the celestial crown.

Pens used by Mrs. Eddy include one used to write *Science and Health* and another to correct the text of *Miscellaneous Writings*. The spoons on display are described elsewhere in this issue of *Quarterly News*.

Other items on display are a cape, hood, and bonnet which were part of Mrs. Eddy's wardrobe. Also shown in this gallery are calling cards, a Pleasant View seal, Christmas greeting cards, and a wedding announcement.

* This account is given by Calvin Hill in *We Knew Mary Baker Eddy*, Third Series, p. 8.

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