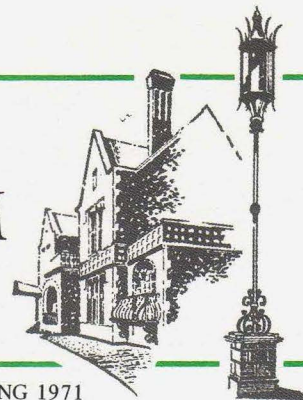


# QUARTERLY NEWS

## MARY BAKER EDDY MUSEUM

### *and Historic Sites*



VOL. 8, NO. 1

PUBLISHED BY LONGYEAR HISTORICAL SOCIETY

SPRING 1971

### Historical Inklings

WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS the items from the Longyear collection, now exhibited in the Artifacts Gallery of the Mary Baker Eddy Museum, date from the early 1890's to about 1910. Many of them are of little artistic value or intrinsic worth, but they are of interest because of their association with the early history of Christian Science.

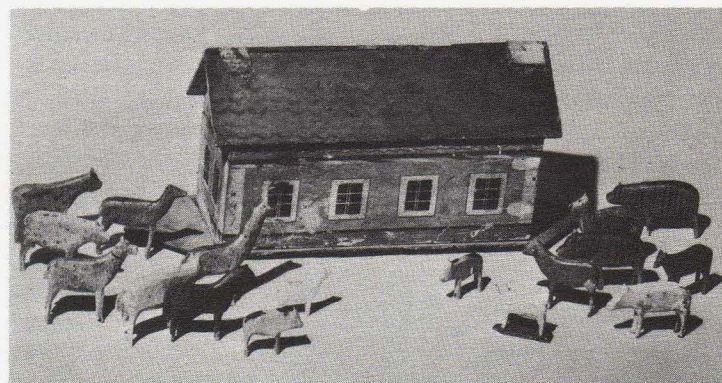
The small things of daily life were never overlooked by Mrs. Eddy and frequently each activity or object carried its own spiritual lesson, whether it was the making of a bed, the setting of a post in the ground, or the gift of a tea jacket. Several of the objects in the Artifacts Gallery can be linked with historical events, or relate in some way to Mrs. Eddy's interest in and love for her students, and those who came in contact with her in her daily experience.

From late June 1889 to June 20, 1892 (with the exception of about two months spent at 385 Commonwealth Avenue in Boston in 1889 and several weeks in Roslindale, Massachusetts in 1891), Mrs. Eddy lived at 62 North State Street, Concord, New Hampshire. Across the street from the 62 North State Street house stood the home of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah A. Dadmun, whose little daughter, Helen, became friendly with Mrs. Eddy. In Helen Dadmun's memoirs, written many years later, she says, "...it was from a spacious playroom under an azalea bush in our yard at 97 North State Street, Concord, New Hampshire, that I was summoned by a proud mother to go for my first ride with Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy. At that time, Mrs. Eddy went riding almost every day in one of several coupes, horse-drawn and



THE HOUSE at 62 North State Street, Concord, N.H., which Mrs. Eddy rented from late June, 1889 to June 1892.

NOAH'S ARK  
presented by  
Mrs. Eddy to her  
young neighbor,  
Helen Dadmun.



driven by Mr. Calvin A. Fry(e) acting as the proper coachman. I do not remember our conversation, but am sure it was tuned to my level." Directly across the street from the side yard of the Dadmun home was the second floor piazza of Mrs. Eddy's house facing the west, where Mrs. Eddy could be seen walking back and forth enjoying the sunsets.

One day the circus came to town and Mrs. Eddy invited Helen to watch the

parade from the balcony piazza as it passed along North State Street below. Mrs. Eddy gave her a small gaily painted Noah's ark filled with pairs of carved wooden animals. In time the little girl grew up and married Mr. Frank C. Doble. They lived near Boston and in 1968, through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Doble, the ark came to Longyear Historical Society and is now exhibited in the Artifacts Gallery. From her memoirs Mrs.

Quarterly News

Spring 1971

© Longyear Foundation 1971 Vol. 8, No. 1

Subscription, \$3.00 Annually

Sent without charge to Friends of Longyear





ORNAMENTAL CLOCK presented to Ralph Knapp by Mrs. Eddy

Doble as a little girl seemed to feel welcome at Mrs. Eddy's home. She recalls, "When it was whispered around the neighborhood that the Gypsies were coming, some of my playmates would join me in running over to Mrs. Eddy's back door entrance to her kitchen, where Mrs. Martha Morgan, the cook, kept our minds busy with generous helpings of cookies and milk until the imagined danger had passed."

When Mrs. Eddy was in residence in Roslindale in 1891, she sometimes visited with the Ira Knapp family who lived across the street from her. Several articles which were presented to members of the family while she was there have come into the Longyear collection. A charming pink and white glass vase filled with flowers from her garden was presented to Mr. Ira Knapp on his birthday anniversary in 1891. The vase is illustrated



STAINED GLASS PANEL with early cross and crown emblem.

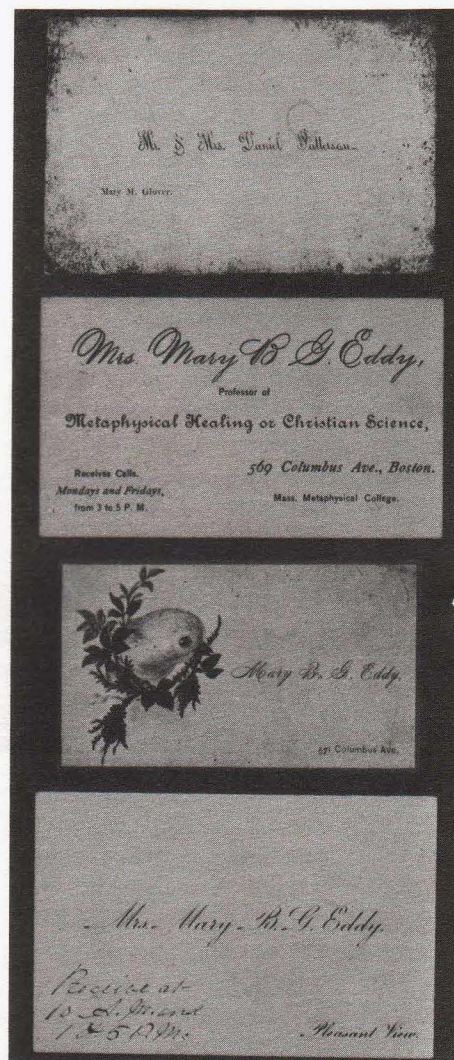
in the Summer 1969 issue of the *Quarterly News* (Vol. 6 No. 2). In the same issue are mentioned a gift to Daphne Knapp of a pair of black enamelled bracelets which Mrs. Eddy had herself worn and an ornamental clock presented to her brother Ralph, both of which gifts are on exhibition. Throughout her lifetime, Mrs. Eddy made presents to friends and followers, thereby expressing not only her love for them, but revealing her native disposition to give which had characterized her even in early childhood.

Near the Noah's ark exhibit in the Artifacts Gallery is a mounted panel of stained glass, which is believed to have been originally made for the Mother's Room, but not used. For many years it was stored in the barn at the home of William B. Johnson, Clerk of The Mother Church. After his passing, his son, William Lyman Johnson, became its custodian. Many years later it passed into the Longyear collection and was restored. The design of the panel is of especial interest for study because the cross is encircled by a coronet, not a celestial crown. In 1908, with Mrs. Eddy's consent, the coronet, signifying a lower rank in heraldry, was replaced by the celestial crown, sometimes called the Christian's crown. (*The Christian Science Journal*, June, 1908 Vol. 26, p. 186) The cross and the celestial crown emblem is now used on all authorized Christian Science literature.

One of the cases in the Artifacts Gallery contains many small items associated with Mrs. Eddy. Here is the announcement of her marriage to Gilbert A. Eddy on January 1, 1877. Over the years she had availed herself of the convenient custom of using social and professional cards and a selection of these is exhibited. Two professional cards list her as "Professor of Metaphysics and Christian Science," and a third as "President of the Massachusetts Metaphysical College." Her social cards with Lynn, Boston, and Pleasant View addresses were conservative with an occasional flower or bird design to the left of her name. In 1884, Mrs. Eddy seems to have sent out several large Christmas booklets titled, "The Last Rose of Summer." Two are on exhibition, one bearing the greeting, "Your Loving Teacher, Mary B. G. Eddy, Christmas, 1884." They are richly colored and are surrounded with a fine silk fringe. The poem,

given in full with illustrations, is by Thomas Moore, Irish poet (1779-1852), whose familiar verse quoted by Mrs. Eddy in *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 51) closes with these lines:

"And starting fresh, as from a second birth,  
Man in the sunshine of the world's new spring,  
Shall walk transparent like some holy thing."



SOCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL cards used by Mrs. Eddy.

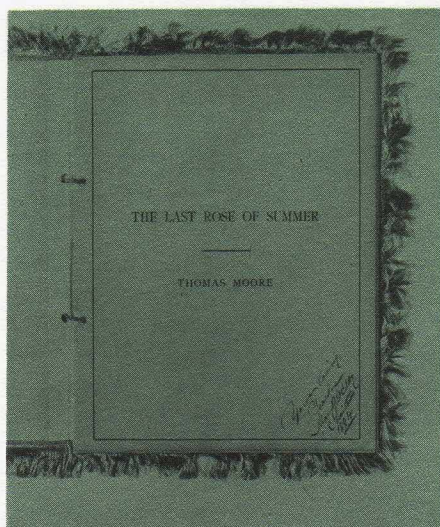
Two small scrapbooks on view contain swatches of material used in Mrs. Eddy's gowns. They were collected by Miss Nellie Eveleth, resident dressmaker at her Chestnut Hill home. One swatch is of a royal purple silk grenadine covered with black patterned lace. A gown made from this material was worn July 5, 1897 when Mrs. Eddy greeted 2500 Christian Scientists at Pleasant View. Her brief address on this occasion is found in



*Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 251), which was published in the same year. Near the calling cards may be seen the Waterman pen with which she revised her earlier printed articles included in that publication. Also on view is the black and gold pen used by her for making final corrections in the first edition of *Science and Health*, published in 1875, and a silver-cased Swan pen engraved with the name, "Mother."

Thus the small items in the Longyear collection help in a degree to recall the everyday activities which characterized Mrs. Eddy's life as she labored to bring her important message to the world.

A.H.W.



CHRISTMAS BOOKLET, "The Last Rose of Summer," sent by Mrs. Eddy to a student in 1884. The top picture shows the outside of the booklet, and directly beneath is a photograph of the title page with Mrs. Eddy's greeting in the lower right hand corner.

## E. Blanche Ward, C.S.B. — A Pioneer in England

IT WAS IN THE late 1800's that Christian Science began to take root in the British Isles. Among the early workers was Mrs. E. Blanche Ward, whose portrait has recently come into the Longyear collection, a gift of the Association of Mrs. Ward's Students of Christian Science. This attractive portrait, showing Mrs. Ward as a young woman, was painted by Eileen Ayrton of Belfast, Northern Ireland, and now hangs in the International Room of the Mary Baker Eddy Museum.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Ward of Belfast were living in New York in 1889 and there they first heard of Christian Science. So receptive were they to this teaching that they soon had class instruction with an authorized teacher, and were participating in church activities, including attending the last of the annual conventions of the National Christian Scientist Association, held in May, 1890 in New York. When they returned to Belfast in 1891 they held informal Christian Science talks in their drawing room. After Mr. Ward's passing, Mrs. Ward, an Englishwoman, moved to Liverpool, where she was joined by Miss Catharine Verrall of Brighton who had become interested in 1890 by reading the textbook, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, by Mary Baker Eddy. In June, 1892 while living in Liverpool, Mrs. Ward distributed Christian Science literature and placed the sixty-second edition of the textbook in the Picton Reading Room (library), a part of the Municipal Buildings.

In 1893 they journeyed to Boston to learn more about this new religion and Mrs. Ward had class with a second teacher, which was permissible at that time. She and Miss Verrall remained five months and had a joint card as practitioners in *The Christian Science Journal* from March to July, 1893. On the advice of friends in Boston, Mrs. Ward then returned to England and settled in Bedford.

In the years ahead the question of daily supply was often to be an acute one for her. She had renounced a settled income and a sheltered life that she might continue in the healing work and bring up her little sons in Christian Science. When she moved to Bedford, she had no patients, but more than all else she desired to impart the truth of Christian



MRS. E. BLANCHE WARD  
by Eileen Ayrton

Science to others. "I felt impelled to say nothing audibly but to preach the gospel continuously, silently, mentally, alone." She realized, as she said in her biographical sketch, that this truth could not be withheld from the people. Within a short time she had a large practice, with many patients coming from London seeking healing and knowledge of Christian Science. It soon became clear to her that she must move to London.

In 1894 she took a house at Hammer-smith with a drawing room large enough to accommodate meetings. Christian Science services began the same year in that room. There were many healings and the interest in Christian Science reached to the highest levels of British society. A larger drawing room for services was soon needed and she moved to 142 Portman Mansions which was more centrally located. In 1896 this drawing room was overflowing and Mrs. Eddy advised taking a hall, and opening services to the public. The first services held in Portman Rooms were in February, 1896 with Mrs. Ward as First Reader and three other Scientists taking turns as Second Reader.

London was ready for this move and within a year a Jewish synagogue at Bry-



## Longyear Slide Presentations

anston Street was secured through a generous gift from Mrs. Marjorie Colles. Mrs. Colles and her husband, Graves Colles, lived in Dublin, Ireland in 1887 when they first became interested in Christian Science through reading the textbook. Wishing to learn more about this truth, they made a trip to Boston and in March, 1888 Mrs. Colles attended Mrs. Eddy's Primary Class. On returning to Dublin Mrs. Colles entered the practice. She was an Englishwoman, the daughter of an Anglican clergyman, and a few years later she moved to Monmouthshire in Wales and later to London. During these years she saw Mrs. Ward frequently and was a great help to her.

After Mrs. Colles had purchased the lease held by the Jewish synagogue, friends in America as well as in London, together with a gift of \$1000 from Mrs. Eddy, made possible the reconstruction of the synagogue and its dedication on November 7, 1897 — the first Christian Science church home in the British Isles. At the time the church was not organized. This was done in 1899 with the help of Mr. William Nicholas Miller, who had been sent by Mrs. Eddy to London to lecture on Christian Science.

During these pioneer years of Mrs. Ward, there was no teacher in the British Isles and Mrs. Eddy sent Mrs. Julia Field-King to London in 1896. She taught a number of classes and in 1897 was elected First Reader of the new church. Mrs. Ward served as Second Reader with her. In 1898, however, Mrs. Ward came to Boston again and was enrolled in the first Normal Class taught by Edward A. Kimball in January, 1899 for the newly organized Board of Education. She began to teach that year. On this trip, she had her first visit with Mrs. Eddy about which she wrote, "Immediately before, during and after my visit, I experienced a deep, and marvelous peace. Never before had I experienced such an entire absence of fear, and I received abiding inspiration from her every word." Mrs. Eddy said to her, "Child, I have known of your faithful work all these years," and she advised her to go home and teach.

Mrs. Ward taught from 1899 to the time of her passing in 1955, contributing through her effective healing and teaching to the growth of Christian Science in the British Isles and on the Continent.

A.H.W.

THE SUMMER and Autumn 1969 issues of the *Quarterly News* reported several meetings held in the interest of Longyear in California, Texas, and England. The program, presented by a Trustee and Director of Longyear, included slides describing activities and exhibits at the Mary Baker Eddy Museum and the five Historic Houses.

In 1970 a revised version of this slide presentation was developed which included an accompanying taped commentary by two Trustees and the Director. This presentation was made available to Members of the **Friends of Longyear** for meetings in their homes or in other convenient locations. Nine showings of this new slide presentation entitled, "A Visit to the Mary Baker Eddy Museum and Historic Sites" were made last year in Kansas City, Cleveland, Philadelphia and Washington, and at Daycroft, and

Crystal Lake Camp. The large group illustrated below attended an informal **Friends of Longyear** meeting in Philadelphia recently. The presentation was sponsored by Mrs. Lavinia L. Butterworth, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce A. Ludgate, and Mrs. Virginia Burkhardt.

Seven other showings are currently planned which include Houston, St. Louis (Principia), Chicago, and Hartford; also London and Westmorland, England.

The Longyear Historical Society welcomes inquiries about its slide presentation. We now have a number of complete sets of slides and tapes ready for wider distribution, and we are eager to hear from interested individuals or groups. A list of recommendations for meeting preparation and instructions for use of the slide presentation will be sent on request.



Photographs taken at the Friends of Longyear slide presentation in Philadelphia.

**LONGYEAR FOUNDATION:** Board of Trustees: Mrs. Marian Holbrook, Mrs. Ruth A. Johnson, Frederick D. Herberich, Robert C. Dale. Director: Richard C. Molloy; Assistant to the Director: Kenneth Taylor; Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. Charlis F. Vogel; Director of Research: Mrs. Anne Holliday Webb. **QUARTERLY NEWS** is published four times annually, in the Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter, at the headquarters of Longyear Historical Society, 120 Seaver Street, Brookline, Massachusetts 02146. Inquiries about memberships, subscriptions, and its services are welcomed.

November 2015: Minor edits have been made to this newsletter to reflect new information that has come to light since the original publication.