

VISITING MARY BAKER EDDY — WELCOME TO PLEASANT VIEW AND CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE PART I



July 5, 1897: First large gathering at Pleasant View



June 25, 1901: Mrs. Eddy addresses crowd of about 3,000



June 29, 1903: Mrs. Eddy addresses 10,000 visitors

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“Welcome home! To your home in my heart. Welcome to Pleasant View, but not to varying views.”¹ These words were spoken by Mary Baker Eddy, founder of the Christian Science church and leader of this international religious movement, as she stood on the balcony of her home, Pleasant View, at Concord, New Hampshire, in 1903. A crowd of approximately ten thousand of her church members, students, friends, and journalists stood below, some glimpsing her for the first time. Although the largest, this was just one of a number of visits of large numbers of people to Pleasant View and Concord. Journalists and other observers tended to record these visits

as “pilgrimages.” To Christian Scientists, however, it was nothing of the sort. A newsman for *The Boston Evening News* wrote: “It is the feeling of sincere gratitude which sends the Christian Scientist to Concord after he has been invited. In the first place, he considers it the part of courtesy to accept the invitation. In the second place, it is a matter of great personal gratification to see Mrs. Eddy and to hear her speak. This is not worship, but it is unusual evidence of strong affection and loyalty.”²

This article presents a summary of the historical record of these visits to Mary Baker Eddy at Pleasant View and other sites in Concord, New Hampshire.

1895 Visit — “Pleased to receive a call”

It was June 6, 1895. There she was with outstretched arms, Mary Baker Eddy, welcoming each student of hers, members of her association of students, who had traveled to her home. Julia Bartlett, who had worked closely with Mrs. Eddy in the 1880's, wrote of the occasion in this way: “When we reached Pleasant View, our dear teacher was waiting to receive us, and taking each by the hand, she spoke a few endearing words....”³ The invitation had come to the one hundred and eighty members of the association present at their annual meeting in Boston the day before. It read:

PLEASANT VIEW, CONCORD, N.H.

Mrs. Eddy's compliments to the members of her College Association, and will be pleased to receive a call from them at Pleasant View, Concord, N.H.,
June 6th at one o'clock, P.M.
June 3'd, 1895⁴

A special train of six cars took the visitors from Boston to Concord. Carriages were waiting to convey them to Pleasant View, located a mile and a half from the center of town. After shaking each visitor's hand, their hostess addressed them with a few words. Then they enjoyed some singing by Miss Elsie Lincoln, soloist of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. When Mrs. Eddy left to go on her daily afternoon carriage ride, they were free to remain and view the house and grounds. *The Boston Herald* wrote of the event: “Many stories have been circulated that Mrs. Eddy's health is feeble. Those who participated in this visit to her home say that she never appeared more active or more sprightly and cheerful. The train left Concord at 5 P.M., and the delighted participants in the trip were back in Boston by 7:30 P.M.”⁵ Julia Bartlett commented on the day thus: “We returned to Boston on the five o'clock special with hearts filled with love and gratitude to the one who with all her worldwide cares and responsibilities still found time to bring us together with her in this loving, helpful, happy way.”⁶

The Move to Concord — Distance But Not Retirement

One reason that visiting Mary Baker Eddy was such a special event was the fact that in 1889 she had moved away from the center of activity of her church, which was located in Boston. Although described as a “retirement,” her move from Boston to Concord put just enough distance between her and Boston that she had fewer interruptions in her day as she continued to direct the rapidly growing movement. Her student Irving Tomlinson wrote concerning Mrs. Eddy's move to the more secluded environment of Concord: “Far from withdrawing from active service ... she was instead as busily engaged as she had been in her whole life.”⁷

After she moved into a rented house at 62 North State Street in Concord in June of 1889, Mary Baker Eddy instituted a number of changes in the church organization:

- She dissolved the Christian Scientist Association [her association of students which she formed in July 1876]

- She dissolved the Massachusetts Metaphysical College [chartered in January 1881, at which Mrs. Eddy and several of her students conducted classes in Christian Science healing]
- She requested the National Christian Scientist Association to adjourn for three years [formed with Mrs. Eddy's support in 1886, its membership was open to her students and students of her students]
- She dissolved the formal governing organization of her church, The Church of Christ (Scientist) in Boston, founded in 1879 [worship services and business meetings of the church continued, however]



Mrs. Eddy rented the house at 62 North State Street for three years before moving to Pleasant View

Although not necessarily apparent to her followers or the general public at the time, these were inspired steps that left the way clear for the new church organization that Mrs. Eddy was to build over the next twenty years.

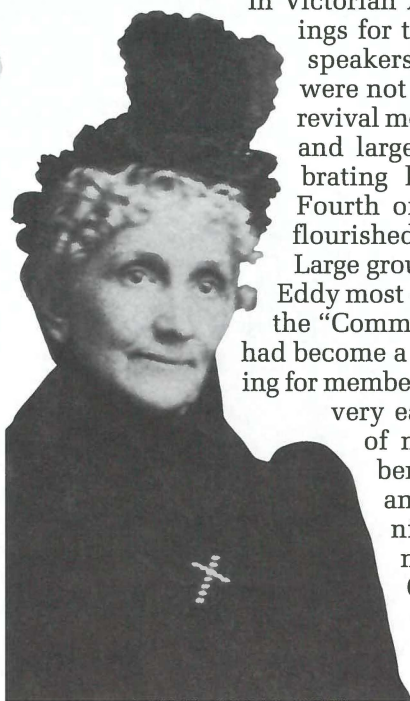
In 1891, as one of the first fruits of her “retirement” from Boston, Mrs. Eddy published a thorough revision of *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, her major literary work and the Christian Science textbook. She had devoted much of her time and attention during the previous two years to this revision. She also expanded and reworked an earlier publication, *Historical Sketch of Metaphysical Healing*, enriching it with new material gained from lessons learned and victories won. This new work was *Retrospection and Introspection*, and in it, Mrs. Eddy reviewed a number of significant experiences in her own life, examining them in the light of her discovery of Christian Science. For many of her students and members of her church, reading *Retrospection and Introspection* must have felt very much like having a visit with Mrs. Eddy.

In the spring of 1892 she moved to “Pleasant View,” which she had purchased several months earlier. It was in fact a farmhouse, which she had remodeled, on the outskirts of Concord. The nearly sixteen years she resided here saw many significant events in the development of the Christian Science movement.



Visitors crowd Pleasant View, Mrs. Eddy's residence from 1892 to 1908

Occasions for Gatherings and Outings

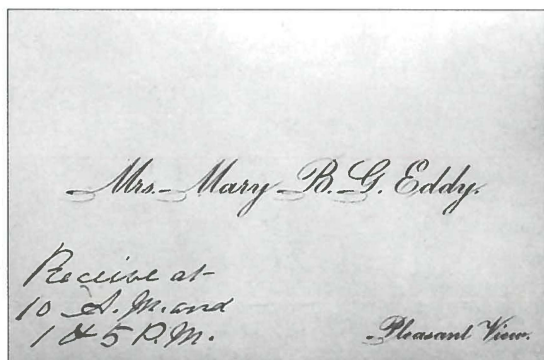


Mary Baker Eddy in 1898

In Victorian America, large gatherings for the purpose of hearing speakers or celebrating events were not uncommon. Religious revival meetings, camp meetings and large annual picnics celebrating holidays such as the Fourth of July and Labor Day, flourished.⁸

Large group visits to Mary Baker Eddy most often took place during the "Communion Season," which had become a time of special gathering for members of the church.⁹ In the very early years the number of newly admitted members to the church was announced at Communion services, and each name was read aloud.¹⁰ Often a special message from Mrs. Eddy, the Pastor Emeritus of the church, was read.

Also, after 1898, annual meetings of The Mother Church membership which began in 1893 were being held in June, as well as First Members' Preliminary Meetings.¹¹ The First Members' meetings were held on Saturday, Communion services on Sunday, the church annual meeting on Tuesday, and regular church midweek meetings¹² on Wednesday evenings. Monday, therefore, often became a "free day" in the week for visitors who had come from a distance. In 1897, Mrs. Eddy issued an invitation, which was read at the Communion service on July 4, to visit her at Pleasant View on Monday, July 5. Thus began a hope each ensuing year that this invitation might be repeated.¹³



Mrs. Eddy wrote the hours when she could receive a call from the recipient

Social Conventions of the Times — Making Calls

Mary Baker Eddy was living in the Victorian era, and customs and viewpoints that might seem strange today were, of course, normal and proper then. One biographer wrote: "In some ways, Mrs. Eddy remained to the end of her days a Victorian lady with a strong regard for the amenities and proprieties...."¹

It was common for people in the Victorian era to keep track of each other by paying visits or social calls. From this custom, an entire ritual of rules developed around social calls and calling cards. "During its American vogue, 1870 to 1910, card leaving became an avenue for entering society, of designating changes in status or address, of issuing invitations and responding to them, of presenting sentiments of happiness or condolence, and, in general, of carrying on all the communication associated with middle-class social life."² Women kept specific visiting hours in the afternoon during which visitors were allowed to call. When a call was made, the caller left cards in the card receiver, usually located in the front hall of a home. It was customary and prescribed by etiquette for a woman to leave two of her husband's cards, one for the mistress of the house and one for the master. Further, if the mistress was not at home and a visit hadn't actually taken place, the lady making the call would turn down the corner of her own card to indicate that it was delivered in person.³

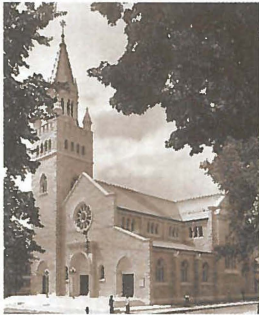
In a description of this delicate etiquette, author Daniel Pool writes: "It was understood that the lady of the house was then socially obliged to return a card to you, or, if she wished, she could make a call and actually visit you. A call, of course, counted for more than the mere leaving of a card."⁴ Another writer describes the protocol: "Failing to return a visit, no matter how distasteful, was a social gaffe of the highest order."⁵ In 19th-century England, even the hour of the call had significance. If not well acquainted with the hostess, one was to call between three and four o'clock. If better acquainted, the call was made between four and five, and if good friends, a call between five and six was in order. The call was to last only fifteen minutes, and conversation was to be light, touching on safe, general topics. No lady ever called on a gentleman unless it involved business or professional matters. Daniel Pool comments: "To do otherwise, as a mid-century etiquette book stiffly put it, 'would be, not only a breach of good manners, but of strict propriety.'"⁶

1. Robert Peel, *Mary Baker Eddy: The Years of Authority* (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1977), p. 503n134.
2. Thomas J. Schlereth, *Victorian America: Transformations in Everyday Life, 1876-1915* (New York: HarperPerennial, A Division of HarperCollins Publishers, 1991), pp. 117-118.
3. See Schlereth, pp. 116-119; Nancy Ruhling & John Crosby Freeman, *The Illustrated Encyclopedia of Victoriana* (Philadelphia: Running Press/Michael Friedman Publishing Group, Inc., 1994), p. 45; Daniel Pool, *What Jane Austen Ate and Charles Dickens Knew* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1993), pp. 66-69; Cynthia Hart, John Grossman and Priscilla Dunhill, *A Victorian Scrapbook* (New York: Workman Publishing Co., Inc., 1989), p. 116.
4. Pool, p. 67.
5. Hart, Grossman and Dunhill, p. 116.
6. Pool, p. 69.



1. Christian Science Hall*

Mrs. Eddy purchased the Russell homestead in 1897 and remodeled the wood frame building to accommodate church services. She taught her last class here in November 1898.



2. First Church of Christ, Scientist, Concord*

Dedicated in July 1904, this church edifice replaced Christian Science Hall, which had been outgrown.



3. High School and Unitarian Church

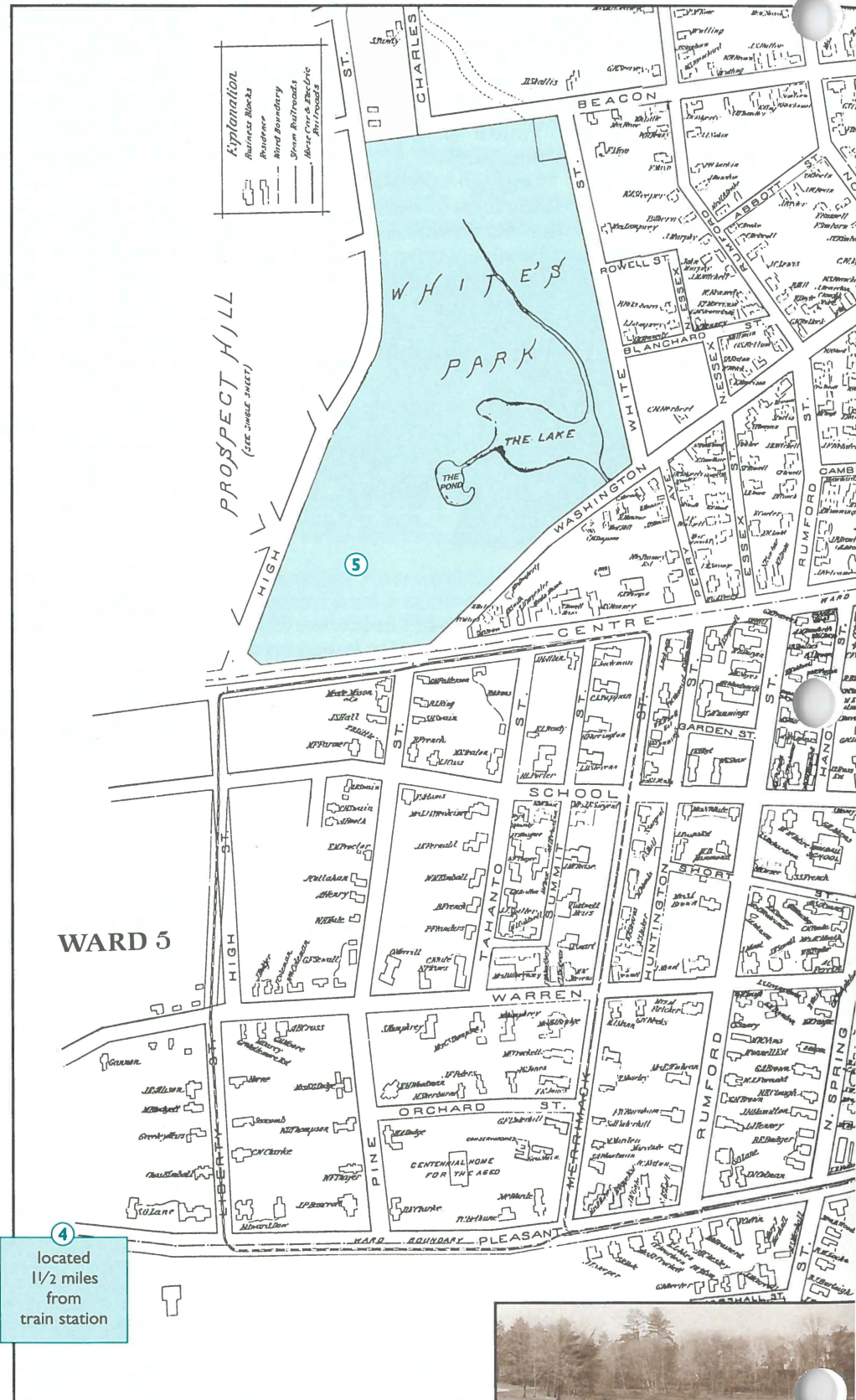
While their new edifice was being constructed, Christian Scientists held services on Sunday afternoons in the Unitarian Church. Visitors in June 1904 gathered on the lawns of the Unitarian Church and the high school to view the progress in building the new church. The high school and Unitarian Church buildings are no longer standing.



4. Pleasant View

Many visitors walked the mile and a half from downtown Concord to Pleasant View, Mrs. Eddy's home from June 1892 to January 1908.

Concord, New Hampshire What visitors to Mary Baker Eddy may have seen

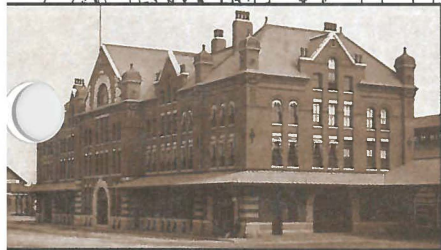
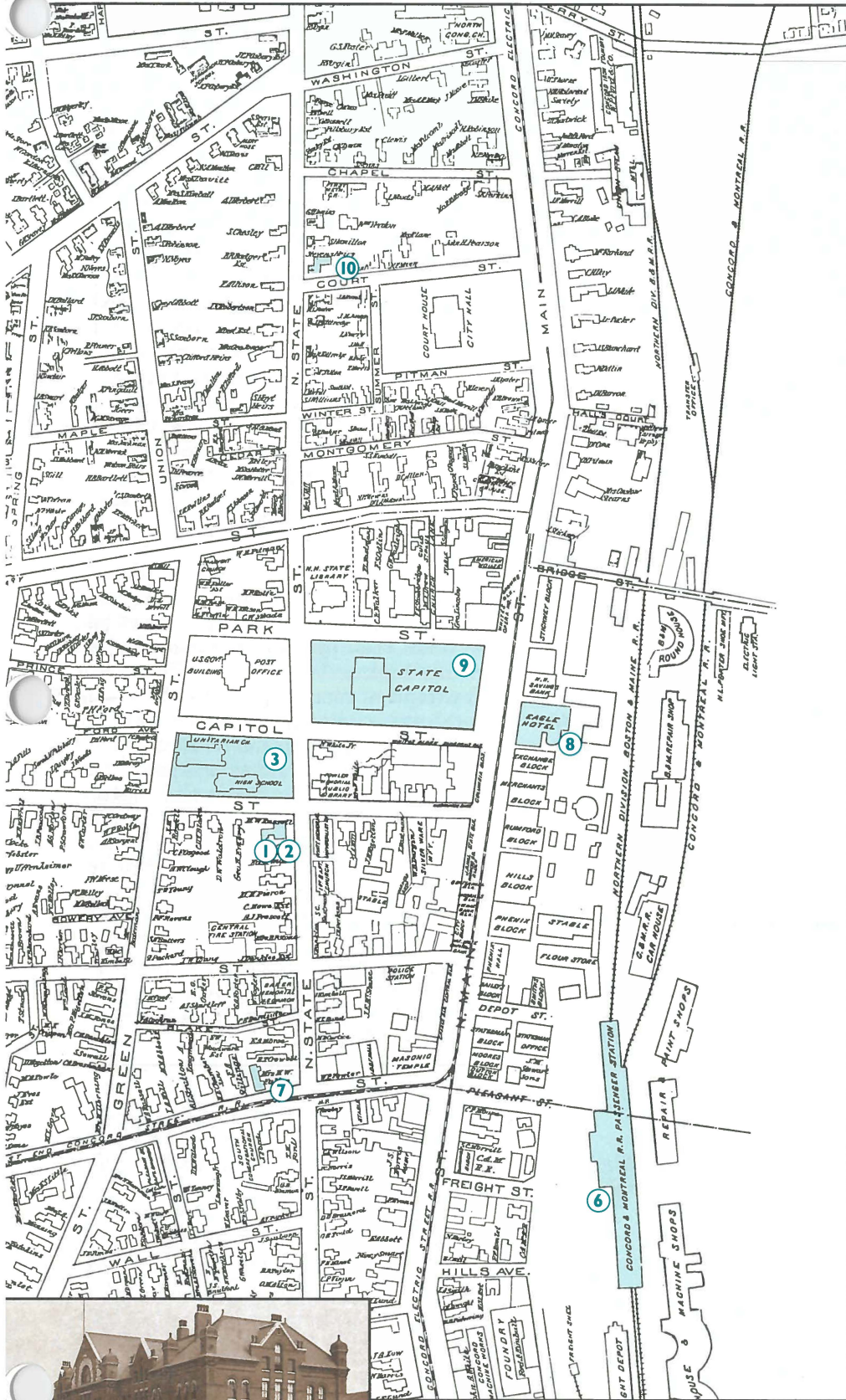


5. White's Park

Established in 1884, White's Park was completed in stages. When the lower pond was finished, Mrs. Eddy presented two swans to the city to be placed in the park.



Concord, 1889-1908



6. The Concord and Montreal Railroad Passenger Station**
Visitors to Concord arrived in trains from Boston and other locations. Built in 1885, this station replaced an earlier structure and was torn down around 1960.



10. 62 North State Street
Mrs. Eddy lived here most of the period from June 1889 to June 1892.



9. The New Hampshire State House***
Completed in 1819, the State House has seen two major renovations. A large portrait of Mary Baker Eddy hangs on the first floor.



8. The Eagle Hotel**
Many who came to visit Mrs. Eddy stayed at this hotel.



7. The Wonolancet Club**
Built on the former Fuller property in 1901, the club opened its facilities to Mrs. Eddy's visitors in 1903 and 1904. Frank Streeter, an attorney for Mrs. Eddy, was an active club member.

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**Photos courtesy Concord Public Library

***Photo courtesy New Hampshire Historical Society

Map ca. 1892

Layout and design:
Sue S. Dunlap and Carl Winkel

1897 Visit — “A memorable Fourth of July”

“A memorable Fourth of July, indeed, will be that of Anno Domini, 1897, in the annals of Christian Science” reads an article in *The Christian Science Journal* of August 1897. “We deem it not boastful to say that never was assembled in celebration of any nation’s natal day a more devout or thankful set of people than those who gathered in ‘concord’ at Concord on July 5th last.”¹⁴ At the close of each Communion service the day before,¹⁵ this invitation had been read: “My Beloved Church: — I invite you, one and all, to Pleasant View, Concord, New Hampshire, on July 5th, at 12:30 P.M., if you would enjoy so long a trip for so small a purpose as simply seeing Mother.”¹⁶ This first visit of a large-scale crowd to Pleasant View was indeed a memorable occasion.

For church member Edward Bates, this occasion was especially memorable. Word of Mrs. Eddy’s forthcoming invitation had reached him late Friday afternoon on July 2, when she contacted him and asked him to prepare trains to transport the group from Boston to Concord. Visiting the Boston & Maine Railroad early Saturday morning, he asked about obtaining transportation for a group numbering twelve hundred. He was told that two special trains containing twelve cars each could be arranged. The difficulty, however, was that special tickets would have to be printed and wouldn’t be ready until Monday morning, and it would take at least three hours to sell the tickets. The ticket office couldn’t begin selling until 8 A.M., and the trains were to leave at 9 and 9:15! Reasoning from his experience with Mrs. Eddy that if she had asked him to do something, there was a way to do it, Mr. Bates came up with a unique plan involving a separate ticket booth, cashiers and a number of intermediate ticket handlers. On Monday morning this plan was put into action, and in forty minutes the twelve hundred tickets were sold, the passengers all seated, and both trains departed exactly on time.¹⁷

Arriving in Concord, the group was met by a number of carriages and other transportation to carry them out to Pleasant View. Some chose to walk. Many other church members and friends came from northern Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont. The entire group was estimated to be around twenty-five hundred. News articles at the time commented on the unusually hot day, but there seemed to be few complaints.

Specially invited guests to this gathering included the mayor of Concord and a number of distinguished Concord citizens, some relatives of Mrs. Eddy, some neighbors, and others. A few of these individuals joined Mrs. Eddy and selected church members in seats on the front veranda. An account of the event mentions that one of these specially invited guests who joined Mrs. Eddy on the front veranda was Mary Lincoln Isham, granddaughter of Abraham Lincoln.¹⁸ Eight of them gave special talks. When Mrs. Eddy came forward, she welcomed them to her home with these words: “...if to-day...my hand may not touch yours, my heart will, and with tenderness untalkable.” Her talk then touched on the commemoration, not only of the nation’s civil and religious freedom, but something even greater: the liberty of the sons of God.¹⁹ When all the addresses were concluded, the visitors were asked to pass, one at a

time, in front of Mrs. Eddy, and then proceed to the grounds where lemonade was provided.

Mrs. Jessie Cooper, a church member who had traveled from the Middle West, remembered the day distinctly. Her son, age nine, and daughter, age seven, had accompanied her. The daughter had been suffering from an inflamed sore protruding from her head for several days, and could not even wear her straw hat on the day of the visit to Pleasant View. When the two children passed before Mrs. Eddy in the line, they stopped the whole procession as they stood looking up at her. Mrs. Cooper described the moment in this way: “I wish I could make the world know what I saw when Mrs. Eddy looked at those children. It was a revelation to me. I saw for the first time the real Mother-Love, and I knew that I did not have it.” She then recounted that after this realization, she walked away from the crowd to ponder the occasion. “I looked at the people milling around on the lawn and I saw [this Love] poured out on them. I thought of the various discords in this field, and I saw, for the first time, the absolute unreality of everything but this infinite Love.” When Mrs. Cooper and her children returned to their hotel room, the sore on her daughter’s head was completely gone.²⁰

1898 Events at Christian Science Hall

In the autumn of 1897, Mrs. Eddy had purchased the Russell homestead at the corner of North State and School Streets in Concord, and after some remodeling completed that same year it became known as Christian Science Hall, a place to hold services. The upper floor contained a hall which seated two hundred, and on the lower floor was a reading area and reception room. In February of 1898, Mrs. Eddy spoke extemporaneously in the pulpit of the hall, taking the ninety-first Psalm as her text. She stated that this psalm contained “more of meaning than is condensed into so many words anywhere else in all literature, except in the Sermon on the Mount,” and spoke on the subject for forty-five minutes.²¹ The address was later described as “one of the most instructive and ennobling ever delivered in [the] city.”²² Among the assemblage were the town mayor and postmaster, lawyers, businessmen and news editors. Also attending was a party of First Members of The Mother Church, who arrived in Concord on a special train, again arranged by Mr. Bates.²³

Later that same year, in November, Mrs. Eddy taught her last class, held at Christian Science Hall. Each responding to a special request to attend by Mrs. Eddy, sixty-seven students came to Concord from all parts of the country and from Canada, England and Scotland.²⁴

The Old Home Day Visit in 1899 — “Her genuine public spirit”

As evidenced by the 1898 events, some visits to Concord and Pleasant View took place at times other than the Communion Season. On August 31, 1899, church members were again invited to visit Concord. The occasion was the celebration of “Old Home Day.” Governor Frank Rollins, wishing to find a way to entice younger members of New Hampshire families who had moved out of state to return to their hometowns, had conceived a means of bringing them back home for a visit to renew old acquaint-

tances. It was called "Old Home Week." Native sons and daughters were to be invited back for a week of literary exercises, exhibitions of state products and industries, athletic events, parades, and many other celebrations. Sixty-seven towns and cities in New Hampshire had observances in the first year. Bonfires and fireworks blazed from hill to hill. A "Concord Old Home Week Supplement" of *The Boston Traveler* was printed, and the result was reported to have been very successful when, within ten years, many New Hampshire natives returned to the state to take up summer or permanent residence. From then on, Old Home Week (later Old Home Day) celebrations were annual events.

Mrs. Eddy readily entered into the plans for Old Home Week. She donated money to a fund to build an auditorium to accommodate the expected crowds on this and future occasions. The *Concord Evening Monitor*, in recognizing her generous donation to the Auditorium Fund, said that it was "a new and signal proof of her genuine public spirit."²⁵ She had Irving Tomlinson prepare a four-page article on the history of Christian Science for the *Traveler's* Old Home Week Supplement. She also gave permission for Christian Science Hall to be decorated with flags and bunting. In addition, for Concord Day, August 31, 1899, Mrs. Eddy invited church members to Concord, sending an invitation to the Christian Science Publishing Society in Boston the day before. Word was spread by messengers, telephone and telegraph, and the next morning three hundred Christian Scientists were on the early train to Concord. Others came from New York, and the estimated number of visitors rose to between four and five hundred. The visitors were met at the railroad station by Mr. Tomlinson, and they proceeded to Christian Science Hall where they had an impromptu reunion and watched the big civic parade. At about one o'clock the group proceeded by special invitation to Pleasant View, and were free to view the house and grounds until four o'clock.²⁶

Trips "to Concord, at the time of the annual meeting of The Mother Church, tended to become one of the most eagerly anticipated privileges of those journeying to Boston for the annual gatherings," wrote a biographer. "Mrs. Eddy did not issue invitations every year, and ultimately ceased to issue them at all, seeking, as she did persistently at this time, to check the all too vigorous tendency to focus on her personality. She was, however, constantly torn between a sympathy with those who naturally desired to see her from motives of gratitude and genuine human affection, and disapproval of the unwholesome adulation with which she was continually burdened."

Hugh A. Studdert Kennedy, *Mrs. Eddy: Her Life, Her Work and Her Place in History* (San Francisco: Farallon Press, 1947), p. 420.

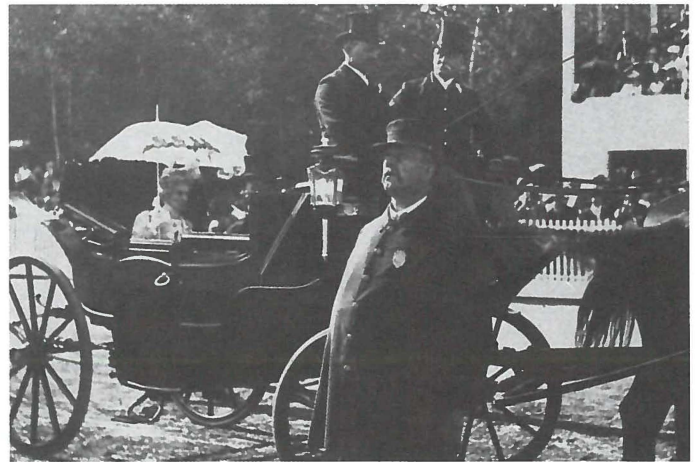
June 1900 — Several Days of Visiting

For a few days in 1900, Mrs. Eddy opened the grounds of Pleasant View, and even her residence during her daily afternoon drive, to church members. Now and then Mrs. Eddy even appeared on her balcony and greeted them. Her tenderness and love at this time is described in an article

entitled "Scientists at Pleasant View" in the *Christian Science Sentinel* of June 28, 1900.²⁷ But at the end of the week, a Concord newspaper published a letter from Mrs. Eddy which had been read at the Communion Service of First Church, Concord on Sunday, June 10. The letter stated: "Beloved Christian Scientists: Each day during the past week I have allowed myself the joy of welcoming to Pleasant View a dear multitude of Christian Scientists, who came spontaneously, without invitation or appointment, and with true hearts fervently. While I deeply appreciate their loving thoughts and desire to see mother; yet, in order not to hinder my work for God and our Cause, my gates are now closed to visitors except by previous appointment."²⁸

Visit to the State Fair in 1900 — "I beheld Satan... fall from heaven"

In 1900, property adjoining Pleasant View to the south that had been an old trotting park was purchased by the Concord State Fair Association and converted into fairgrounds.²⁹ The State Fair, usually four days long, was held in September of that year, and Mrs. Eddy was asked to visit the fair by special invitation of the management. On September 6, "Governor's Day," she did so. Also, forty First Members of her church who had been called by special invitation came to Concord the night before, visited her at Pleasant View the following day and then accompanied her to the fair.³⁰



Mrs. Eddy in her carriage at the 1900 State Fair

Photo courtesy First Church of Christ Scientist, Concord, NH

When she arrived, accompanied in her carriage by Judge and Mrs. Septimus J. Hanna of Boston,³¹ the races then in progress were suspended. Honored by an escort of mounted police, Mrs. Eddy and her carriage circled the track. A voice over a large megaphone announced her to the crowd, adding that she was the discoverer and founder of Christian Science. The band played, and the crowd of ten thousand spectators applauded and waved handkerchiefs in a warm welcome. Mrs. Eddy's carriage was then driven to a spot where she could view the proceedings, and she stayed for over a half hour. Of special interest to her was the performance of a daring high-dive act. Upon seeing a man dressed as Mephistopheles, in red with a tail, leaping from an eighty-foot tower, through a flaming hoop, and into a six-foot-deep pool of water, Mrs. Eddy was heard to remark in the words of Luke 10:18, "I beheld Satan as lightning fall from heaven."³²

A news account of the event quoted an unidentified “prominent Christian Scientist” as saying: “This visit of the discoverer and founder of Christian Science to such a public gathering, and the spontaneous and cordial reception by the vast multitude, reveal Mrs. Eddy to the world as she has been long known to her followers.”³³ Following this visit, Mrs. Eddy sent a \$1000 check for the beautification of the fairgrounds and building exteriors, and then wrote of the warm reception she received: “It was indeed mutually spontaneous, a gentle effusion from the heart of the metropolis of my native state that will never pass from my memory nor cease to cheer it.”³⁴

—To be continued—

Sue S. Dunlap

1. Mary Baker Eddy, quoted in “The Visit to Concord,” *Christian Science Sentinel*, July 4, 1903, Vol. 5, No. 44, p. 696.
2. “The Boston Evening News, editorial,” *Christian Science Sentinel*, July 4, 1903, Vol. 5, No. 44, p. 697.
3. Julia S. Bartlett, “A Worker in the Massachusetts Metaphysical College,” *We Knew Mary Baker Eddy* (Boston: The Christian Science Publishing Society, 1979), p. 50.
4. “Meeting of the College Association,” *The Christian Science Journal*, July 1895, Vol. 13, No. 4, p. 142.
5. “They Visited Their Leader,” *The Boston Herald*, June 9, 1895.
6. Bartlett, *We Knew Mary Baker Eddy*, p. 51.
7. Rev. Irving C. Tomlinson, *Twelve Years with Mary Baker Eddy* (Boston: The Christian Science Publishing Society, 1945), p. 114 [p. 147, 1996 Amplified Edition].
8. See Thomas J. Schlereth, *Victorian America: Transformations in Everyday Life, 1876–1915* (New York: HarperPerennial, A Division of HarperCollins Publishers, 1991), pp. 211–216, and Daniel E. Sutherland, *The Expansion of Everyday Life 1860–1876* (New York: Perennial Library, Harper & Row, 1990), pp. 84, 250, and 261.
9. The first Communion Sunday celebrated by First Church of Christ (Scientist) as a church, was held on January 4, 1880. See Norman Beasley, *The Cross and The Crown: The History of Christian Science* (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 1952), p. 68.
10. It appears that the reading aloud of names was omitted some time in 1895.
11. See Clifford P. Smith, *Historical Sketches from the Life of Mary Baker Eddy and the History of Christian Science* (Boston: The Christian Science Publishing Society, 1992), pp. 184–186.
12. For a brief history of these midweek (Wednesday) meetings, see Smith, *Historical Sketches*, pp. 187–188.
13. The invitations to these gatherings tended to come suddenly and at the last minute. A *Boston Daily Globe* (July 3, 1897) article stated it in this way: “Mrs. Eddy does not herald her conventions for months in advance, but she issues the announcement suddenly. Instead of giving her students weeks in which to prepare for their journey she gives them hours. Her call is simply an invitation to come....” Mrs. Eddy herself commented on the last-minute invitations in an interview with *The New York World* (which appeared on April 17, 1898) when she was asked when she expected to preach again. She said: “I don’t know. Perhaps never. Not until God calls me. When he tells me to do so, then I will send out the word. They don’t need long weeks of preparation to come here. Why, last Fourth of July I only knew three days before that I was to speak. That night telegraphic notices were sent out and before daylight many were speeding on their way here.”
14. “Our Fourth of July,” *The Christian Science Journal*, August 1897, Vol. 15, No. 5, p. 261.
15. If the church members wishing to attend Communion services exceeded the church’s seating capacity, other identical services were held. In 1900, for instance, five Communion services were held. They were at 9 and 11 a.m., and at 2, 4 and 7:30 p.m. See *The Christian Science Journal*, July 1900, Vol. 18, No. 4, p. 197.

16. “Our Fourth of July,” *Journal*, p. 262.
17. See Edward P. Bates, “Reminiscences of the Teachings and of the Personality of Rev. Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science and Author of its Only Textbook, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*.”
18. “Our Fourth of July,” *Journal*, p. 263.
19. *Ibid.*, p. 264.
20. Tomlinson, *Twelve Years*, pp. 61–62 [67–69 amp. ed.].
21. See *Ibid.*, p. 137 [178 amp. ed.].
22. See “A Memorable Occasion,” *The Christian Science Journal*, April 1898, Vol. 16, No. 1, p. 4. See also Tomlinson, *Twelve Years*, pp. 136–138 [177–178 amp. ed.].
23. See *People and Patriot*, March 4, 1898.
24. See “An Important Event,” *The Christian Science Journal*, December 1898, Vol. 16, No. 9, pp. 588–590.
25. See Tomlinson, *Twelve Years*, p. 181 [239 amp. ed.]. See also Elizabeth Durfee Hengen and Gary Samson, *Capitol Views: A Photographic History of Concord, New Hampshire 1850–1930* (Concord: The New Hampshire Historical Society and Heritage, Concord, Inc., 1994), p. 108.
26. See “Christian Scientists at Concord,” *Boston Transcript*, August 31, 1899, and “Guests of Mrs. Eddy,” *The Boston Morning Herald*, September 1, 1899.
27. “Scientists at Pleasant View,” *Christian Science Sentinel*, June 28, 1900, Vol. 2, No. 43, p. 696.
28. “Two Services,” *Concord Evening Monitor*, June 11, 1900.
29. See “Harvesting on the Rev. Mary Baker Eddy Place,” *Christian Science Sentinel*, Aug. 29, 1901, Vol. 3, No. 52, p. 826. See also Hengen and Samson, *Capitol Views*, p. 114.
30. See *Christian Science Sentinel*, September 13, 1900, Vol. 3, No. 2, p. 25, and “Biggest Crowd Yet,” *Boston Herald*, September 6, 1900.
31. Judge Septimus J. Hanna and his wife, Camilla, were both students of Mary Baker Eddy. Judge Hanna was serving as Editor of the Christian Science periodicals and Mrs. Hanna as Assistant Editor. Judge Hanna was also serving as First Reader of The Mother Church, in Boston. See *Pioneers in Christian Science* (Brookline, MA: Longyear Museum & Historical Society, 1993).
32. See Robert Peel, *Mary Baker Eddy: The Years of Authority* (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1977), p. 183.
33. “Mrs. Eddy’s Welcome,” *The Boston Herald*, September 8, 1900.
34. “Mrs. Eddy’s Gift,” *The Boston Herald*, September 10, 1900.

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