

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



Visits to Mrs. Eddy were headline news (*The Boston Journal*, June 30, 1903; other estimates put the size of the crowd at ten thousand)

At the close of the nineteenth century, Mary Baker Eddy found herself the leader of a rapidly growing religious movement, which was reaching beyond its beginnings in New England to all parts of the United States, and beyond. Mary Baker Eddy had discovered Christian Science in 1866, explained her discovery in her work *Science and Health* published in 1875, and founded the Church of Christ, Scientist, in 1879.

Many adherents of the faith had become accustomed to traveling to Boston to attend special church events, and then taking advantage of the geographical proximity to

New Hampshire to visit the woman whose teachings had opened up the Bible to them. In addition, local Concord events provided opportunities for Mrs. Eddy to receive guests and interact with members of her community.

This article presents a summary of the historical record of these visits of large numbers to Mary Baker Eddy at her Pleasant View residence and other sites in Concord, New Hampshire. Part I, in the previous issue of *Quarterly News*, covered visits during the period 1895 to 1900. Part II continues, from 1901 until Mrs. Eddy left the Concord area in 1908.

### 1901 Visit

#### "That they might see the Leader of Christian Science"

In 1901, there was no annual meeting of The Mother Church membership. Nevertheless, a large crowd gathered for the Communion services on Sunday, June 23. On Monday, a large number, estimated at seventeen hundred people, decided to travel to Concord for the day, to drive around the city and to visit Mrs. Eddy's birthplace at nearby Bow, New Hampshire.

While there, they learned that Mrs. Eddy had sent word to Boston that church members were invited to visit Pleasant View the next day, Tuesday. Deciding to spend the night in Concord in order to take part in this visit, these church members began to search for lodging. City hotels and lodging houses were soon full. Many private residences offered their hospitality. The local market in toilet articles, which these visitors had not brought with them, became a sudden boom, nearly depleting tradesmen's stocks. Wholesale purchase of "necessary long white garments" took place from merchants who kept their stores open in the evening.

The two restaurants of Concord were scarcely prepared for the unexpected crowd, and provision and grocery dealers were called in to assist. The visitors, however, were "all smiles and good nature, apparently unruffled by hunger," a *Boston Globe* article reported; and "whatever was furnished to eat, whether it arrived on the tables after a delay of half an hour or an hour and a half, was declared to be excellent and wholly satisfactory."<sup>1</sup>

The next day, three special, heavily laden trains of ten cars each pulled out of Boston bound for Concord. In addition, extra cars were added to the regular trains. These newly arriving visitors were met by Irving C. Tomlinson, former Universalist pastor serving as First Reader at Christian Science services in Concord. He directed them to carriages which were driven the one and one-half miles to Pleasant View. The overnight guests joined in the trek, and everything with wheels was pressed into ser-

vice. Seven special electric trolley cars went back and forth between the town and the end of the rail branch for the cost of a nickel. One cab driver shouted that the "electrics" took them only part way and that they would have to walk the remaining half mile. In this way, he filled his carriage for the full ride at twenty-five cents a head. "That's the gospel truth," he cried. "I'm not trying to get business by lying; there isn't any need of it."

Some elected to walk the full distance and some ended up walking after the trolley let them off. On the road there was a continuous procession of phaetons, barges, barouches and express wagons that were rigged with seats. Upon arrival, many of the guests partook of their picnic lunches under the trees or parasols and enjoyed the ice water that was served in the Pleasant View carriage house. The crowd by this time was estimated to be close to three thousand.<sup>2</sup>

At two o'clock, Mrs. Eddy appeared on her rear balcony, simply attired in a silk dress and wearing a blue bonnet with fluttering blue and gold trimmings. *The Daily Patriot* described the event:

She, for whose greeting the throng had come so far and waited so patiently, advanced to the railing and gazed into the upturned faces beneath her. Her eyes kindled at the sight, and she smiled a welcome before the formal bowing of her head in greeting.<sup>3</sup>

After some short remarks she withdrew and again appeared in front of the house to depart on her daily drive.<sup>4</sup> The crowd was left to enjoy the grounds and the house. One news reporter wrote: "The visitors were very well bred and well behaved, and when some young people accidentally trampled on a flower hedge they were quickly brought to order by the others."<sup>5</sup>

A note from Mrs. Eddy regarding this visit appeared in the *New York Journal*. She wrote of how happy she had been to "receive ... the call of about three thousand believers of my faith." And then she stated: "I am especially desirous that it should be understood that this was no festal occasion, no formal church ceremonial, but simply my acquiescence in the request of my church members that they might see the Leader of Christian Science."<sup>6</sup>

### Visit to the State Fair in 1901

#### A "noble, good woman"

Later that summer, on August 28, Mrs. Eddy visited the Concord State Fair (as she had the previous year) at the invitation of the Fair Association. This time, eighty First Members<sup>7</sup> of her church came to Concord, along with many others. *The Boston Globe* stated that "thousands of Christian Scientists" came to the grounds when it became widely known that Mrs. Eddy was to visit the fair. Two special trains carrying six hundred "eminent



The 1901 Visit; a little girl near a summerhouse



Mrs. Eddy with Judge and Mrs. Ewing in carriage at the State Fair, 1901

Christian Scientists" left Boston early in the day and "hundreds of others came from the summer resorts and the mountains in every direction." The church members gathered at Christian Science Hall and were transported to the fairgrounds. Before Mrs. Eddy arrived, Governor Chester B. Jordan announced to the crowd that "The noble, good woman who has done so much to beautify these grounds and buildings, and who is to be with us today has given another evidence of her generosity in giving to the children of your city over 200 pairs of shoes."<sup>8</sup> He then added: "The science which has such a large measure of Christianity attached to it is a science worth sticking to."<sup>9</sup>

When Mrs. Eddy arrived, accompanied by Judge and Mrs. William G. Ewing,<sup>10</sup> the crowd welcomed her with waving handkerchiefs; and George Moses, editor of the *Concord Monitor*, formally greeted her with these words: "for no one have we a warmer welcome or a heartier greeting than for you, our nearest neighbor."<sup>11</sup>

While Mrs. Eddy enjoyed greeting members of her church as much as they looked forward to seeing her, she nonetheless desired to avoid any misapprehension about the nature of these gatherings. She endeavored to make it clear that these cordial greetings were not a part of church observances. Her concern led her in 1902 to close her annual message to members of her church with a request "to begin omitting our *annual* gathering at Pleasant View, — thus breaking any seeming connection between the sacrament in our church and a pilgrimage to Concord[.]" She added:

I shall be the loser by this change, for it gives me great joy to look into the faces of my dear church-members; but in this, as all else, I can bear the cross, while gratefully appreciating the privilege of meeting you all *occasionally* in the metropolis of my native State, whose good people welcome Christian Scientists.<sup>12</sup>

## 1903 Visit

### "I would present a gift to you"

There was, however, a visit in 1903. This visit, on Monday, June 29, became the most famous of them all. With its front page article describing the event, *The Boston Journal* headlined:

#### THE MOST REMARKABLE RELIGIOUS PILGRIMAGE IN THE HISTORY OF AMERICA

Estimates of the number participating in this visit ranged from ten to twelve thousand people, the former number being the more likely. The invitation was read at the end of the Communion services in Boston on Sunday, June 28. Mrs. Eddy had again invited them to call on her at Pleasant View the next day. Sunday afternoon and evening, seven thousand tickets were sold at the Boston & Maine railroad station.<sup>13</sup> Some traveled to Concord that night and quickly filled the hotels. The Eagle Hotel, just across the street from the State House, was a favorite place for visitors to stay all through the years that Mrs. Eddy was in Concord.

By this time, somewhat accustomed to arranging for these excursions to Concord, Boston railroad men again had reason to praise the way things were handled so efficiently. An editorial in *The Boston Evening News* read:

... even Boston is not accustomed to seeing seven or eight thousand people arrange within eight hours for an all-day excursion, have tickets printed and issued and special trains engaged inside that time, and actually be on their way before the invitation to go was twenty-four hours old. That is something that usually follows weeks, even months, of careful planning, and yet the Christian Scientists did it in hours.... Whatever one may think of Christian Science, whatever he may think of this visit to Concord ... its success as a mere exhibition of how a crowd can be handled and can handle itself is sufficient to classify it among the extraordinary events of the moment.<sup>14</sup>

Fifty white-ribboned volunteer ushers were on hand to assist with the crowd. On each railroad car, huge cans of milk were placed for the travelers, and ushers passed through the cars with tin dippers for their use.<sup>15</sup> Later at Pleasant View, the ushers courteously directed traffic and helped guide the visitors into lines on both sides of the street while they awaited admittance into the Pleasant View grounds.

This year, as visitors arrived at the train station in Concord, they were directed up the hill to the Wonolancet Club at the corner of North State and Pleasant Streets.<sup>16</sup> Officials of the club (one was Mrs. Eddy's attorney, Gen. Frank Streeter) had graciously voted to place their club at the disposal of the Scientists. The club's offi-



Visitors view the carriage house ...



... stroll down to the pond ...



... and relax near the front gate.

cials were on hand to receive all comers, and there the visitors ate their picnic lunches and drank lemonade and ice water provided by their hosts.<sup>17</sup> Those who reached Pleasant View still hungry might buy homemade ham, tongue or beef sandwiches from a vendor, and drink ice water provided from tubs near the stable. One enterprising milkman, passing by, sold drinks of milk for a small sum, using inverted milk can lids as makeshift cups.<sup>18</sup>

Shortly before one-thirty, the gates to Pleasant View were opened and the crowd passed through, moving in an orderly fashion toward places beneath the rear balcony. Soon Mary Baker Eddy appeared, dressed in a purple velvet coatsuit and ermine cape, and stood looking down at them. "The air was very still," reported *The Boston Journal*. "Not a sound greeted the woman who has done so much for her form of faith and for her army of the faithful. If the stranger expected a cheer he was disappointed. The silence that greets the greatest divine greeted her. Lips sometimes quivered, but the mass of humanity was otherwise immovable as a rock until Mrs. Eddy had turned back and was lost through the balcony window."<sup>19</sup>

She welcomed them with open arms to their "home in my heart," and continued: "I would present a gift to you today only that this gift is already yours, God hath given it to all mankind.... This gift is a passage of Scripture ... my sacred motto ... 'Trust in the Lord, and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed....'"<sup>20</sup> When she had finished and left the balcony, one of the crowd began to sing her hymn which begins, "Shepherd, show me how to go" and ten thousand men and women joined in. "Moisture gathered in manly eyes and tears rolled down womanly cheeks," according to a newspaper account.<sup>21</sup> Women silently waved their handkerchiefs towards the balcony window, and then the crowd moved slowly towards the porte-cochere at the front of the house to watch when Mrs. Eddy left for her

afternoon drive. At two o'clock she appeared once again, entered her carriage and bowed her acknowledgements to the fluttering handkerchief salutes of her friends. Ushers followed the carriage to the gate, bidding the guests to be quiet, but the request was unnecessary. Silence reigned supreme.

Willis Gaylord Clark Kimball, a well-known Concord photographer and friend of Mrs. Eddy, was present at the 1903 gathering and photographed her as she stood on the balcony speaking to the crowd. Upon processing the photographic image he was tempted to discard it because he had taken it from a distance. On second thought, he decided to enlarge it. The result became one of his most famous works. He later remarked that it had brought him "more business than all the others put together."<sup>22</sup>

The town of Concord, which had been so hospitable to these travelers, was also a beneficiary of the event. *The Boston Journal* noted: "The pilgrimage was a good thing for Concord. The hackmen earned small fortunes, the restaurants, stores and hotels were well patronized and a large amount of money was left in the town."<sup>23</sup> *The Boston Globe* quoted a prominent citizen: "We always are pleased to entertain such people. We are repaid by the sunshine that they spread wherever they go."<sup>24</sup>

### 1904 Visit

#### "Please accept my thanks for your ... call on me"

Christian Science Hall had been used by the growing society of Christian Scientists in Concord for meetings since its completion in December of 1897, and it occupied a very special place in the hearts of Mrs. Eddy and her followers. In February of 1899 Mrs. Eddy requested Irving Tomlinson to take the necessary steps to form an actual church organization in Concord. She had already given a deed of trust conveying the land for the benefit of the church, and the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to build a granite church edifice. Consequently, in July of

1903 the cornerstone was laid for the church edifice. In order to make way for the new building, Christian Science Hall had to be taken down. In a neighborly gesture, both the Episcopalians and the nearby Unitarian Church kindly offered the use of their facilities as a temporary home, so the Christian Scientists could continue to hold their church services without interruption. The offer of the Unitarians was accepted, and the Christian Scientists were able to hold Sunday afternoon services in their church building.<sup>25</sup>

From earlier messages published in the *Christian Science Sentinel* in the Spring of 1904, it had been understood that there would be no invitation to visit Pleasant View that year. Yet, as the Communion services closed in June, the following letter from Mrs. Eddy was read:

*Beloved Students:* — The new Concord church is so nearly completed that I think you would enjoy seeing it. Therefore I hereby invite all my church communicants, who attend this communion, to come to Concord, and view this beautiful structure, at two o'clock in the afternoon, Monday, June 13, 1904.<sup>26</sup>

The Boston & Maine railroad agents again went into action. Three special trains of twelve to fourteen cars were made ready, plus added cars to the morning

express. As newspapers later reported, soon fifteen hundred to two thousand people converged on Concord. It was reported that the ticket agents were somewhat disappointed at the turnout, having planned for more, but their attention and courtesy were still displayed to all. The Wonolancet Club again opened its doors as did the Unitarian Church. The High School next door to the church joined with the church in allowing the use of its lawn, and the visitors assembled there to view the new Christian Science church just across the side street.

Visitors could not be admitted to the main floor auditorium of the new church because the floor was covered with parts of the great organ which was then being placed in position, so they were obliged to view the interior from the church vestibule and gallery.<sup>27</sup> Many members of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, had donated money for the decoration of the Concord church. Some branch churches had banded together to give money for the pews, and The Mother Church donated money for the organ. Letters from Mrs. Eddy thanked them all for their "munificent" gifts.<sup>28</sup>

At two o'clock, Mrs. Eddy's carriage came to a stop near the church. She was welcomed with a salute of waving handkerchiefs and respectful silence. Edward Bates,



Views of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Concord, New Hampshire



President of The Mother Church, greeted her. In her reply, she presented him with a small rosewood box containing a gavel for the use of the President of The Mother Church. The wood of the head of the gavel was taken from the old Yale College Athenaeum, the first chapel of the college which had been built in 1761 and taken down in 1893 to make room for a new building. The wood in the handle was grown on the farm of Mark Baker, Mrs. Eddy's father, at Bow, New Hampshire. Her words upon this occasion were as follows:

Permit me to present to you a little gift that hath no intrinsic value save that which it represents; namely, a material symbol of my spiritual call to this my beloved Church.... In the words of our great Master, "Go ye into all the world," "heal the sick," "cast out evil, disease, and death;" "Freely ye have received, freely give." You will please accept my thanks for your kind, expert call on me.<sup>29</sup>

In the following letter, which was printed in Concord newspapers, Mrs. Eddy summed up her feelings about the occasion:

After the Christian Science periodicals had given notice that no preparations would be made for a large gathering at this annual meeting of The Mother Church, I scarcely supposed that a note, sent at the last moment, would bring thousands here yesterday; but as many gifts had come from Christian Scientists everywhere to help furnish and beautify our new church building in Concord, it came to me: Why not invite those who attend the Communion in Boston to take a peep at this church edifice on the day when there are no formal exercises at the denominational headquarters? ... It was a glad day for me....<sup>30</sup>

*The Concord Daily Patriot* printed on July 16: "The more frequently Concord receives thousands of Christian Science visitors, the more cordial and sincere is her welcome. They are the right kind of people."<sup>31</sup>

An announcement in the *Christian Science Sentinel*<sup>32</sup> welcoming visitors to the dedication of the Concord church on July 17 the following month brought a large crowd again to Concord. This time, the group was estimated to have been around four thousand.<sup>33</sup> Cordial invitations were extended to visitors to make use during the day of the Unitarian Church, the Memorial Parish Hall of the Episcopal Church, the Concord City Building, the Capital Fire Insurance Company's offices, the First National Bank, and the store of William A. Thompson. Four identical services were held, at nine and ten-thirty in the morning and three and seven-thirty in the afternoon and evening. Mrs. Eddy was seen and welcomed by all when she passed by the church at two-thirty during her daily carriage ride. One account described the event: "From the early morning hours till late in the evening, the

streets near the church were thronged with visitors who had come to participate in the blessings of the occasion, as well as to show their love and loyalty to their Cause and its Leader."<sup>34</sup>

### **Mrs. Eddy and the Town of Concord** **"A loving regard for the city ... and for its people"**

"All Concord is realizing the material good that Mrs. Eddy's residence there is bringing to the town," wrote a student of Mary Baker Eddy after being in Concord in 1898. "It has brought them much patronage in every way. They are waking up somewhat to see the spiritual gain, but they are realizing very forcibly the material benefit that Christian Science is to their beautiful little town — for it is a very beautiful little place. It is an educational point and is both active and interesting."<sup>35</sup>

In January 1908, Mary Baker Eddy moved from Concord, New Hampshire, where she had resided since June 1889, to a suburb of Boston. This move provided greater proximity to the headquarters of her church in Boston.

The citizens of Concord took note of the contribution she had made to their city. The Board of Aldermen sent her a resolution in which it expressed appreciation of her life in Concord, regret over her departure, and a hope that she would always cherish "a loving regard for the city, near which she was born, and for its people, among whom she has lived for so many years."<sup>36</sup> An area news article, "What Mrs. Eddy's Residence Meant to Concord and New Hampshire," read:

Mrs. Eddy's removal from Concord to Brookline, Mass., is a distinct loss for Concord, and for that matter, for the State. Mrs. Eddy gave to Concord a distinction of its own. Her presence not only held that city before the public, but brought to its merchants and hotel men and manufacturers many thousands of dollars yearly.<sup>37</sup>

Concord had become a trade center for the state. It was a railroad center. It was the home of the makers of the Concord Coach, a stagecoach made famous when Wells Fargo used it to open the American West. And to many, it was also famous as the home of Mary Baker Eddy.

### **A Noted Journalist's Comment:** **A "Glorious View"**

With Mrs. Eddy's move from Concord to Boston, and the discontinuation of the "Communion Season" at The Mother Church after June 1908,<sup>38</sup> making group visits to Mary Baker Eddy became a thing of the past. But the accounts of those years and the wonder of the events remained. In discussing earlier visits James Lyford in his *History of Concord*, published in 1903, wrote:

It is not alone through these visitations that Mrs. Eddy has become known to the people of Concord. She has proved herself a public-spirited and generous citizen, and her interest in the growth and improvement of the city has been shown in many ways. Her followers in this her home are as devoted to her as her adherents elsewhere. Even those who are not of her faith acknowledge the correctness of her life, the benevolence of character, and the public spirit she manifests on all occasions.<sup>39</sup>

One church member wrote after being a part of one of these visits: "The spiritual exaltation that followed my visit to Pleasant View stayed with me for years."<sup>40</sup> A seasoned journalist, Leigh Mitchell Hodges, wrote that he was tempted to call Pleasant View "Glorious View."<sup>41</sup> And, in the perspective of one student of Mrs. Eddy, not even ten thousand people could disturb this view. Elizabeth Earl Jones wrote of the visit in 1903: "As we left the place I looked back to where the ten thousand had stood, and one would never have guessed that even one person had trod upon the grass, for not one blade seemed to have been trampled on, and the flowers and everything were as fresh and unharmed as possible. This made a great impression upon me."<sup>42</sup>

Sue S. Dunlap

1. "Nearly 3000 in the Party Which Waited Patiently For a Sight of the Founder," *The Boston Globe*, June 26, 1901.
2. Ibid.
3. Portions of the *The Daily Patriot* account were reprinted in "The Visit to Pleasant View," *Christian Science Sentinel*, July 4, 1901, Vol. 3, No. 44, pp. 702–703. See also "The Visit to Pleasant View," *Christian Science Sentinel*, July 18, 1901, Vol. 3, No. 46, p. 733. This article contains excerpts of an account of the event published in the *New York Journal* on July 7, 1901.
4. Mrs. Eddy's daily routine at Pleasant View almost always included an afternoon drive in her carriage through various routes in Concord and surrounds. According to close associate Irving C. Tomlinson, when he first knew Mrs. Eddy (about 1898) the drive could last two hours. In later years, as her responsibilities became heavier, it was usually one hour. See Irving C. Tomlinson, *Twelve Years with Mary Baker Eddy* (Boston: The Christian Science Publishing Society, 1945), p. 167 (p. 221, 1996 Amplified Edition).
5. *American Magazine*, July 7, 1901, and "The Visit to Pleasant View," *Christian Science Sentinel*, July 18, 1901, Vol. 3, No. 46, p. 733.
6. See Mary Baker Eddy, "Visit to Concord, 1901," *The First Church of Christ, Scientist and Miscellany* (Boston: The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 1913, 1941), pp. 169–170, in which she quotes the *New York Journal*.
7. 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.

8. See Tomlinson, *Twelve Years*, pp. 187–189 (244–246 amp. ed.) and Robert Peel, *Mary Baker Eddy: The Years of Authority* (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1977), pp. 182–183.
9. "Mrs. Eddy at Concord Fair," *The Boston Globe*, August 29, 1901.
10. Judge William G. Ewing became, at Mrs. Eddy's request, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, traveling throughout the United States and abroad, making the first lecture tour of Great Britain in 1902. Ruth B. Ewing, a student of Mary Baker Eddy, was instrumental in founding First Church of Christ, Scientist, Chicago, serving as its pastor (at Mrs. Eddy's request), Second Reader, and on its Board of Directors.
11. "Mrs. Eddy at Concord Fair," *The Boston Globe*, Aug. 29, 1901.
12. Mary Baker Eddy, *Message to The First Church of Christ, Scientist or The Mother Church, Boston, June 15, 1902* (Boston: The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 1902), p. 20.
13. "Christian Scientists Here by Thousands," *The Boston Herald*, June 29, 1903.
14. "The Visit of Christian Scientists to Concord," *The Boston Evening News*, June 30, 1903.
15. "The Great Christian Science Convention," *The Boston Herald*, June 29, 1903.
16. According to James O. Lyford, social organizations known as clubs were a prominent feature of Concord during the 1890s. The Wonolancet, founded in 1891, was the largest, and occupied the foremost position socially. With athletics a major focus of the organization, the club had a well-appointed gymnasium. See Lyford, *History of Concord, New Hampshire*, Vol. I, (Concord: The Rumford Press, 1903), p. 583.
17. See "The Visit of Christian Scientists to Concord," *The Boston Evening News*, June 30, 1903.
18. Sue Dunlap interview with Concord resident John Rexford at the New Hampshire Historical Society, Nov. 15, 1995.
19. "Concord Thronged by Mrs. Eddy's Followers," *The Boston Journal*, June 30, 1903. See *The Boston Globe*, June 30, 1903.
20. Psalms 37:3–6. See "Concord Thronged by Mrs. Eddy's Followers," *The Boston Journal*, June 30, 1903.
21. *The Boston Globe*, June 30, 1903.
22. Tomlinson, *Twelve Years*, p. 160 (214–215 amp. ed.).
23. "Concord Thronged by Mrs. Eddy's Followers," *The Boston Journal*, June 30, 1903.
24. "Address by Mrs. Eddy," *The Boston Globe*, June 30, 1903. Other accounts of the 1903 visit: *Boston Post*, June 30, 1903; *The Boston Herald*, June 29, 1903; and, *Christian Science Sentinel*, July 4, 1903, pp. 695–698.
25. See Tomlinson, *Twelve Years*, pp. 118–120, 190 (151–153, 246–247 amp. ed.). See also Mrs. Eddy, "Mrs. Eddy's Gift to the Concord Church," *Miscellany*, pp. 157–158.
26. "The Annual Communion Service," *Christian Science Sentinel*, June 18, 1904, Vol. 6, No. 42, pp. 659–660. See also Mrs. Eddy, "Visit to Concord, 1904," *Miscellany*, p. 171.
27. See "Devout Pilgrims Gaze on Mrs. Eddy," *The Boston Herald*, June 13, 1904.

28. Mrs. Eddy, "Acknowledgement of Gifts," *Miscellany*, pp. 164–167. These letters were originally published in *The Christian Science Journal* and/or *Christian Science Sentinel*.
29. "The Visit To Concord," *Christian Science Sentinel*, June 18, 1904, Vol. 6, No. 42, p. 660. See also Mrs. Eddy, "Visit to Concord, 1904," *Miscellany*, p. 172.
30. See Mrs. Eddy, "Card of Thanks," *Miscellany*, p. 173. See generally "Christian Scientists Flock To Concord On Pilgrimage To Inspect New Church," *The Boston Journal*, June 14, 1904.
31. This Concord Daily Patriot comment reprinted in "Visitors and the City," *Christian Science Sentinel*, July 23, 1904, Vol. 6, No. 47, p. 745.
32. "Dedication of the Church in Concord," *Christian Science Sentinel*, July 2, 1904, Vol. 6, No. 44, p. 697.
33. Seating capacity of the church building was 1000. Each service was filled to overflowing by the crowd which arrived on regular and special trains from Boston. See "Dedication of the Church in Concord," *Christian Science Sentinel*, July 23, 1904, Vol. 6, No. 48, p. 740; and "Scientists At Capital City," *The Union*, Manchester, N.H., July 18, 1904.
34. See "Dedication of the Church in Concord," *Christian Science Sentinel*, July 23, 1904, pp. 740, 743.
35. Sue Harper Mims, "An Intimate Picture of Our Leader's Final Class," *We Knew Mary Baker Eddy* (Boston: The Christian Science Publishing Society, 1979), p. 128.
36. See "Concord, N.H., To Mrs. Eddy, and Mrs. Eddy's Reply," *Christian Science Sentinel*, February 15, 1908, Vol. 10, No. 24, p. 463. See also Mrs. Eddy, *Miscellany*, pp. 364–366.
37. See "What Mrs. Eddy's Residence Meant to Concord and to New Hampshire," *The Concord Daily Patriot* quoted in the *Christian Science Sentinel*, Feb. 8, 1908, Vol. 10, No. 23, p. 443.
38. Soon after the June 1908 Communion services, Mrs. Eddy discontinued special communion services for The Mother Church in Boston. Commenting on this, Mrs. Eddy wrote: "I sought God's guidance in doing it," and she also said "Dropping the Communion of The Mother Church does not prevent its distant members from occasionally attending this church." "A Letter and Its Reply" and "Letter From Mrs. Eddy," *Christian Science Sentinel*, June 27, 1908, Vol. 10, No. 43, p. 850. See also "Communion Season is Abolished," *The Christian Science Journal*, July 1908, Vol. 26, No. 4, p. 250, and Mrs. Eddy, *Miscellany*, pp. 140–142.
39. Lyford, *History of Concord*, Vol. II, p. 830.
40. See Smith, *Historical Sketches*, pp. 96–97.
41. Leigh Mitchell Hodges, "The Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy As She Is Today: An Interview With the Founder of Christian Science in Her Home," *The North American* (Philadelphia), July 15, 1907.
42. *Elizabeth Earl Jones, C.S.B.: A Biographical Sketch*, (privately printed by the Christian Science Association of the Pupils of Elizabeth Earl Jones, C.S.B., 1986), p. 32.

## ANNOUNCING TRUSTEE CHANGES

The Trustees expressed their appreciation for **Mrs. Marylou B. Madigan** who recently resigned from the Board of Trustees of Longyear Foundation. They signed the following tribute:

In Appreciation

Marylou G. Madigan,

Longyear Trustee, Friend, Generous Donor,  
Cookbook Editor and Conscience of the Board  
for over a decade.

Her support, her love for our Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, and her example as a Christian Scientist will serve as a model for future Trustees.

We are grateful for the years we served with her  
and we will miss her.

**Roger B. Wilson**, who joined the Longyear Board of Trustees in Spring 1997, is a Partner in the firm of Brewer & Lord, a managing general insurance agency operating throughout the New England area and headquartered in Braintree, Massachusetts. Prior to his affiliation with Brewer & Lord in 1970, Mr. Wilson was a field representative for Phoenix Insurance Company and subsequently self-employed as an independent insurance agent for ten years. Mr. Wilson is a past Trustee of Daystar Foundation, a Christian Science residential facility in Needham, Massachusetts. He attended Franklin & Marshall College and resides in Weston, Massachusetts, with his wife Sidney. They have a daughter Jennifer and son Jeffrey, and three grandchildren.

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