



LONGYEAR MUSEUM

A REPORT TO
MEMBERS
FALL / WINTER 2008

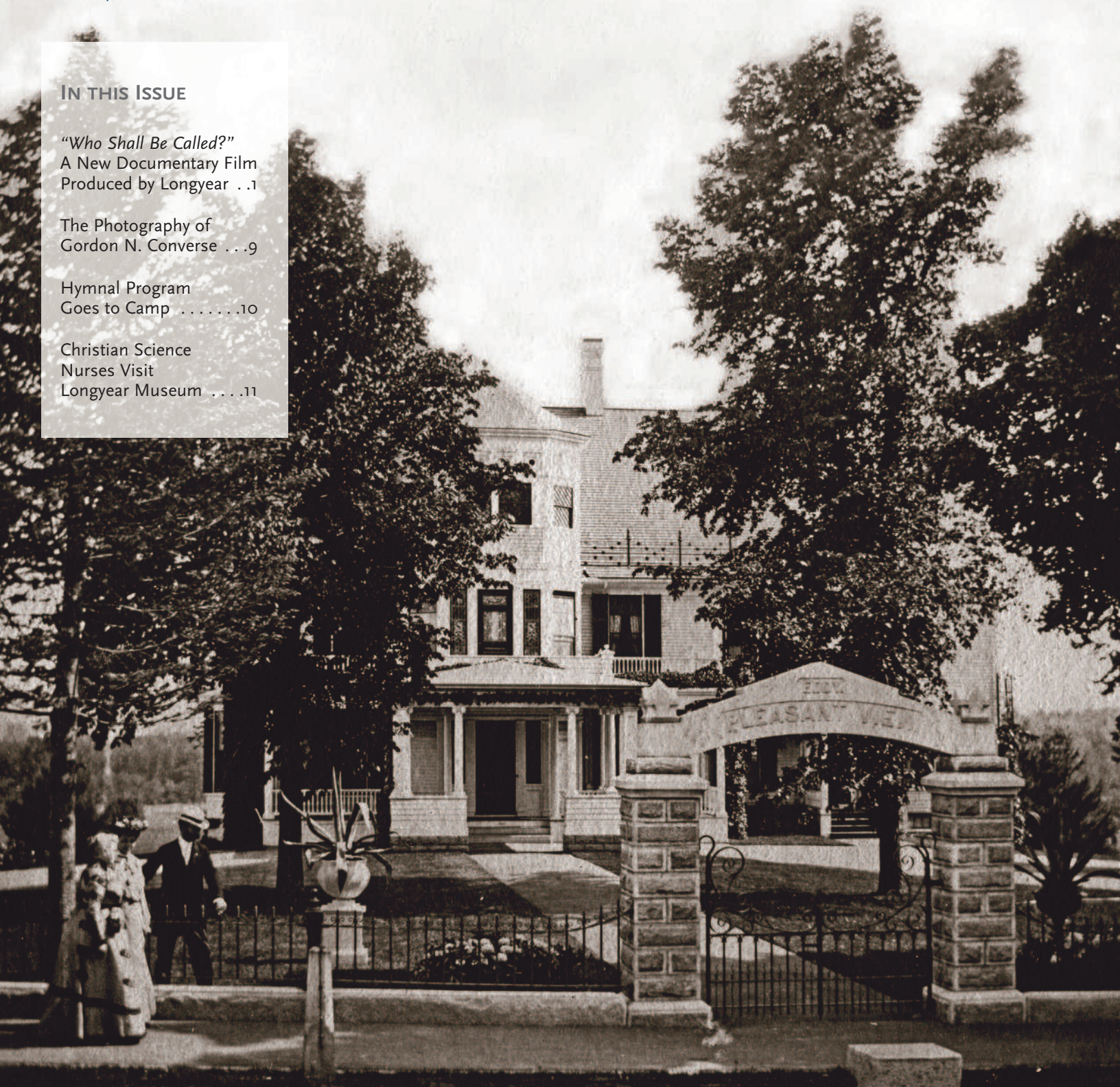
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A Message from the Executive Director

In the past several years, we have taken Longyear on the road and invited our distant members and friends to experience the Museum through traveling programs. For the first nine months of 2008 Longyear was on the road in a big way. Staff members traveled to the Christian Science camps over the summer months with a program on the *Christian Science Hymnal*. And starting last winter, we hosted over fifty showings of Longyear's newest historical documentary, "*Who Shall Be Called?*" *The Pleasant View Household: Working and Watching*. Showings will continue across the United States through the end of the year.



Sharing the new film has been especially meaningful. Two years in production, the film was researched, written, and directed by Webster Lithgow. In this issue of *A Report to Members*, Web offers a behind-the-scenes look at the production, and why and how this film was made. The DVD of "*Who Shall Be Called?*" is just one of the new items highlighted in the latest edition of our museum store catalog.

Meanwhile, there's been plenty to keep us busy back at the Museum in Chestnut Hill. There has been a full schedule of guided tours throughout the summer at the Mary Baker Eddy historic houses. A new exhibit marking the hundredth anniversary of *The Christian Science Monitor* opens in November. And major publications, the fruit of original research by the Longyear curatorial staff, are scheduled for release in 2009 and 2010.

We extend our heartfelt thanks to our members and friends whose generous donations make it possible for us to reach out beyond the walls of our Museum to share Mrs. Eddy's history with audiences of all ages.

Anne H. McCauley

Cover: Pamela J. Leonard (left), Lida Fitzpatrick, and Joseph G. Mann in front of Pleasant View in Concord, New Hampshire. The house was demolished in 1917. The granite and cast-iron gate that once welcomed visitors to Mary Baker Eddy's home is part of Longyear Museum's outdoor exhibit, the Pleasant View Walk. Photograph, 1903. LONGYEAR MUSEUM COLLECTION

“WHO SHALL BE CALLED?”

A New Documentary Film Produced by Longyear

by Webster Lithgow

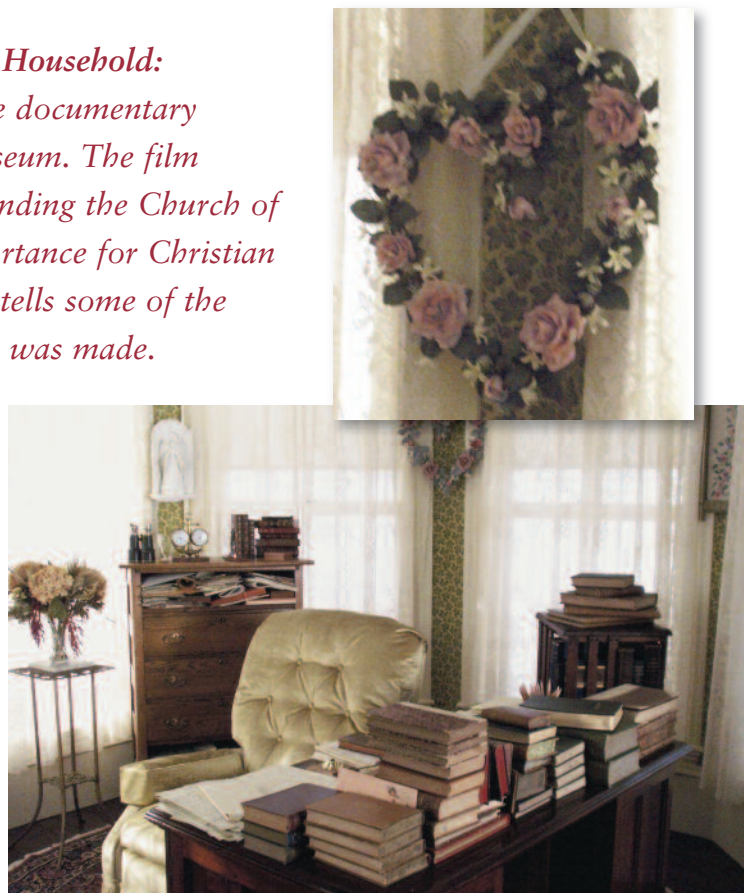
“WHO SHALL BE CALLED?” The Pleasant View Household: Working and Watching is the title of a 90-minute documentary released on DVD in November by Longyear Museum. The film covers the years when Mary Baker Eddy was founding the Church of Christ, Scientist, a period of great historical importance for Christian Scientists and the world. Producer Web Lithgow tells some of the behind-the-scenes story of why and how this film was made.

Heart to Heart

On Christmas Day, 1894, a heart-shaped wreath of dried roses was delivered to Mary Baker Eddy’s home, Pleasant View, in Concord, New Hampshire. It was a gift from groundskeeper John Austin and his wife. That very day the recipient sat down and wrote a thank-you note, with the wish: “May the dear Christ be born anew in all our hearts to-day, and each heart be as beautiful in His sight as your heart of flowers is in mine,” signing it, “With love, Mary Baker Eddy.”¹

Mrs. Eddy loved hearts — and flowers. She must have particularly loved this wreath that combined both. She hung the bouquet in the bay of windows right by her desk. Sometime after the turn of the century her secretary, Calvin Frye, took some candid photos of Mrs. Eddy in her study. In the photos the heart still hangs where she had placed it years earlier.

To illustrate passages in the script for our documentary film about Mrs. Eddy and her household, a replica of her study at Pleasant View, which had been demolished ninety-one years ago, had to be constructed. Decorations for the study were recre-



Representation of Mrs. Eddy’s desk and study, recreated according to photographs taken by Calvin Frye. Inset: Replica of wreath in Mrs. Eddy’s study at Pleasant View, created for “Who Shall Be Called?”
LONGYEAR MUSEUM PHOTOS

ated just as they appear in Calvin’s photos, including the heart of flowers.

Why, in an educational film, so much attention to such a small detail? This detail is a concrete reminder that on that Christmas Day, as the first service in the nearly finished Mother Church loomed less than a week away, and with all she had on her mind, the Leader of Christian Science took time to let the Austins know how their heart had touched her heart.

Roses and Ramparts

Pleasant View was, indeed, a place of rose gardens and peaceful vistas. But Mrs. Eddy also saw her home and headquarters as a fortress against which the malicious motives and acts seeking to destroy Christian Science and its Leader beat in vain. She recruited household helpers as “soldiers” to “defend this fort, and the officer working within it for her Church, the field, and the world.”²

Those who answered that extraordinary call might seem quite ordinary folk. They had been farmers, teachers, homemakers and cooks, a railroad man, a young clerk, a concert singer, a preacher, a machinist — backgrounds common to thousands of others. Hardly a brigade of soldiers!

What set this band of people apart? Mrs. Eddy answered this question in *The Christian Science Journal* of May 1903, under the heading “Significant Questions”: “Who shall be called to Pleasant View? He who strives, and attains —

who has the divine presumption to say: ‘For I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day’ (St. Paul).”³ As we researched, we found in that brief statement the title and theme for our documentary film about Mrs. Eddy and her household.

“Who Shall Be Called?”

The hundred-plus who were called to serve the Leader of Christian Science in a succession of homes at Boston, Concord, and Chestnut Hill are represented in this film by a selected handful of workers — Calvin Frye, Laura Sargent, Clara Shannon, Joseph Mann, John Salchow, Minnie Weygandt, John Lathrop, Adelaide Still, and a few others. This film tells their story — and the great story they observed.

Pleasant View, Concord, New Hampshire. Directly above the porte cochère are the windows of Mrs. Eddy’s “swing room.” Hand-tinted photograph, early 1900s.
LONGYEAR MUSEUM COLLECTION



Starting our research, we asked ourselves, What is that story? And what is the best kind of documentary for telling it?

The overarching story is the founding of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, The Mother Church in Boston, Massachusetts, and the establishing of Christian Science “on the Rock ’gainst which the billows break in vain,” as Mrs. Eddy expressed it.⁴ The film briefly looks back to the Lynn and Boston years of teaching and preaching. But the film’s main focus is on the period from 1889 to 1903. Telling about those years with sufficient detail required a feature-length, 90-minute documentary. As the script developed, the material divided itself naturally into two 45-minute sections.

Part One: The First Called tells of the often turbulent events that swirled through Mrs. Eddy’s homes during the founding of Christian Science as an organized church and movement — in the face of growing hostility and aggressive opposition. The turmoil and triumphs of the 1880s and 1890s included: Mrs. Eddy’s teaching of a small army of students in Boston; her moving to greater seclusion in Concord, New Hampshire, first in a rented home and then at Pleasant View; revising the 50th edition of the textbook; restructuring The Mother Church and building its first church edifice, against many forms of resistance; publishing the first edition of the *Church Manual*; directing the organizational steps of 1898; and, from 1899 to 1901, meeting the challenge of the Woodbury law suit.⁵

In *Part Two: “I Now Call Soldiers,”* the story continues from 1901 to 1903, but this section focuses less on events than on the quality of life as it was lived at Pleasant View. Those in the house-



Garden at Pleasant View. Household worker Laura Sargent is second from left. Photograph, circa 1901. LONGYEAR MUSEUM COLLECTION

hold were there for more than taking dictation, driving the carriage, serving meals, sweeping the rugs, or keeping her pencils sharpened. They were there to stand their ground, watching and working at their Leader’s direction through the storms and struggles that attended everything she did. She told one of her recruiters to find someone who would *stand*.⁶

Eyewitnesses to History: Sources and Selectivity

The best way to tell that story is through the actual words of eyewitnesses who left us a record of what they saw, heard, and did. The film pieces together their accounts to give an intimate perspective on what it meant to be called to duty at the very center of the battle.

The accounts are preserved in reminiscences by some of those who served in the household.⁷ Although written much later, these recollections, with details of their daily lives working for Mrs. Eddy, have great immediacy. We were mindful that such reminiscences, like all documental sources,



Mrs. Eddy in carriage, downtown Concord. Driver is August Mann. Beside him is Calvin Frye. Photograph, 1904. LONGYEAR MUSEUM COLLECTION

must be scrutinized for reliability, objectivity, historical context, and each writer's personal point of view. Searching very selectively, we pored through reminiscences, letters, diaries, and mementos of the household workers; through Mrs. Eddy's own letters and other writings; and through biographies by authors such as Sybil Wilbur, Irving Tomlinson, Judge Clifford Smith, and more recent ones like those by Robert Peel and Stephen Gottschalk.

What we looked for are those little stories that help bring the larger story to life. The idea in a documentary is to tell what occurred and let viewers find their own meaning and significance in those events. What's wanted are straightforward accounts of what happened — reportage rather than rhapsody.

Not all that happened at Pleasant View was deeply serious. Amusing moments at Pleasant View do pop up in our film, and audiences have found them enjoyable as well as revealing. However, this is one movie whose purpose is not amusement or sentimental escapism, but education. Knowing the facts about how Mrs. Eddy and her household practiced Christian Science in their day-to-day work is histor-

ically instructive. It's also inspirational. Knowing more about Mrs. Eddy will, hopefully, inspire viewers to reread and study her published writings on which she worked so tirelessly.

Also, knowing the facts is essential to clearing away myths about Mrs. Eddy. And there are plenty of them! For just one small example, there's the notion that Mrs. Eddy was not one to run her life by the clock. In fact, Mrs. Eddy did keep her eye on the time. She had three or four clocks in her study. She had a clock on the table beside her bed. She even had an illuminated clock in the sitting room (also known as the "swing room") where she relaxed at the end of the day. (Furnishing our replicas of the Pleasant View rooms required our set decorator to go on a far-and-wide clock search!) Like everything in the film, all those clocks are there because they show us something meaningful. Mrs. Eddy set aside for herself specific times for prayer. When she went to her desk in the morning, she opened her Bible seemingly at random (but actually with a prayer for guidance), read the first verses her eyes lit upon, and worked prayerfully with that passage for a period of time. Then she turned to her morning's work. At 11:00 A.M. on the dot, she set her work aside and went on the back veranda for an hour to "talk to God," as

Clocks collected from antique dealers, waiting to dress the set depicting Mrs. Eddy's study at Pleasant View.

LONGYEAR MUSEUM PHOTO



she told her household.⁸ Systematically structuring her day hour by hour assured she would have the times for prayer that were essential to maintaining her mission.

What Kind of Documentary to Tell This Story?

“Who Shall Be Called?” uses a documentary format in which a narrative is illustrated by photos, documents, and artifacts of the period, and by scenes staged with historical accuracy. Such scenes are created with great restraint. There is no fictionalized dialogue. In fact, there is no dialogue at all. Faces of the principals are not seen. Individuals are represented by gestures and other details that simply illustrate the words. This format was also the one selected for Longyear’s previous documentaries, *The Onward and Upward Chain* and *“Remember the Days of Old.”*

What the viewer takes away from this kind of documentary comes more from what is heard than from what is seen. Words and voices come first; pictures and scenes, second. Events are described by two objective, journalistic narrators — a man and a woman — who recount what people said and did.

The words of the narrative are interspersed with the words of people who were there, excerpted from their reminiscences and other documents. These men and women tell stories about themselves — where they came from, what brought Christian Science into their lives, and what brought them into the life of the Leader of Christian Science. The speaking style adopted for each member of the household is in character with his or her words. A distinctive, down-to-earth voice speaks for the dutiful



Scene depicting the swing room on the second floor at Pleasant View, overlooking Pleasant Street. On the table are recreations of the illuminated clock on the battery box with a bare bulb shielded by a small shade. Calvin Frye assembled the original shade, using a key ring as a base, to keep the light from shining in Mrs. Eddy’s eyes as she sat in the twilight. LONGYEAR MUSEUM PHOTO

midwestern cook, Minnie Weygandt. A very different voice represents the crisp English accent of Mrs. Eddy’s sympathetic young personal maid, Adelaide Still. There is the rugged tone of the groundskeeper, second-generation German-American farmer John Salchow. John Lathrop, the young Christian Science practitioner from New York, is given a more polished diction, as is Clara Shannon, a former concert singer from Montreal who had become a practitioner and teacher.

Then there is the Yankee twang of Calvin Frye, the machinist from the mill town of Lawrence, Massachusetts — a man of few words but deep feelings, who answered Mrs. Eddy’s call in 1882. Honest, faithful, sometimes blundering, Calvin was the man who came early and stayed late, devoting nearly thirty years to serving his Leader



Calvin Frye.
Photograph by Kimball Studio, 1907.
LONGYEAR MUSEUM COLLECTION

and her Cause. One of the things we hope viewers will take away from this film is a warm feeling for this self-effacing common man to whom the Christian Science movement owes so much.

What about a voice speaking for Mrs. Eddy? At one time Alfred Farlow, Manager of the Committee on Publication, suggested to Mrs. Eddy that she record something for posterity on Mr. Edison's new "talking machine." She declined. She said she could not imagine why anyone would care to hear the sound of her voice. Reminiscences and descriptions in the press indicate that Mary Baker Eddy was lively, animated, showed her feelings, spoke clearly, vigorously, sometimes tartly, sometimes with deep emotion and affection. Beyond such descriptions, no one knows exactly what she sounded like. So the film avoids imagining or dramatizing her voice. Instead, the woman narrator quotes what Mrs. Eddy wrote or said, reporting her words and their context, but not impersonating her.

Mrs. Eddy arrives at the New Hampshire State Fair in Concord. August Mann drives; beside him, Calvin Frye tips his hat to the crowd. The *New York Sun* reported, "Mrs. Eddy looked to be in perfect health for one who bears the weight of four score years. She sat upright, held the sunshade firmly in her right hand, and conversed frequently with the two favored guests seated within her carriage." Photograph, 1901. LONGYEAR MUSEUM COLLECTION

"Rhythm of Head and Heart"

"*Who Shall Be Called?*" is not a dry recounting of facts and dates. The story it tells is a deeply moving one. Its spiritual and emotional sweep is expressed in flowing music composed especially for this film. Some segments use melodies of well-known hymns. As each familiar tune is heard, even when the words are not sung, they echo in the mind's ear, appealing to "head and heart."⁹

The saga of constructing the original Mother Church edifice is accompanied by the forceful melody of a hymn that brings to mind the hymn's equally forceful words: "Long hast thou stood, O church of God."¹⁰

Workers are gathered to "man the fort" at Pleasant View to the marching cadence of another familiar hymn, evoking Violet Hay's stirring lyrics about service to God: "I love Thy way of freedom, Lord, To serve Thee is my choice."¹¹

Mrs. Eddy's fledgling church, meeting on camp stools in her parlor on Broad Street, Lynn, is recalled by Calvin Frye to the strains of one of Mrs. Eddy's favorite old revival hymns: "I love to tell the story..."¹² In this case the words are sung.



Members of the Longyear Board of Trustees and staff rendered some four-part harmony to recreate the sound of the little congregation in 1881.

And there's the brass band! The film opens in 1901, as Mrs. Eddy arrives at the New Hampshire State Fair in Concord. According to news clippings, the band greeted her with the sprightly Civil War era march, *Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean*. Our composer found us a high school music director who prepared sheet music arrangements and conducted his own ensemble for this documentary. So the sequence opens with the peppy gusto of an outdoor bandstand, conveying the boisterous welcome Concord gave its celebrity citizen.

Rosy vs. Real

Many Christian Scientists over the years have had an impossibly rosy image of what it was like to serve in Mrs. Eddy's home. For those who actually served there, day-to-day life was neither a bed of roses nor an endless campaign of wars and rumors of war. There were moments of each.

The film shows both sides of this balance. On the one hand, Calvin Frye recalls being sharply criticized by Mrs. Eddy, and Adelaide Still tells of his being soundly put in his place when he argued his own point of view over his Leader's. On the other hand, another household member recounts Mrs. Eddy's comment that Calvin was invaluable to her because he "would not break one of the Ten Commandments."¹³ And Adelaide tells of calm, glowing moments at the end of the day with Calvin and Mrs. Eddy chatting and enjoying the sunset in her swing room.

In the swing room a battery-powered light bulb had been arranged to illuminate the face of a little clock so that, even in the gathering dusk, the ever-punctual Mrs. Eddy could mark the hour. Calvin, always protective of his Leader, used his skills as a former machinist to solder a tiny metal shade, so the bare



John Lathrop in Mrs. Eddy's study. Note her desk and bureau piled with reference books, manuscripts, and work in progress. Photograph, circa 1903. LONGYEAR MUSEUM COLLECTION

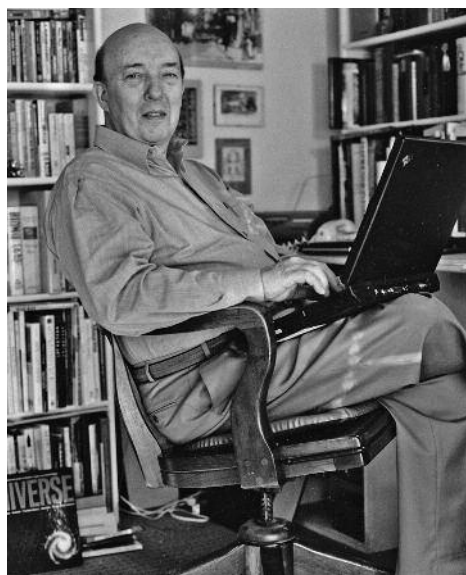
bulb would not shine in her eyes. In recreating Mrs. Eddy's beloved swing room, we replicated the battery box and Calvin's shade. It's a minor detail, but not a trivial one, because it tells us much about the relationship between these long-time comrades-in-arms.

For all such peaceful moments, working in this household could be a trial at times. Mrs. Eddy was kind, thoughtful, warmhearted, sometimes lighthearted, and deeply concerned for all her staff. She was also hardworking, devout, punctual, punctilious, richly inspired, and always alert to whatever challenged her Cause. She demanded of her staff, as she demanded of herself, that they live up to the highest standard of Christian Science practice. They *had* to, for their own good and for hers. She admonished them severely when they failed to measure up to the metaphysical needs of the hour.

In our documentary, John Lathrop tells how Mrs. Eddy sternly called him on the carpet one day for neglecting the metaphysical work she had asked him to do. John did not count this discipline an unreasonable hardship. He was glad to be corrected. Those who were *not* glad to be corrected by Mrs. Eddy did

not last long under her roof. But the band of faithful workers who stood their ground with her were happy, in fact, *honored*, to be called on to meet what was demanded of them. Mrs. Eddy described them in a notice published in *The Christian Science Journal*: “The world is better for this happy group of Christian Scientists; Mrs. Eddy is happier because of them; God is glorified in His reflection of peace, love, joy.”¹⁴

What enabled these workers to persevere in this arduous calling? In an interview with author Robert Peel, Adelaide Still described some events that were difficult for her when she served as Mrs. Eddy’s personal maid. Peel asked her, “Adelaide, didn’t you ever resent or rebel at the demands Mrs. Eddy put on you?” Adelaide drew herself up. “Why, *no!*” she told him. “This was the *Discoverer* and *Founder* of Christian Science!”¹⁵ Such conviction, along with a willingness to strive and attain spiritually were the qualities that determined who should be “called to Pleasant View” — and who would *stay the course*.



Writer/director Webster Lithgow has previously produced the Longyear Museum films, *The Onward and Upward Chain* (2004) and “Remember the Days of Old” (2005).

LONGYEAR MUSEUM COLLECTION

NOTES

1. Mary Baker Eddy to Mr. and Mrs. John Austin, December 25, 1894, original document in Longyear Museum collection.
2. Mary Baker Eddy to The Christian Science Board of Directors, May, 1903, quoted in Robert Peel, *Mary Baker Eddy: The Years of Authority* (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston: 1977), 243.
3. Mary Baker Eddy, “Significant Questions,” *The Christian Science Journal* 21 (May 1903): 65; also *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, 228. (Bible quotation is from II Timothy 1:12.)
4. Quoted in *Authority*, 236.
5. For more on the Woodbury Case, see “The Woman and the Serpent,” in *Authority*, 141-174.
6. See *Authority*, 180.
7. For example, some of these reminiscences were edited for the series *We Knew Mary Baker Eddy* (Boston: The Christian Science Publishing Society, 1979).
8. Minnie B. Weygandt, *Reminiscences*, The Mary Baker Eddy Collection, 89.
9. Mary Baker Eddy, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, 213.
10. *Christian Science Hymnal* (Boston: The Christian Science Publishing Society, 1932), 176.
11. *Hymnal*, 136.
12. *Hymnal*, 414.
13. Mary Baker Eddy in conversation with Joseph Mann, quoted in “Calvin A. Frye, C.S.D.,” historical sketch by William Lyman Johnson, Longyear Museum collection, 23.
14. Mary Baker Eddy, “A Pæan of Praise,” *The Christian Science Journal* 28 (May 1910): 141; and in *Miscellany*, 355.
15. Author’s conversation with Robert Peel, 1987.

The Photography of Gordon N. Converse

A new exhibit marking *The Christian Science Monitor's* centennial opens November 9, 2008

The year 2008 marks the hundredth anniversary of Mary Baker Eddy's founding of *The Christian Science Monitor*. Only six months after Mrs. Eddy moved to her new home in Chestnut Hill, she sent a letter to The Christian Science Board of Directors, requesting them to start a daily newspaper. One hundred and twenty days later, on November 25, 1908, the first issue of the *Monitor* came off the press.

In recognition of the *Monitor's* centennial, Longyear Museum is hosting an exhibit of photographs by Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer of the *Monitor* for forty years. He was also a Longyear Museum trustee in the early 1980s. Some three dozen of his photographs, reflecting the *Monitor's* goal "to injure no man, but to bless all mankind,"¹ will be displayed in the Museum foyer, beginning November 9.

Mr. Converse once described photographs as providing "a universal method of communication that breaks through the barriers of language so easily that no barrier seems to be there at all." He recognized that "still photographs give us time to pause and to see."²

At the exhibit opening on Sunday, November 9 at 2 P.M., Shirley Converse will speak about her late husband's award-winning work and his love for the *Monitor's* mission.

The exhibit will continue through June 15, 2009. Prints of the photographs will be available for purchase through Longyear's museum store.

NOTES

1. Mary Baker Eddy, *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, 353.
2. *All Mankind* (Boston: The Christian Science Publishing Society, 1983), Introduction.



Top: Luxembourg City, 1961.

Gordon N. Converse/*The Christian Science Monitor*

Bottom: Needham, Massachusetts, 1951.

Gordon N. Converse/*The Christian Science Monitor*

Hymnal Program Goes to Camp

How often do we really think about the stories behind the hymns we sing at our church services?

Christina Williams, a sophomore at Principia College in Elsah, Illinois, asked that question, and spent her summer as a Longyear intern, researching and sharing some of those stories.

With curatorial assistant Martha Cummings, Christina turned to Longyear's collection to prepare and present a program based on the *Christian Science Hymnal*, a musical and educational program for young people between six and sixteen. By the end of their summer of travel — to Newfound in Maine, CedarS in Missouri, Adventure Unlimited in Colorado, and Crystal Lake in Pennsylvania — campers and staff alike had learned a lot about the people, stories, and healings behind some of their best-loved hymns.

Christina, about to head back to school, and Martha, returning to her full schedule of duties in the Museum's curatorial department, took some time to look back at their summer in a recent interview.

"My assignment was to put together a program that focused on Mary Baker Eddy, some of the early workers in the Christian Science movement, and how the *Hymnal* came together," explained Christina. "Longyear did a similar program that traveled to some of the summer camps in the United States in 2002. This was an updated version."

With performances in several musical theater productions to her credit, Christina was the ideal candidate for a program that required poise when speaking to a large audience, as well as a good, clear singing voice.



In July and August Christina Williams (left) and Martha Cummings presented an educational program on the *Christian Science Hymnal* at four summer camps for students of Christian Science, including CedarS Camps in Lebanon, Missouri.

"The program was designed to inspire, captivate, and also educate the kids in a form that would fit naturally into the camp schedule. The camps already had their own hymn-sings, and we added our program to the mix," Christina said.

The forty-five minute program started with Christina's *a cappella* rendition of Mrs. Eddy's hymn "Christ My Refuge."

"I sang a verse of an early version of Mrs. Eddy's poem," she said. "A facsimile of that version in Mrs. Eddy's handwriting is on display in Longyear's exhibit 'Mary Baker Eddy: A Spiritual Journey.' The tune was familiar to everyone in the audience, but the words were not the ones they knew. Our program showed how Mrs. Eddy revised the poem as her understanding of Christian Science unfolded. We told the story behind the hymn."

“We pointed out that if every hymn in the *Hymnal* has a story behind it, then it’s not only a wonderful hymnal, it is a book full of history, people, places, ideas, stories, and healings,” Christina continued. “We talked about some of the people who played important roles in bringing the *Hymnal* together, and those who contributed to revisions.”

As a full-time Longyear staff member, Martha Cummings’s job usually focuses on the Museum’s collection of eight houses in which Mrs. Eddy lived. This summer she guided Christina through three weeks of research and preparation. An accomplished pianist, Martha was a co-presenter and planned on being the accompanist on the road, but found to her delight that accompanists were available at each camp.

“It worked out really well to have a camper or staff member play the piano,” explained Martha. “It was neat to have the camp interacting with us in yet another way.”

“We got some wonderful feedback and a lot of participation and good questions from the kids,” Christina added. “And I learned a lot, too. One of the neatest things I walked away with, was realizing that Mrs. Eddy’s hymns weren’t just beautiful words that became beautiful hymns, but they were specific poetic prayers with so much power behind them.”

“It was really fun to be able to reach out to the kids and staff at the camps,” said Martha. “The audiences were able to learn something about the *Hymnal* and also a bit about Longyear Museum. It was more than ‘This is Longyear and this is what we do.’ We took research we have done here and shared it. It was important to us that we share something that would be meaningful to them, and every indication was that our audiences loved what we shared.”



In August five Christian Science nurses in the Chestnut Hill Benevolent Association’s training program visited Mary Baker Eddy’s former home in Chestnut Hill. Cheryl Moneyhun, Longyear’s Director of Museum Collections (center) gave the group a tour of the house. LONGYEAR MUSEUM PHOTO

Christian Science Nurses Visit Longyear Museum

This year marks the centennial of the adoption of the Church Manual By-law, “Christian Science Nurse,” written by Mary Baker Eddy in 1908 while living in her home at Chestnut Hill.

In September representatives from Christian Science nursing facilities from around the world came to Boston for the annual conference of the Association of Organizations for Christian Science Nursing (AOCSN). Longyear guides welcomed the group to the Beacon Street house, and Director•Curator Stephen Howard presented a program titled “*Retrospection and Introspection: A Legacy of Enduring Value*” in the Longyear Museum Portrait Gallery.

A Tour of Mary Baker Eddy's New England

September 24–27, 2009



Northfield-Tilton Congregational Church. Mary Baker and her parents became members of this church in 1838, a membership that Mary continued until 1875, when she began to preach Christian Science.

LONGYEAR MUSEUM COLLECTION

For a detailed itinerary, call Laura Distel at 800.277.8943, ext. 275, or e-mail her at ldistel@longyear.org

Next fall Longyear's annual historic house tour will include visits to many of the homes and communities in Massachusetts and New Hampshire in which Mrs. Eddy lived and worked, including the two newest additions to Longyear's collection — her Lynn and Chestnut Hill homes.

Travelers will be invited to study *Retrospection and Introspection* by Mary Baker Eddy. Written at one of the houses we will be visiting, this remarkable book includes information about events at several locations featured on the tour. In addition to visits to historic sites, the tour will include educational programs presented by members of Longyear's curatorial staff.

The itinerary includes:

- Longyear's eight Mary Baker Eddy historic houses
- Bow, New Hampshire, the site of Mrs. Eddy's birthplace
- Historic sites in Tilton, New Hampshire, where Mrs. Eddy lived as a teenager and young mother, including the Northfield-Tilton Congregational Church, the first church Mrs. Eddy joined (and the only church she was a member of before founding her own church)
- First Church of Christ, Scientist, Concord, New Hampshire. Mrs. Eddy contributed \$100,000 to the construction of this church in 1904.
- The site of Mrs. Eddy's former home, Pleasant View, in Concord, New Hampshire
- Red Rock in Lynn, Massachusetts
- A driving tour of Boston's South End, where Mrs. Eddy lived, lectured, and taught in the 1880s
- A Sunday morning service at The Mother Church in Boston

Please help Longyear preserve Mary Baker Eddy's history

Two-thirds of our annual budget is funded by gifts — of all sizes — from members and friends. Your help is needed and deeply appreciated.

Save time and money
by giving online at
www.longyear.org



Membership

There are many benefits to membership: a biannual *Report to Members*, discounts on museum store purchases and special tours. Join before the end of 2008 and receive free copies of *Homeward I* and *II*, reports about the Mary Baker Eddy houses in Lynn and Chestnut Hill that became part of Longyear's collection in 2006. Annual dues are \$25 for individuals and \$50 for families. Join or renew online — www.longyear.org — or call Membership and Outreach Coordinator Linda Conradi at 800.277.8943, ext. 222.

Donations of Cash or Securities

Your gifts of cash and stock support Longyear's day-to-day operations. They help us develop and present on-site and traveling programs for children and adults, as well as publications and films. And they enable us to offer public tours and programs at the Mary Baker Eddy historic houses.

Planned Giving

Planned gifts offer attractive options that create tax savings and ongoing benefits to you while ensuring a secure future for Longyear.

Charitable Gift Annuity

This is a simple contract between you and Longyear. In exchange for your gift of cash or marketable securities, you will receive from Longyear a fixed income for life.

For more information, please call
Director of Development John Mitchell
at 800.277.8943, ext. 230, or
e-mail him at jmitchell@longyear.org

*Thank you for helping us advance
the understanding of the life and work
of Mary Baker Eddy.*

LONGYEAR MUSEUM Established 1923
1125 Boylston Street, Chestnut Hill, MA 02467-1811
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LONGYEAR MUSEUM is an independent historical museum dedicated to advancing the understanding of the life and work of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer, Founder, and Leader of Christian Science.

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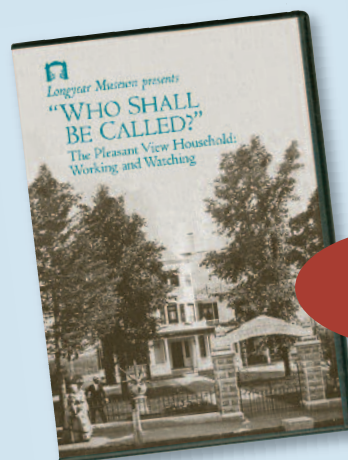
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