



LONGYEAR MUSEUM



REPORT TO MEMBERS

SPRING/SUMMER 2013

“For Our Dear Cause”: The 1897 Visit to Pleasant View • Progress at Lynn

Dear Friends,

Beginning last November, several of us on the staff, as well as many of the Trustees, have had an opportunity to take Longyear's newest historical documentary *The House on Broad Street* on the road. We've met Longyear members and friends in eleven states and the District of Columbia and shown the film more than 30 times! It's been a busy six months, and such fun to meet so many of you. It's been especially touching to be thousands of miles from Boston and see the keen interest in the work going on here in New England.

While we'd love to visit each and every one of you, there are projects at the Museum and the houses that keep us coming home! Since we can't share the film with each of you in person, we've developed a film screening kit that members can use in their own communities. Small group screenings often work well in private living rooms or similar venues for up to twenty attendees. Guests might include family, friends, and members and attendees of local Christian Science branch churches.

Free film kits are available for members who would like to host a small private film screening in support of Longyear. Each film kit includes materials tailored to meet your needs:

- *The House on Broad Street* DVD
- Introductory and closing comments
- Mary Baker Eddy Historic House brochures
- Lynn House campaign brochures
- Museum Store gift catalogs
- Longyear Museum membership forms
- Longyear Museum information cards

If you'd like to share *The House on Broad Street* with your friends, please call the Office of Development at 617.278.9000, ext. 220, or send an e-mail request to development@longyear.org.

We'll look forward to hearing fruitage from your screening.

In this issue of *Report to Members* we're happy to present a debut article by Research Assistant James Suber. James's article examines the significant occasion on July 5, 1897, when at Mrs. Eddy's invitation twenty-five hundred members of her church visited her at Pleasant View. Through meticulous research, careful analysis, and discernment of connections, James brings fresh insight and perspective to this event, not only showing its importance to the history of Christian Science but making the gathering come alive with behind-the-scenes detail. We're delighted to introduce this new voice from the Longyear staff.

Sandra J. Houston

Sandra J. Houston
President and Executive Director

P.S. You may also notice two QR codes on the following pages. When scanned with a smartphone, these codes will quickly direct you to Longyear material on the web. For those without a smartphone, we have also supplied URL addresses. We hope you enjoy this new feature.



Cover: Visitors arriving at Pleasant View, July 5, 1897. Longyear Museum collection.

“Upon Life’s Shore”

Longyear’s Cobb Theater offers visitors a comfortable space to view films ranging from short introductory videos to full-length documentaries produced by Longyear Museum. This spring a new visitor-orientation film premiered in the 24-seat theater.



Above: A presentation of “Upon Life’s Shore” in the Cobb Theater.

Right: Scenes from “Upon Life’s Shore.”

On March 23, the Museum debuted its new film “*Upon Life’s Shore*,” produced specifically for the Cobb Theater. Fifty percent of Longyear’s visitors are unfamiliar with Mary Baker Eddy and Christian Science, and this succinct orientation film provides an overview of Mrs. Eddy’s life. Throughout the film, starting with the girlhood of Mary Baker in Bow, New Hampshire, the recurring theme is the probing question: *What kind of God?* That

question finds its answer at the film’s conclusion, in seven synonyms for God that Mary Baker Eddy uses throughout her writings. Water images are a recurring motif in the film: stormy waves at the opening resolve into pacified waves lapping the shore at the conclusion — a visual bridge to the sounds and images along the corridor leading to the entrance of the historical exhibit, *Mary Baker Eddy: A Spiritual Journey*, and in that exhibit’s core.

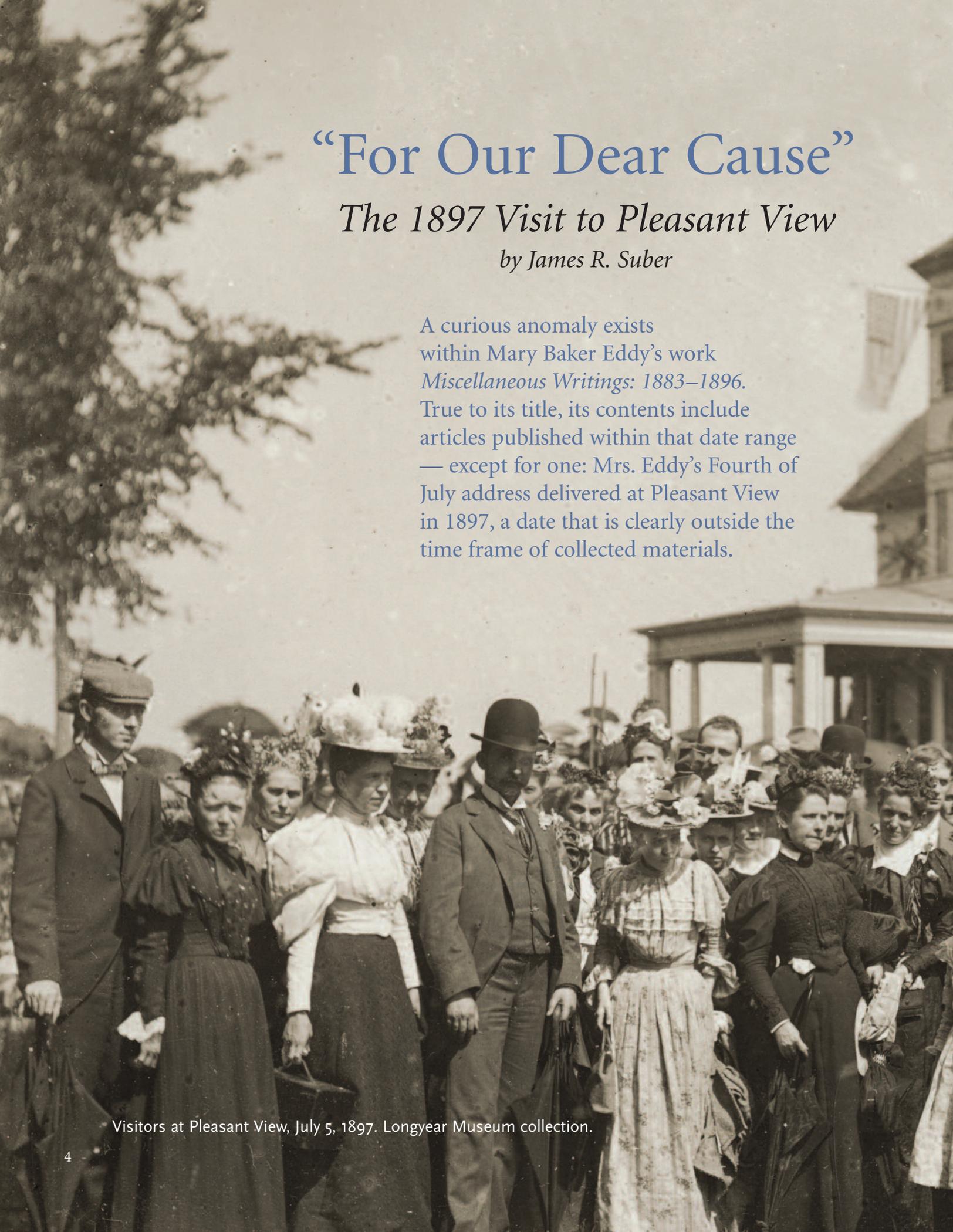
“*Upon Life’s Shore*” is the Museum’s newest offering to its permanent installations. It was written and directed by Longyear staff member Webster Lithgow. The theater’s panoramic-screen format originated in audio-visual concepts of Longyear’s former Executive Director, John Baehrend. We invite you to view this fourteen-minute film on your next visit.

“For Our Dear Cause”

The 1897 Visit to Pleasant View

by James R. Suber

A curious anomaly exists within Mary Baker Eddy’s work *Miscellaneous Writings: 1883–1896*. True to its title, its contents include articles published within that date range — except for one: Mrs. Eddy’s Fourth of July address delivered at Pleasant View in 1897, a date that is clearly outside the time frame of collected materials.



Visitors at Pleasant View, July 5, 1897. Longyear Museum collection.



This 1897 date is not a misprint; several months after the publication of *Miscellaneous Writings*, Mrs. Eddy did host a memorable Independence Day celebration in which she and others addressed 2,500 Christian Scientists.¹ Unique in its own right, this occasion set a precedent for future gatherings at Pleasant View, and in early 1898, the text of Mrs. Eddy's address appeared in *Miscellaneous Writings*.

The resulting anomaly in dates, whether unnoticed at the time or purposefully untouched, nevertheless remains today, pointing our gaze towards the subject at hand: the 1897 visit to Pleasant View, momentous for its precedent, participants, incidents, metaphysics — memorable indeed “in the annals of Christian Science.”² And yet, for all its lasting import, the gathering came about quite spontaneously.

The Invitation at Communion

Sunday, July 4, 1897, was a special occasion in The Mother Church. It was the Fourth of July, but it was also Communion Sunday, and there were over 1,400 new Church members to be admitted. Surely many hoped that Mary Baker Eddy herself might make an appearance, but this was not to be.³ Instead, at the close of each service, just before the benediction, First Reader Septimus J. Hanna read aloud from the desk an invitation from Mrs. Eddy:

I invite you, one and all, to Pleasant View, Concord, N. H., on July 5, at 12.30 P.M., if you would enjoy so long a trip for so small a purpose as simply seeing Mother.⁴

A privileged few had known this announcement was coming, while others may have heard rumors, but to the majority of those seated in the pews that day, this was an unexpected yet extraordinary opportunity.⁵ Whatever plans there had been for the next day's federal holiday, perhaps an Independence Day parade or even a return trip home, were forgotten or rescheduled.⁶ This was not to be missed.

The historical evidence indicates that the event came together quickly. Having decided not to attend Communion, Mrs. Eddy must have recognized the opportunity afforded by two factors: the swell of Christian Scientists visiting Boston and the holiday on Monday.⁷ It gave just enough time for a trek to New Hampshire. In any case, the plans for the visit were set in motion less than a week before July 5.

In Boston, Septimus Hanna was one of the first to know, when he received a telegram from Mrs. Eddy the previous Wednesday.⁸ He was instructed to read the invitation at the Communion services and to ask Edward P. Bates to secure from the railroad sufficient travel arrangements. Given the short notice, this was a massive undertaking, but true to his

reputation, Bates pulled off the logistical feat.⁹ By 9:30 AM on Monday, July 5, about 1,200 Christian Scientists were ticketed, seated, and on their way to Concord, New Hampshire.¹⁰

Getting to Pleasant View

Edward P. Bates set out Saturday morning, July 3, 1897, to Union Station and reserved two twelve-car trains for Monday. The departure times were 9:30 AM and 9:45 AM, but the tickets would only be available at 8:00 AM. Thinking through how best to logistically distribute the tickets, Bates decided a group of Christian Scientists would facilitate. On Monday morning, a booth was set up in one of the long midways at Union Station. There were five bank cashiers, five ticket handlers, and seven ushers. Tickets were sold in bundles of five for eight dollars, and periodically Bates took hundreds of dollars in collected cash to the railroad agent for tickets that were then distributed.



Edward P. Bates
Longyear Museum collection.

James Neal notes that the process took just thirty minutes, and the finances were only ten cents off the mark. With all aboard, the trains departed ahead of time. Railroad employees and train conductors were impressed with the conduct of the crowd. The ticketing agent said he had never seen such a harmonious affair, while a policeman commented, “I never handled a party of such intelligent people. There is nothing for us to do.”

In Concord, a fleet of public carriages were found waiting to ferry the visitors to Pleasant View. Mrs. Eddy arranged for this convenience, paying a total of \$369.65, as later reported in the *Journal*. Despite the convenience, many walked the one-and-a-half-mile route along Pleasant Street.

Sources:

Edward P. Bates, “Reminiscences,” 70–72, LMC.

James A. Neal to Mary Baker Eddy, July 13, 1897, MBEL.

“No Gifts to Mrs. Eddy,” *The Christian Science Journal* 15 (Aug 1897): 331.

At Pleasant View

It was a hot day. On the shaded porch at Pleasant View, the mercury showed 102 degrees.¹¹ There was lemonade available in front of the barn, and some people scooped water from the fountain with tin cups.¹² But by all accounts, the crowd that had now gathered before the handsome home's front façade was impressively unfazed.¹³ Including those from Boston, about 2,500 people were now waiting in the yard.

Above them, a solitary American flag floated towards the east. Before them, a group of honored guests found seats beneath the shade of the porte cochere. Distinctly centered was a hair-cloth armchair with a card pinned to its front that read "Mother."¹⁴

Inside, Edward Bates was cleaning up. Having overseen the successful transportation of 1,200 people 70 miles to Pleasant View, he had acquired some dust and dirt. So he was surprised when Mrs. Eddy asked him to escort and introduce her to the crowd waiting outside. He of course complied, and with her hand on his arm, they stepped through the front door at 1:00 PM to a chorus of three welcoming cheers.¹⁵

The program was a straightforward affair. There were nine notable speakers, including Mary Baker Eddy, three former clergymen, several Civil War veterans, and two who were not Christian Scientists. Together the speeches lasted roughly an hour, touching on patriotic themes and Christian Science, as

Speakers in Sequence

Hon. Albert B. Woodworth

Mayor of Concord

Mary Baker Eddy

Hon. Henry M. Baker

US Representative and cousin of Mrs. Eddy

Judge Septimus J. Hanna

First Reader of The Mother Church

Rev. George Tomkins

Former Baptist minister; pupil of Laura Lathrop

Prof. William P. McKenzie

Member of Bible Lesson Committee

Rev. Irving C. Tomlinson

Former Universalist minister; pupil of Flavia S. Knapp

Capt. John F. Linscott

Student of Mrs. Eddy

Gen. Erastus N. Bates

Student of Mrs. Eddy and teacher of an 1889 Primary class at the Massachusetts Metaphysical College

well as sharing a common reverence for Mrs. Eddy. Hers of course was the most memorable address of the day, but for her it was a special treat to hear from the others, at least two of whom she had never met in person before.¹⁶

In fact, the event essentially debuted several up-and-coming Christian Scientists, namely William P. McKenzie, George Tomkins, and Irving C. Tomlinson. There were other Scientists that spoke that day, such as Hanna, but they were already well established within the movement. These three, on the other hand, were relatively new, and owing to their promising potential, soon found themselves installed in significant Church positions. Their Pleasant View speeches, then, may be seen as the beginning of their Christian Science careers.

The University Professor | At thirty-six years old, William P. McKenzie had been a dedicated Christian Scientist for several years. A First Member since 1894, two years later he answered the request to serve on the Bible Lesson Committee, work for which he was well suited, given his education in theology and his years as a professor of both English and rhetoric. His work in this capacity must have showed promise, because Mrs. Eddy named him as a speaker for the Pleasant View occasion, though she had never heard him address the public before.¹⁷



A young William P. McKenzie
Longyear Museum collection.

As late as July 3, though, it was unclear whether McKenzie would actually have the opportunity to speak.¹⁸ He ultimately did, and he spoke well. Highlighting watershed moments of American liberation, he proclaimed:

We have the universal tongue, the prepared country, the Leader whom God appointed. Shall this prepared people count anything as loss that they may have to give up in laboring for the independence — the liberty — of the sons of God?¹⁹

Several months later, Mrs. Eddy wrote McKenzie and reiterated how impressed she was with his remarks.²⁰ His proven devotion to the Church, coupled with his demonstrated ability to communicate clearly, marked him for a future within the movement. Less than a year later, McKenzie was named to the Board of Lectureship as one of its first five members, a post he would hold until 1915.

The Baptist Minister | With a seat among the honored guests, the Reverend George Tomkins, DD, must have wondered at the turn of events that had brought him to Pleasant View. An Englishman with an intriguing personal history, Tomkins had only begun his serious study of Christian Science the past December.²¹ Involved for several years beforehand with the Baptist movement in New York, he navigated his own “second-hand prejudice” against Christian Science and became a student at Laura Lathrop’s New York Christian Science Institute.²²

In May, Tomkins’s first article in *The Christian Science Journal* appeared: “What Made a Baptist Minister a Christian Scientist.”²³ Mrs. Eddy wrote him, praising the article as excellent and calling its author a “light to those in the darkness.”²⁴ She also expressed interest in a personal meeting at Pleasant View during the upcoming Communion season.

So on Thursday, July 1, Tomkins took an evening boat from New York to Boston. On Sunday, he became one of the 1,400 newly admitted members to The Mother Church; it was after this Communion service that he received a special message from Mrs. Eddy, asking him to be a speaker at Pleasant View the next day.²⁵

Standing before the 2,500, Tomkins spoke earnestly about his spiritual resurrection and how he hoped to be counted by posterity as an early Christian Scientist.²⁶ After the program, Mrs. Eddy and Tomkins met inside for a brief but memorable conversation, a favor that he considered to be “one of the very greatest privileges of [his] life.”²⁷

With a purposeful zeal Tomkins left Pleasant View. His healing practice quickly flourished, which he detailed in correspondence with Mrs. Eddy. These promising reports, and his conduct upon the platform, must have distinguished Tomkins, leading to his appointment to the Board of Lectureship in 1898. This was a remarkable advancement, given it had been just one year since he first began his study of Christian Science.

The Universalist Preacher | To Irving C. Tomlinson, the visit to Pleasant View marked the beginning of a personal transformation in which he was ushered “into a new world.”²⁸ The thirty-seven year old had close to a decade of preaching experience in Universalist churches, yet he still marveled at his opportunity to speak before Mrs. Eddy just a day after his admission to The Mother Church.

Tomlinson took Primary class instruction in 1896 from Flavia Knapp, and in 1897 it was through her that he received his special invitation to Pleasant View.²⁹ It is unclear what exactly propelled him to Mrs. Eddy’s selection — perhaps his

first article in the *June Journal*³⁰ — but nevertheless, Tomlinson found himself invited to speak.

Pervading the entire Pleasant View affair was an atmosphere of “reverence and holiness” that struck him deeply.³¹ Aware of his only recent awakening to Christian Science, his remarks were prepared with guidance from Flavia Knapp. It was with child-like humility that he spoke to his new Church family.

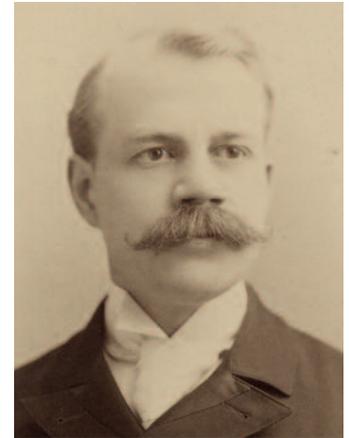
“Loyalty,” he said, “is the child of Love, and the child best shows its loyalty to Mother by labor for her cause. The pilgrimage to Concord means labor for concord.”³² He continued with a loving tribute to Mrs. Eddy: “... here in this fair spot, symbol of universal peace and harmony, we dedicate to thee and to the Cause, with loving hearts and loyal hands, all we are, all we have, and all we hope to be.”³³

Mrs. Eddy granted Tomlinson a brief interview after the program. To him, she radiated freedom, while to her he was a sign of hope for the Cause. She recalled this impression in a letter to him: “From my first moments with you I have felt that you had come to help us and weighed in the balance would not be found wanting.”³⁴ Like McKenzie and Tomkins, Tomlinson too was named to the Board of Lectureship in 1898, which was the first of many posts he would hold in a life dedicated to Christian Science.

The Address

Mary Baker Eddy’s address from the platform was clearly the most prominent feature of the day’s program. Though all spoke well, it was for her that all had come, and it was her that they remembered most. The *Boston Herald* called Mrs. Eddy the “picture of health and energy,” while the *Boston Globe* noted her “straight as an arrow” posture, yet “delicate and tender” composure.³⁵ Upon her dress of purple silk she wore a diamond cross and a ruby badge, the latter an ornament of the Daughters of the American Revolution. A bonnet over her silver-white hair completed the ensemble.

Mrs. Eddy had two more accessories that apparently took some by surprise: a black fan in her hand and a pair of eyeglasses that hung from a gold pin on her dress.³⁶ She used the fan from time to time, but the consensus was that



Irving C. Tomlinson
Longyear Museum collection.

Mrs. Eddy seemed least affected by the heat.³⁷ As for the glasses, she did not use them. Significantly though, Mrs. Eddy did read her address from a manuscript, rather than speak extemporaneously.³⁸ This reinforces the fact that she did not need her glasses on the occasion, but also highlights the interesting point that she had prepared her remarks.

The address began:

My beloved brethren, who have come all the way from the Pacific to the Atlantic shore, from the Palmetto to the Pine Tree State, I greet you; my hand may not touch yours to-day, but my heart will with tenderness untalkable.³⁹

Incorporating the day’s theme, she spoke about the inalienable liberty of the sons of God, so radiant in the reality of Christianity, and she emphasized the richness of this inheritance. Moreover, she declared Christian Science to be universal, underscoring its ability to meet the needs of every person in every circumstance, and concluding with the admonition: “if a man findeth, he goeth and selleth all that he hath and buyeth it. Buyeth it!”⁴⁰

Polished and eloquently delivered, her address belied the quick turnaround time in which she had completed it. Writing to Hanna about its development, she confided, “I had such a fire as never before. So at the last moment prepared an article to *read*, a thing I have not [done] before in many years.”⁴¹ Indicated is a combination of pressures from an unspecified challenge and a shortage of time.

While the particular “fire” she had faced is unclear, it is apparent her address came together just a few days beforehand. However, some of her main ideas and even distinct phrases were developed a number of weeks, or even months, earlier. This can be seen in three Mary Baker Eddy documents, which together with her final published version, form a sequence:

First	Undated	Handwritten.
Second	May 22, 1897	Typewritten.
Third	July, 1897	Typewritten.
Fourth	July 6, 1897	Published. ⁴²

Though the four documents share content similarities, the first and second documents were apparently not written with

Upon the Piazza

The special guests seated upon the piazza were a mix of renowned Concord locals and Christian Scientists. There were a number of Civil War veterans, which was fitting with the day’s patriotic theme. To Mrs. Eddy’s right sat General Erastus N. Bates, a well-known Christian Scientist who had taught at the Massachusetts Metaphysical College. There was also Captain John F. Linscott, another Christian Scientist, and General Joab N. Patterson, who had been wounded at Gettysburg.

General Patterson’s brother-in-law, Nathaniel Bouton was also present. A pioneer in the manufacture of structural iron, the successful Chicago businessman was the son of the Reverend Nathaniel Bouton, who was an influential Concord minister from Mary Baker Eddy’s childhood. Interestingly, the younger Bouton’s wife, Ellen, was a Christian Scientist active in the movement in Chicago.

Another person of some fame present was Mrs. Mary Isham, a granddaughter of Abraham Lincoln. Christian Science was apparently introduced into the Lincoln family through Isham’s mother, Mary E. Harlan, who married Robert Todd Lincoln, the only surviving son of the President. Little more is known about either Mary Isham’s or her mother’s involvement in Christian Science. However, her presence at Pleasant View is significant to some extent. Moreover, when the last of the Lincoln descendants passed away in the 1970s, part of the family estate was bequeathed to The Mother Church.

the Pleasant View occasion in mind. In a distinct shift, the third document introduces new content oriented for a public event. Furthermore, there are substantial differences between this third document and the final fourth version.

Therefore, it can be concluded that while Mrs. Eddy had been developing some key ideas and phrases as early as May, it was not until just a few days before July 5 that she significantly revised and adapted this article for her address. This clarifies Mrs. Eddy’s comment regarding the last-moment nature of her speech, and it also reinforces the quick and spontaneous origin of the event itself.

“For Our Dear Cause”

Her part done, Mrs. Eddy listened intently to the speakers that followed.⁴³ When the program concluded, a line was formed to meet her as she sat beneath the shade of the porch. With 2,500 guests and return trains to catch, each person could have had at most only a few seconds to greet and thank their hostess. There was not sufficient time to shake every hand, and Mrs. Eddy gave priority to strangers over her own students.⁴⁴

A slight stir was caused by one unfortunate incident. Edward Bates made a statement from the porch regarding some



Visitors arriving at Pleasant View, July 5, 1897. Longyear Museum collection.

visitors from Kansas City, Missouri. This group had traveled by train for two days to be there, but Bates's tactless comment essentially told them they had not been invited.⁴⁵ Mrs. Eddy quickly rose and gracefully qualified his remark by adding that she was nonetheless grateful for their presence.

Later, when this particular group came along in the greeting procession, a touching interaction occurred between some of the children and Mrs. Eddy. The mother of those children, Jessie Cooper, remembered this moment as a testament to Mrs. Eddy's capacity for love:

I wish I could make the world know what I saw when she 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.⁴⁶

Mrs. Cooper's newfound sense of Love affected her profoundly, and later that evening she found that a painful boil on the crown of her daughter's head had disappeared.⁴⁷

Countless more would remember with fondness the visit to Pleasant View. To locals, it was a remarkable religious pilgrimage. To Christian Scientists, it was an unforgettable opportunity to meet the Leader of their church. To some, such as Irving Tomlinson and Jessie Cooper, it was even a transformative personal experience. In her own words, Mrs. Eddy considered it a "boom for our dear cause."⁴⁸

She and others recognized the occasion's significance, and care was taken to put it on record.⁴⁹ In the *Journal*, a lengthy tribute detailed the experience, replacing the usual Communion review.⁵⁰ Her address also found its way into *Miscellaneous Writings*, where it can still be read today. Its inclusion remains a curious anomaly with an extraordinary history, elevated by its spiritual message to posterity, and a worthy testament to that memorable Independence Day when a crowd of 2,500 gathered from all points to see and hear and meet Mary Baker Eddy.

James R. Suber is Research Assistant, Longyear Museum.

Insertion into *Miscellaneous Writings*

Mrs. Eddy must have felt her address could benefit a wider audience, but the exact reasoning for the insertion into *Miscellaneous Writings* remains elusive. What is known is that in the 28th edition, printed in early 1898, three consecutive articles — "How Sleep the Brave," "George Eliot's Poetry," and "The Journeyings of Jesus" — were removed and the address put in their place. A combination of word count and content probably qualified their removal. The address was likely considered too short to warrant its own pamphlet, and with no second anthology on the horizon, *Miscellaneous Writings*, which was still subject to ongoing revisions, having only been published in February, must have seemed an obvious alternative.

Timeline of Events

8:00 AM	9:00	9:15	11:30	12:30 PM	1:00	3:30	4:00
Tickets distributed at Union Station in Boston, Mass.	First twelve-car special train departs	Second twelve-car special train departs	Arrival in Concord, New Hampshire	Crowd of 2,500 gathers at Pleasant View	Mrs. Eddy arrives and the program begins	The crowd disperses	Trains return to Boston

Notes

1. *Miscellaneous Writings* was published on February 10, 1897.
2. "Our Fourth of July," *The Christian Science Journal* 15 (Aug 1897): 261.
3. Clara M. Shannon notes Mrs. Eddy's decision not to attend Communion ("Golden Memories," 31, in Longyear Museum collection, Longyear Museum, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts; hereafter referenced as LMC).
4. Mary Baker Eddy, "Invitation to Concord, July 4, 1897," in *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (Boston: The Trustees Under the Will of Mary Baker G. Eddy, 1913), 169. It is interesting to note that the invitation was published in *Miscellany* fifteen years after the address was published in *Miscellaneous Writings*. Mrs. Eddy asked Hanna to read the invitation twice at each service so that all would hear it; see n8.
5. Regarding supposed rumors, details were apparently printed in newspapers before July 5. Also, Hanna sent information to the *Boston Herald* and Associated Press (Septimus J. Hanna to Mary Baker Eddy, July 3, 1897, in The Mary Baker Eddy Collection, The Mary Baker Eddy Library, Boston, Massachusetts; hereafter referenced as MBEL).
6. Monday, July 5, was a federal holiday, since July 4 fell on a Sunday.
7. At the 1897 Communion Service, attendance was possibly larger than usual given the switch from a quarterly to biannual observance.
8. Mary Baker Eddy to Septimus J. Hanna, June 30, 1897, MBEL.
9. Bates was well regarded for his role in the completion of The Mother Church building in 1894.
10. Edward P. Bates, "Reminiscences of the Teachings and of the Personality of Rev. Mary Baker Eddy," 70, LMC. Another 1,300 visitors joined the 1,200 from Boston. Some were from the region, others came from afar.
11. "A Sultry Fourth," *Concord Evening Monitor*, July 6, 1897, LMC. One hundred two degrees Fahrenheit is nearly 39°C.
12. William Cooper reminiscences, 42, MBEL.
13. Accounts and details drawn from "At 'Mother' Eddy's," *Concord Evening Monitor*, July 6, 1897, LMC; "Gathered from All Points," *Boston Herald*, July 6, 1897, LMC; "Saw 'Mother' Eddy," *Boston Globe*, July 6, 1897, LMC.
14. Irving C. Tomlinson, "Mary Baker Eddy: The Woman and Revelator," 174, LMC.
15. Bates, "Reminiscences," 70–72, LMC.
16. Mary Baker Eddy to Septimus J. Hanna, June 30, 1897, MBEL.
17. Ibid.
18. Septimus J. Hanna to Mary Baker Eddy, July 3, 1897, MBEL.
19. "Our Fourth of July," *Journal*, 268.
20. Mary Baker Eddy to William P. McKenzie, July 19 and August 27, 1897, MBEL.
21. Tomkins had worked as a publisher and business owner. He had political connections to William Gladstone and religious connections to Charles Spurgeon (with whom Annie Knott also crossed paths in a meeting that nearly drove her to atheism prior to her study of Christian Science; see Christopher Tyner, *Paths of Pioneer Christian Scientists*, 94). Tomkins also was part of several publicized legal battles against his estranged wife, Elizabeth, and the Calvary Baptist Church in New York.
22. George Tomkins, "What Made a Baptist Minister a Christian Scientist," *Journal* 15 (May 1897): 80.
23. Ibid., 80–83.
24. Mary Baker Eddy to George H. Tomkins, June 17, 1897, MBEL.
25. Tomkins recalls the request in the article "Aided Mrs. Eddy Popularize Her Creed," LMC. The source and date are unknown, but it was likely published some years after 1897 in the *New York Tribune*. Tomkins contends that soon after meeting Mrs. Eddy, he suggested a number of ideas for publicizing Christian Science, including traveling lecturers, a weekly magazine, and a daily newspaper. See also George Tomkins to Mary Beecher Longyear, August 17, 1921, LMC. No evidence beyond Tomkins's own assertions has come to light to confirm this.
26. "Our Fourth of July," *Journal*; "Saw 'Mother' Eddy," *Globe*, LMC.
27. George H. Tomkins to Mary Baker Eddy, June 12, 1897, MBEL.
28. Tomlinson, "Mary Baker Eddy," 165, LMC. Further details in this section are also drawn from the same.
29. Calvin A. Frye to Flavia Knapp, July 1, 1897, MBEL.
30. Irving C. Tomlinson, "The Religion of the Bible a Religion of Healing," *Journal* 15 (June 1897): 136–39.
31. Tomlinson, "Mary Baker Eddy," 168, LMC.
32. "Our Fourth of July," *Journal*, 268.
33. Ibid.
34. Mary Baker Eddy to Irving C. Tomlinson, October 29, 1897, MBEL.
35. "Gathered from All Points," *Herald*, LMC; "Saw 'Mother' Eddy," *Globe*, LMC.
36. Tomlinson, "Mary Baker Eddy," 173, LMC.
37. Regarding use of fan, see *ibid*; regarding heat effects, see "Gathered from All Points," *Herald*, LMC, and "Saw 'Mother' Eddy," *Globe*, LMC.
38. "At 'Mother' Eddy's," *Concord Monitor*, L00174B, MBEL. Mrs. Eddy's handwritten notations in the margins clarify that she read without glasses.
39. Mary Baker Eddy, "Address on the Fourth of July at Pleasant View, Concord, N.H., before 2,500 Members of The Mother Church, 1897," *Miscellaneous Writings: 1883–1896*, 251.
40. Ibid., 252–53.
41. Mary Baker Eddy to Septimus J. Hanna, July 6, 1897, MBEL.
42. A10880, A10121, and A10122, MBEL; fourth version as published in "At 'Mother' Eddy's," *Concord Monitor*, LMC; "Gathered from All Points," *Herald*, LMC; and, "Saw 'Mother' Eddy," *Globe*, LMC.
43. Tomlinson, "Mary Baker Eddy," 174, LMC.
44. Mary Baker Eddy to Joseph Eastaman, July 6, 1897, LMC. Mrs. Eddy wrote that it "pierced her heart" to tell her students not to shake her hand.
45. William Cooper reminiscences, 39, MBEL.
46. Jessie B. Cooper, "Experiencing Mrs. Eddy's Love," 2, MBEL.
47. Ibid., 3. See also Irving C. Tomlinson, *Twelve Years with Mary Baker Eddy*, Amplified Edition (Boston: The Christian Science Publishing Society, 1996), 67–69.
48. Mary Baker Eddy to Laura Lathrop, July 7, 1897, MBEL.
49. Notations from William B. Johnson indicate that the text of the address, the invitation, and the *Concord Evening Monitor* article with Mrs. Eddy's modifications (see n38) were entered into the record books of The Mother Church (Mary Baker Eddy to William B. Johnson, July 24, 1897, MBEL).
50. "Our Fourth of July," *Journal*, 261–273.

Progress at Lynn

The interior restoration of the Mary Baker Eddy Historic House in Lynn, Massachusetts, will be nearing completion as you read this article. The interior work, which started in January, is scheduled to be finished in early June. The five-month project has completely transformed the interior — restoring the floor plan Mrs. Eddy would have known when she lived here from 1875 to 1882. Doors, walls, and staircases have been returned to their original locations, revealing a layout that creates the feeling of a comfortable home.

But the floor plan is not all that has been transformed. The restored interior features rich, vibrant colors, wallpapers whose metallic details would reflect the glow from gas lights, and intricately patterned carpets that will convey more

accurately to visitors the complex designs of the Victorian era. Custom wallpaper has been commissioned for three rooms on the second floor, where examples of the original wallpaper were uncovered — actual designs that Mrs. Eddy saw and samples large enough to be accurately reproduced!

A more detailed look at the interior is being planned for a future *Report to Members*, but we hope these construction photos indicate some of the transformation taking place at 8 Broad Street.

The interior restoration has been made possible thanks to a generous gift from the Jean and Willard Garvey Trust.



Clockwise from upper left: first floor parlor door being restored to its original location, while stairs in the background will be rotated 90° back to their original location; members of the restoration team discussing the back stairs as they are being rebuilt in their original location; work in progress, first floor parlor; installing new trim, second floor kitchen.

Lynn Furnishings and Exhibit Campaign

Just as the interior restoration was getting underway, the Museum launched a campaign to complete the house with period furniture, light fixtures, carpets, and draperies, as well as exhibits on the first floor. The furnishings will turn the *house* into a *home*, while the exhibits will highlight crucial events during Mrs. Eddy's time in Lynn. Topics to be covered in the exhibits include her preaching, the publication of *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, founding the church, establishing the Massachusetts Metaphysical College, and her marriage to Asa Gilbert Eddy.

As *Report to Members* goes to press the campaign has raised \$130,000. You are invited to help us reach our goal.

The Lynn Furnishings and Exhibit Campaign embraces the following needs:

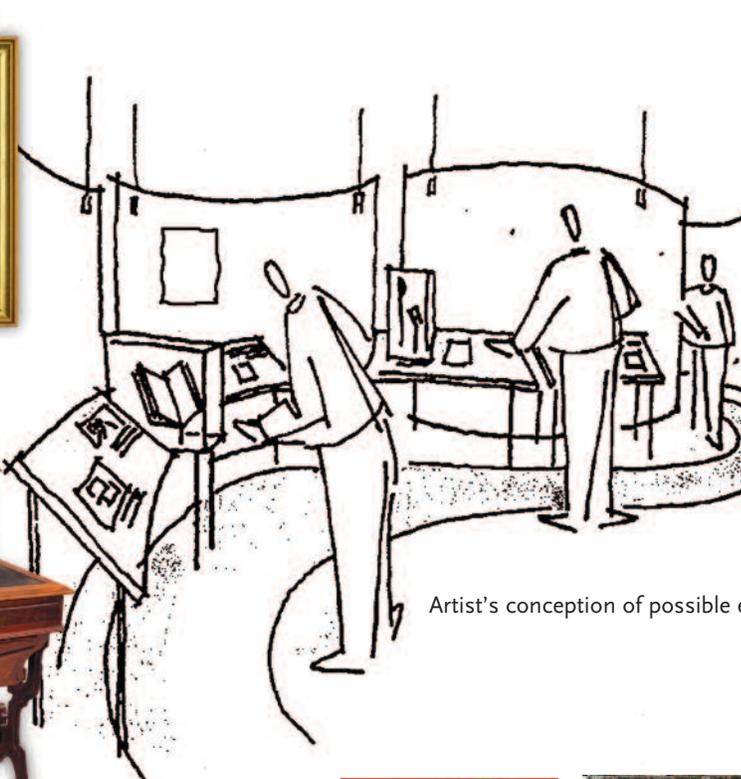
Period light fixtures	\$20 – \$25K
Carpets and rugs	\$20 – \$25K
Furniture	\$30 – \$35K
Window treatments	\$25 – \$30K
Exhibits	\$100 – \$125K
TOTAL CAMPAIGN GOAL	\$195 – \$240K

Mrs. Eddy, colorized photograph, as she appeared in 1870



First, second, and third editions of *Science and Health*

Asa Gilbert Eddy's desk, used in his practitioner's office in Lynn



Artist's conception of possible exhibit



Smartphone users can scan this QR code to see videos and image galleries about the Lynn restoration or go to <http://bit.ly/lynnphase2>.



Period carpet and wallpaper samples, *from left*: carpet selected for the second floor parlor; gold medallion wallpaper from front entry and stairs; a reproduction of an 1870s Brussels carpet will be in the second floor dining room.



Preserving Mrs. Eddy's Homes

Would you like to be part of Longyear's commitment to preserving the evidence of Mary Baker Eddy's life as seen and presented through her homes?

Many of you have done just that over the years, and for your help and support we remain truly grateful. In 2012, your generous contributions to our Annual Operating Fund for Historic Houses enabled us to complete key projects at six of the eight houses, including fresh coats of paint on the Swampscott and North Groton houses; rebuilding the back wall of the historic garage at Chestnut Hill; installing heating cables on the Rumney roof to prevent ice

dams; repainting the weather-beaten front porch in Concord; and installing storm windows and shoring up the 200 year-old ceilings in Amesbury. Each of these projects was sorely needed.

Our Annual Operating Fund for Historic Houses approximates \$275,000 and covers the regular operating expenses such as utilities, yard maintenance, and staff costs for our resident overseers who care for the houses and give tours. But in addition, we have specific projects that our staff needs to complete annually in order to preserve and maintain each home.

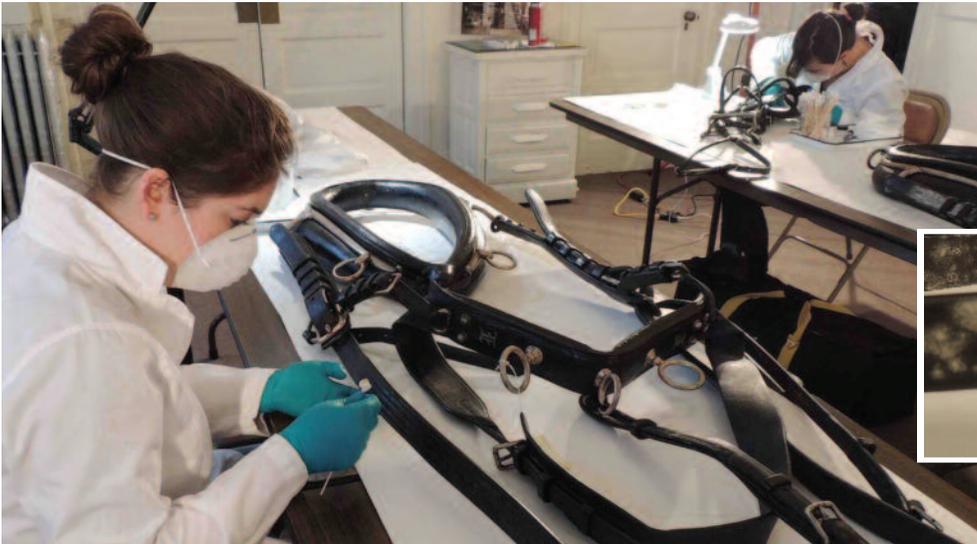
Annual Operating Fund for Historic Houses — 2013 Goal

For 2013, we have identified necessary projects at five houses for a projected cost of \$250,000 combined. (This amount includes the \$130,000 remaining goal for the Lynn Furnishings and Exhibit campaign presented on page 13.) Listed below are the historic houses with corresponding projects outlined for this year. Your gift to the Annual Operating Fund for Historic Houses will enable us to accomplish these important projects. All at Longyear are committed to preserving the Mary Baker Eddy historic houses and making them available to the public.

Chestnut Hill	\$74,000	Replace 42 year-old boiler and piping, including removing asbestos from old pipes
Lynn	\$130,000	Furnishings and exhibits
Stoughton	\$20,000	Repair shoe shop windows and chimney; restore original windows on the house
Swampscott	\$16,000	New shutters
North Groton	\$10,000	Repair ceilings and remove c. 1950 bathroom

We invite you to be a part of this legacy in preserving Mrs. Eddy's homes. To make a gift or pledge, please contribute online at www.longyear.org, call Longyear at 800.277.8943, ext. 220, or mail your gift in the enclosed remittance envelope.

Your gift will help us preserve these treasured homes.



Conservators used isopropyl alcohol to remove a white bloom of mold from the leather.

The tack was removed from the Carriage House and taken to the Chestnut Hill kitchen, which became the “conservation lab” for this project.

Longyear Museum’s collection includes two complete harness and rein sets, used on the horses that pulled Mrs. Eddy’s carriages while she lived at Chestnut Hill. For decades, this equestrian tack has been admired by visitors to the Chestnut Hill Carriage House, where it has been exhibited alongside Mrs. Eddy’s carriages and sleighs. Over the years the condition of the tack suffered owing to wide swings in temperature and humidity in the Carriage House. A team of independent conservators was hired this winter to clean and stabilize the century-old tack. A new environmentally-sensitive exhibit case will be built this summer to better protect and preserve these noteworthy artifacts.

TACK CONSERVATION



Mrs. Eddy on her daily carriage drive, leaving her Chestnut Hill home. Photo by A. B. Reed, for *The Boston Traveler*, 1909. Longyear Museum collection.

DISCOVERY DAY

Discovery Day, offered during February school vacation week, introduced young people to the 1820s and 1830s — the period in which Mary Baker Eddy grew up. Children explored the Museum’s main exhibit *Mary Baker Eddy: A Spiritual Journey* and enjoyed a variety of 19th-century crafts and activities. A costumed interpreter from Old Sturbridge Village, a living history museum west of Boston, invited children to imagine life in a one-room school.





1125 BOYLSTON STREET
CHESTNUT HILL, MA 02467-1811
www.longyear.org

LONGYEAR MUSEUM Established 1923
1125 Boylston Street, Chestnut Hill, MA 02467-1811
800.277.8943 or 617.278.9000
www.longyear.org

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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E-mail us at:
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Longyear Museum owns eight historic houses in which Mary Baker Eddy lived:

Amesbury, Mass.
Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Concord, N.H.
Lynn, Mass.
North Groton, N.H.
Rumney, N.H.
Stoughton, Mass.
Swampscott, Mass.

New video from Longyear now available!

THE HOUSE ON BROAD STREET

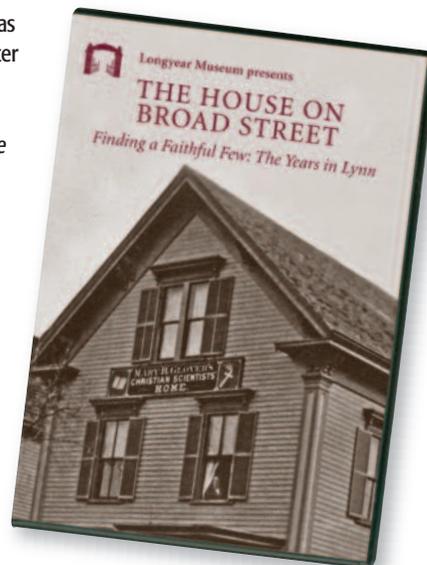
Finding a Faithful Few: The Years in Lynn

The house at 8 Broad Street, Lynn, is the first home that Mary Baker Eddy owned. The years in Lynn saw events of great historical and spiritual significance, including these milestones: Mrs. Eddy completed and published the first three editions of *Science and Health*; formed the Christian Scientist Association; chartered the Church of Christ (Scientist); began preaching in Lynn and Boston; chartered the Massachusetts Metaphysical College. It was in this house, also, that she became Mrs. Eddy. This film looks at Mrs. Eddy's far-reaching work to establish Christian Science while living in her modest home in Lynn.

The House on Broad Street was written and directed by Webster Lithgow, who also wrote and directed *The Onward and Upward Chain*, *Remember the Days of Old*, and "Who Shall Be Called?"

The DVD and Blu-ray include French, German, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, and English subtitles. Length: 98 minutes.

DVD Item # 528 \$25
Blu-ray Item # 529 \$25



Smartphone users can scan this QR code to see a six-minute preview of the film or go to <http://bit.ly/hbsprologue>.

Visit www.longyear.org/store to purchase the video.



Follow Longyear on Facebook at www.facebook.com/LongyearMuseum

Visit www.longyear.org/e-news to sign up for updates on Longyear news, events, and store items.

ANNUAL OPERATING FUND
Mary Baker Eddy
Historic Houses



Support the Annual Operating Fund for Historic Houses with a tax-deductible contribution!

Your support is needed and appreciated. You can give online at www.longyear.org, by calling 800.277.8943, ext. 220, or by mailing your gift to Longyear Museum in the enclosed envelope.