



LONGYEAR MUSEUM



REPORT TO MEMBERS

SPRING/SUMMER 2016

A Generous Gift • Preserving Mary Baker Eddy's Home • Film Tour

A Message from the President

Dear Members,

As some of you may know, this past fall Longyear Museum embarked on an initial phase of restoration work at 400 Beacon Street, Mary Baker Eddy's home in Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts. Several unexpected gifts, including a bequest that family members asked to be earmarked for the project, along with a matching grant from the Massachusetts Cultural Facilities Fund, enabled us to undertake this \$2 million pilot project, designed to help the architect, contractor — and the Longyear staff — better understand the issues we'll be dealing with as we continue to restore this important landmark.

The Longyear trustees and all of us here at the Museum feel it is a great privilege to be undertaking this work. We see 400 Beacon Street as representing Mrs. Eddy's role as Leader of the Christian Science movement, and as Longyear's mission statement focuses on Mrs. Eddy as Discoverer, Founder, and Leader of Christian Science, this house plays an important role in fulfilling that mission.

In fact, each one of the Mary Baker Eddy Historic Houses can be seen to illustrate aspects of Mrs. Eddy's role as Discoverer, Founder, and Leader. The houses in North Groton and Rumney, New Hampshire, where Mrs. Eddy lived from 1855 to 1862, illustrate those years of "gracious preparation," as she termed it,¹ leading up to her discovery of Christian Science. The house in Swampscott, Massachusetts, is where the "great discovery" occurred, as Mrs. Eddy refers to her 1866 healing in *Retrospection and Introspection*.²

The houses in Stoughton and Amesbury, Massachusetts, are also linked to Mrs. Eddy as Discoverer, because it was in those houses that she "sought the solution of this problem of Mind-healing,"³ searching the Scriptures to better understand her own healing.

In Lynn, Mrs. Eddy's role as Founder comes into focus, as it was in this house where she finished the first edition of *Science and Health*, established the Christian Scientist Association, the Church of Christ (Scientist), and the Massachusetts Metaphysical College. Mrs. Eddy's role as Founder can also be seen at 62 North State Street in Concord, New Hampshire, as it was in that rented house where she was praying through how to reorganize her church on a firm foundation.

Mrs. Eddy's role as Leader of the Christian Science movement is perhaps best seen in the years that she spent at Pleasant View, her home in Concord, New Hampshire, and at Chestnut Hill. Since Pleasant View is no longer standing, those years of



Mary Baker Eddy's study at 400 Beacon Street, circa 1910.
Photograph, Longyear Museum collection.

Mrs. Eddy's leadership are today presented through the Chestnut Hill house. Some years ago, it occurred to me that if we didn't preserve and restore 400 Beacon Street, we'd be leaving Mrs. Eddy in a rented house at 62 North State Street in the year 1892, and we'd be overlooking her last 18 years — years when she was clearly Leader of the Christian Science movement.

In April 1910, while living in Chestnut Hill, Mrs. Eddy wrote:

"When will mankind awake to know their present ownership of all good, and praise and love the spot where God dwells most conspicuously in His reflection of love and leadership?"⁴

Through the accurate preservation of the homes in which Mary Baker Eddy lived and worked, Longyear is helping to ensure that her efforts for humanity — her "love and leadership" — will not be forgotten or marginalized.

The restoration of 400 Beacon Street will be the largest project Longyear has ever undertaken, with a total price tag of \$27.8 million dollars. We'll be sharing more about our next steps for this house in the months ahead, and our Longyear members will be among the first to hear of our plans.

Sandra J. Houston

Sandra J. Houston, President

ENDNOTES

1. See *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, 107.
2. *Retrospection and Introspection*, 24.
3. *Science and Health*, 109.
4. *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, 356.

Cover: Aerial view of workers on the rooftop at 400 Beacon Street.

A Generous Gift Comes to Longyear

Several months ago, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston gave Longyear an exceedingly lovely gift: two carriages and a boat that belonged to Mary Baker Eddy. On an eagerly anticipated morning in February, the Brougham carriage was

delivered to the Museum, where it is now on exhibit just outside the Mott Gallery. The Brougham's exterior was beautifully conserved by The Mary Baker Eddy Library in 2007, a careful restoration that needed a climate-controlled environment.



Above, left: Movers carefully wheel Mrs. Eddy's Brougham carriage out of their truck. *Right:* The niche between the Cobb Theater and the Mott Gallery looks tailor-made for this generous gift. *Below, right:* Mrs. Eddy's Victoria carriage being moved onto display at 400 Beacon Street.

Meanwhile, the Victoria carriage has been returned to its home in the carriage house at 400 Beacon Street, the Mary Baker Eddy Historic House in Chestnut Hill. The Brougham and Victoria carriages were used by Mrs. Eddy and her staff at Pleasant View and Chestnut Hill.



The Kinter family enjoys a paddle in the skiff at Pleasant View, circa 1906. Photograph, Longyear Museum collection.

The boat, a St. Lawrence skiff that was a gift to Mrs. Eddy from Christian Scientists in Toronto, Ontario, was used on the pond at Pleasant View. (See *Miscellaneous Writings*, 142.) It will remain in storage until the collections team determines where this large artifact can best be displayed.

An image gallery of the Brougham's arrival may be viewed on our website at www.longyear.org.

When Mary Baker Eddy moved from Pleasant View, her beloved home in Concord, New Hampshire, to Boston in January of 1908, it wasn't to pursue a quiet retirement. The Leader of the Christian Science movement had her gaze fixed firmly on the future.

"I have much work to do," she had told a reporter from the *New York American* that prior summer. "I trust in God, and He will give me strength to accomplish those things which have been marked out for me to do."¹

Supporting Mrs. Eddy in her mission was a household team of metaphysical workers, secretaries, assistants, housekeepers and handymen, gardeners, cooks, and coachmen. Mrs. Eddy and her "family," as she called her staff, had outgrown the modest Concord farmhouse, and more spacious quarters had been sought out and found for them at 400 Beacon Street in Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts.²

To the world, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in the nearby Back Bay neighborhood of Boston, was the administrative headquarters of the Christian Science movement. What went on under the roof of Mary Baker Eddy's home in the city's leafy suburb, however — particularly upstairs in her suite of rooms — was its hub. 400 Beacon Street served as both home and executive headquarters for Mrs. Eddy and her team of workers, and it was a virtual beehive of activity.

During the time that she lived here from January 1908 to December 1910, Mrs. Eddy surmounted challenges to her leadership, continued to guide her followers through her writings, fielded inquiries from the press, approved an expanded edition of the *Christian Science Hymnal*, authorized the first translation of *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, made final revisions to the Christian Science textbook and the *Church Manual*, and launched a daily newspaper — an act she would later describe to members of her household as "the greatest step forward since I gave *Science and Health* to the world."³

What Mrs. Eddy achieved during these three short years in Chestnut Hill, others would have been proud to have accomplished in a lifetime.

Above: Mary Baker Eddy in 1891. Photograph by S. A. Bowers, Longyear Museum collection.

Preserving Mary Baker Eddy's Home

A Progress Report on 400 Beacon Street



Today, Longyear Museum is working to preserve 400 Beacon Street and restore

it to the way it looked while Mary Baker Eddy was living and working here, so that it will continue to tell her story for generations to come.

“At one point, I thought that the responsibility for restoring this house might not rest with the current generation of Longyear workers,” says Sandra J. Houston, President and Executive Director of Longyear Museum. “I thought that our job was to preserve the house, and that it might be up to a future generation to actually do the restoration. But I don’t believe that any more. I think the restoration is ours to do, and that it’s ours to do now.”

In fact, work is already underway. This past fall, thanks to several generous, unexpected gifts and a matching grant from the Massachusetts Cultural Facilities Fund, Phase I of the planned restoration — a pilot project — was completed. This first phase addressed some of the most critical exterior issues, such as repointing mortar and restoring windows on the south façade and north wing, and replacing part of the roof (including above Mrs. Eddy’s study, where it had been sagging and leaking).



Masons repoint mortar on the south side of 400 Beacon Street's façade.



A worker gets a lift in a “cherry picker” to install flue venting and a copper cap on the chimney.

An opportunity and a challenge

“With its purchase of this building,⁴ Longyear Museum had a wonderful opportunity but also a major challenge,” explains Gary Wolf, Principal, Wolf Architects, Inc., who worked with Longyear on the restoration of 8 Broad Street in Lynn and is the preservation architect for this project. “First built in 1880, the house was more than doubled in size for Mrs. Eddy in 1907 and 1908. For over a century, The Mother Church did a wonderful job preserving this home for posterity, but anybody who owns a house knows it takes constant maintenance and upkeep. And in this case we’re talking about 20,000 square feet worth of maintenance and upkeep!”

As the initial restoration work got underway, it soon became evident that the water main, sewer line, and gas line, all of which were original to the house, needed to be replaced. The water main and sewer line were included in Phase I; the gas line will be a separate project this summer.

Another aspect of Phase I dealt with meeting current building code requirements, such as asbestos and other hazardous materials abatement and compliance with accessibility laws.

“In a building that the public comes to visit, we need to eliminate barriers to access,” notes Mr. Wolf.

In order to do so, the driveway’s grade was raised to bypass a step outside the front door, a handicap-accessible parking spot was added, and the existing first-floor powder room was completely remodeled into an accessible restroom. Ultimately, when the house is fully restored it will also need to have a working elevator, in order to ensure that visitors unable to climb stairs can access all four floors.

Phase I wasn’t only about the building’s structural and mechanical features, however.

A house with a story to tell

“There’s more to this house than just taking care of the systems and the exterior envelope,” says Wolf. “There’s a story here. That’s why Longyear bought the building, to tell the story of what went on in this house.”

In order to help facilitate this, three significant areas were selected as the interpretive focus for Phase 1.

At the center of the story that the house has to tell are the suite of rooms in which Mrs. Eddy lived — her study in particular. It was here that she did most of her work, here that she frequently gathered her household for ongoing instruction and counsel, here that she met with visiting members of the

Christian Science Board of Directors and others. Needed repair work addressed everything from water-damaged plaster to worn carpeting. Missing doors were rehung, walls and trim freshly painted, gas lamps over Mrs. Eddy’s desk and on the walls restored, while framed reproduction artwork and furniture of the period replicate how the room would have looked to Mrs. Eddy as she went about fulfilling her God-appointed mission.

The next area identified as one that could have an impact on the interpretive aspects of the house was the kitchen. A reporter from the *Boston Post* who toured the house in 1909 was clearly impressed by it: “The kitchen is a very large room, 20 feet or more in length, and fitted with all the conveniences

Below, left: An expert craftsman installs custom-made reproduction carpeting in Mrs. Eddy’s suite. *Center:* Crumbling plaster in the ceiling above Mrs. Eddy’s desk is removed prior to repair. *Right:* The finished product is a beautifully-restored study.



The following excerpt was taken from an article in the new “Life at 400 Beacon Street” series currently running on the Longyear Museum website.



Elizabeth Kelly:

**“...as though I were working
in my own mother’s home.”**

There were just 20 passengers aboard “the Eddy special,” as the *Boston Post* dubbed the chartered train carrying Mary Baker Eddy and her household from Concord, New Hampshire, to the outskirts of Boston on a January afternoon in 1908. The move had been in the works for months, but was kept under tight wraps at the request of the Leader of the Christian Science movement.

When the train finally pulled into the Chestnut Hill station, seven horse-drawn carriages were waiting in the winter twilight to convey the travelers to Mrs. Eddy’s new home on nearby Beacon Street. One member of the party stepping into a carriage that evening was Elizabeth Kelly. She would later call the move “a day long to be remembered.”¹

“We arrived just as the sun had set,” she recalls. “The house was ablaze with light....”²

While Mrs. Eddy was whisked past the throng of reporters who’d gotten wind of the move and were clustered in wait by the front door, the household went straight to work. Mrs. Kelly hurried upstairs, where she stashed her suitcase in one of the staff bedrooms. A quick glance around revealed two of her favorite pictures hanging on the walls: “Little Samuel” and “A little child shall lead them.” Then it was back downstairs again to help serve the evening meal. Afterwards, Mrs. Kelly was pleased to find that the room where she’d put her suitcase in haste was the very one assigned to her.³



Above, left: The kitchen at 400 Beacon Street as it appeared in 1908. Photograph, Longyear Museum collection. *Right:* The restored room as it appears today.

and improvements of the most up-to-date hotel's culinary department."⁵

The "conveniences" and "improvements" he referred to included spacious pantries, an oversized double sink, two stoves, and an icebox, along with all the culinary equipment needed to feed a staff of up to 20 or so, along with frequent visitors.

In recent years, however, the kitchen wasn't part of the house tour. "Visitors weren't taken there," explains Pam Partridge, Visitor Experience and Historic House Team Leader. "It had been drastically changed after Mrs. Eddy's passing."

Although the floor plan hadn't been altered, at some point everything in the room had been painted white — walls, trim, doors — and carpeting and a metal ceiling added. The first order of business was peeling back these layers to reveal the finishes true to Mrs. Eddy's day. Paint analysis



helped determine the colors on the walls and trim. Scraps of the original linoleum, buried beneath added flooring, were brought to light and matched to modern-day materials. Gas light fixtures (now electrified) were restored. Research into primary source material — letters, photographs, newspaper accounts, reminiscences, household records, store receipts, and the like — uncovered clues from eyewitnesses as to how the kitchen would have looked in 1908. All of these avenues aided in recreating the original room, which was an important part of life at the house.

The kitchen's crowning jewels are a pair of ornate cast-iron stoves. When the restoration began, both were missing. The smaller one, a Vulcan gas range manufactured by William M. Crane Company of New York, was found languishing in the basement. It was restored and returned to the spot where

"From the very beginning of my service in Mrs. Eddy's home I felt no sense of strangeness," Mrs. Kelly recalls. "I felt exactly as though I were working in my own mother's home. I was always very happy there."⁴

While at Pleasant View, Mrs. Kelly had worked as the housekeeper's assistant. Now, as she settled into her new quarters at 400 Beacon Street, she also settled into new responsibilities. Instead of making beds, sweeping, and dusting, she would be overseeing the dining room.

Although Elizabeth Kelly officially began her employment with Mrs. Eddy just six months prior to the move to Chestnut Hill, her real preparation for the work began a decade or so earlier, when she'd first learned of Christian Science. After witnessing her brother-in-law's healing of severe headaches, she began to study the new religion. "My purpose was not to gain healing but to know more about God ... I was healed by reading the books," explains Mrs. Kelly,⁵ who had suffered

from painful neuralgia for years. She embraced Christian Science wholeheartedly, and was instrumental in establishing it in her hometown of Marion, Ohio.



Elizabeth Kelly's room prior to restoration. A scrap of original wallpaper found behind a decorative mantel allowed for a historically-accurate duplicate to be custom made.



Above, left: Carpenters install newly-restored windows in the kitchen. Right: Historically-accurate paint and faux grain on the finished woodwork glow in the late afternoon light.

historic photographs show that it had stood. The other, a massive wood or coal-fired Kitchener double oven made by Magee Furnace Company of Boston, had long since disappeared, but after an extensive search the team was able to track down and purchase a nearly-identical one.

An unusual feature of the room that was quite common in Mrs. Eddy's day is the faux finish on the woodwork that makes everything look like oak. "Labor was so inexpensive at that time that the architects would specify a general white wood, which could then be finished to look like any kind of wood you wanted," Gary Wolf explains. During the restoration, this faux finish was reproduced by expert craftsmen.

The third and final room to undergo restoration is one of the smallest in the house. It belonged to Elizabeth Kelly (see

sidebar), who worked in the dining room. In any other household of the era, Mrs. Kelly would most likely have been considered merely a domestic servant. In Mrs. Eddy's household, she was family. As such, her cozy, well-appointed room stands in sharp contrast to the utilitarian servants' quarters a visitor might see while touring other historic estates of the same period. At 400 Beacon Street, metaphysical workers and groundskeepers, secretaries, housekeepers, maids, and cooks

alike — all were given every consideration by Mrs. Eddy for their comfort.⁶ Restoring Elizabeth Kelly's room helps underscore this fact for visitors.

Altogether, this trio of rooms help tell the story of how Mrs. Eddy's household worked under her leadership to support her labors for the Cause of Christian Science — labors which were wide-reaching. As she told the reporter from the *New York American* just a few months prior to her move to Boston, "I can still do a vast amount of work. All my efforts, all my prayers and tears are for humanity, and the spread of peace and love among mankind."⁷

While full restoration of the house is the ultimate goal, Longyear's plan is to move forward, guided by "wisdom, economy, and brotherly love,"⁸ as funds become available.

Mrs. Kelly's workday began early, when she rose at four in order to have time to read the Bible Lesson ("never once missed a time," she would later note with satisfaction). She was on duty by five a.m., and had a few brief hours of free time in the afternoon — unless it was her turn to listen for the doorbell and the telephone — then was back on duty at five p.m., in time for dinner preparations.⁶

Elizabeth Kelly enjoyed her work,⁷ and was clearly a favorite with her fellow household members, one of whom referred to her as "the smiling Mrs. Kelly."⁸

Although her duties didn't bring Mrs. Kelly into daily contact with Mrs. Eddy, the times that she did see and speak with her were memorable. "I felt such a sense of sweet motherliness and nearness with Mrs. Eddy," Mrs. Kelly recalls. "There was never any sense of aloofness about her."⁹

"Many helpful and far-reaching lessons were learned while I was a member of Mrs. Eddy's household," she would later

say, looking back on her years of service to the Leader of the Christian Science movement, "and it has always meant much to me to have been permitted the privilege of this experience."¹⁰

Elizabeth Kelly would put those "helpful and far-reaching" lessons to good use after she left 400 Beacon Street. Thanks to a new By-Law provision Mrs. Eddy added to the *Church Manual*, after she returned home to Ohio, Elizabeth Kelly became a Christian Science nurse.¹¹

To read the full story about Elizabeth Kelly, or to listen to an audio version of this and other articles in the new Life at 400 Beacon Street series, please visit our website, www.longyear.org.

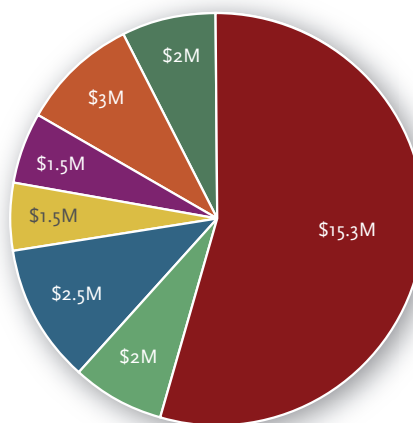


This will be the Museum's largest project to date, with a total price tag of \$27.8 million. Phase II will complete the repair work on the building's exterior envelope, and include new electrical, HVAC, and fire suppression systems, as well as additional accessibility requirements. Some interior restoration of period rooms is also slated, for a total cost of \$13.5 million. More details will be forthcoming on fundraising for Phase II in the coming months.

ENDNOTES

1. "I Hold No Enmity," Says Mrs. Eddy," *New York American*, August 26, 1907. Reporter W. T. MacIntyre's interview with Mrs. Eddy was reprinted in the *Christian Science Sentinel* of August 31, 1907.
2. Originally, the home's address was 384 Beacon Street, but the street number was later changed to 400.
3. Adam Dickey papers, Longyear Museum collection.
4. In 2006, Longyear purchased 400 Beacon Street from The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
5. "Mrs. Eddy's Home Shown for First Time," *Boston Post*, March 15, 1909.
6. Mrs. Eddy took a keen interest in her staff's welfare, and her thoughtfulness was often remarked on by those who lived and worked side by side with her. One of the first things that she did after arriving at 400 Beacon Street was to visit all of her household workers' rooms in order to ensure that they were comfortable, and she later had easy chairs purchased for everyone. Margaret Macdonald, "Reminiscences," 6, The Mary Baker Eddy Collection, The Mary Baker Eddy Library, Boston, Massachusetts. Minnie Weygandt, "Reminiscences of Miss Minnie Bell Weygandt and of Miss Mary Ellen Weygandt," 95, 102, The Mary Baker Eddy Collection.
7. *New York American*, August 26, 1907.
8. *Church Manual*, 77.

400 Beacon Street Total Project Costs



- \$15.3m: Construction costs for main house
- \$2m: Construction costs for carriage and gate house
- \$3m: Professional services — architectural, engineering, and preservation consultants
- \$1.5m: Equipment and exhibits
- \$1.5m: Miscellaneous, including hazardous materials abatement, security system, legal, and insurance
- \$2.5m: Endowment
- \$2m: Phase One — already expended

Total: \$27.8 million

Still to raise: \$25.8 million



Left: Elizabeth Kelly's room, circa 1910.
Above: Today, the room gives visitors a glimpse of what life was like for Mrs. Eddy's household workers.

ENDNOTES

1. Elizabeth Kelly, "Reminiscences of Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly," 15, The Mary Baker Eddy Collection, The Mary Baker Eddy Library, Boston, Massachusetts.
2. *Ibid.*, 8.
3. *Ibid.*, 8–9.
4. *Ibid.*, 5–6.
5. The "books" that Mrs. Kelly is referring to are the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* by Mary Baker Eddy.
6. E. Kelly reminiscences, 5.
7. *Ibid.*, 15.
8. William R. Rathvon, "Reminiscences of William R. Rathvon, C. S. B.," 34, MBEL.
9. E. Kelly reminiscences, 11.
10. *Ibid.*, 4, 16.
11. Article VIII, Sect. 31, the provision for Christian Science nurses, first appeared in the November 21, 1908 issue of the *Christian Science Sentinel* and was included the following month in the 75th edition of the *Church Manual*. Elizabeth Kelly was first listed as a Christian Science nurse in *The Christian Science Journal* of November 1915.

Help support the Mary Baker Eddy Historic Houses



High school group learns about Mary Baker Eddy at the historic house in Lynn, Massachusetts.

Spring is here in New England, and for Longyear Museum that means the eight historic houses where Mary Baker Eddy lived and worked are once again opening their doors to visitors. Last year, we welcomed guests from across the United States and Canada, and from as far away as New Zealand, Spain, Indonesia, and France. Some were seasoned

Christian Scientists seeking a deeper appreciation of Mrs. Eddy's journey; others were high school, college, and Sunday School students just beginning to become familiar with her; still others knew very little about her at all — including a group of architecture buffs from Historic New England, who traveled to the Amesbury house last fall for a floorboards-to-rafters tour, and learned a bit about Mary Baker Eddy in the process.

The Annual Operating Fund for the Mary Baker Eddy Historic Houses supports tours and educational programs like this, as well as allowing us to undertake vital maintenance and preservation work. On the docket this year are a number of projects, including plaster repair at the house in North Groton and re-shingling

the historic kitchen and shed roofs at the Amesbury house, reinterpreting the kitchen at 400 Beacon Street in Chestnut Hill to ensure historical accuracy, and painting the fence at 8 Broad Street. The fund also supports day-to-day expenses such as heat, electricity, insurance, and security.

Won't you join us in supporting this work with a gift to the 2016 Annual Operating Fund for the Mary Baker Eddy Historic Houses?

Your generosity helps ensure that these important sites will continue to share Mrs. Eddy's story with future generations.

And remember, the door is always open for you!

To make a contribution online, please visit www.longyear.org and click on "Support Longyear."

Talking to Teens About Mary Baker Eddy

In February, Longyear was invited to participate in the All Class Retreat for DiscoveryBound's National Leadership Council (NLC), a program for Christian Science teens. The sophomore students had been reading *A World More Bright: The Life of Mary Baker Eddy* by Isabel Ferguson and Heather Vogel Frederick (Boston: The Christian Science Publishing Society, 2013) as part of their curriculum. Heather, who is head of Research and Publications at Longyear Museum, held a workshop focusing on aspects of Mrs. Eddy's leadership. A lively question-and-answer session followed. Longyear was delighted to participate in the All Class Retreat, and is looking forward to welcoming two NLC interns this summer.



Christian Science teens (and their parents and mentors) in DiscoveryBound's National Leadership Council (NLC) program gather in Colorado.



Longyear Adds a New Spring Tour

Each fall for the past 15 years, Longyear Museum has welcomed guests from all over the world for a four-day guided tour that visits eight Mary Baker Eddy Historic Houses in New England, along with other significant places in the history of the Christian Science movement. In recent years, interest has grown to the point where many reservations were being made a year in advance.

We're happy to report that a second tour has been added! This year, the new program will take place Thursday, June 16, through Sunday, June 19. Itinerary and cost for the Spring Tour are identical to the Fall Tour. As we go to press, both tours are at capacity, but if you'd like to add your name to either waiting list, please contact Laura Distel at 617.278.9000, ext. 275, or by email at ldistel@longyear.org.

Full information on both the Spring and Fall Tours may be found at www.longyear.org/news-and-events.

We expect to continue to offer two tours each year in the future. Watch our website for 2017 dates!

"Follow and Rejoice" — Mary Baker Eddy: The Chestnut Hill Years

Since the beginning of the year, Longyear staff and trustees have held screenings of the Museum's new historical documentary film 30 times in 12 states to over 1,500 attendees! It's been wonderful to reconnect with so many of you while we've been out on the road. Thanks to your enthusiastic response, we've had requests for a number of additional screenings — and more are in the works. Here's our latest schedule of confirmed events. As always, the screenings are free, and all are welcome.

For more information on any of these events, please contact Ryan Siewert at rsiewert@longyear.org, or at 617.278.9000, ext. 250.

Victoria, British Columbia

Sunday, May 29, 1:30 pm

Wayside House
550 Foul Bay Road, Victoria, BC V8S 4H1

Chicago, IL

Saturday, June 11, 10:00 am

Evanston Public Library (Main Library)
1703 Orrington Avenue
Evanston, IL 60201

Anchorage, AK

Sunday, June 12, 1:00 pm

First Church of Christ, Scientist
1347 L Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

Providence, Rhode Island

Sunday, June 26, 2:00 pm

First Church of Christ, Scientist
71 Prospect Street
Providence, RI 02906

Fond du Lac, WI

Sunday, July 17, 1:30 pm

First Church of Christ, Scientist
593 East Johnson Street
Fond du Lac, WI 54935

Washington, D.C.

Friday, July 22, 7:30 pm

Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist
4601 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20016

Camden, ME

Sunday, July 31, 3:00 pm

First Church of Christ, Scientist
1 Central Street, Camden, ME 04843

Minneapolis, MN

Saturday, August 20, 10:00 am

Beacon Haven
1200 Long Lake Road
New Brighton, MN 55112

Richmond, VA

Sunday, September 11, 2:00 pm

Second Church of Christ, Scientist
8791 River Road, Richmond, VA 23229

Long Island, NY

Saturday, September 17, 1:00 pm

First Church of Christ, Scientist
60 Greenway Terrace
Forest Hills, NY 11375

New York, NY

Saturday, October 1

1:00 and 7:00 pm

Sunday, October 2, 2:00 pm

(with Spanish Subtitles)
First Church of Christ, Scientist
10 West 68 Street
(corner of Central Park West)
New York, NY 10023

Portland, ME

Sunday, October 16 1:00 pm

First Church of Christ, Scientist
61 Neal Street, Portland, ME 04102



"Follow and Rejoice" is available for purchase in the Museum Store, online at www.longyear.org/store, and at 800.277.8943, ext. 100. It will also be available for purchase at most of these events.



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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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Design: Karen Shea Design

Photos: Longyear staff, unless otherwise noted

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.

Visiting Boston this June? Tour the 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.

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



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www.facebook.com/LongyearMuseum

Consider including Longyear in your plans if you're traveling to Boston for the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church!

The Museum will be offering special guided tours of three of the Mary Baker Eddy Historic Houses in Massachusetts: Lynn, Swampscott, and Chestnut Hill. Reservations are encouraged. Limited transportation is available to the houses in Lynn and Swampscott for \$20 per person. If you have questions or would like to make a reservation, please call Laura Distel at 617.278.9000, ext. 275, or visit www.longyear.org/special-tours-june-2016. Special hours and events at the Museum will also be posted on the website.

All eight of the Mary Baker Eddy Historic Houses are open to the public from May 1 through October 31. Admission for Longyear members is always free.