




LONGYEAR MUSEUM



A landscape architect
compares the grounds
of Pleasant View and
Chestnut Hill in
A TALE OF TWO
LANDSCAPES

REPORT TO MEMBERS

SPRING/SUMMER 2019

Calvin Frye's Top Hat • A Tale of Two Landscapes • Historic House Appeal

A Message from the President

A major focus of our work this winter and spring has been on Mary Baker Eddy's final residence in Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts. We're grateful that our new book, *Life at 400 Beacon Street: Working in Mary Baker Eddy's Household*, by Heather Vogel Frederick, is being warmly received, and the Museum Store staff has been busy fulfilling orders. In March, we recorded an audio version of the book that will be available this summer. Other staff members have been traveling with Heather as she gives book talks around the country, and we expect these talks to continue into next year, so if we don't make it to your area in 2019, we may be planning a visit in 2020! Please watch our website for details.

Meanwhile, a number of our staff are involved in the planning and pre-construction work at 400 Beacon Street itself, as we prepare for another phase of restoration later this year. Work continues at the other Mary Baker Eddy Historic Houses as well, and on many other projects, including processing and photographing the final gift of 400 Beacon Street furnishings received from The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. One of the items in this last donation was Calvin Frye's top hat, featured in the adjoining article.

With summer just around the corner, we're looking forward to welcoming new and returning interns. One of our 2018 interns, Dane Carlson, split his time between the Historic House department and the Research and Publications team. His undergraduate and graduate degrees in landscape architecture made him the perfect candidate for comparing the grounds of two of Mrs. Eddy's homes. The result of his research is the feature article in this issue. We hope you enjoy it!

Sandra J. Houston

Sandra J. Houston, President

Cover, left: Hand-colored image of Pleasant View. Print, P3856, Longyear Museum collection.

Cover, right: Hand-colored image of 400 Beacon Street, circa. 1910. Photograph, P6135, Longyear Museum collection.

No Ordinary Hat

by Webster Lithgow



Calvin A. Frye's plain black top hat, now in Longyear's collection, is part of a recent gift from The Mother Church of artifacts from Mary Baker Eddy's former home in Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts. This ordinary hat has extraordinary meaning. Calvin's "topper," its brim showing wear from his gloved hand, is a poignant reminder of his loving care for the Leader he regarded as a second mother.

The hat, along with coat, gloves, and boots, was the livery of a common coachman. Calvin donned this outfit every day to accompany Mrs. Eddy on her carriage rides. Seizing on that uniform, ill-informed newsmen dismissed Calvin as a mere footman. In truth, he was so much more.

Calvin served as Mrs. Eddy's private secretary, trusted confidante, and chief of staff for her household, rarely leaving her side for some 28 years. He did whatever was needed to support her work, including riding on the carriage box in livery. This latter practice began at Pleasant View. One day, with only the driver on the box, the team bolted and galloped off. Mrs. Eddy leaned out her carriage window and spoke calmly to the horses, and finally they were brought under control. Next day, Calvin put on the top hat and coat and climbed up beside the driver.

Above: Calvin A. Frye's coachman's top hat, black beaver felt, purchased from Jordan Marsh Company, Boston's leading department store during that era.

“Prior to the runaway, Mr. Frye had not accompanied Mrs. Eddy on her daily drive,” observed cook Minnie Weygandt, “but after that happened, he never let her go out alone again.”¹

Calvin’s responsibilities often stretched his capabilities to the breaking point. Sometimes he would wish he could “go away and be at rest,” as he put it in a letter to a friend, but then would come the thought: “How can you leave the Mother unprovided for and desert her?” and I gather up the little courage I can and try again.”²

The worn top hat is a tangible reminder of Calvin’s great care for his Leader. That “quality of faithfulness,” as one journalist put it [see excerpt below], was one of the reasons she valued him so highly. As Calvin recorded in his diary in 1902: “Mrs. Eddy told me today that I have done more for Christian Science than any other person on earth except herself.”³



Mary Baker Eddy in her Brougham carriage at Pleasant View, circa 1906. August Mann is at the reins; Calvin Frye is seated beside him. Photograph, P0034, Longyear Museum collection.

1. Minnie B. Weygandt, “Reminiscences of Miss Minnie Belle Weygandt and of Miss Mary Ellen Weygandt,” 15, 88, The Mary Baker Eddy Collection, The Mary Baker Eddy Library, Boston, Massachusetts (hereafter referenced as MBEL).

2. Calvin A. Frye to Septimus J. Hanna, September 27, 1899, Longyear Museum collection.

3. Calvin A. Frye diary entry, March 30, 1902, MBEL.



The following excerpt is from *Life at 400 Beacon Street: Working in Mary Baker Eddy’s Household* by Heather Vogel Frederick:

Toward the end of Calvin’s life, a visiting acquaintance remembers him speaking “feelingly of Mrs. Eddy’s need in the early days of her work, of someone on whom she could depend.”¹

Calvin Frye was that someone. Plain speaking and plain dealing, he was trustworthy, obedient, earnest, and honest as the day is long. Above all, “the quality of faithfulness was preeminently his,” wrote Sibyl Wilbur.²

“Only a great love and devotion to our Leader, and to the Cause, could have held him through so many years of struggle and self-sacrifice,” recalled Adelaide Still, who worked closely with Calvin at Pleasant View and 400 Beacon Street. “No one else was so continually on duty; he was subject to call day or night, and I never heard of his having a vacation.”³

Calvin was Mrs. Eddy’s man-of-all-work, willing to serve in whatever way would best support her mission.

He kept the books, paid the bills, tended the furnace, learned typing and shorthand in order to take dictation and help answer correspondence....There were no lengths to which Calvin would not go to protect his Leader....When she visited The Mother Church for the first time and stayed overnight in the Mother’s Room, “Mr. Frye slept across the doorway outside her room, so that no one could reach her without stepping over his body.”⁴

He was, in short, “her useful man,” as he told the *Denver Republican* in a 1912 interview.⁵

1. Carolyn Armstrong, “Reminiscences,” MBEL, 1.

2. Sibyl Wilbur, *The Life of Mary Baker Eddy* (Boston: The Christian Science Publishing Society, 1966), 278.

3. M. Adelaide Still, “Reminiscences of The Time I Spent in Mrs. Eddy’s Home,” 57, MBEL.

4. Ibid.

5. “They answered the call: Calvin A. Frye,” *The Christian Science Journal* 107 (February 1989): 16.

A Tale of Two Landscapes

A closer look at Pleasant View and Chestnut Hill

by Dane Carlson

PLEASANT VIEW — “There was beauty everywhere”



Pleasant View in full bloom. Photograph, P3012, Longyear Museum collection.

“A home should be something more than four walls,” Mary Baker Eddy once told Irving Tomlinson, who served as a secretary in her households in Concord, New Hampshire, and Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts. “There should be about it noble trees, beautiful shrubbery, flowers, vines clambering over the house, and a rose garden.”¹ This vivid word picture could very well describe Pleasant View, her country home on the outskirts of Concord. During the time that she lived here (June 1892 – January 1908), Mrs. Eddy took obvious delight in transforming what she early on called “a cow pasture with a captivating view” into a productive and picturesque landscape — one a local newspaper would characterize as “a paradise Mrs. Eddy has prepared for all lovers of the beautiful in nature...”²

Mary Baker Eddy was “a deep lover of beauty,” Mr. Tomlinson notes. “She held beauty as symbolizing the purity, the loveliness

of Soul. Beauty, she felt, was a quality of divine Mind which finds expression in one’s environment...” At Pleasant View, he adds, there “was beauty everywhere.”³

Spreading from formal flower gardens down the sweeping arc of a broad lawn to a pond at the end of a gentle hillside, the property included a rye field, copse of pine and hemlock, vegetable gardens, and a sizeable orchard.⁴

Shortly after renovating and moving into the farmhouse on the grounds, Mrs. Eddy wrote to friends: “Oh! The singing birds and glorious view from my ‘sweet home’ is so lovely I cannot be sufficiently thankful for it.”⁵ For nearly 16 years, she would continue to enjoy her “sweet home” and be grateful for it, before leaving in early 1908 to return to Boston, where she would take up residence in Chestnut Hill.

“Mrs. Eddy loved Pleasant View dearly,” writes biographer Robert Peel, “its simplicity and quietude, the elms she had planted...the orchard and flowerbeds she had planned when the place was only a ‘cow pasture,’ the tranquil vistas which she had pointed out with such delight to half a generation of visitors.”⁶

Those “vistas” that she so enjoyed sharing with guests included one near and dear to her heart: her childhood home. The addition of a covered porch to the back of the house tied it more intimately to the landscapes of the estate and the hills of Bow in the distance, where she grew up.

A remarkable transformation

Raised on a working farm, young Mary Baker was intimately familiar with rural life. That “sweet-faced, breeze-kissed country girl,” as a Concord acquaintance imagined her, would later reap the fruits of that familiarity at Pleasant View.⁷ There, Mrs. Eddy demonstrated a keen interest in maintaining and

improving her property, issuing “crisp directions for planting an orchard, trimming the shrubs around the fountain, moving the azaleas where the double buttercups had been, replacing the bittersweet on the front piazza with woodbine, caring for the lawns, bringing in the hay, painting the barn, buying an express wagon, and carrying out a thousand small improvements on the estate.”⁸ Under her direction, the grounds were transformed into a diverse landscape of massed canopy trees, flowerbeds, gardens, ornamental arrangements, and broad lawns.

This transformation clearly pleased Mrs. Eddy. In 1895, a visiting reporter from the *Boston Globe* remarked, “You have lived here only four years, and yet from a barren waste of most unpromising ground has come forth all this beauty!” To which Mrs. Eddy replied, “Four years!...only two and a half years,” adding, “Look at those big elms! I had them brought here in warm weather, almost as big as they are now, and not one died.”⁹

Though the house itself was situated on a knoll close to the road, no attempts were made at seclusion. Fences and hedges were low, allowing visitors and passersby to view the beautiful flower beds, which proved quite an attraction. As groundskeeper and handyman John Salchow recalls, “The tulip beds were always gorgeous in the spring, and half of Concord would come out to Pleasant View to see them. Sometimes there were as many as three or four hundred people there during the day admiring the tulips.”¹⁰

Scattered across the upper lawn was a series of freestanding ornamental trees and flower beds, a fountain which was seasonally stocked with goldfish and flanked by a weeping willow, and a summerhouse (gazebo) enjoyed by household members and visitors alike. One flowerbed, planted in spring with white tulips, was in the shape of a cross. Another was in the shape of a crown, larger than the cross, and planted in two colors. These were joined by various other figures.¹¹



The flowerbeds at Pleasant View. Photograph, P3024, Longyear Museum collection.

From the granite curb, a narrow path led beneath the significant canopy of trees lining the street, across the lawn to the carriage porch and front door. Pairs of large potted succulents were placed on columns flanking the path. On either side of the footpath arched a semicircular driveway which led to the road in one direction and to the barn in another. Past a small island at a junction in the drive, planted with a circular flowerbed flanked by three spruce trees, lay the formal garden, “a mass of color and fragrance all summer.”¹²

A fondness for flowers

Mrs. Eddy loved flowers. Sarah Clement Kimball, a neighbor of the Baker family in Tilton, New Hampshire, where Mrs. Eddy lived as a teenager and young woman, recalls that she “was exceedingly fond of flowers. ...I would see her working in the garden. She always wore gloves with the finger tips cut off.”¹³

Later, flowers would occasionally figure in Mrs. Eddy’s writings as trope and metaphor. For example, in *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* she writes, “Arctic regions, sunny tropics, giant hills, winged winds, mighty billows, verdant vales, festive flowers, and glorious heavens, — all point to Mind, the spiritual intelligence they reflect. The floral apostles are hieroglyphs of Deity.”¹⁴



Top: Rear view of Pleasant View as seen from the boathouse and pond. Photograph, P3002, Longyear Museum collection.

Center: Since Pleasant View was a working farm, haying the fields was done regularly. Photograph, P2011, Longyear Museum collection.

Right: Janet Colman in one of the Pleasant View summerhouses, 1903. Photograph, P3849, Longyear Museum collection.



The inclusion of many flowerbeds and a formal garden on the property reflected Mrs. Eddy's lifelong love of flowers — particularly roses. As one household member observed, "Her rose garden was a delight to all."¹⁵

Some of Mrs. Eddy's favorite flowers at Pleasant View included a Paul's double-flowering thorn, Japanese quince, and a trailing arbutus.¹⁶ Also on the grounds could be found "lilies, sweet peas, and alyssum, hyacinths, and a profusion of simple home flowers plentiful in New England."¹⁷ There were

many flowering vines and ivies trained onto the house and outbuildings as well, including those along the veranda and summerhouses.¹⁸

The lawns were the dominant element of the estate, the canvas on which the landscape unfolded. Mr. Salchow described them as "...a sight to behold. They looked like beautiful, bright, green velvet carpets, and we took just as much care of them as if they actually had been carpets."¹⁹

Though the upper lawn was largely flat, at the house it began a gentle downward slope toward the lowland site where a pond was constructed in 1892 as "a loving gift from a group of grateful Christian Scientists."²⁰ Notably featured in Mrs. Eddy's article "Pond and Purpose," this "smile of Christian Science," as she termed it, was visually connected to the house by a gravel path.²¹ Two offshoots led to another summerhouse and a grove of evergreen trees. Closer to the pond, period photographs show the lawn shifting from carefully manicured turf grass to a meadow-like setting of longer grasses and wildflowers. Small trees, some trimmed into pyramidal profiles, were planted at intervals along portions of the pond's edge, while larger shade trees and open meadow defined the remaining edges. In fair weather, Mrs. Eddy could occasionally be spotted enjoying a stroll "along the beautiful walk to the pond in the grounds..."²²

A productive landscape

Pleasant View adhered to no single school of landscape design, although it took some of its cues from the picturesque, idealized bucolic landscape dominant in the English tradition. The property's landscape might be appropriately described as a mix-and-match of divergent schools: the strict formalism of the Italian garden seen in the flowerbeds; the pond and gentle slope of the lawn reminiscent of the English landscape garden; and the practical functionality and informality of the New England farmstead in between.

Significant effort was expended in establishing Pleasant View as a productive landscape. The orchard and vegetable garden, which was installed directly south of the formal garden after Mrs. Eddy's arrival, supplied the house with most of its vegetables and a variety of fruits.²³ But the various gardens eventually yielded such abundance that Mrs. Eddy told groundskeeper William Clark to curtail the scale of production.²⁴

There was also a hay meadow on the slope below the house, and Pleasant View had three milk cows and two pigs to whom house and garden scraps were fed.²⁵ Even the pond was pressed into service: Blocks of ice were cut and transported by bobsled for storage in the icehouse behind the barn.²⁶

CHESTNUT HILL — New home, new views



The approach to 400 Beacon Street, circa 1908.
Photograph, Longyear Museum collection.

“Each successive stage of experience unfolds new views of divine goodness and love,” Mrs. Eddy writes in *Science and Health*, a statement she proved many times in her own experience, including when she left her beloved Pleasant View to return to Boston in January 1908.²⁷ There were a number of reasons for the move, including the fact that the farmhouse had become inadequate for the needs of her growing staff. She also wanted to be closer to the day-to-day operations of her Church.²⁸ The shift from the rural New England landscape she so cherished to the wooded suburban expanses of Chestnut Hill was dramatic. For one thing, the elements of a home beyond four walls that she had earlier described — “noble trees, beautiful shrubbery, flowers, vines clambering over the house, and a rose garden” — would be less prominent at her new property than they had been in Concord. For another, the house was significantly different.

The grounds were markedly different

At the new estate, efforts were made prior to Mrs. Eddy’s arrival to remodel the interior to more closely resemble Pleasant View. Nevertheless, on the exterior, the imposing mass and

visual weight of the stone and brick mansion on Beacon Street could hardly be mistaken for the informality and eclectic style of Mrs. Eddy’s modest Concord farmhouse. The grounds were markedly different, too. The property in Chestnut Hill was much smaller — roughly eight and a half acres, compared to what initially began as about 40 acres and grew to some 100 at Pleasant View.²⁹ And with so much attention focused on remodeling and nearly doubling the size of 400 Beacon Street in the months before Mrs. Eddy moved in, the landscape had not been a priority. This becomes evident when photographs of the two properties are compared — Pleasant View with its lush, mature plantings, and Chestnut Hill, which began as essentially a blank canvas and was a work-in-progress during the three years Mrs. Eddy lived there.

Although there was a vegetable garden on the new home’s grounds, it didn’t appear to produce at the same level as the one at Pleasant View, since most groceries were purchased in nearby Brookline, and in downtown Boston at Faneuil Hall and Quincy Market.³⁰

There was no large orchard as at Pleasant View, either, but there must have been some fruit trees, as Mrs. Eddy described her new property to a friend as “a marvel,” noting that the grounds yielded “the nicest fruit, peaches etc., and flowers every month of the year.”³¹

The terrain was stonier and steeper in Chestnut Hill, too, with a nearly 100-foot difference between the highest and lowest points on the property. However, the widely-spaced estates of Chestnut Hill provided an environment not entirely unlike the context of Pleasant View, although the gentle, open contours of the “green carpet” John Salchow described were exchanged for more dramatic topography, stone outcroppings, and relatively dense tree massings.

Both Pleasant View and 400 Beacon Street provided broad views of hills and countryside beyond.³² While Pleasant View amiably approached the road, though, the house in Chestnut Hill is set above it, slightly obscured by a gently sloping lawn retained along the road by a stone wall. There was no direct access for pedestrians other than the two gated sinuous drives leading uphill from Beacon Street to either side of the front entrance. This was intentional, as Mrs. Eddy desired more privacy at this point in her experience.³³

As at Pleasant View, livestock were important components of daily life in Chestnut Hill. Horses pulled carriages, sleighs, and maintenance equipment, including a lawnmower which tended to swathes of lawn which, though significant, were dwarfed by the continuous carpet of green at Pleasant View. There were no pigs, but a pair of cows, which grazed in the pasture below the house, provided milk and cream.³⁴

One dimension of the new estate's appeal was its proximity to a pair of Brookline reservoirs, "an apt and pleasant route for [Mrs.] Eddy's daily carriage rides."³⁵ According to Adelaide Still, who served as Mrs. Eddy's personal maid, "she grew to love her rooms, and her drives around the reservoirs very much."³⁶

While Mrs. Eddy did not walk the grounds of her new home, her staff thoroughly enjoyed the Chestnut Hill property, exploring its paths, keeping track of bird species and wildflowers they spotted (Irving Tomlinson recorded 90 of the former and 140 of the latter in his 1910 pocket diary), finding refreshment under the arbor and on rustic benches by the formal garden, and even, on occasion, playing baseball on the broad front lawn.³⁷

Still at the helm

Although Mary Baker Eddy did not dedicate as much time to the Chestnut Hill landscape as she had to Pleasant View's, she did remain interested and engaged. In a 1908 letter to coachman (and part-time groundskeeper) Adolph Stevenson, for instance, she wrote: "Would it not be pretty to have a vine twine around the body of those two trees that you have trimmed on left side of the walk from the house?"³⁸ As this appears not to have been done, she wrote him again more pointedly: "Wind the vine round the trees."³⁹ Numerous other letters indicate her continued involvement, including one she wrote the following year to Frank Bowman, Stevenson's replacement: "Can you make the left side of the walk going down the gate way as verdant as the right side? If so please do it. You are brightening my pathway."⁴⁰

When it was suggested that more extensive work might be done to the landscape, however, she responded: "I hereby tell you that no garden or flowers shall be cultivated on my place. Make no road for me to see such things on this place; the road to Heaven is not one of flowers, but it is straight and narrow, it is bearing the cross and turning away from things that lure the material senses, denying them and finding all in Spirit, in God, in good and doing good."⁴¹

Despite this initial admonition, she must have had a change of heart, as planting continued. At some point, landscape architect Sidney J. Hare, a Christian Scientist from Kansas City, Missouri, was approached to create an overarching plan for the estate, and groundskeeper Nelson Molway describes the creation of exactly what Mrs. Eddy's earlier letter had forbidden: A road that passed by the formal garden.⁴² Cut flowers were regularly delivered to the house from its bounty, and Irving Tomlinson would write of "attractive groups of rhododendrons, very handsome azaleas, many beautiful trees and shrubs, and a formal garden laid out with boxwood."⁴³

A plan to "bring out order and beauty"

The house at 400 Beacon Street was built in an era that witnessed the initial development of landscape architecture in the United States, a field that came into public consciousness largely through the practice of Frederick Law Olmsted.⁴⁴ Mr. Olmsted's prolific practice, including his two seminal works — Manhattan's Central Park and Brooklyn's Prospect



The formal gardens at Chestnut Hill were frequently visited by staff members and visitors. Photograph, Longyear Museum collection.



Left: A beautifully-crafted birdhouse was raised on the back lawn. Right: A carriage departing 400 Beacon Street passes a bed of hyacinths. Photographs, Longyear Museum collection.

Park — established enduring precedents for landscape architecture practice. These Olmsted parks are in many ways aesthetically and organizationally derived from the English landscape garden, and the estate at 400 Beacon Street roughly adhered to the same central tenets which guided Olmsted's work.⁴⁵ Sidney Hare's plan proposed to continue transforming the grounds along these lines.⁴⁶

At the time of Mrs. Eddy's passing in 1910, the staff was working with Mr. Hare to develop and implement his plan for the estate.⁴⁷ In his correspondence with Adam Dickey, Hare wrote of his desire to expand upon the natural beauty of the site rather than disturbing it, using features such as topography and stone outcrops to "bring out order and beauty."⁴⁸ He even proposed a pond for the southwestern corner of the grounds. Though this was never realized, it represents an interesting connection between the two properties. Just as was the case at Pleasant View, the new pond would likely have been visible from the house — though probably not from Mrs. Eddy's study.

As a student of Christian Science, Mr. Hare understood that there was a purpose to his work that went beyond the curation of a material landscape. "Above all I think that neatness of the entire ground should bespeak the higher thought that comes

from the one who lives within," he wrote.⁴⁹ More importantly, he would have understood, as described in Mrs. Eddy's own writings, the role of worldly beauty. It was not an end in and of itself, but a window toward a grander vision.

Beauty is a thing of life, which dwells forever in the eternal Mind and reflects the charms of His goodness in expression, form, outline, and color. It is Love which paints the petal with myriad hues, glances in the warm sunbeam, arches the cloud with the bow of beauty, blazons the night with starry gems, and covers earth with loveliness.

— Mary Baker Eddy
Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, 247

Dane Carlson, who was an intern at Longyear Museum during the summer of 2018, holds Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Landscape Architecture from Harvard University. As a landscape designer and researcher, his ongoing work in Nepal examines vulnerability and strategies for adapting to change across Nepal's hinterland regions. As a 2017-2018 Fulbright scholar in Nepal, this included fieldwork and research in partnership with shepherds in the trans-Himalayan region of Mustang.

ENDNOTES

1. Irving Tomlinson, *Twelve Years with Mary Baker Eddy* Amplified Edition (Boston: The Christian Science Publishing Society, 1994), 212.
2. Mary Baker Eddy to Albert Metcalf, July 29, 1894, L08835, The Mary Baker Eddy Collection, The Mary Baker Eddy Library (hereafter referenced as MBEL). "Spring Tide at Pleasant View," *Concord Daily Patriot*, May 9, 1904.
3. Tomlinson, *Twelve Years*, 211-213.
4. Henrietta H. Williams, "The Founder of Christian Science," *New England Magazine* 11 (November 1899): 300-302; reprinted in the *Christian Science Sentinel* 2 (December 14, 1899): 242.
5. Mary Baker Eddy to Carrie Harvey Snider, August 2, 1892, L06073, MBEL.
6. Robert Peel, *Mary Baker Eddy: The Years of Authority* (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1977), 297.

7. Henry Robinson, *A Biographical Sketch of Rev. Mary Baker Eddy* (Concord, N.H.: People and Patriot Company Publishers, 1898), 4. Mr. Robinson served at one time as mayor of Concord and also as postmaster.
8. Peel, *Years of Authority*, 11.
9. "Faith's Temple: Christian Scientists to Dedicate Today," *Boston Daily Globe*, January 6, 1895; Mary Baker Eddy, *Pulpit and Press*, 49.
10. John G. Salchow, "The Privilege of Serving Our Leader," *We Knew Mary Baker Eddy* Expanded Edition Vol. I (Boston: The Christian Science Publishing Society, 2011), 379.
11. *Concord Daily Patriot*, May 9, 1904.
12. Minnie B. Weygandt, "Reminiscences of Miss Minnie Belle Weygandt and of Miss Mary Ellen Weygandt," 91, MBEL.
13. Sarah Kimball, "Reminiscences of Sarah Clement Kimball," 7, Longyear Museum collection. Irving Tomlinson also notes that when Mrs. Eddy was living at 62 N. State Street in Concord, "she was seen so much with flowers that the children called her 'the flower lady.'" Tomlinson, *Twelve Years*, 212.
14. Mary Baker Eddy, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, 240.
15. Tomlinson, *Twelve Years*, 211. Minnie Weygandt also notes, "The pansies around the summerhouse were wonderful in the spring, immense velvety blossoms with unusually long stems. We used to gather them by the basketful." Weygandt reminiscences, 91, MBEL.
16. Ibid.
17. *Christian Science Sentinel* 2 (December 14, 1899): 242.
18. In August of 1894, for example, Mrs. Eddy wrote to John Austin asking him to move a Boston ivy, place ivy on the rear walls of the house, and specially care for trailing roses on the summerhouse. Mary Baker Eddy to John Austin, August 25, 1894, V03019, MBEL.
19. *We Knew Mary Baker Eddy* Vol. I, 377. Such great attention was paid to maintaining the lawns that the horse was shod with special leather shoes when mowing, and a special cart with wheels eight inches wide was used when crossing the lawns to minimize its effect on the turf. John G. Salchow, "Reminiscences of Mr. John G. Salchow," 15, MBEL.
20. Tomlinson, *Twelve Years*, 212.
21. Mary Baker Eddy, *Miscellaneous Writings*, 203.
22. Robinson, *Biographical Sketch*, 18; Sibyl Wilbur, *The Life of Mary Baker Eddy* (Boston: The Christian Science Publishing Society, 1966), 334.
23. *We Knew Mary Baker Eddy* Vol. I, 377. The orchard had over 100 apple trees. After the household harvested enough to meet its own need, 20 or more barrels according to Mr. Salchow, neighbors were invited to gather the remainder of the crop. Salchow reminiscences, 13-14, MBEL.
24. "You know I said at first only raise vegetables enough for me. Now I return to what I said. Only cultivate ground enough for this end, and for my family—and give your labor to the beautifying of Pleasant View." Peel, *Authority*, 12.
25. Weygandt reminiscences, 33, MBEL.
26. *We Knew Mary Baker Eddy* Vol. I, 378.
27. *Science and Health*, 66.
28. For more information on the move from Pleasant View to Chestnut Hill, see Heather Vogel Frederick, *Life at 400 Beacon Street: Working in Mary Baker Eddy's Household* (Chestnut Hill, Mass.: Longyear Museum Press, 2018), 16-17. See also Peel, *Authority*, 297, and Stephen Gottschalk, *Rolling Away the Stone: Mary Baker Eddy's Challenge to Materialism* (Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana University Press, 2006), 361-362.
29. Weygandt reminiscences, 111, MBEL; National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form, United States Department of the Interior National Park Service, September 19, 1984.
30. *We Knew Mary Baker Eddy* Vol. I, 481.
31. Mary Baker Eddy to John Lathrop, September 15, 1908, L04305, MBEL.
32. The transition of significant amounts of lawn to woodland at 400 Beacon Street since 1910 have obscured many of these views; this has been perhaps the most significant landscape change at the estate.
33. There were security issues as well, as Pleasant View had experienced a break-in. Salchow reminiscences, 61-62, MBEL. Plus, its proximity to the street brought curious onlookers. "So close was the house at Pleasant View to the street that it was difficult to keep reporters and other possible intruders away from the doorstep." Gottschalk, *Rolling Away*, 362.
34. Frederick, *Life at 400 Beacon Street*, 193.
35. Gottschalk, *Rolling Away*, 362.
36. M. Adelaide Still, "My Years in Mrs. Eddy's Home," *We Knew Mary Baker Eddy* Expanded Edition Vol. II (Boston: The Christian Science Publishing Society, 2013), 479.
37. Tomlinson, *Twelve Years*, 267; Margaret Macdonald, "Reminiscences," 9, MBEL.
38. Mary Baker Eddy to Adolph H. Stevenson, 1908, L19083, MBEL.
39. Mary Baker Eddy to Adolph H. Stevenson, 1908, L08955, MBEL.
40. Mary Baker Eddy to Frank E. Bowman, November 4, 1909, L12683, MBEL.
41. Mary Baker Eddy to Adolph H. Stevenson, May 17, 1908, L08961, MBEL.
42. Nelson J. Molway, "Reminiscences of Mr. Nelson J. Molway," 8-9, 12, MBEL. Extant correspondence with Sidney Hare dates from the summer of 1910, but it's clear that Hare already has a familiarity with the estate by this point, and John Salchow says the landscape architect began photographing the grounds in 1908. He adds, "His plans were so extensive that by the time Mrs. Eddy passed on they had not all been carried out." Salchow reminiscences, 115, MBEL.
43. Molway reminiscences, 12, MBEL. Irving C. Tomlinson, "Reminiscences of Rev. Irving C. Tomlinson, C.S.B.," 766, MBEL.
44. "Designing an American Landscape," Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Massachusetts, National Park Service, <https://www.nps.gov/frla/index.htm>. Coincidentally, Olmsted's home and landscape architecture offices were located less than three miles from 400 Beacon Street.
45. As public landscapes, the complexity of Olmsted's designs should not be understated.
46. Later a partner in the firm Hare and Hare alongside his son S. Herbert Hare, Sidney Hare wrote to Mrs. Eddy of his devotion to Christian Science in 1906. Sidney J. Hare to Mary Baker Eddy, October 2, 1906, 445.52.001, MBEL.
47. John Salchow writes, "I recall that while this planning was going on, Mr. Dickey arranged to have a tennis court laid out near the garden, but nothing ever came of it." Salchow reminiscences, 115, MBEL.
48. Sidney J. Hare to Adam H. Dickey, July 6, 1910, The State Historical Society of Missouri Research Center, Kansas City.
49. Sidney J. Hare to Adam H. Dickey, September 26, 1910, The State Historical Society of Missouri Research Center, Kansas City.

YOUR GIFT HELPS KEEP THE DOORS OPEN!



Last year, the Mary Baker Eddy Historic Houses welcomed individuals from across the United States, as well as from England, Germany, Australia, Singapore, India, Peru, and South Africa — to name just a few of the countries from which our international visitors hailed. Many of these visitors were sincere Christian Scientists who were profoundly moved by their tours of the houses.

We also welcomed Sunday School classes and high school and college students who were just beginning to learn about their Leader. And still other visitors arrived at our doorsteps knowing very little about Mary Baker Eddy, but eager to

explore the places she called home. We trust the tours gave them a deeper appreciation of her, as well.

The Mary Baker Eddy Historic Houses are one of the primary ways Longyear is fulfilling its mission to advance the understanding of the life and work of the Discoverer, Founder, and Leader of Christian Science. **Your gift to the 2019 Mary Baker Eddy Historic House Appeal helps us keep the doors open at these important sites and share Mrs. Eddy's story more widely with visitors from around the world.** You can make a gift using the enclosed envelope or online at www.longyear.org. **Thank you so much!**

Helping Hands at Longyear Museum

"I have a great affection for Mary Baker Eddy and for what Longyear is doing," says Roger Messman. "That's why I keep coming back."

For several years now, Roger has traveled to New England from his home in the Midwest to help Longyear with construction and restoration projects. Last fall, for instance, he and Keevin Schier, a friend and fellow branch church member who has also volunteered his carpentry skills on multiple projects, helped restore part of the Pleasant View summerhouse, located on the Museum grounds.

We are fortunate to have members like Roger and Keevin, who generously share their time and talents, and who have made significant and lasting contributions to our work here at Longyear!

If you're interested in volunteering at Longyear, we're always glad to have helping hands! Please contact ldistel@longyear.org for more information.



Roger Messman (left) and Keevin Schier (right) repairing the eaves on the barn roof at the Mary Baker Eddy Historic House in Rumney, New Hampshire in 2016. "If you have a talent that you can share, don't bury it," says Keevin. "Put it to work."



1125 BOYLSTON STREET
CHESTNUT HILL, MA 02467-1811

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.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Carla Stillman, *Chairman*
Alice M. Hummer, *Vice-Chairman*
Richard C. Grier
James R. Hertlein
James S. Rosebush
H. Reid Wagstaff
V. Ellen Williams

PRESIDENT

Sandra J. Houston

E-mail us at: letters@longyear.org

Editor: Heather Vogel Frederick

Design: Karen Shea Design

Photos: Longyear staff, unless otherwise noted

Longyear Museum owns eight historic houses in which Mary Baker Eddy lived:

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



**Support the Mary Baker Eddy
Historic House Fund 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. 231, or by mailing your gift to Longyear Museum in the enclosed envelope.



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



And on Instagram at
www.instagram.com/longyearmuseum/

© 2019 Longyear Museum. All rights reserved.

Traveling to Boston this June?

If you're planning to attend the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, we hope you'll consider visiting Longyear Museum, touring one of the Mary Baker Eddy Historic Houses, or attending a special presentation about our newest publication.



This year we're offering special guided tours to five of Mrs. Eddy's homes — **Lynn and Swampscott in Massachusetts; and Rumney, North Groton, and Concord in New Hampshire.** Tours are scheduled beginning Friday, May 31, and will continue through Tuesday, June 4. Limited transportation to Lynn and Swampscott is available for \$20 per person; the New Hampshire tour is \$60 per person. Reservations are required. If you have any questions or would like to make a reservation, please call Katy McAloney at 617.278.9000, ext. 230, or visit longyear.org/annualmeeting2019.

A special book talk by **Heather Vogel Frederick**, author of Longyear's newest publication *Life at 400 Beacon Street: Working in Mary Baker Eddy's Household*, will be held at the Museum on **Saturday, June 1 at 10:00 a.m.** Heather will share inspiring stories of the men and women who served on Mrs. Eddy's Chestnut Hill staff, along with insights about the important work that Mary Baker Eddy completed during these fruitful years. A book signing will follow the talk (which lasts about an hour), and refreshments will be served. Copies of the book will be available for purchase and can always be ordered online.

We hope to see you soon!