



LONGYEAR MUSEUM

A NEW NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

The Mary Baker Eddy Historic House at 8 Broad Street in Lynn, Massachusetts, is awarded national landmark status in Mrs. Eddy's bicentennial year



REPORT TO MEMBERS

SPRING/SUMMER 2021

New National Historic Landmark • A Westward Wind — Part 3
Virtual Celebration at 8 Broad Street

Letter from the President

Dear Friends,

This year marks the bicentennial of Mary Baker Eddy's birth. While Longyear is not planning a special event to celebrate the occasion, we do invite you to join with us as we reflect on Mrs. Eddy's remarkable life and express gratitude for her God-given mission as the Discoverer, Founder, and Leader of Christian Science.

There are countless blessings that come with being a member of the Longyear staff, and the greatest of these is the opportunity to work with Mrs. Eddy's history on a daily basis. She is never far from our thoughts as we research and write about her life, care for and preserve documents, artifacts, and houses associated with her experience, and share her story through guided tours, exhibits, publications, videos, and programs. It is a privilege to spend our days helping to advance an understanding of her efforts for mankind.

One way the Longyear staff is honoring the bicentennial is by individually studying *Retrospection and Introspection* this year. We'd love to have you read along with us as we dive into Mrs. Eddy's own account of her history.

It seems especially fitting that the Mary Baker Eddy Historic House in Lynn, Massachusetts, became a National Historic Landmark this year. This is the highest designation for a historic site in the United States and recognizes Mrs. Eddy's stature as an American religious leader, as well as the important work she accomplished at 8 Broad Street. More details about this significant recognition are in the article on the opposite page.

Finally, if you look carefully at the masthead on the back cover of this *Report to Members*, you may notice that the name of one of our trustees is no longer listed. After a decade of service on the board, including most recently as vice chair, Alice Hummer is shifting roles to join the Longyear staff as Director of Communications. She brings a wealth of editorial experience to this position, having served for more than 20 years as the editor of Wellesley College's alumnae magazine and for nearly a decade in many different roles at *The Christian Science Monitor*. She also briefly wrote and edited social studies and math textbooks for the Houghton Mifflin Company. Alice will take over as editor of this newsletter, and she and Heather Vogel Frederick, Director of Research and Publications, look forward to working closely together.

And please join us in welcoming Francesca Jordan Karpel of Belmont, California, to Longyear's Board of Trustees. Francesca became a trustee in January. Previously, she served for eight years on the board of Twelveacres, based in Campbell, California.

The Longyear family — members, trustees, and staff — are united by their appreciation of Mary Baker Eddy and her discovery. As we pause to reflect on her life during this bicentennial year, may our appreciation deepen and increase.

Warmly,



Sandra J. Houston, President

P.S. After being closed for over a year, Longyear Museum and the Mary Baker Eddy Historic Houses are reopening on June 1. We'd love to welcome you when you're in New England!

A Property of National Significance

How the Mary Baker Eddy Historic House in Lynn, Massachusetts, became a National Historic Landmark

Earlier this year, the Mary Baker Eddy Historic House at 8 Broad Street in Lynn, Massachusetts, was designated a National Historic Landmark.

“National Landmarks are historic places that are nationally important,” explains Longyear Museum Executive Director Sandra J. Houston. “They are designated by the Secretary of the Interior as having exceptional value because they illustrate United States heritage, not just state or local history. Our application for this status to the National Park Service emphasized the significant work Mrs. Eddy accomplished while living in this house, as well as her stature as an American religious leader.”

This home — where Mary Baker Eddy completed and published *Science and Health*, began preaching and organized her church, chartered the Massachusetts Metaphysical College, and laid the foundations for the Christian Science movement — is now in prestigious company. Other historic homes designated as National Historic Landmarks include Monticello, Thomas Jefferson’s home in Virginia; Boston’s Paul Revere House; and the John Adams birthplace in Quincy, Massachusetts, among numerous others.

The path to National Historic Landmark (NHL) designation for 8 Broad Street was an unusual one. Back in the 1990s,

a National Park Service (NPS) women’s history initiative first put the house on the agency’s radar screen as a property likely to be nationally significant, and it was added to a list of potentially eligible sites. Lacking an advocate, however, the nomination process languished.

Interest was revived after Longyear purchased the home in 2006 and preparations began for its restoration.

“Having researched and worked on National Historic Landmark buildings in the past, I realized right away that this house deserved to be listed as one,” notes preservation architect Gary Wolf, FAIA, who collaborated with Longyear on the restoration project. “So it was no surprise when historians at both the state and national level told me that they also thought the Lynn house qualified and encouraged us to nominate it.”

First steps were taken in March 2008 with the submission of a draft executive summary. “And then we waited,” Gary recalls. Even under normal circumstances, the review and approval



Left: 8 Broad Street in Lynn, Massachusetts, circa 1925. Longyear Museum Collection. Right: The same house today.



United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

February 2021

Greetings:

I am pleased to inform you that the Secretary of the Interior, on January 13, 2021, designated the Mary Baker Eddy House in Lynn, Massachusetts, a National Historic Landmark, in recognition of the property's national significance in the history of the United States.

The Historic Sites Act of 1935 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to identify and recognize nationally significant places that best represent the American experience. Landmark designation recognizes and encourages the preservation of places that have exceptional value for commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States, for the inspiration and benefit of all Americans.

The Secretary of the Interior designates National Historic Landmarks only after careful study by the National Park Service, extensive opportunities for public involvement, and review and recommendation by the National Park System Advisory Board, in accordance with National Historic Landmark criteria set forth in 36 CFR Part 65. National Historic Landmarks are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, making them eligible for the safeguards and benefits provided by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and other federal laws protecting historic properties.

We are delighted to enroll the Mary Baker Eddy House as a National Historic Landmark – a designation that reflects the recognition of this property as an irreplaceable part of our nation's



Top: Letter from the United States Department of the Interior notifying Longyear of the National Historic Landmark designation.
Middle: Front door at 8 Broad Street; view of the kitchen.
Above: Front parlor where Mrs. Eddy held her classes.

process can take years, but the wait was compounded by a backlog of nominations.

"We know that the wheels of government can turn slowly, but in this case, they apparently stopped altogether," quips Gary. He checked in from time to time, but there was no progress to report.

Fast forward to March 2016, when he contacted the Park Service after a lengthy interval.

"He emailed me at a fortuitous time," says Amanda Casper, Acting Program Manager, History and Preservation Assistance, for NPS Region-1 North-Atlantic Appalachian region. "I had just received an internal call for properties for NHL nomination associated with women's history, as some available cooperative agreement money with the National Collaborative for Women's History Sites was about to expire."

Amanda put forward Mary Baker Eddy's home at 8 Broad Street as an option.

"It wasn't typical that there was money and no site," she adds. "But between this internal funding opportunity and Gary calling our attention to the property, it just really worked out."

The proposal was greenlighted. By July, funding was in place and in November, the contract with Longyear was ready to go.

"What a welcome surprise when Sandy called to say that the nomination was to proceed!" says Gary, who quickly got to work fulfilling his part by writing the "Property Description and Statement of Integrity" — in essence, the architectural significance of the site.

In the meantime, Heather Vogel Frederick had come aboard at Longyear and was given the task of writing the nomination's "Significance Statement," which examines the individual associated with the site — in this case, Mary Baker Eddy.

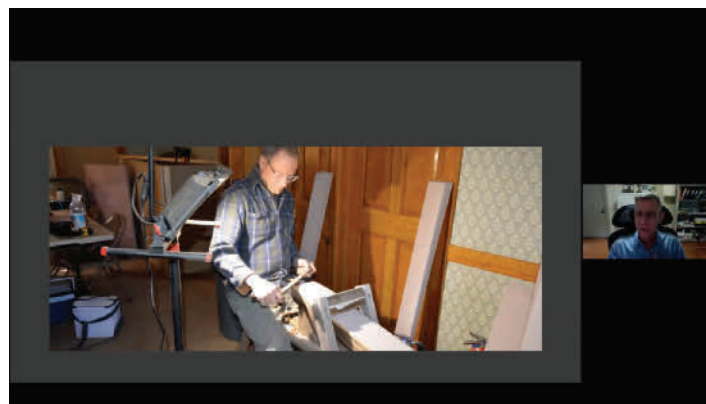
After an official peer review process, the nomination package was submitted in February 2018 to the Landmarks Committee of the National Parks Service Advisory Board, an appointed committee that includes scholars and experts in the fields of history, archaeology, architectural history, and historic preservation, among others. After some additional delays, the committee finally met this past November to discuss the nomination and unanimously recommended it to the Advisory Board. The Secretary of the Interior signed the approval on Wednesday, January 13, 2021.

For Gary Wolf, 8 Broad Street's National Historic Landmark designation is particularly sweet. "Having been such a long time coming, this listing is definitely worth celebrating all the more!"

Rolling out the (virtual) welcome mat!

This past year, Longyear found new ways to open its doors to a worldwide audience, thanks to a host of virtual events and presentations. From “Parlor Chats” in several of the Mary Baker Eddy Historic Houses to storytime programs for children, a deep dive into the Baker family, and more, we’ve been able to connect with far-flung members and friends around the globe. We’ve also been invited by other organizations to share our programs with their audiences. For example, the Association of Organizations for Christian Science Nursing (AOCSN) invited Heather Vogel Frederick to give a talk on Zoom about pioneer Christian Scientists on the Pacific Coast. You’ll find an excerpt on the pages that follow. And for seven consecutive Sunday evenings earlier this year, Longyear staff members joined the CedarS Camps Hymn Sings to give brief presentations on each of Mary Baker Eddy’s poems that are now sung as hymns. If you missed these the first time around, stay tuned as we’ll be sharing their contents again beginning in July. Meanwhile, please enjoy this sampling of photos from a variety of our online events, which will continue in June with a virtual celebration of our new National Historic Landmark in Lynn! You’ll find more information about that event on the back cover of this newsletter.

Longyear offered a variety of virtual programs this past year, including those pictured here. *From top right:* Restoring the house in Amesbury was the topic of a virtual presentation last August – and in this slide, a preservation specialist explains how Longyear staff members skived clapboards; a trio of staffers greet attendees at “Meet the Baker Family” during last fall’s *The Bakers of Bow* event; Longyear President Sandy Houston shares thoughts on Mrs. Eddy and home with the Asher House Managers; staff member dons period dress for the family program “Storytime on the Farm.”





A WESTWARD WIND

Christian Science Teaching Goes West

PART 3: The Pacific Northwest

By Heather Vogel Frederick

Earlier this year, Heather Vogel Frederick gave a virtual talk on Zoom to the Association of Organizations for Christian Science Nursing (AOCSN). The following excerpt from her talk picks up where our earlier installments of “A Westward Wind” (Fall/Winter 2017 Report to Members; Spring/Summer 2018 Report to Members) left off, with the Christian Science movement poised to expand to the Pacific Coast.

By 1885, the Massachusetts Metaphysical College was flourishing. Men and women were flocking to Boston from near and far to enroll in Mary Baker Eddy’s classes on Christian Science. Her clear instruction was vital to the future of the burgeoning religious movement, as the 1880s saw an explosion of what one early worker dubbed “wildcat” teaching — wayward students who broke with Mrs. Eddy and went out on their own, plagiarizing and twisting her teaching to suit themselves as they developed their own schools of thought and spin-off publications.¹

*Opposite page: Map of Oregon and Washington, circa 1865.
Below: Early 20th-century view of Mount Hood from Portland, Oregon. Images courtesy New York Public Library.*



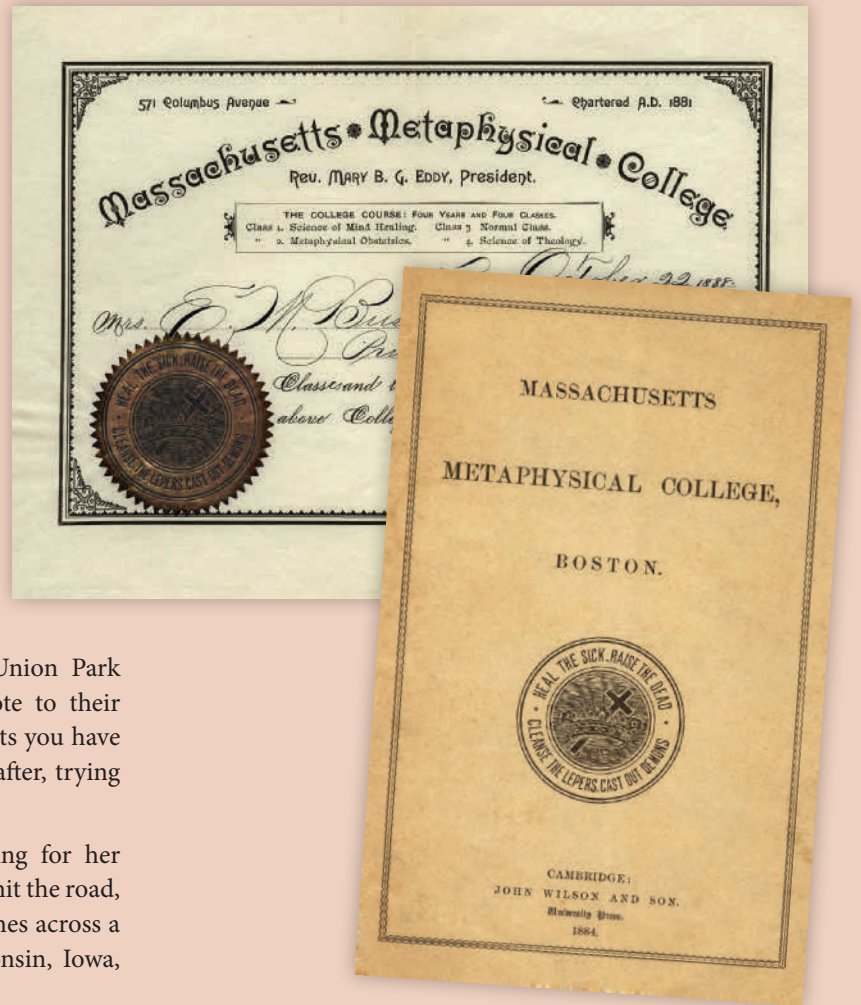
Mrs. Eddy recognized the crucial need for correct teaching. Just the year before, in 1884, she'd traveled to Chicago to teach a class, as the Windy City was one of the biggest hotbeds of this "wildcat" activity. By planting a flag in Chicago, she gave a tremendous boost to the Christian Science movement as it spread West.

Meanwhile, Chicago continued to come to her. In September 1885, friends Elizabeth Webster and Mary Adams traveled to Boston to join the Primary class at the College. Mrs. Eddy dubbed the two women "the twins," and at the close of the class, she directed them to work together back in their hometown.²

The following year, the two were back in Boston for Normal class. As Mrs. Eddy requested, "the twins" taught and worked together as a team in Chicago, forming the Union Park Christian Science Institute.³ In 1888, they wrote to their teacher: "We say often, how wonderful the heights you have attained in understanding, and we creep slowly after, trying each day to increase our speed."⁴

While Mrs. Adams kept the home fires burning for her husband and taught classes locally, Mrs. Webster hit the road, healing, teaching, and helping to organize churches across a wide swath of North America, including Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Manitoba, and beyond.⁵

"Mrs. Webster was not a forgetful hearer, but a doer of the work," her students wrote in a loving tribute, "always ready, always about the Father's business, always fearless, always willing to meet the demands upon her time, her ability, her strength..."⁶



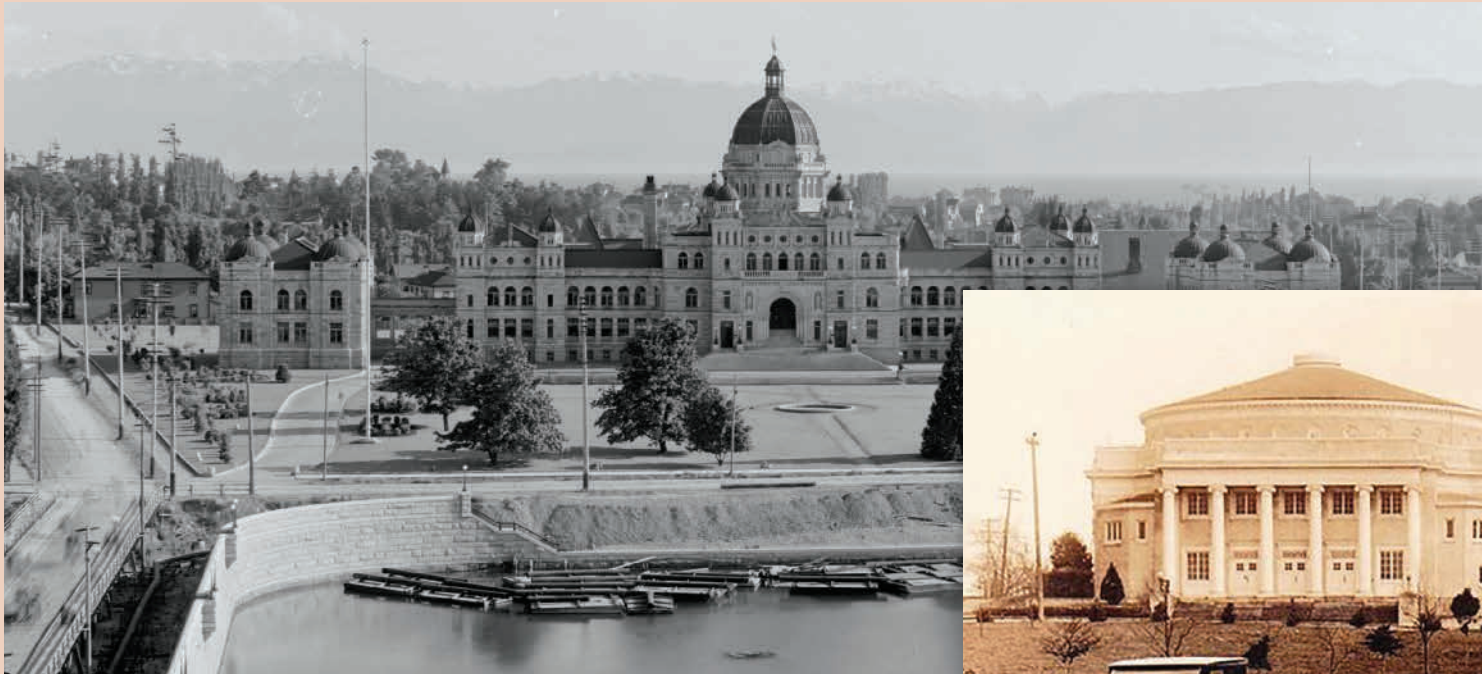
Top: Diploma from the Massachusetts Metaphysical College.
Above: 1884 curriculum booklet. Longyear Museum Collection.



Mary M. W. Adams, C.S.D. (left) and Elizabeth Webster, C.S.D.
Mrs. Eddy called them "the twins." Longyear Museum Collection.

One vivid incident serves to illustrate her character. Elizabeth Webster returned home late one evening in a blizzard to find that she'd missed a destitute woman who had waited with her baby all afternoon to see her. Hearing this, Elizabeth turned right around and went back out again, trudging a long distance through the snowstorm to the address her visitor had left. Explaining her actions afterwards, she said, "I had to know that the poor woman had some food and money for fuel on this bitter cold night."⁷

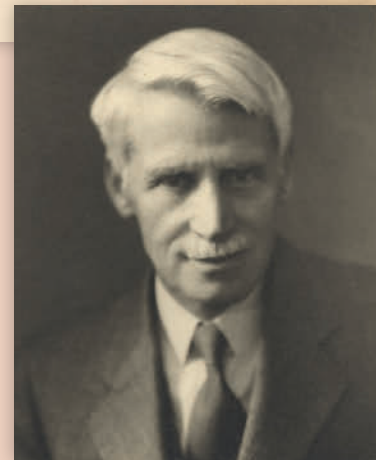
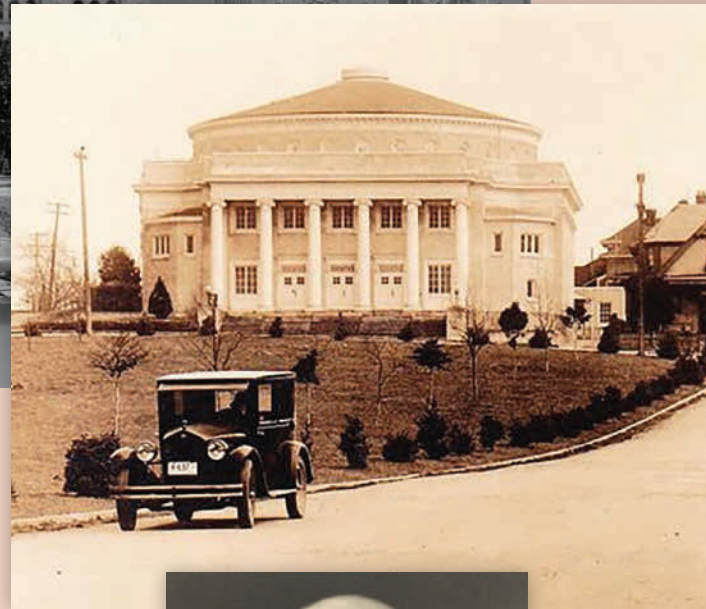
The seed of correct teaching planted by Mary Baker Eddy in students such as Elizabeth Webster would take root and grow, as they in turn sowed it throughout the West — including in British Columbia, where a student of Mrs. Webster's by the name of Samuel Greenwood would help establish Christian Science.



Above: Victoria, British Columbia's Inner Harbor, circa 1900. Image courtesy Library of Congress.

Right: First Church of Christ, Scientist, Victoria, circa 1926.

Below right: Samuel Greenwood. Longyear Museum Collection.



“Like mist before the sun”

Samuel Greenwood was born in London, Ontario, in 1861. As a young man, he experienced a debilitating eye condition that kept him captive in a darkened room and didn't yield to medical treatment. He later wrote, “For ten long, weary, restless, longing years that dark shadow never lifted.”⁸ Samuel turned to Christian Science as a last resort sometime in the 1880s. He did not experience a quick healing — it took three years — but the healing came. As he describes it in his *Christian Science Sentinel* article “Be it Slow or Fast,” “At last, error acknowledged the omnipresence of Truth, and the trouble disappeared like mist before the sun.”⁹

The lessons Samuel learned in patience and perseverance would stand him in good stead in the coming years. He had Primary class instruction with Elizabeth Webster, joined The Mother Church, and began writing for the Christian Science periodicals. In 1897, he married fellow Christian Scientist Nancy Wilband, and the young couple moved to British Columbia, settling first in Vancouver, where they joined the fledgling church. By 1901, with their family growing, the Greenwoods moved across the Strait of Georgia to Victoria,

where they raised three children — two girls and a boy — and Samuel traded his career as an accountant for one as a Christian Science practitioner. He and Nancy opened their home for church services, and when the weekly gatherings outgrew their living room, the group rented space elsewhere.¹⁰

In 1905, Samuel headed to Boston for an additional Primary class under the Board of Education — common practice in those days.¹¹ The following year, he returned for Normal class. His teacher on both occasions was Eugene Greene, another student of Mary Baker Eddy's.

The Greenwoods continued to shepherd their church in Canada, and about a decade later, the cornerstone was laid for First Church of Christ, Scientist, Victoria — still an active congregation today in what is now one of the city's heritage buildings.

194

CONTEMPLATION (CONSOLATION) C. M.

Arranged from
LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN

SAMUEL GREENWOOD

1. No mor - tal sense can still or stay The
2. The heart's own long - ing lifts it high Where
3. The voi - ces that are world - ly wise, With

flight of si - lent prayer, Un - ceas - ing, voice - less,
words can nev - er reach, Though hu - man lips may
mor - tal modes in tune, Are mute in that tran -

heart - de - sire That seeks God ev - ery - where.
nev - er form That glo - ry in - to speech.
scend - ent hour When God and man com - mune.

These words have another setting in the SUPPLEMENT, No. 410

Samuel Greenwood taught Christian Science for 36 years, served as Committee on Publication for British Columbia, and was a big support to Wayside House, the Christian Science care facility in Victoria, in its early days.¹² He also wrote over 200 articles and poems for the Christian Science periodicals. Mrs. Eddy gave them — and him — her stamp of approval.

“Now I ask you to see that we have more that is understandable and interesting to the general public, more that fulfills this purpose, ‘I make you fishers of men,’ more that is worthy [of] the literary ability that

Above: This poem by Samuel Greenwood was later set to music for the *Christian Science Hymnal*.

Right: Panoramic view of Eureka Springs, Arkansas, circa 1901. Image courtesy Library of Congress.

should characterize our periodicals,” she wrote to William McKenzie, a Trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society, in 1904. “No matter about the cost of it, but I insist that such writers as Judge Jones, M. G. Kims, Mr. Samuel Greenwood, Mrs. Mims of Atlanta, Edward A. Kimball, Rev. Vosburgh, etc., be employed and paid as contributors to our periodicals, and constant contributions be had from them.”¹³

One of Samuel’s poems, published under the title “Silent Prayer” in *The Christian Science Journal* in July 1903, was later set to music for the *Christian Science Hymnal*.¹⁴ A scholar who reviewed the hymnal was particularly impressed with this entry, pronouncing it one of the book’s very best.

He wrote: “The term ‘silent prayer’ is a very familiar one to Christian Scientists; it will become more widely known to the public through this hymn, and in time they will come to love this wonderful embodiment of deep personal experience.”¹⁵

Holding aloft the light

While Samuel Greenwood was diligently at work north of the border, another pioneer was engaged in helping to establish Christian Science in Oregon.

Amorette Louisa Aldrich, who would come to be known as Miss Lou Aldrich, was born in Michigan in 1847 to a farming family. Little is known about her early years, but by 1880 she was living in Kansas with relatives. Lou suffered from poor health, and in the mid-1880s she traveled to a sanatorium in Eureka Springs, Arkansas, to “take the waters,” as the cure was called back then. The treatment brought no relief, however, and she remained a confirmed invalid.

“Mine is the old, old story of years of very real suffering, to the personal senses, of my father’s spending nearly everything he had seeking means of restoring me to health,” she wrote to Mrs. Eddy.¹⁶



Back home in Kansas, Lou's father witnessed the healing of a neighbor and urged her to try Christian Science. And so, in September 1886, Lou traveled to Chicago to see a practitioner named Bradford Sherman who, like Elizabeth Webster, was one of Mrs. Eddy's students. This, Lou recalled, "was the beginning of a new happy era in my life."¹⁷

When Mr. Sherman left for a visit to Boston, Lou continued her treatment with Ellen Brown, another of Mrs. Eddy's students, and full healing followed. Afterwards, Lou returned to Eureka Springs as, in her words, "a living demonstration of Love and an earnest worker in my humble way, in helping others to the light."¹⁸

"My time, my all is devoted to this work."

— Lou Aldrich to Mary Baker Eddy,
November 14, 1887

Desiring to learn more, Lou sought out yet another of Mrs. Eddy's students, John Filbert in Iowa, for Primary class instruction. Lou was soon treating up to 18 patients a day. Some of her healing work recorded in Arkansas includes cases of typhoid fever, eczema, blood poisoning, and cancer.

"My time, my all is devoted to this work," she told Mrs. Eddy.¹⁹

Lou faced opposition from the public and from her own family, confiding: "My people are opposed to my practicing."²⁰

At one point, she was arrested for practicing medicine without a license. Lou's attorney was a man she'd healed of typhoid fever. When the

case was called, he asked if any present had been healed by Christian Science. Nearly everyone in the courtroom stood up. He then asked those who had been healed by the doctors to stand. No one did. Lou's attorney turned to the judge, who said: "The case is dismissed."²¹

In September 1888, Lou Aldrich fulfilled a cherished desire when she traveled to Boston and enrolled in Primary class with Mrs. Eddy. She would eventually receive Normal class instruction, too, with another teacher at the College.

In addition to her healing work in Arkansas, Lou practiced briefly in Southern California and in the frontier town of Baker City, Oregon. This was common in those days as practitioners and teachers traveled to remote areas, often by invitation. But by the early 1890s, she had settled in the growing metropolis of Portland, Oregon, where she would remain for the rest of her life.

A healing of severe diabetes brought patients clamoring to Lou's door. One patient whom she healed later reported that her uncle "hitched his team of horses to the big farm wagon and brought about fifteen people — men, women, and children — for treatment. They rented a house near where Miss Aldrich lived, made beds on the floor, and camped. They had the house about two weeks, and during this time others from our neighborhood came and went. All received help."²²

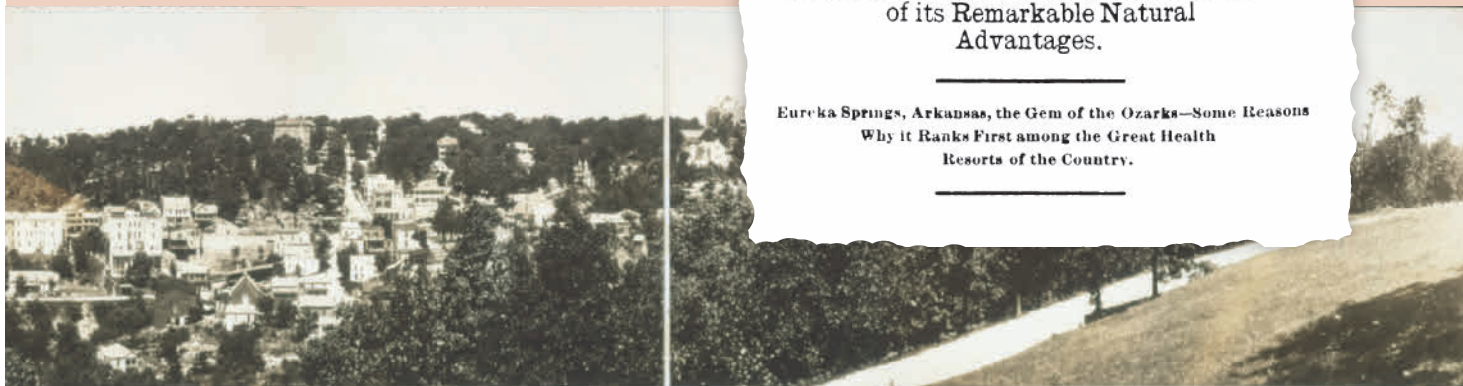
Among the numerous healings this particular group experienced were cases of asthma and tuberculosis, and three of the men were healed of tobacco addiction.

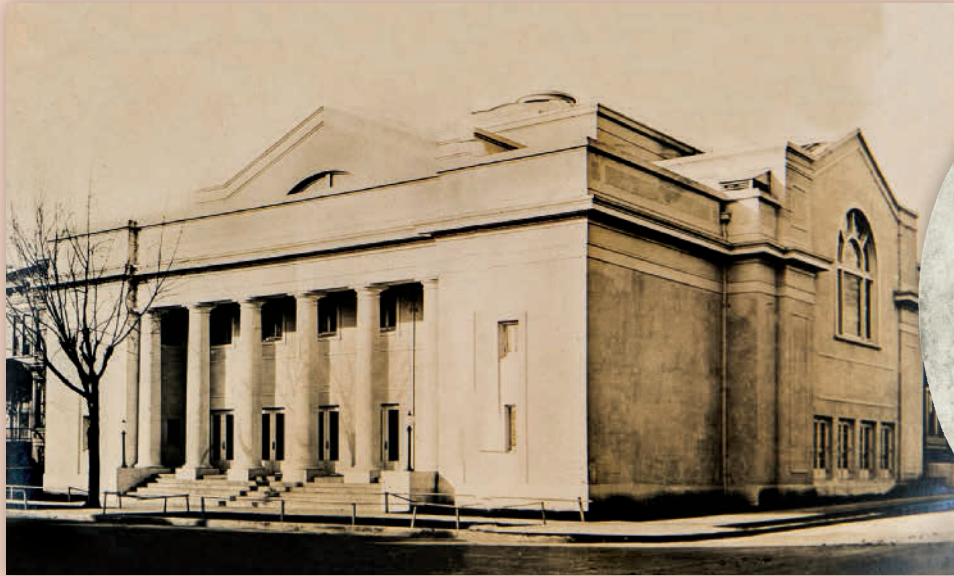
Below: Headline from the June 14, 1896, Eureka Springs Times.

The City of Magic Waters.

Where it is.—How it can be reached—A few
of its Remarkable Natural
Advantages.

Eureka Springs, Arkansas, the Gem of the Ozarks—Some Reasons
Why it Ranks First among the Great Health
Resorts of the Country.





OREGON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE INSTITUTE,
595 LOVRJOY, CORNER 19TH STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON.
For terms to students and patients, the forming of classes, etc., address
MISS LOU ALDRICH, C.S.B., Principal.
All Christian Science Literature on sale.

PORTLAND, ORE. — Portland Church of Christ, Scientist.—First Reader, Miss Lou Aldrich.—Services: 11 A.M. and 8 P.M.; Sunday School, 12 M.; Wednesday, 8 P.M.—Auditorium, 3d St., between Taylor and Salmon. Reading Room Hours, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Clockwise from top left: Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Portland, Oregon. Longyear Museum Collection; Lou Aldrich, circa 1900. Longyear Museum Collection; listings from *The Christian Science Journal* for the institute Lou founded and for the church she helped organize; Portland, Oregon, circa 1898. Image courtesy Library of Congress.

Lou began healing in Portland in 1892.²³ Her first *Journal* listing appeared in 1894, by which time she was conducting church services in a private residence. Within three years, Portland Church of Christ, Scientist (later Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Portland) was formally organized, with Lou serving as First Reader.²⁴ And in 1899, she opened the Oregon Christian Science Institute — like Elizabeth Webster and Mary Adams and many others who, at Mrs. Eddy's direction, formed these regional institutes for teaching Christian Science.

Lou was by all accounts a remarkable practitioner. Additional healings recorded include those of tonsillitis, gallstones, scarlet fever, chicken pox, smallpox, and more.

"I witnessed so many healings through Miss Aldrich's work in those days that God became my constant companion. Nothing else seemed worthwhile," wrote one young woman

who was healed by Lou of semi-invalidism and the need for eyeglasses.²⁵ This young woman, Elizabeth Cadwell, had Primary class instruction with Lou and became a practitioner herself. In 1916, she married Irving Tomlinson — and several decades later was elected President of The Mother Church. Wonderful fruitage from that good seed sown by Mary Baker Eddy and carried West!

Another of Lou's students wrote, "I recognized Christian Science as a mental healing agency and vaguely associated it with God, but not until I met Lou Aldrich did I touch the glow of the Christ, and learn that Christian Science is the law of God, operating as divine Principle in human experience."²⁶

And one whom she healed of a heart condition offered this lovely tribute, noting that Miss Aldrich "stood by me patiently holding aloft the light until I could see for myself."²⁷

Working in the vineyard

In *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, Mary Baker Eddy writes, “When God called the author to proclaim His Gospel to this age, there came also the charge to plant and water His vineyard.”²⁸

And plant and water she did, instructing, encouraging, guiding, and mentoring these pioneering workers who took the good seed of her teaching and sowed it throughout the West. Her tireless efforts, along with the dedication and perseverance of men and women like Samuel Greenwood and Lou Aldrich in the face of what must have seemed at times like insurmountable odds, laid the groundwork for the success of future generations.

As Samuel Greenwood describes it: “Springing up in the soil of one lone, brave woman’s faith in God, and nourished by her unfaltering

fidelity and love, in an age of material absorption and with no visible succor or support, what but the blessing of God could have produced such wondrous growth? The tiny seed has become a great tree giving rest and shelter to thousands of weary pilgrims on their way home.”²⁹

Heather Vogel Frederick is Director of Research and Publications at Longyear Museum. In addition to her articles for the website and newsletter, she has also written two books for Longyear Museum Press: Life at 400 Beacon Street: Working in Mary Baker Eddy’s Household and “A Woman of Sound Education” — Mary Baker Eddy’s School Years.

ENDNOTES

1. William L. Johnson, *History of the Christian Science Movement* (Boston: Zion Research Foundation/George H. Ellis Co., 1926), 188-189. As Mr. Johnson explains, “There was a term used at this time to denote the kind of teaching we are now considering, — ‘WILDCAT.’ Webster defines it as follows: ‘Unsound; worthless; irresponsible; unsafe; — said to have been originally applied to the notes of an insolvent bank in Michigan upon which there was the figure of a panther.’ The teaching that was then running wild throughout the country became a sordid scheme for money-making. It reached its climax about the middle of 1889...”
2. In just one example, Mrs. Eddy addressed a letter to the women as “My beloved Twins.” Mary Baker Eddy to Mary M. W. Adams and Elizabeth Webster, March 31, 1893, L04000, The Mary Baker Eddy Collection, The Mary Baker Eddy Library, Boston, Massachusetts (hereafter referenced as MBEL). See also L. W. Bennett to Mary Beecher Longyear, July 4, 1920; “Elizabeth Webster, C.S.D.: An Appreciation,” and “Mary M. W. Adams, C.S.D.: An Appreciation,” Longyear Museum Collection (hereafter referenced as LMC).
3. These institutes were satellite schools for teaching Christian Science that Mrs. Eddy eventually dissolved around 1905.
4. “Letters,” *The Christian Science Journal* 6 (April 1888): 25.
5. This wasn’t unusual in the early days before teachers were asked to remain in one fixed location.
6. “Elizabeth Webster, C.S.D.: An Appreciation,” 5, LMC.
7. *Ibid.*, 6.
8. Samuel Greenwood, “How Should the Sick Be Healed?” *The Christian Science Journal* 20 (April 1902): 7.
9. Samuel Greenwood, “Be it Slow or Fast,” *Christian Science Sentinel* 6 (February 13, 1904): 374.
10. Edward Jones, “Christian Scientist Church Declared Heritage Building,” [Vancouver Island, British Columbia] *Islander*, July 13, 1980.
11. The Massachusetts Metaphysical College was dissolved in October 1889. It would later be reorganized as the Board of Education by Mrs. Eddy. As she explains, “She closed her College, October 29, 1889, in the height of its prosperity with a deep-lying conviction that the next two years of her life should be given to the preparation of the revision of *SCIENCE AND HEALTH*, which was published in 1891. She retained her charter, and as its President, reopened the College in 1899 as auxiliary to her church.” Mary Baker Eddy, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, xi-xii.
12. Mr. Greenwood offered guidance and help to its founder, Hyldah Pottinger, assisted financially, and in 1942 was elected its president. *Wayside House*, 10-11.
13. Mary Baker Eddy to William P. McKenzie, January 8, 1904, L04877, MBEL.
14. Hymns #194 and #410 in the 1932 *Christian Science Hymnal*, and #536 in the 2017 supplement.
15. Dr. Leo Rich Lewis, quoted in *Concordance to the Christian Science Hymnal and Hymnal Notes* (Boston: The Christian Science Publishing Society, 1961), 260.
16. Lou Aldrich to Mary Baker Eddy, November 14, 1887, IC 480.55.008, MBEL.
17. *Ibid.*
18. *Ibid.*
19. *Ibid.*
20. Lou Aldrich to Mary Baker Eddy, March 4, 1888, IC 480.55.009, MBEL.
21. “Miss Lou Aldrich, C.S.B.,” LMC.
22. *Ibid.*
23. “Growth of Christian Science on the Pacific Coast,” *Oakland Tribune*, December 22, 1903.
24. “Miss Lou Aldrich, C.S.B.,” LMC.
25. Elizabeth Cadwell Tomlinson, quoted in “Miss Lou Aldrich, C.S.B.,” LMC.
26. Grace C. Jacobs, quoted in “Miss Lou Aldrich, C.S.B.,” LMC.
27. Cora E. Barton, quoted in “Miss Lou Aldrich, C.S.B.,” LMC.
28. *Science and Health*, xi.
29. Samuel Greenwood, “The Significance of the Christian Science Movement,” *The Christian Science Journal* 21 (August 1903): 280.

It's Living Stone season at Longyear

Spring is here! At Longyear Museum, this means that we'll soon be planting a fresh crop of Living Stones on the Pleasant View Walk. If you have been thinking of ordering one, now is the time.

The Pleasant View Walk is the focal point of the Museum's outdoor exhibits. Today, more than 5,000 engraved bricks — Living Stones — are installed on this path. The walkway begins at the Pleasant View gate which once welcomed visitors to Mrs. Eddy's home in Concord, New Hampshire. A summer-house and fountain from the grounds at Pleasant View are also part of this outdoor exhibit. Museum visitors regularly visit this walkway where they find names of individuals from the early days of the Christian Science movement through present day.

Engraved with your name, or the name of a family member, friend, Christian Science practitioner or teacher, fellow church member, Sunday School teacher, or others of your choosing, Living Stones bear witness to lives touched by Christian Science. Living Stones offer a unique way for you to help further Longyear Museum's mission, and at the same time honor a special friend or loved one.

Each stone costs \$200. Orders received by June 30 will be added to the walkway this summer.

To order a Living Stone, please call 617.278.9000, ext. 231, email asarkisian@longyear.org, or visit our website at <https://longyear.org/livingstones>



Planning for Longyear's Future

For over a century, Longyear has benefited from the commitment of members and friends who have cared deeply about its mission — and we couldn't be more grateful.

At least fifty percent of our operating budget comes from donations and gifts, monies which cover day-to-day operating costs. Additional funds are also needed for capital projects at the Museum and the Mary Baker Eddy Historic Houses.

One way that members and friends can help provide for Longyear's future is by including the Museum in a will or living trust. You might find this language helpful in preparing documents:

And unto Longyear Foundation, a.k.a. Longyear Museum, a 501(c)(3) charity organized under

the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, I hereby give, devise and bequeath [insert a description of your legacy].

All of us at Longyear have been most grateful for bequests in recent years. They have helped fund restoration projects at the historic houses, staff salaries, publications, programs, exhibits, films, and so much more. If you have questions about including Longyear in your estate plans, please contact Sandra J. Houston, President and Executive Director, at shouston@longyear.org and 617.278.9000, ext. 420.

A reminder that it's important to consult with your professional advisor when making decisions about your estate.

NEW

\$100,000 Matching Campaign for the Mary Baker Eddy Historic Houses

Thanks to the vision and generosity of several Longyear members, gifts to this year's Mary Baker Eddy Historic House Appeal will be matched dollar for dollar up to \$100,000! Meeting this matching goal will be a significant step in covering the 2021 operating expenses at the houses.

Through guided tours, virtual "Parlor Chats," in-person and online programs, and video and print publications, Longyear presents Mrs. Eddy's life journey in the context of her role

as the Discoverer, Founder, and Leader of Christian Science. And the Mary Baker Eddy Historic Houses enable us to share her story of devotion to God and love for mankind in the very places where she carried out her mission. Thank you for considering a gift to this year's historic house appeal and enabling us to continue this important work!

To make a gift, please use the envelope included in this newsletter or go to www.longyear.org/support



Clockwise from top left: Contractors rebuild one of the chimneys at the Mary Baker Eddy Historic House in Amesbury, Massachusetts; Longyear staff member restores a window frame in Amesbury; site manager in Rumney, New Hampshire, greets visitors at an online "Parlor Chat"; staff member and consultant examine reproduction wallpaper for 400 Beacon Street in Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts; newly sanded floors at Swampscott receive a fresh coat of paint.





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LONGYEAR MUSEUM Established 1923
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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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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.



MARY BAKER EDDY
HISTORIC HOUSE FUND

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/

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You're invited to a
virtual celebration!

On June 11 and 12,
Longyear Museum will host an
online open house to help celebrate
the National Historic Landmark
designation for the
Mary Baker Eddy Historic House
at 8 Broad Street
in Lynn, Massachusetts.



We hope you'll join us!

We're planning a variety of live and on-demand offerings for all ages, including a tour of the house, a look at some important artifacts associated with Mrs. Eddy's time there, a new short film, and a program specifically designed for families and children.

For full details, visit www.longyear.org/events