



LONGYEAR MUSEUM

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Front cover: While Mary Baker Eddy was living at Pleasant View in Concord, New Hampshire, an Australian girl brought her a collection of shells, including this one, a sea snail known as Ramose Murex. For more, see our cover story on page 2.

Photograph by Webb Chappell



Calvin Frye had a single focus for 28 years: to support the Leader of the Christian Science movement. Known for his faithfulness and trustworthiness, his sense of humor often goes unnoticed. But one of the objects on his desk gives a glimpse of his character. (See "From the Vault," page 20.) Mr. Frye also makes an appearance—getting his hair cut by coachman August Mann—in the Longyear for Kids story, "Say Cheese!," on page 12.



LONGYEAR Review

FALL/WINTER 2022



Seashells for Mrs. Eddy



Dear Friends,

Seashells! What a surprise to see a beautiful shell on the cover of the Longyear newsletter! As you'll learn in Stacy Teicher's cover story, seashells were displayed on an *étagère*, or whatnot, in Mary Baker Eddy's sitting room at 400 Beacon Street in Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts. They were part of the collection The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, gave Longyear in 2018. And the shells will be returned to their shelf on the whatnot when the house reopens to the public in the next year or so.

Of course, Stacy's article is not about seashells! But these shells are an example of how artifacts can prompt us to discover more significant stories. In this case, they led Stacy to the inspiring account of one man's efforts to help establish Christian Science in Australia. Now that's the kind of piece I hope you've come to expect from Longyear!

As Leader of the Christian Science movement, Mrs. Eddy received hundreds of beautiful gifts, like the shells. These gifts remind us of the deep love and appreciation her students and followers felt for her—an affection that flowed from their gratitude for lives transformed by Christian Science. When you visit 400 Beacon Street, you'll see many of these gifts throughout the house, and more importantly, you'll hear stories of lives healed and regenerated. We hope these deeper messages characterize all of Longyear's tours, as well as our publications.

We continue to make progress restoring Mrs. Eddy's final home. As you might recall from the fall 2019 issue of the newsletter (which you can find posted on our website), the exploratory work at the house uncovered original wallpaper and carpeting, and we've been busy reproducing and installing replica finishes on all three floors. The gift catalog in this issue features several new products from the Longyear Store based on these historic wallpaper patterns. They offer a sneak peek of what you'll see when the house reopens.



Seashells grace the bottom shelf of this carved walnut whatnot in the Pink Room, Mary Baker Eddy's private sitting room at 400 Beacon Street in Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts.

There's still considerable work ahead of us before the 400 Beacon Street restoration is completed. But we're grateful for every step of progress and look forward to the day when a fully restored home will be on the cover of the *Longyear Review*. It will be a beautiful sight—with its own set of wonderful surprises!

Warmly,

Sandra J. Houston

Sandra J. Houston

Why We Do What We Do

Earlier this year, unbeknownst to any of us at Longyear, a professor of history at a local university joined the 80-some people who toured the newly restored Mary Baker Eddy Historic House in Amesbury, Massachusetts, during a special community open house. She's an aficionada of old houses and a frequent blogger about culture and history. Her blog and social media posts soon featured numerous photos of the house, as well as her thoughts about the visit. "I went for the wallpaper," she admitted, adding that she knew little about Mrs. Eddy or Christian Science. Still, she made an astute observation:

"... when I got to this lovely little c. 1780 house and talked to the Longyear staff on hand for its open house, I came away very impressed with the overall restoration effort: It was almost as if they had pursued preservation as an act of *faith*. It is not a grand house, and Eddy did not live there for very long, but it was part of her story and thus no detail was spared to make it shine again."

Talk to just about any staff member at Longyear, and you'll find work being done here "as an act of *faith*"—through the demonstration of Christian Science.

Collections staff will mention praying for guidance when they need to find elusive documents among the thousands of papers that the Museum holds (with good results).

A facilities staff member will tell you about regularly listening to the weekly Bible Lesson while working on the Amesbury restoration—and of a particular morning after the Lesson when he accidentally splashed acetone, a potent chemical, into his eye. He

walked away wholly unscathed.

A staff member involved in a large construction project will tell you of progress being stymied for weeks by the need to find an electrical contractor to handle a complex issue. Asked to find a firm to do the work when other efforts had been unsuccessful, he turned in prayer to a passage by Mrs. Eddy in *Miscellaneous Writings 1883–1896*: "God is the fountain of light, and He illumines



Emeline Bagley portrait at the Mary Baker Eddy Historic House in Amesbury, Mass.

one's way when one is obedient."¹ In obedience to the urgent request, he began writing an email. Just at that moment, a foreman walked by. A second project supervisor, who was rarely at her desk, was also nearby. Lines of communication immediately opened, and within 10 minutes it was clear that an electrician who was already on site could do

the work. "When we know Principle is in charge," this staff member says, "problems melt away."

There are countless other stories like these, of prayer at work, supporting the Museum's activities and mission. It is heartening that a visitor can unknowingly catch a glimpse of how we work and what our mission is by visiting one of our houses. It is encouraging that a newcomer can see that the *story* a house allows us to tell is absolutely central to what we do. In fact, the ultimate goal of our work is not to preserve things—houses, artifacts, documents—though the Museum absolutely does that, with great care. Instead, the aim of all our efforts is to tell—with clarity and accuracy—the story of the life and work of the Discoverer, Founder, and Leader of Christian Science. Our collections help us present the facts of Mary Baker Eddy's experience, so all that she gave and all that she accomplished can be *understood*.

In this, as in everything else, we are guided by Mrs. Eddy's own words: "Christian Science is my only ideal; and the individual and his ideal can never be severed. If either is misunderstood or maligned, it eclipses the other with the shadow cast by this error."²

That's why we do what we do.

Alice M. Hummer

Alice M. Hummer
Editor

1 Mary Baker Eddy, *Miscellaneous Writings 1883–1896*, 117.

2 *Ibid.*, 105.



SEASHELLS F

By Stacy A. Teicher

Shell photography by Webb Chappell





FOR MRS. EDDY

**A child's gift from Australia
leads a researcher to early Christian Science
pioneers Down Under**





Mary Baker Eddy embraced the whole world in her prayers. And during her lifetime, Christian Science spread to many countries through the healing, teaching, and lecturing activities of her church.

Grateful hearts often prompted people to bring or send Mrs. Eddy gifts from their home countries. One day in 1907, a little girl from Australia stopped by the house of John Salchow and his new wife, Mary. It was next door to Mrs. Eddy's Pleasant View property in Concord, New Hampshire, where Mr. Salchow had been working as a groundskeeper for several years. The girl had something special that she wanted to give to Mrs. Eddy.

"I remember when she arrived at Pleasant View she would not let anyone see what she had," Mr. Salchow later wrote. While the girl was talking with Mrs. Salchow, "finally, she opened the box a crack and let her have a peek."¹

What was inside? Seashells. And where did they end up? According to Mr. Salchow, they were displayed on Mrs. Eddy's whatnot, a carved set of walnut shelves framing a mirror. When Mrs. Eddy moved in 1908 to Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, the whatnot and the seashells came with her and were placed in her second-floor sitting room known as the Pink Room.

As a Longyear researcher, questions starting with "I wonder" often crop up

as I am reading historical documents. So when I encountered this anecdote, my first question was, "I wonder if we have those shells in our collection?" I found some historic images of Mrs. Eddy's whatnot and confirmed that it displayed shells. Then our Collections team helped me dig further. As it turned out, we did have shells in the collection, and seven of them had, in fact, been displayed in the Pink Room.

The generous curator of the Bailey-Matthews National Shell Museum in Sanibel, Florida, helped us identify these shells. They range from a bright orange Thorny Oyster to a sea snail known as *Ramose Murex*. Two of the shells—a Great Green Turban and a Mule Ear—appear to have been immersed in acid, a process designed to give them a polished look, implying they were purchased.² They are relatively common shells around the world, but many of them can be found in Australia.

So, who were this girl and her parents? Research led me to the Gibbs family of Sydney, Australia. Although their story does not conclusively prove them to be the source of the shells, it is

a rich one and well worth telling, full of demonstrations of healing, faithfulness to Mrs. Eddy, and steadfast work to establish Christian Science in Sydney.



"In the year 1898 a precious jewel came into our home," wrote Charles H. Gibbs in the *Christian Science Sentinel*. "That jewel was the Christian Science textbook, 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' by Mary Baker Eddy. Although a sufferer for many years from various ills, I was not seeking the physical healing of Christian Science but rather looking for more light about God, man, and the universe." As Mr. Gibbs continued to read, however, he was healed of chronic indigestion and liver trouble, a "weak chest," and seasickness, which he'd struggled with all his life.³

Born in Victoria, Australia, in 1856, Mr. Gibbs grew up on a family farm north of Melbourne and spent some years as a young man raising livestock in Western Queensland, in Barcoo Shire at Cooper's Creek. It was an area so remote that the journey to Ipswich, where his wife's parents lived, required travel by



Children frolic at Coogee Beach near Sydney, circa 1884-1917. Shells in the Longyear Museum Collection like the Thorny Oyster (pages 2-3), the Mule Ear (left), and the Great Green Turban (page 11) could be found in Australian waters. Coogee Beach photograph by Kerry & Co. Tyrrell Collection: Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, Sydney. Gift of Australian Consolidated Press under the Taxation Incentives for the Arts Scheme, 1985.

steamer, coach, and even a camel! His wife passed away after the birth of their third child, and the children went to stay with their grandparents, though they kept in close contact with their father.⁴

Mr. Gibbs' second marriage was to Alexandrina Caroline Elizabeth Munro in 1891, and the couple settled in Sydney, where he left the farming life behind and likely pursued land development.⁵ Alexandrina was the daughter of a church architect, and she continued attending her own church for a time after her husband took an interest in Christian Science. "I had to travel the first few miles of my road from sense to Soul alone," he wrote.⁶

The Gibbsses had two children of their own—Sybil and Charlie Eric, known as Eric—who were under five when their father found Christian Science.

The healing of seasickness proved important to Mr. Gibbs' progress in Christian Science, for in 1899, he took a long sea voyage to attend Primary class in Boston with Julia Bartlett, one of Mrs. Eddy's enduringly loyal students.⁷ While there, he joined The First Church of Christ, Scientist (The Mother Church) and made his way to Concord, New Hampshire, capturing the attention of the *Concord Evening Monitor*. "Among the visitors present at the Wednesday evening meeting in Christian Science Hall last evening," the paper reported, "was Mr. Gibbs, from Sydney, Australia, who had traveled ten thousand miles to learn more of Christian Science and to visit the home of its revered Leader, the Rev. Mary Baker Eddy."⁸ And in the following months, that long trip bore fruit: Mr. Gibbs' Christian Science treatments

healed his father, Henry Gibbs, of heart trouble by the end of that year.⁹

It had been less than a decade since the first copies of *Science and Health* and Christian Science periodicals had arrived on the Australian continent.¹⁰ Small groups had begun studying and meeting in Sydney, Brisbane, and Melbourne, with a few individuals receiving instruction in the United States and starting to practice Christian Science healing.¹¹

Returning from the United States, "I decided to give up every other occupation and to devote all my time to my Father's work," Mr. Gibbs wrote. He applied to open an office in a large building in Sydney, but the owners were "indignant that I should ask for it for such a purpose." It took convincing proof of his social standing—a letter from the mayor—to get his foot in the



Charles H. Gibbs was the first authorized teacher of Christian Science in Australia. This photograph, circa 1925, was passed down to his great-granddaughter from his first marriage. Courtesy Mary Collings. At right, his daughter Sybil Gibbs Morrison, circa 1924, the first female barrister in New South Wales. As a child, she accompanied her father and mother across the globe when they traveled to Boston for instruction in Christian Science. Fairfax Corporation. Used with permission.

door. “They then allowed me to have an office on the understanding that I would leave at any time if requested to do so,” he noted, but his steady flow of patients must have satisfied them.¹² It was fitting that *tenax propositi*, meaning “tenacious of purpose,” was the Gibbs family motto.¹³

Alexandrina Gibbs began to study in earnest after about a year, noticing the good effects Christian Science had on her husband and their young daughter, Sybil. The little girl herself persuaded Mrs. Gibbs to start attending Christian Science services, held at first at the home of William and Harriet Virtue.

“Mother, if it does me good it will do you good; come along,” she told her. Mrs. Gibbs did, and found there “spiritual uplift ... riches that can never be taken away ... peace of mind.”¹⁴



In her *Message to The Mother Church for 1900*, Mrs. Eddy commented on the reach of Christian Science “in the five

grand divisions of the globe; in Australia, the Philippine Islands, Hawaiian Islands; and in most of the principal cities ...”¹⁵

That same year, the Sydney Christian Scientists began holding Wednesday evening testimony meetings. Miss Bartlett responded to the news with encouragement, expecting they would soon need to move to a public hall. “[Y]ou will be glad to know I mentioned you all to [Mrs. Eddy] and your good work in Australia,” she added in a letter to Mr. Gibbs.¹⁶

Mrs. Eddy had been recognized just the week before by the governor of New Hampshire at the inaugural Concord State Fair. “It seems that the world is beginning to see something [of] what she is,” Miss Bartlett continued. “I never saw her look so beautiful as when she took her carriage that day in response to the Governor’s invitation.”

She also sent “a kiss to the little ones.” In a P.S., tacked on after receiving another letter from Mr. Gibbs, she added: “I was interested in your little

girl’s case of healing of her little brother. Is it not beautiful for a child to grow up in this way. Her pure thought makes her a transparency for Truth to shine through.”

In December 1902, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Sydney, was formally established, although its meetings took place in several halls before the congregation built an edifice. Meanwhile, Christian Science had spread to Western Australia and various inland communities as well.¹⁷

Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs were hungry for more instruction in Christian Science, so in May 1903, they took their children on a long voyage to the United States. Relying on Christian Science made travel more harmonious for Mrs. Gibbs, who had previously suffered from severe seasickness. This time, she later wrote, “I completed the voyage without being ill once, although the weather was very rough.”¹⁸

During their visit, the family attended the Annual Meeting of The

‘In the year 1898 a precious jewel came into our home. That jewel was the Christian Science textbook, “Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures” by Mary Baker Eddy.’

—Charles H. Gibbs, 1923

Mother Church and saw Mrs. Eddy speak to about 10,000 Christian Scientists who had taken up her invitation to gather at Pleasant View on June 29.¹⁹

“[T]he words of our Leader have meant and will mean more to us than we can express,” Mr. Gibbs wrote afterward. “They will go with us to help us ever on our way ‘from sense to Soul.’”²⁰ And the family attended at least one Christian Science service in Concord, New Hampshire. Even little Sybil signed the congregation’s guest book on July 22, 1903.²¹

That fall, the couple attended an October class taught by Edward Kimball under the Christian Science Board of Education in Boston.²² A few years later, Mr. Gibbs’ longstanding desire to teach Christian Science led him back to Boston for the December 1906 Normal class. Its members came “from nearly

every quarter of the earth.”²³

This time, the family’s journey to Boston included a stop in Canton (now Guangzhou), China. There, Sybil and Eric purchased for Mrs. Eddy a butterfly curio made of blue kingfisher feathers and silver, which their guide told them was made only in Canton.²⁴ Japan was likely their next port of call. They traveled from Yokohama to Canada, arriving near the end of October.²⁵

During this visit, the Gibbses spent at least some of their time in Boston at 158 St. Botolph St., near The Mother Church and just down the street from Miss Bartlett’s home.²⁶ Miss Bartlett occasionally visited Mrs. Eddy. Could she have asked to bring the family along with her one day? To fit with Mr. Salchow’s recollection about the shells, the visit would have had to take place in 1907, because he and Mary did

The whatnot (center, back) in the Pink Room, Mrs. Eddy’s sitting room at 400 Beacon Street in Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, displayed the shells that were the gift of an Australian girl. They also were on display at Pleasant View in Concord, New Hampshire. Longyear Museum Collection.



Martin Place, a central location in Sydney, circa 1900. Mr. Gibbs maintained his Christian Science practitioner's office here for many years. Photograph by Kerry & Co. Tyrrell Collection: Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, Sydney. Gift of Australian Consolidated Press under the Taxation Incentives for the Arts Scheme, 1985.





‘The Christian Scientists in Australia are staunch and true. Their church organizations were founded upon the healing of the sick and sinful, and because that work goes on the churches are growing....’

—Bicknell Young, 1908

not wed until Dec. 31, 1906. The first three weeks of January would have provided the opportunity, and Sybil would have been 11 years old.²⁷ The Gibbs family left Boston in late January, and by early February they headed west on a ship from British Columbia to Honolulu.²⁸

Although it is not clear when, at least one member of the Gibbs family *did* meet Mrs. Eddy in Concord, according to Irving Tomlinson, who assisted her there and in Chestnut Hill. His diary entry for July 5, 1910, notes: “Showed letter from a student, Mrs. (C. H.) Gibbs of Sydney, Australia, containing postcards of places of beauty in that island continent. Mrs. Eddy was much pleased, and requested that they be placed in her post card album. She asked if she did not know student and when (I) told of her visit to Concord (she) said that she thought she remembered her. I said—how beautiful to know of the world-wide love and gratitude to the Discoverer and Founder.”²⁹



As Christian Science continued to grow in Australia, Mr. Gibbs helped correct misunderstandings in the press about the religion and its Leader, serving as a local Committee on Publication.³⁰

He also helped bring Christian Science lecturers to Australia. Bicknell Young spoke twice in Sydney to large audiences on a tour which took him



According to Irving Tomlinson, the Gibbs family sent scenic Australian postcards to Mrs. Eddy in 1910. These cards, including the two above showing Perth and Brisbane, took up several pages in Mrs. Eddy's souvenir card album. Right: Mr. Gibbs with an unidentified woman (possibly his daughter Sybil), circa 1920, in front of the house in Swampscott, Massachusetts, where Mrs. Eddy once lived. All images courtesy of The Mary Baker Eddy Collection (0.1926; P00779). Originals in The Mary Baker Eddy Library.

around the world in 1908. These were the first such lectures in Sydney. Mr. Gibbs and the Sydney lecture committee wrote to Mrs. Eddy that the audiences "listened with rapt attention to his clear and simple statement of facts regarding Christian Science and its Founder. There is already abundant evidence of a wide-spread interest in Christian Science having been aroused, and of many misconceptions having been swept away."³¹ And Mr. Young reported upon his return: "The Christian Scientists in Australia are staunch and true. Their church organizations were founded upon the healing of the sick and sinful, and because that work goes on the churches are growing in numbers and influence."³²

April 1909 brought a momentous occasion: Mr. Gibbs taught the first Christian Science primary class in Australia. His students had "the child spirit and humility like Mary of old that will sit at the feet

of Christ and listen," he wrote in a joyous report to Mrs. Eddy afterward.³³

His wife also wrote to Mrs. Eddy about solid healings the students had experienced before attending class. While supporting the class with her prayers and looking out on the glittering waves from their home near Rose Bay, Mrs. Gibbs thought of Jesus calling Peter and Andrew to be fishers of men. "I thanked God the same Truth was here today doing the work," she wrote.³⁴

From those consecrated beginnings, Mr. Gibbs continued his work in Christian Science, teaching scores of students, corresponding with several of Mrs. Eddy's students, introducing lecturers such as William R. Rathvon, and paying at least two more visits to the United States. When he passed away in 1941, there were about 50 practitioners in Sydney listed in *The Christian Science Journal*, and many others throughout the country.³⁵

The beautiful gems of the sea displayed on Mrs. Eddy's whatnot, whether or not they came from the loving hands of the Gibbs family, serve as symbols of the waves of support and affection that flowed between Mrs. Eddy and her followers on the far side of the globe.

"The progress of the work in Australia is a subject that always enlists the attention of our Leader when presented, and anything pertaining thereto is always welcomed," Mr. Rathvon, who was serving as Mrs. Eddy's secretary, wrote to Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs in one of several letters in 1909.³⁶ That summer, the Sydney church also reported their progress to Mrs. Eddy. Her reply: "It would seem as if the whole import of Christian Science had been mirrored forth by your loving hearts, to reflect its heavenly rays over all the earth."³⁷

Stacy A. Teicher is a research associate at Longyear Museum.

Endnotes

- 1 John G. Salchow reminiscence, The Mary Baker Eddy Collection, The Mary Baker Eddy Library, Boston, Massachusetts (hereafter referenced as MBEL), 74.
- 2 José Leal, Ph.D., science director and curator, Bailey-Matthews National Shell Museum.
- 3 Charles H. Gibbs, "In the year 1898 a precious jewel came into our home," *Christian Science Sentinel* 25 (Jan. 20, 1923): 415.
- 4 Victoria, Australia, Birth Index, Ref. No. 10813; Australia, Marriage Index, 1788-1950, Charles Henry Victor Emmanuel Gibbs and Harriet Foote, Dec. 14, 1881, Ancestry.com. Obituary for A.C.E. Gibbs, *Sydney Morning Herald*, Dec. 20, 1926. Correspondence with Mary Collings (née Gibbs), great-granddaughter of Mr. Gibbs.
- 5 Charles and Alexandrina married Nov. 7, 1891. *Sydney Morning Herald*, Nov. 30, 1891.
- 6 Gibbs, "In the year 1898," CSS 25: 415.
- 7 Charles H. Gibbs Subject File, MBEL.
- 8 *Concord Evening Monitor*, quoted in CSS 2 (Nov. 23, 1899): 189.
- 9 Henry Gibbs, "Healed after Twenty-five Years of Suffering," CSS 3 (June 6, 1901): 641.
- 10 Norman C. Hutchinson, *A Distant Vineyard* (Victoria, Australia: Norman C. Hutchinson, 2008), 15.
- 11 W. W. Virtue, "From Australia," CSS 1 (June 29, 1899): 15. *Boston Globe*, June 27, 1903.
- 12 Charles H. Gibbs, "The Work in Australia," CSS 5 (Aug. 1, 1903): 767.
- 13 The symbol and motto appear on some of his letters.
- 14 Alexandrina C.E. Gibbs, contribution to testimony, CSS 25 (Jan. 20, 1923): 415-416.
- 15 Mary Baker Eddy, *Message to The Mother Church for 1900*, 1. This was read at the Communion services on June 3 and published in 1900 by The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston.
- 16 Julia Bartlett to Charles H. Gibbs, Sept. 12, 1900, Charles H. Gibbs Subject File, MBEL.
- 17 First Church of Christ, Scientist, Sydney, was organized in December 1902, and its first listing appeared in the March 1903 issue of *The Christian Science Journal*; Henry Jewett, "Christian Science in Australia," CSS 4 (Aug. 14, 1902): 801.
- 18 Alexandrina Gibbs, CSS 25: 415-416. She testified of other healings as well, including one of a broken finger. Alexandra C.E. Gibbs, "I wish to tell of a little demonstration I had one day," CSS 7 (Nov. 19, 1904): 188. (Mrs. Gibbs used both versions of her first name.)
- 19 *Boston Globe*, June 27, 1903.
- 20 Charles H. Gibbs, "Among the Churches: The Work in Australia," CSS 5 (Aug. 1, 1903): 767.
- 21 Concord Hall Guest Book, 205, Longyear Museum Collection. Christian Science Hall had recently been torn down and construction of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Concord, New Hampshire, was under way. The congregation was meeting temporarily at the Unitarian church.
- 22 Charles H. Gibbs Subject File, MBEL. It was not unusual at that time for students of Christian Science to take primary class instruction twice. The members of Mr. Kimball's 1903 class received C.S.B. certificates, but this was not a Normal class, so they were not authorized as teachers. According to MBEL, Mrs. Gibbs also attended a class taught by Alfred Farlow, probably that same year. In November, she joined The Mother Church.
- 23 "Letters to Our Leader," CSS 9 (Dec. 15, 1906): 261.
- 24 Charles H. Gibbs Subject File, MBEL.
- 25 Canada, Incoming Passenger Lists, 1865-1935, Ancestry.com.
- 26 Charles H. Gibbs Subject File, MBEL. Miss Bartlett lived at 189 St. Botolph Street.
- 27 Mr. Salchow's recollection includes this statement: "Some years later the father of this little girl called at the lodge at Chestnut Hill and when Mrs. Salchow told him about that previous visit, he smiled and said, 'Yes, that was my daughter. She is teaching school now.'" John G. Salchow reminiscence, MBEL, 74. Mr. Salchow lived in the lodge until 1915; Charles Gibbs visited the United States in 1914, although evidence hasn't surfaced at the time of this writing that he traveled to Boston. Sybil Gibbs attended Presbyterian Ladies College in Sydney from 1910 to 1912. In 1924, she graduated from law school and became the first female barrister in New South Wales.
- 28 Bicknell Young mentions that Gibbs is leaving Boston on Jan. 24. Bicknell Young to Charles H. Gibbs, Jan. 18, 1907, Charles H. Gibbs Subject File, MBEL. Honolulu, Hawaii, US, Arriving and Departing Passenger Crew Lists, 1900-1959, Ancestry.com.
- 29 Irving C. Tomlinson, "Reminiscence of Irving C. Tomlinson, C.S.B.," MBEL, 675. Mr. Tomlinson must have come to know the couple to some degree, as he had sent them a small card he crafted from birch bark gathered at Chestnut Hill on Christmas Day, 1908.
- 30 Alfred Farlow to Charles H. Gibbs, June 19, 1905, Charles H. Gibbs Subject File, MBEL.
- 31 "Letters to Our Leader," CSS 10 (Aug. 22, 1908): 11; "The Lectures," CSS 11 (Sept. 5, 1908): 13.
- 32 "Letters to Our Leader," CSS 11 (Sept. 12, 1908): 32.
- 33 Charles H. Gibbs to Mary Baker Eddy, May 8, 1909, 671.73a.005, MBEL.
- 34 Alexandrina Gibbs to Mary Baker Eddy, May 8, 1909, 671.73a.004, MBEL.
- 35 His wife, Alexandrina, passed away in December 1926. Charles married Dorothy M. Forster in 1929.
- 36 William R. Rathvon to Charles H. Gibbs, Dec. 31, 1909, L15675, MBEL. On June 12, 1909 (L15674), after being told of the first class, he wrote, "The work, well begun, will surely yield abundant fruit."
- 37 Mary Baker Eddy to First Church of Christ, Scientist, Sydney, L08975, MBEL. ©The Mary Baker Eddy Collection. Used with permission. Dated July 14, 1909, and signed by Mrs. Eddy, a copy was later published with the date July 15, 1909, in her book *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, 208.







Say Cheese!

By Heather Vogel Frederick

When was the last time someone took your picture? Yesterday? Today? This week? These days, most cell phones have cameras and people take photographs all the time.

Back when Mary Baker Eddy was growing up, though, photography was brand-new. Before cameras came along, the only way people could record daily life was by drawing or painting people, places, and events. All of that changed in 1827, when Frenchman Joseph Niépée created the first photograph with light-sensitive chemicals. A decade later, his countryman Louis Daguerre made the new art form more widely available with his “daguerreotypes”—images printed on delicate silver-plated copper. People had to sit still for over 20 minutes or else the image would be blurry. Can you imagine having to do that?

Sturdier than daguerreotypes, tintypes were another step before paper photographs. They were printed on thin iron plates coated with lacquer or enamel and

could be developed in a few minutes. This meant they were more affordable, although people still had to go to a studio to have one taken. Longyear Museum has a number of tintypes of Baker family members in its collection, including several of Mrs. Eddy.

Decades later, by the time Mrs. Eddy lived at Pleasant View, her home in Concord, New Hampshire, and later at 400 Beacon Street, her final home in Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, cameras like the one on the opposite page had become commonplace. Ordinary people could own them and pursue photography as a hobby. Some of those who did so lived alongside Mrs. Eddy, helping her in her work as the Discoverer, Founder, and Leader of Christian Science.

The hundreds of photographs these men and women took give us a window into history. A number of their pictures are shown on the following pages. Looking at them, we know a little more about how Mrs. Eddy and her household lived over 100 years ago!



Doesn't this look like a fun thing to do on a summer day? Taken in 1895 at Pleasant View, this photograph shows Mrs. Eddy in her Victoria carriage. Why do you think she's holding an umbrella—or "parasol," as this style would have been called back then? Her friend and helper Calvin Frye is at the reins in a top hat. The lacy coverings the horses are wearing were to help keep flies away. Mrs. Eddy went for a carriage ride every afternoon and once said, "I have uttered some of my best prayers in a carriage." If you visit Mrs. Eddy's final home in Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, you can see this carriage in the carriage house!



Here's Calvin Frye getting a haircut from coachman August Mann at Pleasant View, around 1895. Calvin was a photographer, too—although clearly he didn't take this picture! He started working for Mrs. Eddy in 1882. For 28 years, his only focus was to help her as she wrote books such as *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, taught students, and established the Christian Science church.



Summertime was a good time for boating on the pond at Pleasant View. This photograph shows George Kinter (center), one of Mrs. Eddy's secretaries, rowing while his wife, Elizabeth (left), and niece Grace (right), enjoy the ride. Grace has a parasol, too! The pond was a gift from some of Mrs. Eddy's grateful students—and so was the boat, which you can see at Longyear Museum.



Horse-drawn vehicles weren't the only form of transportation in Mary Baker Eddy's household. She had the latest automobiles, too—like this White Steamer. Does it look anything like your family's car? In this photo, secretary Adam Dickey is at the wheel. The house in the background is 400 Beacon Street in Chestnut Hill. And there's something familiar in the back seat—one of the women (Laura Sargent) also has a parasol!



There was plenty of work to be done at Mrs. Eddy's homes. This photograph shows handyman John Salchow mowing the grass behind Pleasant View. Have you ever seen a lawnmower with four legs before? What does the lawnmower at your house look like?



William Rathvon took this “selfie” long before there even was such a thing! He was one of Mrs. Eddy’s secretaries, and he set up this shot in his bedroom at 400 Beacon Street using a technique called “double exposure.” A double exposure is a special effect created when the same piece of film is exposed to light twice, and two different images get layered onto it. He placed his camera on a tripod (can you see it in the mirror?) and held a long remote cord in his hand to create a photograph that looks like he’s talking to himself.



Irving Tomlinson was another of Mrs. Eddy’s secretaries at 400 Beacon Street. He was an avid photographer, too. In this picture, taken around 1908, you can see him with his Kodak camera (similar to the one pictured on page 12)—and with Spike, the household’s pet squirrel!

Did you know that the word “photography” comes from two Greek words—*phos*, meaning “light,” and *graphia*, meaning “to write” or “to draw”? Photography is literally drawing with light!



Another big job at both Pleasant View and 400 Beacon Street was feeding everyone. Mrs. Eddy employed as many as two dozen helpers at a time—from housekeepers who cleaned to secretaries who wrote letters. Such a big staff meant plenty of work for the kitchen crew. Cook Minnie Weygandt took the photograph on the right of her assistant Jennie Goudy holding a plate of strawberries from the Pleasant View garden. Yum! Above is a group of workers seated at the Chestnut Hill dining room table.



Heather Vogel Frederick is the director of research and publications at Longyear Museum.

Christmas Gifts From Longyear Museum

NEW

The Chestnut Hill Collection

The patterns on these products are based on original wallpaper from Mary Baker Eddy's final residence at 400 Beacon Street in Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts.



Journals

These lovely notebooks have 100 lined pages, a ribbon marker, and a velvet laminate cover. The cheerful floral pattern of the Springtime journal (left) is based on wallpaper from housekeeper Elizabeth Kelly's room at 400 Beacon Street. The handsome stylized tulip design on the cover of the West Room journal (right) is from wallpaper in the room where Mrs. Eddy often spent her evenings.

Size: 6" by 8¼"
Specify Springtime or West Room.
\$22



Mini Notebooks

With two separate themes to choose from, these mini notebooks will find a spot in every pocket! Each notebook has 48 blank pages. The Autumn assortment (left) features bold motifs in rich shades of rust, red, green, and brown. The Springtime assortment (right) features poppies, bluebells, and roses in soft shades of blue, yellow, pink, and green.

Size: 3½" by 5½"
Three mini notebooks per set. Specify Autumn or Springtime.
\$12



Coasters

These attractive coasters come in sets of four and are available in three different options. The Parlor assortment (above) features striking patterns in shades of pink, gray, and green. The Springtime assortment (top, right) showcases softly shaded roses, poppies, and bluebells. The West Room set (bottom, right) features a handsome stylized tulip pattern. Made of PVC core with felt bottom.

Size: 3¾" square
Specify Parlor, Springtime, or West Room.
\$16



NEW



James Gilman Notecards

Known for his pastoral New England landscapes, James Franklin Gilman (1850–1929) was the self-taught artist who collaborated with Mary Baker Eddy on the illustrations for her poem *Christ and Christmas*. This boxed set of eight notecards and envelopes spans New England's four seasons and highlights Gilman's artistry. Set contains two each of the following: *Mary Baker Eddy's Birthplace*, watercolor in sepia ink, 1920; *Old New England*, pencil drawing, 1907; *Sunshine on the Farm*, pen and ink drawing, circa 1888; *The Pasture Spring*, pencil drawing, circa 1895.

Size: 4¼" by 5½"
\$20

NEW



"What Our Leader Says" Prints

Mary Baker Eddy's important instruction to students of Christian Science from *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (page 210) is beautifully rendered in these two unique prints. The Classic version, available with blue matting, was inspired by a vintage plaque from Longyear's collection (left). The Modern version, available with green matting, features original artwork with a delicate floral pattern (right). Matted and ready for framing.

Size: 8" by 10"
Specify Classic or Modern.
\$12

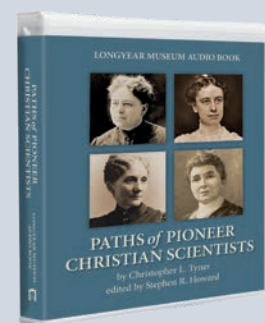
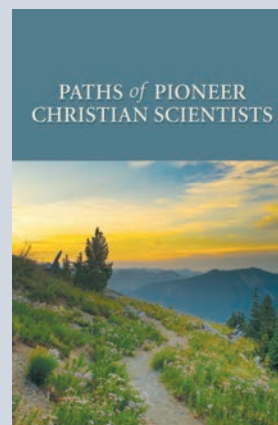
NEW



Cross and Crown Paperweight

A handsome addition to any desk, our new glass dome paperweight features a stained-glass window from the Mother's Room in the Original Edifice of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston. In 1908, when Mary Baker Eddy requested that the Cross and Crown emblem be redesigned, exchanging the coronet for a celestial crown, this window was replaced. It is now part of Longyear's collection.

Size: 3" diameter, in a gift box
\$25



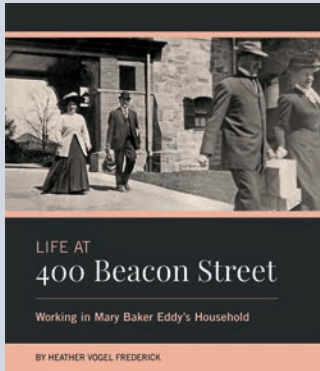
Paths of Pioneer Christian Scientists

By Christopher L. Tyner

The stories of pioneer Christian Scientists remain largely untold, although their lives have relevance and freshness for today. This volume profiles four early workers, each of whom came to this new religion in the 1880s in urgent need of healing: Annie M. Knott, Emma Thompson, her daughter Abigail, and Janette Weller. Their own healings proved to be new beginnings, as each of these women dedicated her life to helping and healing others.

Longyear Museum Press. Paperbound. 162 pages.
Also available in audiobook and digital download
Book \$24
Audiobook (6 CDs) \$35
Digital download \$15

Christmas Gifts Continued



Life at 400 Beacon Street: Working in Mary Baker Eddy's Household

By Heather Vogel Frederick

This book explores what it was like to work for Mary Baker Eddy, introducing nearly two dozen men and women who came to her home in Chestnut Hill between 1908 and 1910. Each chapter includes some of the priceless instruction that Mrs. Eddy shared with these stalwart pioneers, who helped support her important work during the crowning years of her mission to mankind. Illustrated with both historic images and full-color photographs.

Longyear Museum Press.

Paperbound. 457 pages.

Now available as an audiobook and digital download

Book \$40

Audiobook (10 CDs) \$50

Digital download \$28



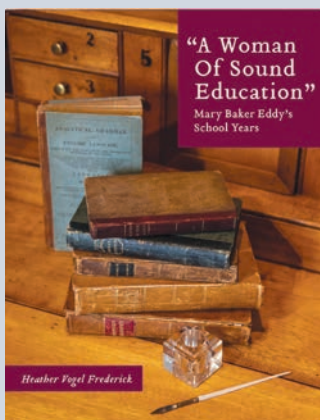
Verses for Children by Mary Baker Eddy

Mary Baker Eddy's verses "Mother's New Year Gift to the Little Children" and "To the Big Children" first appeared in *The Christian Science Journal* of January 1896. Later, they were published in her book *Miscellaneous Writings 1883-1896*. These plaques can be hung or displayed on a table.

Size: 8¼" by 6¼"

Little Children \$20

Big Children \$20



"A Woman of Sound Education"—Mary Baker Eddy's School Years

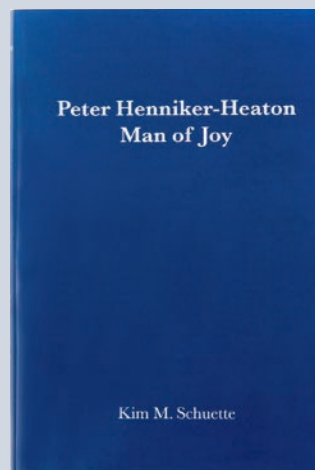
By Heather Vogel Frederick

This most recent book from Longyear Museum Press draws on a wide range of sources, including Longyear's unique collection of Baker family material, in presenting the most up-to-date historical research on the subject of Mary Baker Eddy's education. Illustrated with historic images and full-color photographs.

Longyear Museum Press.

Paperbound. 80 pages.

\$20



Peter Henniker-Heaton: Man of Joy

By Kim M. Schuette

Peter Henniker-Heaton's landmark healing through Christian Science of a decade-long paralysis introduces this over-view of his fruitful life, explored here through his many poems and other writings. Illustrated with both black-and-white and full-color images.

Paperbound. 178 pages.

\$28

Cross and Crown Jewelry Collection

Longyear offers a large selection of Cross and Crown jewelry. Please visit our website to see the complete collection of pendants and pins.



Pendant with Verse from Matthew 10:8

Designed by Nikki Paulk, this pendant depicts the registered trademark owned by the Christian Science Board of Directors (shown larger than actual size). It is being manufactured under license.

Size:

Small approximately 18 mm/0.71" diameter
Large approximately 22.5 mm/0.89" diameter

14K Gold

Small \$392 Large \$569

Silver

Small \$69 Large \$79



Musical Lamb

This soft, cuddly lamb makes a perfect gift for a baby or young child. Its music box plays an excerpt from Hymn 304, "Feed My Sheep," by Mary Baker Eddy, from the *Christian Science Hymnal*. Choice of ribbon color: yellow, blue, pink, green, lavender.

Size: 14"
\$52

Historical Documentaries



Longyear Museum Press has produced four historical documentaries that are available individually or as a set of four DVDs.

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

The House on Broad Street—Finding a Faithful Few: The Years in Lynn

The Onward and Upward Chain—Pioneers of Christian Science in the 1880s

"Who Shall Be Called?"—The Pleasant View Household

Set of four DVDs
\$85

Individual DVDs
\$25

Digital Downloads

Purchase of a single film \$9.99
Rental (48 hours) \$2.99

Scanning this QR code will take you to the Vimeo download site.



To order, visit
longyear.org/store

A complete catalog of products may be found in our online store. Payment may be made by cash, check, Visa, Mastercard, or PayPal.

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Sunday 1–4 P.M.

FROM THE VAULT

Calvin Frye's Playful Paperweight

By Heather Vogel Frederick



Mary Baker Eddy called him “invaluable.” Those who worked alongside him called him honest, trustworthy, plain-speaking, and loyal. For his part, he humbly referred to himself as Mrs. Eddy’s “useful man.”¹ Calvin Frye, who served Mrs. Eddy for 28 years, was all of these things and more. He also had a sense of humor—an aspect of his character that often goes unnoticed.

“Mrs. Eddy loved his wit ...,” recalled fellow secretary Irving Tomlinson. A reporter noted, “His eyes have a smile lurking in them.” A friend agreed: “His eyes twinkle, and a few minutes talk show his tendency to fun and jokes.”²

A photograph from Longyear’s collection captures a bit of that twinkle, along with a hint of a smile under the familiar

white mustache. Taken by the American Press Association at 400 Beacon Street, Mary Baker Eddy’s home in Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, the image (see back cover) shows Mr. Frye posed at his handsome rolltop desk. Pen in hand, he’s surrounded by a comfortable clutter of envelopes, notepads, blotter, clock, and postage scale.

On the desk, though, there’s also something surprising. Peeking out from behind a row of silver-topped inkwells is a pair of playful pugs. Made of painted cast iron and measuring less than three inches high, the winsome pups add a grace note of whimsy to Mr. Frye’s otherwise pragmatic workspace. (The paperweight is now part of Longyear’s collection.)

They also spark questions. Did Calvin Frye like dogs? Was he partial to pugs? Was it a gift or did he purchase it for himself? It’s unlikely we’ll ever know for sure, but the paperweight’s presence points up the lighter side of this faithful man whose good-natured humor was loved and appreciated by those who knew him best.

1 Heather Vogel Frederick, *Life at 400 Beacon Street: Working in Mary Baker Eddy’s Household* (Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts: Longyear Museum Press, 2019), 49-55.

2 Irving Tomlinson, “Reminiscences of Rev. Irving C. Tomlinson, C.S.B.,” 649, The Mary Baker Eddy Collection, The Mary Baker Eddy Library, Boston, Massachusetts; Sibyl Wilbur, *Human Life* (November 1907); Carolyn Armstrong, “Reminiscences,” 1, MBEL.



Double Your Gift: A Matching Challenge!

Shortly after Mary Beecher Longyear was introduced to Christian Science, her infant son was healed in one treatment of a severe cough. This was the first of many healings that the Longyear family experienced over the next four decades. As Mrs. Longyear's love for Christian Science grew, so did her appreciation of its Discoverer, Founder, and Leader.

By 1917, she felt called to help ensure that an accurate history of Mary Baker Eddy would be preserved. She was inspired by Mrs. Eddy's words in *Miscellaneous Writings 1883–1896*, "Christian Science and Christian Scientists, will, *must*, have a history..." (106).

During the first decades of the 20th century, Mrs. Longyear earnestly sought documents, reminiscences, photographs, and artifacts, in addition to purchasing four houses where Mrs. Eddy once lived. These homes—in North Groton and Rumney, New Hampshire, and in Swampscott and Amesbury, Massachusetts—formed the heart of her collection. In 1927, her Brookline, Massachusetts, home opened as the original Longyear Museum.

Throughout the last century, Longyear members and friends have stepped forward to enable the Museum to keep pace with the times. They supported the construction of a purpose-built museum in the 1990s to help us better care for our growing collection. In 2006, the generosity of members and friends enabled us to purchase two of Mrs. Eddy's former residences in Lynn and Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, saving these homes for posterity. More recently, they have supported our outreach to a worldwide audience through our website, YouTube channel, and Longyear Museum Press publications.

The work that Mrs. Longyear began—helping to preserve



The Longyear family on their porch in Marquette, Michigan. Courtesy of the Marquette Historical Society.

Mary Baker Eddy's history for generations to come—is flourishing today. This mission rests not just with Longyear trustees and staff, but with all who appreciate Mrs. Eddy's life and work. Without the love and support of members and friends, this work would not be possible. Your gift to the Annual Appeal helps fund the day-to-day operations of the Museum, including salaries, programs, publications, and collection care.

This year we have been blessed by two generous donors who are providing a \$100,000 matching grant for the 2022 Annual Appeal. Every donation that you're able to make will now be doubled.

Thank you for considering a gift to the 2022 Annual Appeal.

To donate, please use the enclosed envelope, call 617.278.9000, ext. 231, or go to www.longyear.org/support.

Longyear Museum Established 1923
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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.
Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Concord, N.H.
Lynn, Mass.
North Groton, N.H.
Rumney, N.H.
Stoughton, Mass.
Swampscott, Mass.