



# LONGYEAR Review

FALL/WINTER 2025

The Treasures of the Longyear Collection

# Why Longyear Has a Collection

There's a wonderful exchange between Mary Baker Eddy and James Gilman recorded in Gilman's book, *Painting a Poem: Mary Baker Eddy and James Gilman Illustrate Christ and Christmas*. On a visit to Pleasant View, the artist recalled:

She [Mrs. Eddy] pointed to a low rocking chair ... old-fashioned mahogany, with hair seat, saying, "In that chair I wrote *Science and Health*." I said, "It is a very valuable chair." "Yes," she replied. "The world will cherish all those things in future time" (124).

Having spent my career working in museums, I love this anecdote. For starters, it shows that Mrs. Eddy had saved the chair she'd used in Lynn some 20 years earlier, even as she moved nearly a dozen times in the interim. And secondly, that she expected the chair—and "all those things"—to be cherished by future generations.

But I've sometimes asked myself, "Why did Mrs. Eddy expect that chair and other items related to her life to be cherished?" After all, her life was devoted to the things of the Spirit, not material objects. Why is Longyear preserving these things?

Mrs. Eddy knew all too well the world's tendency to distort her history, a tendency that continues today. As biographer Robert Peel observed, "nearly every extensive published attack on Christian Science would *start* with a pejorative account of Mrs. Eddy's life and character as the basis for its subsequent interpretation of Christian Science doctrine and practice" (*Mary Baker Eddy: The Years of Authority*, 60).

Far from being unimportant, items related to Mrs. Eddy can help to tell the truth about her experience. Historical documents and artifacts are durable evidence—evidence that can't be ignored or discounted. As primary sources, they survive changes in interpretation and stand the test of time. And they serve as the basis for factual exhibits, publications, programs, and videos.

All of us at Longyear take seriously Mrs. Eddy's counsel in *Retrospection and Introspection*, "Mere historic incidents and personal events are frivolous and of no moment, unless they illustrate the ethics of Truth" (21).

In striving to "illustrate the ethics of Truth," Longyear's programs and activities—which draw heavily on the historical collection—are designed to help visitors discern Mrs. Eddy's devotion to God and Christ Jesus, her unselfish service to humanity, her inspired authorship of *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, and her faithful leadership of her church. Items related to her life are not mere things, but tools that help us tell her story accurately.

As we count our blessings this Thanksgiving, many of us will find Christian Science high on the list. And our gratitude for the discovery naturally includes gratitude for the Discoverer. I feel it is our gratitude for Mary Baker Eddy that leads us to value—and yes, even cherish—the evidence of her human footsteps, evidence that can correct misconceptions and help to tell the truth about her consecrated life.

The books, letters, scrapbooks, photographs, decorative objects, houses, and rocking chairs in Longyear's collection have little intrinsic value of their own. They have meaning because they shed light on Mrs. Eddy's human experience and help us catch a glimpse of what it took for her to become the Discoverer, Founder, and Leader of Christian Science.

This issue of *Longyear Review* explores the historical collection that has come down to Longyear over the last 100 years, as well as the dedicated professionals who are cherishing "all those things" today. Thanks to their efforts—and the support of you, our members and friends—the Longyear collection is here to help tell Mrs. Eddy's story today and for "future time."



Sandra J. Houston



The chair used by Mary Baker Eddy in Lynn, Massachusetts, as she was completing *Science and Health*, now part of the Longyear collection.

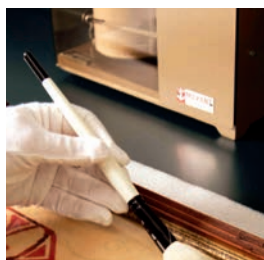


# SAFEGUARDING THE EVIDENCE

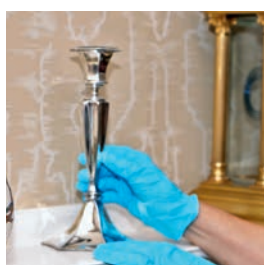
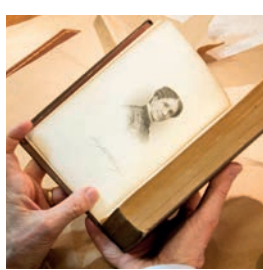
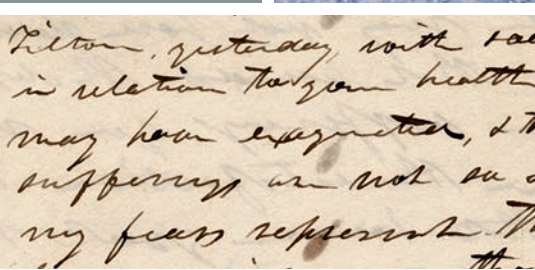
BY STACY A. TEICHER & HEATHER VOGEL FREDERICK



From the start, Longyear's unique collection was designed to preserve the facts of Mary Baker Eddy's life and share her story with the world. Come behind the scenes with the museum professionals who are charged with the care of these artifacts.



(Continued)



**It's inventory day** at the Mary Baker Eddy Historic Houses in Rumney and North Groton, New Hampshire. Sarah Sampson, senior manager of collections, and Heather Herrington, a collections associate, are checking off furniture, artwork, and other items on a list printed out from the Museum's collections database. Their goal? To make sure that everything in each house is on the list and in the database—and vice versa, that everything listed as on display in the house is actually there. It's a best practice in the museum world to do an inventory like this on a regular basis, and each time the staff reviews the house contents, they take the opportunity to flesh out information in the database.

In the Rumney parlor, Heather opens a cabinet behind the door and pulls out a set of glass bowls. Like most items in the house, they are props—period pieces used to help tell Mrs. Eddy's story, since only a few of her own belongings from that era remain. The bowls have been on inventories for the house since 1925, but to improve the records, Heather places them one by one on a white cloth and photographs them with her cell phone. Meanwhile, Sarah carefully picks up a small Bible, and pencils in an object ID number to match what's on her list. Later, they move on to North Groton, where preparations for opening the house to visitors for the season include setting up a new foam mattress on one of the beds, getting down on the floor to tuck in the sheets and, finally, adding a historically accurate bedspread.

It's a full, fast-paced day of tending to parts of a collection that encompasses eight historic houses spread across two states, along with tens of thousands of items at the Museum in Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts.

To spend time with this skilled team of professionals is to begin to understand the collection that is at the beating heart of Longyear and its mission to advance the understanding of the life and work of Mary Baker Eddy.

"The collection is what makes Longyear a museum," says Executive Director Sandy Houston. "It provides a focus for our work. It's the basis of our exhibits, our educational programs, our tours, and our publications. There are aspects of



CHRIS RANKIN

the collection that are unique to Longyear. For example, no other organization owns, cares for, and gives public tours of historic houses that Mary Baker Eddy lived in. The collection of letters, books, and other artifacts that belonged to the Baker family is also completely unique to Longyear, as is our collection of nearly 200 portraits of pioneer Christian Scientists."

#### FROM MODEST BEGINNINGS

The Museum's collection began just over a century ago when Mary Beecher Longyear started gathering artifacts, reminiscences, and other documents related to the life and work of Mary Baker Eddy, as well as to the early pioneers who stood with her in establishing the Christian Science movement. (See sidebar, "It Started With a Spinning Wheel," page 5.) Mrs. Longyear knew that these objects would provide durable evidence of Mrs. Eddy's history, but she also saw the need to do more than that: to ensure that the story of the Discoverer of Christian Science is "guarded for posterity."<sup>1</sup>

"I am trying to forestall all rumors and misconceptions that might arise in the future, detrimental to her character and circumstances," she wrote in 1926.<sup>2</sup>

Today, the collection ranges from one of the smallest artifacts Longyear owns—a half-inch cross-and-crown lapel pin—to what is indisputably the largest: 400 Beacon Street, Mrs. Eddy's 18,000-square-foot final home in Chestnut Hill.



TY PARMENTER

Sarah Sampson cleans a carriage at 400 Beacon Street. **Opposite:** Heather Herrington cares for a pitcher and wash basin at the North Groton house.



LISA ABITBOL



**Top:** Early editions of *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* in Longyear's vault.

**Bottom:** Mary Beecher Longyear (right) with an assistant working in the library of her home. Longyear Museum Collection.

It encompasses artwork and jewelry (see “Gifts From the Heart,” page 22). There are historical documents and books, including inscribed copies of Mrs. Eddy’s writings and more than 400 early editions of the Christian Science textbook, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*. The collection also includes handwritten letters from Mrs. Eddy, as well as furnishings, decorative items, and carriages that belonged to her. Hundreds of photographs and portraits of early workers, along with their correspondence and scrapbooks, record their lives and contributions to the movement. Among the crown jewels of the collection are the rare Baker family materials—dozens of handwritten letters, furniture and household items, and even schoolbooks used by the Baker children. Additionally, there are objects that have no direct connection to the early history of Christian Science other than the fact that they date from that period. These “props” are often used to depict Mrs. Eddy’s life in a particular historic house when few original furnishings survive.

In total, there are more than 65,000 items in the collection, and all come under the diligent care of Longyear’s Collections Department, which seeks to ensure they are protected in the right environment, cleaned and conserved properly, tracked and recorded according to best practices in the museum field, and available to researchers. Their job is to ensure that the collection will be available to provide reliable documentation of Mrs. Eddy’s life and work and help tell her story for generations to come.

## A TEAM OF PROFESSIONALS

On Feb. 8, 1924, Mary Beecher Longyear noted in her diary, “Miss Smith is working constantly on our great collection of Historical Data regarding the Christian Science movement and Mrs. Eddy.”<sup>3</sup>

At that time, Marguerite Smith was the only employee working alongside Mrs. Longyear to collect and record artifacts. As the collection grew over the decades, however, so did Longyear’s staff. Today, the museum employs roughly three dozen staff members, including five in the Collections Department—three full-time and two part-time. Like Miss Smith before them, the Collections staff is “working constantly” behind the scenes—drawing on decades of professional experience and wide-ranging expertise, using contemporary tools, but with a similar deep affection for this “great collection.”

As senior manager of collections, Sarah Sampson provides leadership, coordination, and guidance for the team, and also interfaces with the public to respond to queries about donations, permissions, and research. A veteran of more than 13 years on the staff—some in an earlier part of her career, at a critical time when Longyear was packing its collection and moving into a new, purpose-built museum in 1999—Sarah has experience in virtually every facet of the Museum’s work, from giving tours and working with young people, to building databases and making careful records about artifacts, to caring for historic houses and their contents.

But talk to her for a few minutes, and what most comes through is her deep knowledge of Mary Baker Eddy, as well as the operations of her household—which often provides inspiration for the work of the Collections team.

“Order is really the key thing I value,” Sarah says. “Mrs. Eddy had her house ordered down to the pincushion, so she didn’t even have to look and she could pick the pin out that she needed.<sup>4</sup> That was just a reflection of ordered thought. Certainly her house at 400 Beacon Street was very ordered and tidy and efficient. Those are qualities that I think are really helpful for Collections—to be ordered, efficient, tidy, and accurate.”

## A 21ST-CENTURY TOOL TO PROMOTE ORDER

Sarah and her team have a state-of-the-art professional tool to help them keep the artifacts Longyear holds in its exhibits, vaults, library, and historic houses in proper order: an industry-standard museum database called PastPerfect. “It’s something we all work in every day,” she says.

One hundred years ago in Mrs. Longyear’s day, acquisition dates, previous ownership, and other information

# It Started With A Spinning Wheel

In the summer of 1910, Mary Beecher Longyear was invited to visit Mary Baker Eddy at her home in Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts. Mrs. Longyear had been a guest on other occasions, and this time she had just returned from Paris and arrived bearing gifts for the household, including flowers and a beautiful Oriental rug for Mrs. Eddy.

“The bright joyful face of Mrs. Eddy greeted me,” Mrs. Longyear later recalled. “She kissed me and welcomed me. ... She asked me if I knew the reason she liked to have me visit her.

When I answered in the negative, she said, ‘It is because you give me nothing to meet.’”

In addition to that high praise, Mrs. Eddy gave Mrs. Longyear a gift that day—an inscribed copy of her book *Christ and Christmas*. Interestingly, just a week later, the Christian Science Board of Directors offered Mrs. Longyear another gift: a spinning wheel that had belonged to Maryann Baker, Mrs. Eddy’s grandmother.

Mrs. Longyear’s reply to the Board has guided the Museum’s work ever since: “I hasten to assure you that I will accept the gift of the old spinning wheel with great joy. I fully appreciate the action and the evidence of trust the directors have in giving me this precious heirloom. I will guard it tenderly.”

Those words, “I will guard it tenderly,” go straight to the heart of Longyear Museum’s mission. The staff as a whole, and the Collections Department in particular, has been charged with tenderly safeguarding and caring for the “precious heirlooms” that have been entrusted to Longyear to preserve for future generations.



1 Mary Beecher Longyear, “The History of Mary Beecher Longyear,” Longyear Museum Collection.  
2 Mary Beecher Longyear to the Christian Science Board of Directors, July 14, 1910, Church Archives, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts.



LISA ABITBOL

**Top:** Leslie Vollnogle attaches a tag to a Murphy bed owned by Mary Baker Eddy on the day that The Mother Church's donation of furniture for 400 Beacon Street arrived at the Museum in 2016.

**Right:** Debbie Slade Pierce is currently cataloging the Museum's collection of sheet music.

**Bottom, left:** Silver from the collection that is on display needs frequent cleanings.

LISA ABITBOL



Karl Taglier works on an inventory project of writings by Mary Baker Eddy.

about items in the collection were recorded by hand in leather-bound accession books. Over time, these were replaced by typewritten binders, carbon-copy receipt books, and eventually individual index cards. By the 1990s, with the move to the new building, Longyear entered the computer age with a basic database that Sarah helped to build. The Collections team still refers to the earliest records regularly, and, Sarah points out, all methods of tracking the collection were considered best practices of the time.

Adopted in 2007, PastPerfect represented a huge step forward in maintaining order in the collection. Its records hold a wealth of information that can be accessed quickly—for example, the period from which an object or document dates, its measurements, location, author or creator, provenance (record of ownership, sometimes back to Mrs. Eddy's day, to help verify an object's authenticity), and other related historical information the staff has uncovered over the years. Files can be attached to the records as well, including photographs, articles, and films in which the item was mentioned. "You can sort and organize and create reports and find things really quickly," Sarah says. "It's a crucial tool."

Recording information on thousands of artifacts into PastPerfect has been a massive (and ongoing) project that all team members participate in. With artifacts being regularly accessioned into the collection, new records are created all the time—for example, entries for each of the 125 letters recently donated by relatives of Laura and Victoria Sargent, sisters who worked side by side with Mrs. Eddy. Updating data is also part of the ongoing work: Several staff members

recently finished adding specific location information in the vault (box number, file number) for 900 items—from letters to calling cards—that had belonged to early workers Joseph and Mary Armstrong.

### PROFESSIONALS ON THE JOB

Keeping the collection in order—through hundreds of patient, detail-focused hours—is just one facet of the team's duties. Another skill they have in spades is sleuthing. Whether they're tracking down information for researchers, examining undated photographs to try to pin down a timeline based on clothing worn by the subjects, deciphering 19th-century handwriting, searching for just the right artifact to add to a new exhibit, or ferreting out the provenance of a prospective donation, they're on the job.

"If you like a mystery, that's sometimes museum work," says Collections Manager Leslie Vollnogle. Having worked at Longyear for 14 years, and with advanced degrees in both library science and public history, along with broad general museum experience, Leslie is often the go-to person for help in finding something that doesn't come up readily during a computer search—so much so that the team sometimes refers to her as "Siri." A specialist in genealogical research, Leslie was the one who sorted out the family tree of the Sargent sisters (who happened to be married to two brothers) when their letters came to the Museum. Her wide knowledge of American history and museum best practices (want to figure out how to organize a collection of photos? ask Leslie!) bolsters all the operations of the department.

Registrar Karl Taglier brings long experience with historical institutional records to his work—an asset in his role overseeing the Museum’s accessions. With a wide knowledge of publishing, he manages the collections of Mrs. Eddy’s writings. But he is also often called on for sleuthing duty—thanks to his deep knowledge of Christian Science history. “Karl is an encyclopedia. He does not forget a thing,” Sarah says. “We’ll pull out a postcard of The Mother Church, and he’ll say what date it was based on whether the park was out front or the reflecting pool, or how the building was renovated.”

Other expertise is tapped for the work, as well. Collections Associate Debbie Slade Pierce spent her career teaching music and math at a private school and singing with chorales like the Boston Symphony’s Tanglewood Festival Chorus. After retirement, she began working part-time for Longyear.

Pieces from Longyear’s jewelry collection—from decorative hair combs to watches to cross-and-crown pins—are carefully tagged and stored in a vault drawer.

In 2020, Debbie worked closely with a conservator who restored an 1840s reed organ in the Mary Baker Eddy Historic House in Amesbury, Massachusetts. She also helped evaluate how best to move the two historical pianos in Mrs. Eddy’s final home, aided with the research on a chapter on music in the Longyear Press publication *Life at 400 Beacon Street: Working in Mary Baker Eddy’s Household*, and is currently cataloging the Museum’s sheet music collection.

Heather Herrington, also a collections associate, brings a love of detail and organization, as well as a single-minded focus, to her work. Her eye on the collection is often through the lens of a camera. Aided by studio lights, a huge white paper background, and a device that holds her camera steady above objects, Heather takes thousands of photographs that are attached to records in the PastPerfect database. Recent donations and older acquisitions without images are under her purview. Earlier this year, for example, after a gift of 321 items, she powered through 1,576 photographs—recording everything from inscriptions in books to conditions of documents. Heather subsequently edited and organized the pictures, using standardized naming conventions for ease of finding. Her organizational skills come in handy for other projects too, whether she’s keeping the department well



LISA ABITBOL

**65,000**  
Number of items in the collection

*Respects of Antiquarian*  
*Mary B. Eddy* 1892

**63**  
Books inscribed by Mary Baker Eddy

**267** Bibles



**199**  
Scrapbooks and photo albums kept by early workers




**8**  
Historic houses where Mrs. Eddy lived and worked

**47**  
Letters written by members of the Baker family



**57**  
Books owned by the Baker family, including schoolbooks

**8,682**  
Historic photographs



**140**  
Calling cards

**15**  
Musical instruments



**1**  
Boat—a skiff given to Mrs. Eddy by Canadian Christian Scientists



**181**  
Portraits of pioneering Christian Scientists

Heather Herrington photographs a period newspaper recently donated to the Museum.



STACY TEICHER

**‘I am trying to forestall all rumors and misconceptions that might arise in the future, detrimental to [Mrs. Eddy’s] character and circumstances.’**

*—Mary Beecher Longyear*

stocked with supplies—acid-free tissue, silver polish, Mylar, and the like—or matching myriad keys at 400 Beacon Street with the pieces of furniture they are meant to unlock.

At the end of the day, beyond the expertise and experience that staff members bring to their work, there is one key aspect that sets them apart from their colleagues in the general museum field: They strive to practice the teachings of Christian Science in their work.

Sarah explains that when the team spends a day cleaning artifacts at 400 Beacon Street, for example, they often consider the humble mindset of the Christian Science practitioners and teachers who did household work for Mrs. Eddy. “It’s been a really special reminder to me,” she says, quoting *Science and Health*, “to ‘stand porter at the door of thought’ and be careful what I’m bringing into this household.”

#### **A SERVICE DEPARTMENT**

Working in any museum necessarily involves interactions between departments. It’s a two-way street of helping and being helped, and this certainly proves true for Longyear’s Collections team.

“We are a service department,” Sarah says, both internally and for those from outside the Museum. Art and other objects in the collection are sometimes the inspiration for marketing materials and new store products, for instance, and need to be gathered and evaluated. The media, research, and communications teams also turn to Collections for help finding photographs, correspondence, and other material related to the subjects of articles or videos.

“Those of us who are writing research articles for Longyear couldn’t do our jobs without the assistance of the Collections team,” says Director of Communications Alice Hummer. “For example, when I was working on the children’s article in this issue, about Mrs. Eddy’s time at the home of the Wentworth family in Stoughton, Massachusetts, Sarah and her staff brought me all kinds of documents from the vault to read and mine for details. I had quick and easy access to Lucy Wentworth Holmes’ handwritten memories of her childhood, family records, and even correspondence between Lucy and Mary Beecher Longyear, among other treasures. Their help was invaluable.”

Collections also fields requests for visits to the Daycroft Library (the Museum’s visitor library that contains everything from reminiscences of early workers to volumes on American and religious history), and for permission to use historic photographs, which often come from independent researchers and those preparing talks or publications for Christian Science groups. And they coordinate semiannual deep cleanings at the Mary Baker Eddy Historic Houses, working closely with the staff who manage those sites.

Helping hands come from the other direction, too. The Museum’s facilities staff are essential partners when it comes to security and maintaining climate-controlled environments for the artifacts in the vaults and exhibit galleries. At times, staff from all corners of Longyear may be recruited to assist with short-term projects, everything from polishing the silver at 400 Beacon Street to moving carriages or heavy sleighs to different locations.

“Cooperation and teamwork are a big part of the job,” says Debbie Slade Pierce. “The loving care that everybody has here has been a real help to me. Loving care not for just things but for each other.”

“I really like seeing how all of us are pulling together, working to really share our collection and mission with the public,” Sarah adds.

## TELLING THE STORY

Whatever the task at hand is for the Collections team, Longyear’s mission—to advance the understanding of the life and work of Mary Baker Eddy—is always behind it. And



SARAH SAMPSON



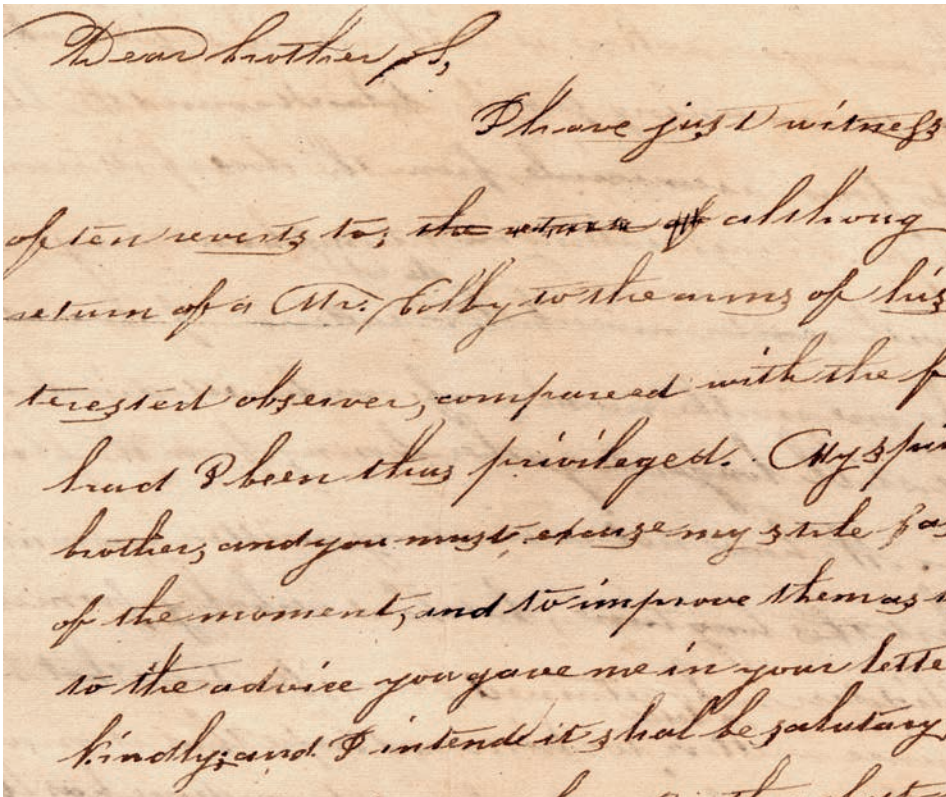
LISA ABITBOL

**Top:** Longyear staff members move one of Mrs. Eddy’s sleighs into storage in the carriage house at 400 Beacon Street.

**Bottom:** Sewing an identifying number onto an antique coverlet that will be used as a prop in a historic house.



ANDREW PARSONS



**Above:** Hundreds of artifacts are on display in the Museum's main exhibit, "Mary Baker Eddy: A Spiritual Journey."

**Left:** The Baker letters, handwritten correspondence between members of Mrs. Eddy's family in the 1800s, are some of the crown jewels of Longyear's collection.

**Opposite:** Students from Principia College examine facsimiles of the Baker letters in the Museum's visitor library.



education is an important aspect of that work.

“The collection is used for educational programs for adults and young people, for our bus tours of Mary Baker Eddy’s New England, for our documentary films and our exhibits,” says Executive Director Sandy Houston. “The historic houses rely on the collection to interpret the houses. It really is key to sharing Mrs. Eddy’s story with the public.”

Last spring, the public included students visiting from Principia College in Elsah, Illinois, on their spring break. They saw artifacts from Mrs. Eddy’s youth and multiple editions of her writings. On house tours, they heard about key moments in her life and saw the rooms where she worked, slept, and ate. And during a session with Sarah, they pored over letters between members of the Baker family (magnifying glasses required to read that spidery 19th-century handwriting!).

Seeing the letters in person, rather than on a website, helped recent graduate Charles Gatobu pay attention to the details. “You could see that connection of a family that was together,” he says. “They loved each other.”

The experience “was definitely a great way to see the

context and have a better understanding of what her life was like,” adds Ivan Vashchenko, a computer-science and mechanical-engineering major who was consequently inspired to do a summer independent study about Mrs. Eddy. “Just one week of learning this was not enough for me, so I really wanted to go deeper.”

This kind of feedback is deeply satisfying to the Collections team.

### UNDERNEATH IT ALL . . .

On any given day, it’s not always easy to guess what the Collections staff might be working on. They might be gathered around the long table in the Museum’s boardroom, discussing the best way to repair a torn page in an early copy of *The Christian Science Journal*. They might be lying on the floor vacuuming the underside of carriages in the 400 Beacon Street carriage house. Or they could be sitting together in the Museum’s basement workspace near the vaults for one of their “AHOD”—All Hands on Deck—sessions, carefully sorting fragile 19th-century letters, numbering them, and gently placing them in Mylar. They might even be peering into boxes of a recently donated collection, delighted to find four early editions of *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* that the Museum had not previously owned.

Whatever they are up to, Sarah says, they enjoy a warm sense of camaraderie, with each staff member bringing his or her “own distinct qualities to the project.”

And then she adds something else that they all share: joy.

“We’re working with Mrs. Eddy’s history, early workers, durable evidence about Mrs. Eddy. It’s just a joy to work in Collections,” she says. “We all understand the mission, and we gain a lot of personal enjoyment from our jobs. We like to share this enthusiasm and inspiration with others in whatever way we can.”

*Stacy A. Teicher is Longyear’s senior research associate. Heather Vogel Frederick is the Museum’s research and publications consultant. Director of Communications Alice M. Hummer also contributed to this article.*

- 1 Mary Beecher Longyear statement, June 22, 1926, Longyear Museum Collection, hereafter referenced as LMC.
- 2 Ibid.
- 3 Mary Beecher Longyear, General Diaries, Feb. 8, 1924, LMC.
- 4 Martha W. Wilcox, “A Worker in Mrs. Eddy’s Chestnut Hill Home,” *We Knew Mary Baker Eddy*, Expanded Edition, Vol. I (Boston: The Christian Science Publishing Society, 2011), 473.

# A 'REFRESHING SPRAY'

MARKING A HALF CENTURY OF  
THE PLEASANT VIEW FOUNTAIN AT LONGYEAR

BY STACY A. TEICHER



‘**B**eloved Student,” Mary Baker Eddy famously wrote to Rev. Irving Tomlinson in 1900, “Christ is meekness and Truth enthroned. Put on the robes of Christ, and you will be lifted up and will draw all men unto you.”<sup>1</sup>

Reverend Tomlinson was at the time serving as First Reader at the Christian Science church in Concord, New Hampshire, and was a frequent visitor to her Pleasant View home. Further illustrating her point, Mrs. Eddy drew on a scene which would have been familiar to him: “The little fishes in my fountain must have felt me when I stood silently beside it, for they came out in orderly line to the rim where I stood,” she continued. “Then I fed these sweet little thoughts that, not fearing me, sought their food of me. God has called you to be a fisher of men. It is not a stern but a loving look which brings forth mankind to receive your bestowal,—not so much eloquence as *tender persuasion* that takes away their fear, for it is Love alone that feeds them.”<sup>2</sup>

The fountain that helped inspire this timeless counsel from Mrs. Eddy and that once graced her front lawn at Pleasant View has now been under the stewardship of Longyear Museum for 50 years. A gift from the Christian Science Board of Directors in 1975, today it is a much-loved feature of the Museum’s Pleasant View Walk, continuing to delight visitors just as it did at Mrs. Eddy’s home.

### **An ornamental feature**

In 1892, the year she moved into Pleasant View, Mrs. Eddy chose for her front lawn a nearly 12-foot-tall cast iron and zinc fountain made by M.D. Jones & Co. of Boston, a leading manufacturer of ornamental iron works. With its two tiers of classically robed figures, it made a lovely focal point near the entrance to the property.

“[A] bronze fountain sends up its refreshing spray to the summer warmth,” noted one visiting journalist in 1899—referring to the bronze-colored finish of the fountain.<sup>3</sup>

Long before Mrs. Eddy had reached this point of leadership—and the financial wherewithal to purchase a fountain of her own—she had enjoyed spending time near fountains. In 1865 and ’66, while living in the home of the Newhalls in Swampscott, Massachusetts, and writing articles for local papers and speeches to give at a temperance society, she often sat on the granite wall of a fountain at the edge of their sloping lawn. “She would write a little while, then gaze into the water awhile as if waiting for inspiration,” George Newhall recalled.<sup>4</sup>

Years later, when Mrs. Eddy was hard at work as the main teacher and president of the Massachusetts Metaphysical College in Boston, she sometimes took a short walk to



TY PARMENTER

**Above:** Water droplets and the figure atop the Pleasant View fountain shine in the sun on a late summer day in 2025.

**Opposite:** A hand-tinted photograph of Mrs. Eddy’s Pleasant View home in Concord, New Hampshire, with the fountain in the foreground. Longyear Museum Collection.



Victorian garden fountains often featured classical figures and symbols of nature and abundance, such as the leaves on the edge of the basin (far left) and the cornucopia and grape clusters (below) held by one of three women on the lower tier of the Pleasant View fountain.



PHOTOS THIS PAGE: TY PARMENTER

Chester Square, where she sat under a large elm tree and “watched the children playing about the fountain,” according to early worker William Lyman Johnson.<sup>5</sup> The three-tiered fountain and nearby fish pond, as they were described in an 1873 guidebook, made for “a deliciously cool and pleasant spot in midsummer.”<sup>6</sup>

At Pleasant View, the basin of the fountain on Mrs. Eddy’s own lawn would be stocked with goldfish in the spring.<sup>7</sup> She was fond of the little fish, and after her daily drives she often stopped by the fountain to feed them. Noting that thirsty dogs were snapping at them, she designed a copper wire cover with diamond-shaped holes that enabled the dogs to drink without reaching or harming the fish.<sup>8</sup>

Once, household worker Clara Shannon observed that when the fish appeared afraid of a reflection from Mrs. Eddy’s diamond ring, “she did not move her hand but called out to them, ‘Come, little fish, ... you are not afraid,’ and they all returned and swam in and out between her fingers, regardless of the sparkling ring.”<sup>9</sup>

Mrs. Eddy’s fountain also served as a cool oasis when about 2,500 Christian Scientists came to hear her speak at Pleasant View on July 5, 1897. Young Will Cooper, visiting from Kansas City, Missouri, was among them. He had waited patiently for cold lemonade that someone was handing out. “One glass of lemonade did not satisfy me, but I was too bashful to ask for more,” he recalled. “I wandered up to the fountain ... where someone had provided a tin cup or two and some of the guests were quenching their thirst there. I did the same.”<sup>10</sup>

### **No detail too small**

At Pleasant View, as at all of her homes, Mrs. Eddy gave close attention to the details of her house and grounds. “Nothing was too unimportant to be done rightly, nor any error small enough to be overlooked,” observed her personal maid Adelaide Still.<sup>11</sup>

Regarding the fountain, Mrs. Eddy wrote to a gardener at one point, “It will not be as pretty to have any more shrubs on that side of the fountain. I see from my window it will hide the fountain from being seen on the street.”<sup>12</sup>

In the spring of 1893, something about the look of the fountain was unsatisfactory to Mrs. Eddy, and she corresponded directly with manufacturer M.D. Jones. The way the water was playing may have been an issue; he offered to send a jet “with fine holes if that would answer your purpose.”<sup>13</sup>

She was also evidently concerned about the finish turning from its original bronze color to white. Mr. Jones wrote that “a vase bronzed and varnished and rained upon will stand

## ‘[A] bronze fountain sends up its refreshing spray to the summer warmth.’

—*Journalist visiting Pleasant View in 1899*

nicely while a fountain finished exactly [the] same would turn white.” It might have something to do with the water coming from the pipes, he theorized, adding some advice about how her painter could use a particular type of varnish.<sup>14</sup>

In another of the series of letters, Mr. Jones hoped to assure her of the quality of his work, telling her, “The fountain [at Pleasant View] is a nice one and its exact pattern is at Rumney, N.H. ... In fact it was the first one made of that pattern.”<sup>15</sup>

But as the problem continued, she persuaded Mr. Jones to send a man to bronze it. “A painter from M.D. Jones & Co. Boston commenced to paint the fountain today,” secretary Calvin Frye noted in his diary on April 23, 1894. Once the coating had thoroughly dried and it was time to turn the water back on, he noted simply on May 5, “started Fountain.”<sup>16</sup>

Five years later, in 1899, Calvin Frye enlisted the help of James Neal, a student of Mrs. Eddy’s and a Christian Science practitioner in Boston, to research how best to have the fountain refinished.

“There seem about as many theories on how to paint fountains as there are on the right road to Heaven,” Mr. Neal quipped. He conveyed experts’ instructions and suggested one who could come do the work for five dollars a day plus expenses. “There will be more or less trouble with the turning white until they have been painted two or three times,” the fountain makers told him.<sup>17</sup>

### **Continued conservation**

It’s no surprise that a 19th-century fountain has continued to require special preservation and maintenance. But for each layer of paint applied and each adjustment to the water jets, there are precedents in the care taken by Mrs. Eddy and her staff. Just as they had to persist to ensure that the fountain displayed the beauty she expected, so Longyear’s Collections and Facilities teams have persisted in conserving it properly over the decades.

In 1975, following the decision of the Christian Science Board of Directors to give the fountain to Longyear, it was moved from New Hampshire to a central place in the azalea garden at the Longyear mansion in Brookline, Massachusetts,

which housed the collection at that time. The fountain needed various repairs over the years.

In the late 1990s, when the Longyear Board of Trustees decided to build the current museum in Chestnut Hill, the time seemed right for a major restoration of the fountain. Grants and matching gifts from 28 states, Canada, and Switzerland, made it possible.

Experienced conservators from Daedalus, Inc., of Watertown, Massachusetts, stripped away the old paint and added a bronzing coat; they also rebuilt the water system within the fountain. They studied historic images to determine how the water should fall, “which was hard because in some [photos] it is spraying and in others it is cascading,” says former Director of Collections Cheryl Moneyhun.

The restored fountain was installed on the new museum grounds in 2001, along the Pleasant View Walk, which includes Mrs. Eddy’s original stone entry arch and one of her summerhouses (gazebos).

“It was heartening and very satisfying to see these things come into their own again and be put into a setting where people could enjoy them and see them as they had looked when Mrs. Eddy had them on her property,” Cheryl says.

Work has since been done periodically to keep the fountain properly coated and running well. To preserve it for generations to come, the fountain is covered in the winter, and the water is turned on periodically for visitors to enjoy during the warmer months.

An article in the *North American* in 1907 included this description of Pleasant View: “The air is filled with the perfume of the blossoms, and the birds are a great chorus of song to the peaceful symposium. A fountain is playing in the sunlight.”<sup>18</sup> This may well be an apt description of Longyear’s Pleasant View Walk today.

*Stacy A. Teicher is Longyear’s senior research associate.*



Conservation engineer Jean-Louis Lechevre and an assistant restore the finish on the Pleasant View fountain in 2011.

1 Mary Baker Eddy, *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, 247. The original letter, slightly edited for publication, was sent Feb. 2, 1900: see L03713, The Mary Baker Eddy Collection, The Mary Baker Eddy Library, Boston, Massachusetts (hereafter referenced as MBEL).  
2 Ibid.  
3 Henrietta H. Williams, “The Founder of Christian Science,” *New England Magazine* 21 (November 1899): 301, excerpted in the *Christian Science Sentinel* 2 (Dec. 14, 1899): 242.  
4 George Newhall reminiscence, Longyear Museum Collection, hereafter referenced as LMC.  
5 William L. Johnson, June 1943 statement, private collection.  
6 E. Stanwood, *Boston Illustrated* (Boston: J.R. Osgood, 1873), 91.  
7 John G. Salchow, “Reminiscences,” 16, MBEL.  
8 Clara M.S. Shannon, C.S.D., “Golden Memories of Mary Baker Eddy, No. II,” 34, LMC.  
9 Ibid., 35.

10 Will Cooper reminiscence, 3, MBEL.  
11 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), 470.  
12 Mary Baker Eddy to John Austin, undated, LMC.  
13 M.D. Jones to Mary Baker Eddy, May 2, 1893, 683b.77.024, MBEL.  
14 M.D. Jones to Mary Baker Eddy, June 14, 1893, 683b.77.025, MBEL.  
15 M.D. Jones to Mary Baker Eddy, June 17, 1893, 683b.77.026, MBEL. The fountain had been the focal point of the Rumney Common since 1876, about 14 years after Mrs. Eddy and her then-husband Daniel Patterson had left their Rumney home.  
16 Calvin Frye diary, April 23, 1894, and May 5, 1894, MBEL.  
17 James Neal to Calvin Frye, undated, 171b.29.0006, MBEL.  
18 “The Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy as She is Today,” *North American* [Philadelphia], July 15, 1907, LMC.

# A REFUGE FOR MRS. GLOVER

BY ALICE M. HUMMER

ILLUSTRATIONS BY MACKENZIE SHIVERS

Lucy Wentworth was halfway between 13 and 14 when a quiet woman named Mary Baker Glover came to live at her family’s farm in Stoughton, Massachusetts. It was September 1868.

Lucy had lived on the farm her whole life, and something like this had not happened before. All through the year, she and her family took care of their horse, cows, pigs, chickens, and turkeys. They grew vegetables and wheat for bread in their garden, and apples in their orchard. Her mother, Sally, made cheese and butter. Her father, Alanson, farmed their rocky land and made shoes in a little cobbler’s shop in their yard. And of course, Lucy and her brother Charles went off to school every day. All of them worked very hard, day in and day out.

With Mrs. Glover’s arrival, life became a little different.

Lucy looked at their guest with a bit of wonder. Mrs. Glover—who later in life would become known as Mrs. Eddy—stood very straight, and Lucy thought she had a “certain style” in the black-and-white plaid dress she often wore. Mrs. Glover also had a pearl ring, and she was sometimes willing to do a quick jewelry trade. Lucy would wear the pearl for a bit, which was exciting, and Mrs. Glover would wear Lucy’s ring! Lucy even thought Mrs. Glover’s walk was



out of the ordinary. It was “a sort of graceful glide.”

The biggest change, though, was that Mrs. Glover moved into a bedroom upstairs and would spend all day working there. She would study the Bible and write and write and write. Lucy thought she was writing a book, but she still couldn’t understand why Mrs. Glover had to be in there all day.

Something had happened to Mrs. Glover two years before, and it explained why she was working



LUCY  
WENTWORTH

so hard. On a bitterly cold February day in 1866, she had fallen on an icy street and had injured herself very badly. No one expected that she would survive, let alone walk again. But a few days later, she asked for her Bible and read one of the healings of Jesus. Filled with inspiration, she caught a glimpse of God's great goodness and love, and it healed her. The pain she had been experiencing stopped, and she was able to get up and walk across the room.

Quite a number of people witnessed this healing, but none of them—including Mrs. Glover herself!—understood how it had happened. She wanted to find out. Was it possible for it to happen again, she wondered? Could other people be healed, too, just the way they had been in Jesus' time?

Mrs. Glover had loved the Bible since she was a little girl, but now she dug into it more deeply than ever before to try to find answers. In fact, for several years, she read very little else. She called the Bible "her sole teacher." She prayed to understand what she was reading and wrote many notes. And most important of all, she grew certain that it was the power of God that had healed her.

During this time, Mrs. Glover was very much alone. Her first husband, George Washington Glover, had passed away soon after they were married. Her beloved son Georgy had been taken from her by well-meaning family members and raised by a foster family. Her second husband, Daniel Patterson, had

deserted her. Without his support, she had barely enough money to live on.

It was not an easy time, and it was made harder by the fact that she didn't have a permanent home. Instead, Mrs. Glover stayed with friends or rented rooms in boarding houses. What she longed for was a quiet place to work, but often, when she talked to people about the possibility of God healing them, her landlords and fellow boarders got stirred up and asked her to leave. In fact, Mrs. Glover moved at least 15 times between 1866 and 1868!

It wasn't surprising, then, that when Lucy's family invited Mrs. Glover to stay with them, she agreed.

Lucy's mother, Sally, was particularly interested in what Mrs. Glover could teach her. By this time, Mrs. Glover knew for sure that healings like the ones that had occurred during Jesus' day were still possible, because of her own healing and because she had seen others freed from illness when she prayed. Lucy's father, for example, had struggled for many years with a painful hip condition that had kept him from working. He had been healed of that problem—and of addiction to tobacco—when Mrs. Glover prayed for him. Lucy herself was healed of partial deafness. Seeing all of this, Sally hoped that Mrs. Glover could teach her to heal, too, since she often nursed friends who were ill. In return for Mrs. Glover teaching her, Sally and her family would offer Mrs. Glover a home.

That's how Lucy's new friend came to be living in the bedroom upstairs and covering so many sheets of paper with her writing. One of the things Mrs. Glover worked on during her stay at the Wentworths' was a booklet called "The Science of Man." It aimed to teach students like Lucy's mother how to heal through spiritual means alone, following Jesus' example. This booklet was the first piece of writing describing the system of Christian healing Mrs. Glover later named Christian Science. Through all of her work, she felt God's guidance.

Each day, Mrs. Glover worked diligently. But at the end of the day, she would be ready to relax. That was Lucy's favorite time. Mrs. Glover would sometimes go to meet her on the way home from school, and the two would take a walk, talking happily.

After dinner, there were all kinds of possibilities for fun! Lucy's family was very musical, and they often



invited Mrs. Glover to sing with them—including two songs she particularly loved, “Speed Away” and “Star of the Twilight.” She had subscribed to two magazines with stories for Lucy and Charles, so reading was also a possibility. But best of all for Lucy was when Mrs. Glover invited her, Charles, and their friends into her room. She bought a backgammon board and taught them to play, and they often had lively games of “Hunt the Thimble.”

Sister and brother remembered these evenings for years afterward and looked back on their time with Mrs. Glover with fondness. Lucy remembered that Mrs. Glover “entered heartily into our fun and would make herself one of us.” Charles even called this period “one of the brightest spots in my life.”

For Mrs. Glover, her year and a half in Stoughton was a time to be with a family and children she enjoyed. But most importantly, it offered a quiet place to pray and write—and a rest from packing, unpacking, and moving constantly. She also continued her healing work. Not just Lucy and her father were healed, but many others—including cases of consumption, severe intestinal problems, and addiction to drugs. And Mrs. Glover learned more about

how to teach others to heal in Christian Science. Her time with Lucy and her family gave her important preparation for what was to come.

In 1870, Mrs. Glover moved on to another home. And just a few years later, she was finally able to purchase a home of her own at 8 Broad Street in Lynn, Massachusetts. There, she completed and published her most important book, the Christian Science textbook, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*. While living at 8 Broad Street, she also founded the Christian Science church. And in the second-floor parlor of the cozy house, she married Asa Gilbert Eddy and became Mary Baker Eddy, as the Discoverer, Founder, and Leader of Christian Science is known today.

*Alice M. Hummer is Longyear Museum’s director of communications.*

*This story draws on the published writings of Mary Baker Eddy, unpublished reminiscences and other documents at Longyear Museum and the Mary Baker Eddy Library, and various biographies of Mrs. Eddy.*



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# FROM THE VAULT



## Gifts From the Heart

By Alice M. Hummer | Photos by Ty Parmenter

Nelson Molway, a groundskeeper at Mary Baker Eddy's Chestnut Hill home, remembered a day when he was tending the flower beds next to the porte-cochère Mrs. Eddy used each afternoon for her carriage rides. As he finished the job, a household worker turned up with something for him: a \$5 bill and a calling card with a penciled message, "Thanks Eddy."<sup>1</sup> The inhabitant of the study right upstairs had seen his labors and was grateful.

"It was a joy to work for her," he recalled of his time in Mrs. Eddy's employ. "It seemed as if she was never too busy to notice the little services others rendered and to express some word of gratitude."<sup>2</sup>

The reminiscences of the workers at Pleasant View, Mrs. Eddy's home in Concord, New Hampshire, and 400 Beacon Street record a plethora of gifts from the Leader of Christian Science—showing her tender sensitivity to the

needs of those around her and a loving sense of gratitude. A pair of gloves for faithful John Salchow, jack-of-all-trades at both homes.<sup>3</sup> Shirtwaists and ribbons for personal maid Adelaide Still.<sup>4</sup> A Bohemian glass vase with hand-painted pansies for pansy-loving cook Minnie Weygandt—not to mention handkerchiefs, aprons, and shawls.<sup>5</sup>

Sometimes, the tokens of Mrs. Eddy's gratitude were of substantial value—including a \$100 check for Pleasant View estate superintendent Joseph Mann one Christmas, accompanied by a note ("With gratitude and love for your kindness and faithful help the past year, I am lovingly your debtor, Mother, Mary Baker Eddy").<sup>6</sup> And many early workers, both in and out of the household, received jewelry from their Leader.

Today, some of these latter treasures are preserved in the Longyear vault. In a wide metal drawer, carefully

boxed, for example, is a gold heart-shaped pin with diamonds that Mrs. Eddy presented to Ella Hoag, C.S.D., in gratitude for her service at 400 Beacon Street. Nearby, nestled in cotton, is a diamond-encircled brooch—with a painted miniature of the Leader of Christian Science—given by Mrs. Eddy to Augusta Stetson, who was at the time a promising student. And at the back of the drawer is a gold pocket watch she gave Mr. Mann, carrying the engraving, "With love, Mary Baker Eddy."

The stories behind these gifts did not always survive. But in Joseph Mann's reminiscences, he recorded his interchange with Mrs. Eddy when he received the watch:

In thanking her I said quite earnestly, "It will remind me always to be on time." Mrs. Eddy smiled appreciatively and said, "Yes, dear, it will remind you that



time is precious and belongs to God; and throughout time, it will say to you, ‘Watch!’”<sup>7</sup>

To many of the recipients, Mrs. Eddy’s gifts held a lesson or higher meaning. Perhaps John Salchow captured it best, when thanking her for his gloves: “When I see how kindly you appreciate even the little that I may be able to do, it almost melts my heart within me, and it is this thought I prize infinitely higher than the gift itself.”<sup>8</sup>

*Alice M. Hummer is Longyear’s director of communications.*

- 1 Nelson J. Molway, “Reminiscences of Mr. Nelson J. Molway,” 9, The Mary Baker Eddy Library, Boston, Massachusetts (hereafter referenced as MBEL). The \$5 Mr. Molway received would be worth approximately \$170 today.
- 2 Ibid.
- 3 John G. Salchow to Mary Baker Eddy, Dec. 31, 1901, IC 235.38.001, MBEL.
- 4 M. Adelaide Still, “Reminiscences,” 48, MBEL.
- 5 Minnie B. Weygandt, “Reminiscences of Miss Minnie Bell Weygandt and of Miss Mary Ellen Weygandt,” 97–100, MBEL.
- 6 Joseph G. Mann, “Privileged to Serve Our Leader,” *We Knew Mary Baker Eddy*, Expanded Edition, Vol. II (Boston: The Christian Science Publishing Society, 2013), 164. The check for \$100 would be worth almost \$4,000 today.
- 7 Joseph G. Mann, “Reminiscences,” 73, MBEL.
- 8 John G. Salchow to Mary Baker Eddy, Dec. 31, 1901, IC 235.38.001, MBEL.



**Opposite, top:** A cross-and-crown brooch, given to Laura Lathrop, C.S.D., by Mrs. Eddy. 2.3 cm. by 1 cm. Longyear Museum Collection (LMC).

**Above, top:** Joseph Mann’s gold pocket watch, a gift from Mrs. Eddy, is inscribed with “With love, Mary Baker Eddy, Oct. 1900” and his initials. 7 cm. by 4.8 cm. LMC.

**Above, right:** A brooch with a painted miniature of Mrs. Eddy, which she gave to Augusta Stetson. The back is engraved, “Mother, 1898,” and also has a loop so the brooch could be worn as a necklace. 4 cm. by 5.5 cm. LMC.



LISA ABITBOL

Members of the Museum's Collections team move a portrait of an early worker.

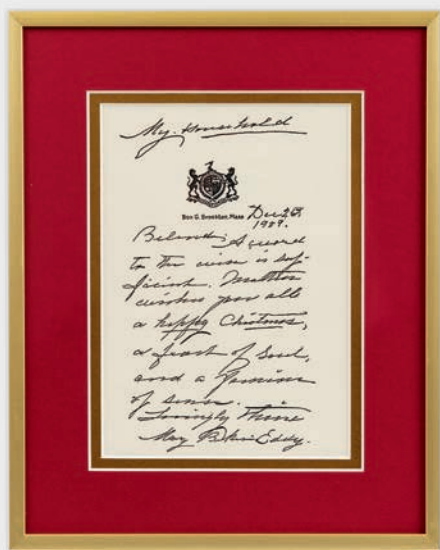
# \$100,000 MATCHING GRANT

A financial contribution to this year's Annual Appeal supports the work of the dedicated Collections team featured in this issue of *Longyear Review*, as well as all of the Longyear staff. By helping to preserve the evidence of Mary Baker Eddy's life and work, you are blessing both present and future generations who desire to know more about the Discoverer, Founder, and Leader of Christian Science.

As Longyear approaches the end of its fiscal year on Dec. 31, we seek to secure \$600,000 in contributions to support the work of our dedicated staff. To spur on this needed philanthropy, we are grateful that several generous Longyear members have committed to match gifts dollar-for-dollar up to \$100,000. Thank you for considering a gift today!

To make a gift, please use the envelope in this magazine or go online to [longyear.org/support](https://longyear.org/support).

# Christmas Gifts From Longyear Museum



## Mrs. Eddy's Christmas Message

On Dec. 25, 1909, while living at 400 Beacon Street, Mary Baker Eddy wrote this loving Christmas message to her household. It would later appear in the *Christian Science Sentinel* and was also republished in her book *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*.

Available framed and matted in red.  
8½" x 10½"  
\$35

### The message reads:

My Household

Beloved: A word to the wise is sufficient. Mother wishes you all a happy Christmas, a feast of Soul and a famine of sense.

Lovingly thine,  
Mary Baker Eddy.

**NEW!**

## "Christmas Morn" Ornament

First published in *The Christian Science Journal* in December 1898, Mary Baker Eddy's beloved poem "Christmas Morn" was set to music and added to the *Christian Science Hymnal* in 1903. Here, the poem's opening words and initial verse are featured on an elegant double-sided porcelain ornament, framed by sprigs of holly and topped with a red ribbon loop.

3¼" x 2¾"  
\$20





**NEW!**

### Framed “Brother Birds” Monoprints

One-of-a-kind monoprints in acrylic paint from artist Marianne Meyers Evans feature words from Mary Baker Eddy’s beloved hymn “Love” along with a pair of colorful cardinals. No two are alike—each print is unique and will be selected at random.

10½" by 8½"  
\$48 each



### Spike the Squirrel

This trio of child-friendly gifts is inspired by the true story of a curious little squirrel befriended by Mary Baker Eddy’s Chestnut Hill staff.

The heartwarming picture book, written by Heather Vogel Frederick and illustrated by Amber Hawks Schaberg, blends fact with fiction as it offers a glimpse of daily life at 400 Beacon Street, Mrs. Eddy’s final home. (Full-color illustrations, historic photos, and brief biographies enrich the content.) Ages 4 and up.

The plush toy (approx. 10" high) is a wonderful snuggle buddy. And receiving a special holiday greeting from Mom and Dad or a grandparent on the Spike notecard is sure to delight!

#### Sets

Trio (one of each): \$40  
Book and plush toy: \$37

#### Individual items

Book only: \$22  
Plush toy only (10" tall): \$20  
Notecard: \$4.50

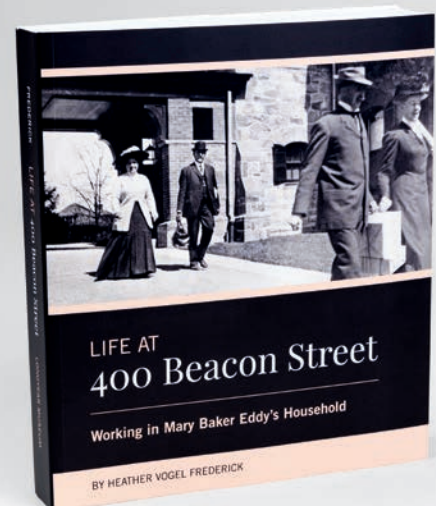
### Life at 400 Beacon Street: Working in Mary Baker Eddy’s Household

By Heather Vogel Frederick

Explore what it was like to work for Mary Baker Eddy, and meet the nearly two dozen men and women who lived and worked by her side between 1908 and 1910. Each chapter includes some of the priceless instruction Mrs. Eddy shared with these stalwart pioneers. Illustrated with historic images and full-color photographs.

Longyear Museum Press  
Paperbound  
457 pages

Book: \$40  
Audiobook (10 CDs): \$50  
Digital download: \$28



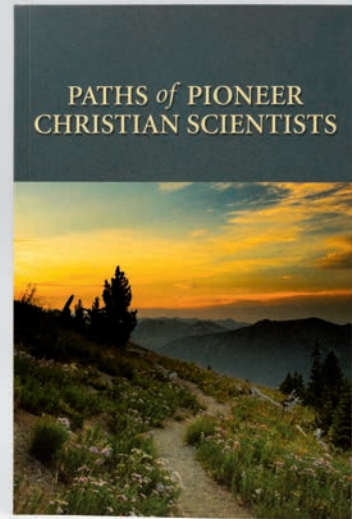
## Paths of Pioneer Christian Scientists

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

Book: \$24  
Audiobook (10 CDs): \$35  
Digital download \$15



## Cross-and-Crown Jewelry

These pendants are inscribed with Christ Jesus' instruction to his disciples (Matthew 10:8) and depict the registered trademark owned by the Christian Science Board of Directors. (Designed by artisan Nikki Paulk, these pendants are being manufactured under license.)

### Small

Approx. 18 mm/0.71"  
diameter  
14K gold: \$589  
Silver: \$105

### Large

Approx. 22.5 mm/0.89"  
diameter  
14K gold: \$889  
Silver: \$115

Please visit our website to see other designs and options for cross-and-crown pendants and pins: [longyear.org/store](http://longyear.org/store).

## The Quiet Room

Reproduced from an illuminated print in Longyear's collection that Mary Baker Eddy gave to Minnie Scott, who worked in the kitchen at Pleasant View and 400 Beacon Street, this verse from a classic poem by John Greenleaf Whittier has a timeless message about the importance of stillness.

Available framed or matted.

### Black frame

7" x 5"  
\$18

### Matted in yellow or blue

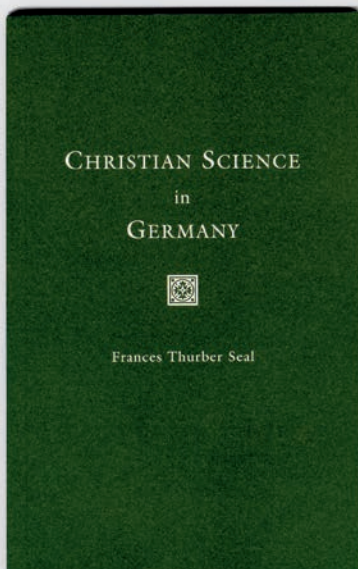
10" x 8"  
\$12



## Musical Lamb

This soft, cuddly lamb has a concealed music box that plays an excerpt from Mary Baker Eddy's loved hymn, "Feed My Sheep" (*Christian Science Hymnal*, 304). Ribbon available in yellow, blue, pink, green, or lavender.

Size: 14" high  
\$52



## *Christian Science in Germany*

By Frances Thurber Seal

Accepting an assignment from her Christian Science teacher less than a year after primary class instruction, Frances Thurber Seal boarded a trans-Atlantic steamer for Europe to share Christian Science in Germany from 1897 to 1906. Although she did not speak German, her healing work quickly stirred interest. This inspiring, first-person account is a perennial favorite.

Longyear Museum Press  
Paperbound  
83 pages

Book: \$9  
Audiobook (two CDs): \$22



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

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Sunday: 1–4 P.M.

**Longyear Museum**, established in 1923, 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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**Editor:** Alice M. Hummer

**Design:** Wendy Rankin

**Email us:** [letters@longyear.org](mailto:letters@longyear.org)

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Longyear Museum owns eight historic houses where Mary Baker Eddy lived:

Amesbury, Mass.  
Chestnut Hill, Mass.  
Concord, N.H.  
Lynn, Mass.  
North Groton, N.H.  
Rumney, N.H.  
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## LONGYEAR MUSEUM

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**Front cover:** A closeup of Mary Baker Eddy's fountain, purchased for her Pleasant View home in 1892 and cared for by Longyear since 1975. Photograph by Ty Parmenter.

**Below:** Two members of Longyear's Collections Department explore a historical photo album in one of the Museum's vaults. For more about care of the collection, see "Safeguarding the Evidence" on page 1. Photograph by Lisa Abitbol.

