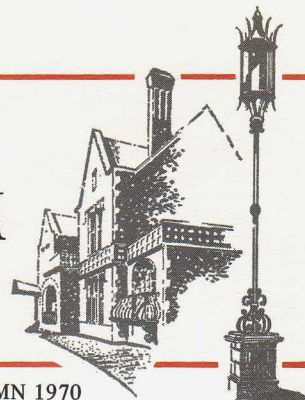


QUARTERLY NEWS

MARY BAKER EDDY MUSEUM

and Historic Sites



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AUTUMN 1970

New Portraits

PORTRAITS of two widely known early workers in the field of Christian Science have recently been presented to Longyear Historical Society. Both portraits were painted especially for Longyear and have been presented by the Associations of pupils of these workers. The likeness of Miss Elizabeth Earl Jones represents her as a young woman at about the time she was writing Mrs. Eddy that legal authorization of Christian Science practice had been voted by the North Carolina Legislature, as recorded in *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, pp. 326 and 327. Miss Jones' portrait was painted by Miss Camille DuMond.

THE PORTRAIT of Mr. Bicknell Young, painted by Linn Ball, brings into the collection a likeness of an early student who became a teacher in 1901 and a lecturer in 1903. He had the privilege of knowing Mrs. Eddy in the early years of his career as a Christian Scientist. The two portraits will be on view in the near future in the Mary Baker Eddy Museum.

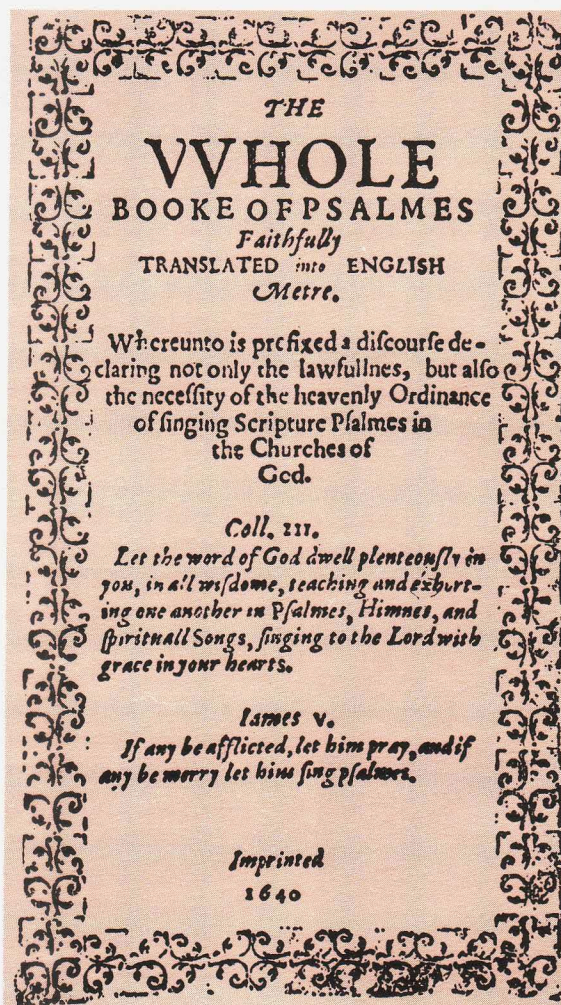
Announcement

TO END the autumn season, the Mary Baker Eddy Historic Houses at Rumney and North Groton, New Hampshire, Amesbury and Stoughton, Massachusetts, were closed on October 31. The house at Swampscott remains open throughout the year. It may be visited on week-days from 10 to 3 from October 16 to May 14. For the rest of the year the house is open from 10 to 5 week-days and 2 to 5 on Sundays.

An Association With the Past

WHEN PUBLICATION of the *Quarterly News* was begun in the Spring of 1964, it seemed natural for Longyear to turn

seven years he has brought to it a spirit of helpful cooperation which has more than once reminded us of John Wilson,

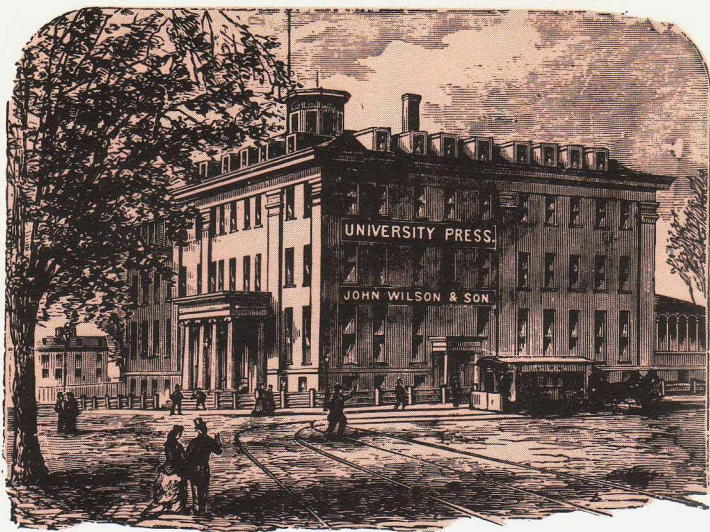


FRONTISPIECE "The Bay Psalm Book"
printed at Stephen Daye Press, 1640.

to the University Press for advice — the press which had for many years printed Mrs. Eddy's writings. Mr. A. W. Pearson, Vice-President and General Manager of the University Press in 1964, came to our aid, entering with enthusiasm into our new plans for Longyear's first regular publication. We offered him a small and troublesome job at the time, but for

owner of the University Press from 1879 to 1896 and Mrs. Eddy's first printer at this Press.

The University Press dates back to 1638 when a wealthy clergyman, Rev. José Glover, left England for America with the intention of setting up an iron industry and establishing a printing press. He brought with him as assistants the



UNIVERSITY PRESS
Brattle House, Cambridge, where Mrs. Eddy brought her manuscript in 1881.

Stephen Daye family. Glover died on the high seas and later his widow married President Dunster of Harvard College. Stephen Daye, who was an experienced printer, and his son Matthew, set up the press under President Dunster in 1639 and it became known as the Stephen Daye Printing Press. In 1640 they printed *The Whole Booke of Psalmes*, better known as the "Bay Psalm Book."

The moving spirit of the press was the son Matthew Daye, who died at the age of twenty-nine. The press then passed under the management of Samuel Green. He greatly expanded its facilities and secured the help of Marmaduke Johnson, a master-printer of London, who was largely responsible for the printing of Rev. John Eliot's Indian Bible. An Indian College established at Harvard greatly encouraged the printing of the Indian Bible which was issued in 1663. About

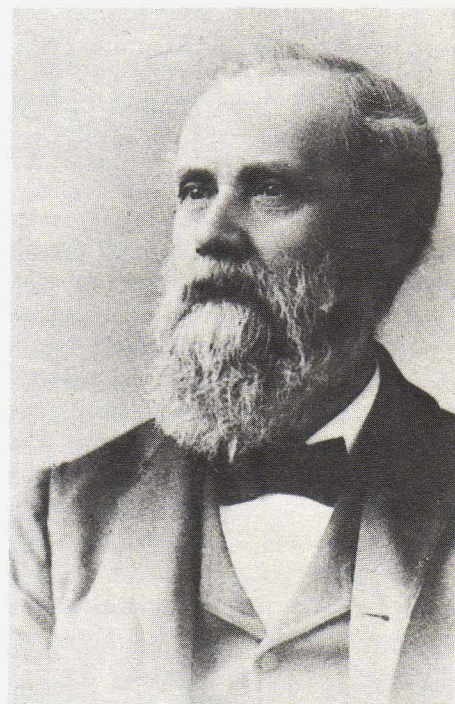
this time, the press passed from the ownership of the Glover estate to Harvard College, by act of the Massachusetts Legislature, whence its name, University Press. Later it flourished for over a century under the private ownership of individual printers. In 1896 it was reorganized into a company no longer under the control of a single printer. Today the "Bay Psalm Book," 1640, and the Eliot Bible, 1663, are among the rarest and most valuable American incunabula in existence.

For a description of Mary Baker Eddy's long and satisfactory relationship with the University Press, we can do no better than refer our readers to William Dana Orcutt's *Mary Baker Eddy and Her Books*. Not only does this inspiring volume recount the gradual emerging of *Science and Health* in its final printed form in 1911 but it provides a warm appreciation of Mrs. Eddy's association with her printers, not found elsewhere.

Mrs. Eddy turned to the University Press in 1880 in regard to the publication of her third edition of *Science and Health*. John Wilson, who was a master-printer as well as owner of the Press, was born in Manchester, England, of a Scottish father and English mother. His father began his career as a printer in Kilmar-nock, Scotland, and in 1786 brought out the Kilmar-nock Edition of the poems of Robert Burns, a close friend of his. With a venturesome heart, he came to America and started a press in Boston. His young son, John, was apprenticed to him and in time inherited the business which had moved to Cambridge in 1865. Thus it was that in 1879 John bought the University Press, then in its 236th year. For

more than a quarter of a century this press had printed the writings of Hawthorne, Emerson, Whittier, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Longfellow, Thoreau, and other luminaries of American literature in the nineteenth century, and John Wilson with his high standards of workmanship in book printing was a worthy successor to this inheritance.

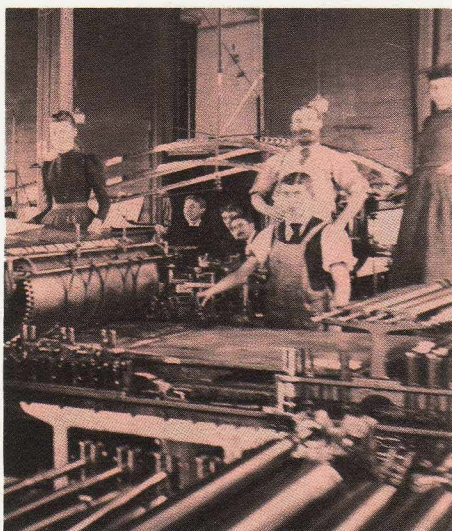
The third edition of *Science and Health* issued by the University Press for Mrs. Eddy was printed in a Hoe cylinder press room, the first established in this country. The type was set entirely by hand by a staff with great pride of workmanship. One thousand copies were printed for the first complete two-volume edition, and within two years two additional printings of 1000 copies each had been made. The edition bore for the first time the imprint on the cover of the Christian Science seal, the Cross and the Crown, and it included the chapter,



JOHN WILSON, master-printer and owner of the University Press, 1879-1896.

"Recapitulation," a revision of Mrs. Eddy's early *Science of Man*, to be used for primary teaching of Christian Science.

Mr. Wilson insisted on perfect proof-reading and maintained that a proof-reader must be a scholar, accurately informed on cultural and practical matters, a kind of "Renaissance" man. Before the printing of the sixteenth edition was undertaken, Mr. Wilson suggested to Mrs. Eddy that she enlist the help of Rev.



CYLINDER PRESS with William Dana Orcutt, young assistant, in center background, fourth from left.

James Henry Wiggin, one of his proof-readers, to lift from her the burden of literary details. He was engaged by her as literary advisor. She instructed him, however, never to change her meaning, only to bring it out. In addition to successive editions of the textbook, the University Press printed for Mrs. Eddy between 1887 and 1895 seven shorter writings, including the *Church Manual* and *Christ and Christmas*.

In 1892 John Wilson added to his permanent staff a promising young Harvard graduate, who had served him as proof-reader when a Harvard student. The duty of consulting Mrs. Eddy began to fall upon this new man. William Dana Orcutt had come first to the University Press with the full intention of working for only a brief time. His ambition was to become a writer (which he was later) but both Mrs. Eddy and Mr. Wilson saw in him a gifted prospect for great service in the field of book printing. Except for her generous interest and wise counsel, Mr. Orcutt once said of Mrs. Eddy, "I should never have remained in the profession of making or designing books." After Mr. Wilson resigned from the University Press following its reorganization in 1896, Mr. Orcutt was elected Vice-President and General Manager.

Mr. Orcutt's first large manufacturing project after he became Manager was *Miscellaneous Writings*, printed in 1897. Eighty-eight editions of *Science and Health* were issued between 1897 and 1901 inclusive, and in 1902 the final total reprinting of the textbook went through the press. There was another complete printing in late 1906 to achieve a higher typographical standard, but no radical changes were made in the arrangement of the text.

In the early 1890's Mrs. Eddy became much interested in producing a textbook and other writings in thin-paper editions. Through the enterprising efforts of a dedicated Christian Scientist, Mr. Edward P. Bates, enough Bible paper, produced exclusively in England, was sent to Boston to allow printing fifty copies of the eighty-fourth edition of *Science and Health*. Recognizing the extent to which *Science and Health* had stimulated sales of the Bible, the Oxford University Press, which controlled the output of this paper, negotiated with The Christian Science

(concluded - Page 108)



DR. JOHN M. TUTT

Dwight Roberts

EARLY IN HIS EXPERIENCE as a Christian Scientist Dr. John M. Tutt was able to render a service to Mrs. Eddy when her lawyers were gathering data for the pending Next Friends suit. It was late in 1906. Dr. Tutt had just arrived in Boston where he had been sent by his company to take charge of its Boston office. In the summer of 1905 he had been healed of serious physical conditions in one night by reading the textbook of Christian Science, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* by Mary Baker Eddy. Describing his healing later he wrote, "Awed and uplifted I retired, slept peacefully and arose with a song in my heart that has never ceased."

En route to Boston from Kansas City, his home at the time, he had read a magazine article in which Mrs. Eddy was charged with having based *Science and Health* on the teachings of the magnetic doctor, P. P. Quimby of Maine. Dr. Tutt knew these charges to be false because as a boy he had heard a neighbor relate the story of her husband who had been placed under Quimby's care for healing. Dr. Tutt said that she told him of her many talks with Dr. Quimby in which he explained the method of his healing, including his manipulation of the patient by means of which he drew disease from the patient to himself and worked it off later in the garden. So clear in Dr. Tutt's memory was her story that he realized it would have been impossible for Mrs.

Eddy to have received Christian Science from this source as the magazine article stated.

On his arrival in Boston he went to see Alfred Farlow, first Committee on Publication for The Mother Church, and told him the story. Mr. Farlow laid it before Mrs. Eddy who asked that Dr. Tutt return to Kansas City and secure an affidavit covering the facts from Mrs. Clark, the former neighbor, who was then living in Kansas City. (See *Historical Sketches* by Clifford P. Smith, p. 50) Mrs. Eddy sent him a note of thanks and Mr. Farlow offered to arrange a brief visit for him with Mrs. Eddy, but Dr. Tutt, with a sense of consideration which characterized him throughout his life, said, "I did not feel I could take advantage of her because of the service I had rendered."

Later he wrote, "I never met Mrs. Eddy, but I did see her in her carriage on the street in Concord. I have never lost the surge of spiritual power and dedication I felt as she passed. I knew then and I know now, that virtue had gone out of her and that I had touched the hem of the Christly garment. And I knew her purpose must be mine, however haltingly pursued and done. And this pursuit has been my life work throughout the more than fifty years that have followed."

Dr. Tutt was trained as a medical doctor. He received his A.B. degree from William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri, and next entered the University Medical School in Kansas City where he received his M.D. degree after having had distinguished teaching. Dr. John Allen, President of the Medical College and also President of the American Medical Association, was much interested in young Tutt and gave him private teaching in his office as well as instructing him in the College. Dr. Tutt then attended St. Louis Medical College; but medicine was not to be his career.

The testimony of his healing in Christian Science in 1905 is recorded in *The Christian Science Journal* for June 1911. He joined The Mother Church in 1906 and was an advertised practitioner in Kansas City in the October, 1912, *Journal*. From 1912 to 1914 he served as First Reader of First Church, Kansas City. On January 1, 1915 he became Committee on Publication for Missouri, filling the

post until August 1, 1918. It was in this same field before his call to Boston that Alfred Farlow, twenty-five years before, had found much of his early experience in defending Mrs. Eddy and Christian Science in the press.

Dr. Tutt was made a teacher of Christian Science in 1916 and taught through 1965. He was called to the lecture field in 1918 and served on the Board of Lectureship for thirty years with intervals for study and practice. Eighteen different lectures are recorded for him in these years during which he brought a deep realization of the truths of Christian Science to thousands of listeners in all parts of the world. Several of these lectures may be read in the Longyear library. His dedication seems well epitomized in the closing paragraphs of his lecture, "Christian Science: Progressive Christianity," in which he says, "Your spiritual horizon, bear in mind, is peculiarly your own and is dependent on your point of ascension. Only so far a horizon have you as your spiritual elevation affords. But God's power, purpose, and action are also yours by divine reflection, yours by divine sonship, yours with which to envision and evolve the limitless wonders of true being.

" 'You have only your own pair of wings and the pathless sky;
Bird, O my bird, listen to me,
Do not fold your wings.' "

In 1943 he taught the Normal Class of the Christian Science Board of Education and in 1957 was Chairman of a special meeting of practitioners held in Boston. Three times he addressed the Tuesday evening meetings held at Annual Meeting time in The Mother Church. In 1952 he served as Chairman of the meeting on "Consecration to our Leader's Purpose," giving the opening address. The theme of the 1959 meeting was "Kings and Priests unto God." Dr. Tutt closed this meeting with an address on "Mrs. Eddy as Practitioner." The theme of the 1964 meeting was "What it Means to be a Christian Scientist." The *Christian Science Journal* reported that "Dr. Tutt brought the meeting to a close by some wise counsel entitled, 'What it Means to be a Christian Scientist in Following Our Leader.' "

Dr. Tutt's interest in so many aspects of the Christian Science movement naturally affiliated him with those activities

which touched the world at large. He served as moderator for television programs, spoke on Church of the Air, toured the field in 1960 in support of *The Christian Science Monitor* when the rapid delivery program was introduced, and contributed many articles over the years to the Christian Science periodicals. His was an ever expanding sense of life and service, manifested in countless ways in the interest of his Leader's gift to mankind.

The Longyear Historical Society is grateful to have received from Mrs. John M. Tutt and the Association of Pupils of Dr. Tutt a portrait of him which is now on display in the Mary Baker Eddy Museum. For many years the portrait hung in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Tutt in Kansas City. Recently Mrs. Tutt presented the portrait to Dr. Tutt's Association of Pupils to be given jointly by her and the Association to Longyear Historical Society.

A.H.W.

(An Association . . . concluded)

Publishing Society to supply shipments of the paper to America for the Society's



A. W. Pearson retiring Vice-President and General Manager of the University Press.

use. This made possible Mrs. Eddy's proposal to have the textbook and the Bible produced in more nearly matching sizes to facilitate the use of them together.

The presswork of the thin-paper editions of *Science and Health* at that time was far inferior to the presswork of the Bibles of the Oxford University Press. To amend this, an expert Bible printer was eventually brought over from England to the University Press and at length the American printing on Bible paper compared favorably with the best in England.

Mrs. Eddy's volumes in thin lightweight form and the high standard of presswork greatly stimulated American printers and American manufacturers of paper. In his book, Mr. Orcutt says: "When the history of American printing is written, she (Mrs. Eddy) should be given high credit for her contribution to the development of this phase of the printing art."

Mr. Orcutt had his last visit with Mrs. Eddy when he brought her his design for her book, *Poems*. It was agreed that 100 gift copies bound in full vellum, and 2000 copies in white cloth, both stamped with a wild rose design, would be printed.

Today, University Press is still providing dependable services to its customers. Mr. Pearson, who has been so cooperative with Longyear in the printing of the *Quarterly News*, had valuable apprenticeship training in the press room of *The Christian Science Monitor*. In 1929 he joined the staff of the University Press serving in various capacities, becoming Manager in 1941. Since 1945, he has been busy building up a large business in the printing of Bibles, hymnals, prayer books, and other religious publications. He also has been responsible for developing the business of privately printed volumes. For many years this press has printed the University Prints (study reproductions of works of art), post cards, and catalogues. The pica Bible, now used by Readers in Christian Science churches, has been printed for a number of years by the University Press.

After forty years with the University Press, Mr. Pearson has recently retired leaving behind him a vigorous company now in its three hundred and thirty-first year.

A.H.W.

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