

British Isles Tour

Hosted by Wilkey Travel
June 10th - 27th, 2024

This book about the trip was created by Howard Arrington using Canva and printed by Kindle Direct Publishing. Daily journal notes by John Jewkes document our activities and information learned from our British tour guide Peter Fagg. Prose in first person was written by Howard. Most of the photos were taken by Howard & Marilyn Arrington, with some photos provided by tour participants. Wikipedia and Internet searches were sources for information about the history, people and places we visited. Great effort was made to confirm the facts and details published.

Copyright (c) 2024
by Howard E. Arrington
All Rights Reserved

Fly to London

June 10 - Monday

Departure

24 members of our tour group departed at 4:30 PM from the Bloomington Walmart parking lot on a Saint George Shuttle. We arrived at the Harry Reid Airport in Las Vegas at 7:00 PM. Our Virgin Atlantic flight departed at 8:40 PM and arrived at the London Heathrow Airport 10 hours later at 2:30 PM on Tuesday. Dave Wilkey met us at the airport and arranged for taxis to take us 15 miles to the Millennium Gloucester Hotel in downtown London.

Dinner

Dinner was on our own at restaurants within walking distance of the hotel. The Arringtons became acquainted with Don and Janet Leavitt by dining together at Nando's restaurant. French fries are called 'chips' in England. A meal of 1 soda, 1 chicken leg, coleslaw and a chicken wrap with chips cost 25 pounds. The exchange rate is \$1.35 for a pound. So our very simple first meal in London cost \$34. We started to realize that food prices in England are at least 50% higher than back home.

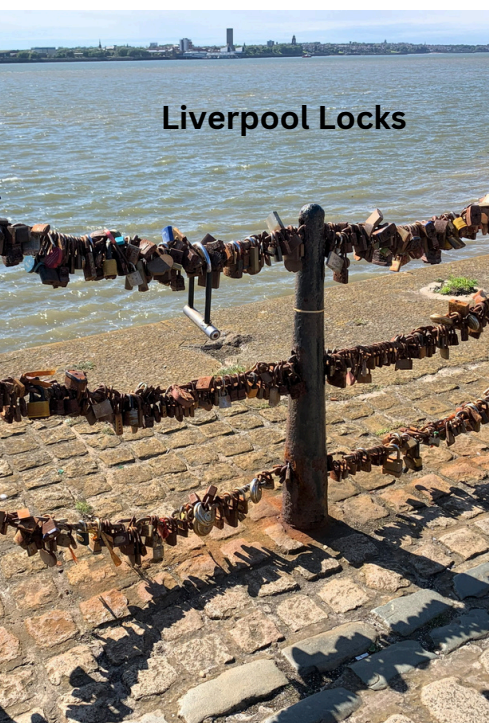


Nando's



Millennium Gloucester





Liverpool Locks



Ella's Friendship

Hop On - Hop Off

June 12 - Wednesday



Tower Bridge



Built between 1886 and 1894
Crosses the River Thames

Tower of London



History

The White Tower was built in 1078 by William the Conqueror. The castle was also used as a prison in the 16th and 17th centuries for figures who had fallen into disgrace, such as Elizabeth I before she became queen. Executions were held on the notorious Tower Hill to the north of the castle, with 112 occurring there over a 400-year period.

The Tower has served as an armory, a treasury, a menagerie, the home of the Royal Mint, a public record office, and the home of the Crown Jewels of England. In its early history it was a grand palace and royal residence. There were several phases of expansion, mainly under kings Richard I, Henry III, and Edward I in the 12th and 13th centuries.

Crown Jewels of England

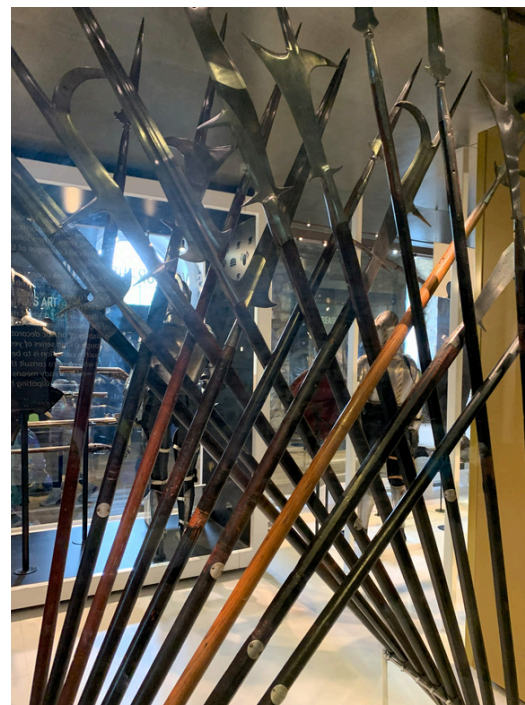


White Tower



Beefeater
Castle Guard





Big Ben



Tower Bridge



Changing of the Guard

London Eye
120 meters diameter





We all see better because of those who went before us.

This is Our Theme for this week. - Peter Fagg

The statue of Prince Albert in Kensington Gardens was commissioned by Queen Victoria in memory of her beloved husband, Prince Albert.

Underneath his throne are very many people that helped him achieve all the great things he did.

We stand on the shoulders of those who paved the way.

WWII War Rooms

Winston Churchill

**‘Words are the only things
which last forever’**

In the 1930s, Churchill wrote more than at any other time in his life.

The books he published in this period include the autobiographical *My Early Life* and a *Life of Marlborough*, a biography of his ancestor John Churchill, the first Duke. He also wrote the first draft of his *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples*. The publisher’s advance was £20,000, a record-breaking amount for the time.

Churchill wrote hundreds of articles for newspapers and magazines. These allowed him to air his views on serious political issues as well as on lighter subjects.



Winston Churchill - (1874 - 1965)

Famous Winston Churchill Quotes

"If you're going through hell, keep going."

"We make a living by what we get, but we make a life by what we give."

"Nothing in life is so exhilarating as to be shot at without result."

"War never pays its dividends in cash on the money it costs."

"Difficulties mastered are opportunities won."

"Sometimes doing your best is not good enough. Sometimes you must do what is required."

"To build may have to be the slow and laborious task of years. To destroy can be the thoughtless act of a single day."

"Those who can win a war well can rarely make a good peace and those who could make a good peace would never have won the war."

"I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat'... Victory at all costs, victory in spite of all terror, victory however long and hard the road may be; for without victory there is no survival."

"We shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be. We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing-grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills. We shall never surrender!"

Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill was a British statesman, soldier, and writer who was twice Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, from 1940 to 1945 during the Second World War, and 1951 to 1955. Apart from 1922-24, he was a Member of Parliament from 1900 to 1964 and represented a total of five constituencies. Ideologically an adherent to economic liberalism and imperialism, he was for most of his career a member of the Conservative Party, which he led from 1940 to 1955. He was a member of the Liberal Party from 1904 to 1924.

Their Finest Hour

In a speech given June 18, 1940, in the House of Commons, Churchill reiterates that Britain must now prepare for attack. The stakes of the upcoming battle are high, as not only the British way of life but also the global survival of "Christian civilization" depend on a British victory. He therefore urges listeners to show bravery and determination: "Let us therefore brace ourselves to our duties, and so bear ourselves that, if the British Empire and its Commonwealth last for a thousand years, men will still say, 'This was their finest hour.'"

6/13/24 - London John Jewkes' Notes

London 1 mile square, Romans - 40 AD - remnants of London Wall still standing.

Sir Isaac Newton - "If I have seen further it is because we stand on the shoulders of giants"

In Wilford Woodruff's journal he says he went to Saint Paul's and he wrote his name there.

Stationer's Hall - just off of Fleet Street. Book of Mormon copyright obtained by the Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Parley P. Pratt on Feb. 8, 1841.

John Wesley reformer didn't intend to start the Methodist Church. His group studied the Bible while at Oxford when he was studying to be a priest. They studied thoroughly and with great diligence and so they were called Methodists and the name stuck. Joseph Smith and Brigham Young both were greatly influenced by the Methodists. George Lane circuit preacher and Tomlinson Inn.

Charles Wesley (John's brother) - Composed '*Rejoice the Lord is King*' and '*Hark the Herald Angels Sing*'.

Wilford Woodruff sat in Wesley's chapel. See photo - "The World is my Parish". He traveled over 250,000 miles on a horse. Main message was to spread principles to love of God and all mankind.

George Whitfield

George Whitfield's Tabernacle Square - many preachers there one day. George A. Smith was asked to represent the Apostles and preach. Following his wonderful sermon of the gospel the next preacher stood. Heber C. Kimball asked the preacher to announce that they would be back tomorrow at 3 PM to preach more. The preacher asked which church are you from. Heber C. Kimball responded The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. The preacher said I hear you steal congregations and I won't announce that. Heber C. Kimball yelled as loud as he could that they would be back at 3 PM tomorrow. The people showed up and three Apostles preached to 400 people there. George Whitfield preached in America and over 80% of people in thirteen colonies heard him. Ben Franklin listened, thought he was crazy, but then felt something divine. George was that good.

BunnHill Cemetery - means BoneHill. Numerous nonconformists are buried there. William Blake's headstone - he wrote the hymn called *Jerusalem* about Jesus living with his relative Joseph of Arimathea in the tin mines. This begs the question of Which ancient prophets was Joseph Smith referring to on p.4 *Truth Will Prevail*, about ancient prophets walking in this land.

George Fox

Behind the cemetery was the grave of George Fox - Quaker Park. He had a vision in 1652 up in the Lake District and felt great success would follow his preaching. John Wesley had a similar spiritual experience in same area in 1700's. Heber C. Kimball and Joseph Fielding in 1837 in Chatham and Downham had great spiritual experiences with converting many to the gospel of Jesus Christ. When they finished their mission the people lined the streets weeping as the Elders left for home. These three experiences all happened in the same area. We all stand upon the shoulders of giants. We can see better when we stand on the shoulders of the people who went before us.

Joseph Smith said that this area is where the ancient prophets walked and Peter Fagg our guide suggested that these three separate experiences were fulfilling what the prophets anciently had prepared the people for, see p. 4. *Truth will Prevail*.

George Fox went back to the Lake District and converted many other Seekers. One of his converts was William Penn - eventual founder of the Quakers - a new nonconformist movement. When Penn settled in the Colonies in America he wanted to call it Sylvania. The King of England said it ought to have your name in it. So that is how we get Pennsylvania.

In the timeline of things persecution follows seekers of truth. In the 1600s the reformers that started the Quaker movement were persecuted. The reformers in the 1700s that started the Methodist movement were persecuted. And when the restoration happens in the 1800s the Latter-day Saints are persecuted.

Reformers Prepared the Field

George Fox and John Wesley and others were reformers who prepared the field, planted, watered, etc. so that in 1837 when the Latter-day Saint missionaries first came, the field was white already to harvest. 40 and 52 Ironmonger Row is where the three Apostles lived for a while and where the Devil tried to stop their work. See p. 156, *Truth Will Prevail*.

The Amazon ship left London- Elijah Larkin - policemen Cambridge convert emigrants- Charles Dickens says Pick and Flower of England, p. 184, *Truth Will Prevail*

Seek the Spirit

"It takes a special person to seek the spirit and message, and not stained glass." - Peter Fagg



St. Paul's Cathedral

Jerusalem

by William Blake, 1808

And did those feet in ancient time
 Walk upon England's mountains green?
 And was the holy Lamb of God
 On England's pleasant pastures seen?
 And did the Countenance Divine
 Shine forth upon our clouded hills?
 And was Jerusalem builded here
 Among these dark Satanic mills?
 Bring me my bow of burning gold:
 Bring me my arrows of desire:
 Bring me my spear: O clouds unfold!
 Bring me my chariot of fire.
 I will not cease from mental fight,
 Nor shall my sword sleep in my hand
 Till we have built Jerusalem
 In England's green and pleasant land.



Stationer's Hall
 Book of Mormon
 Copyright Feb 8, 1841



First Latter-day Saints in Great Britain

Near this spot on 30 July 1837, the first British converts to The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints were baptised by immersion in the River Ribble. Elder Heber C. Kimball, one of the Twelve Apostles of the Church, baptised six men and three women: George D. Watt, first, and then Charles Miller, Thomas Walmesley, Ann Elizabeth Walmesley, Miles Hodgson, Henry Billsbury, Mary Ann Brown, Ann Dawson, and George Wate.

The Prophet Joseph Smith had sent Apostles Heber C. Kimball and Orson Hyde, with Willard Richards, Joseph Fielding, John Goodson, Isaac Russell, and John Snider from America to the British Isles. They arrived in Liverpool on 19 July 1837. They travelled first to Preston where the Rev. James Fielding, Elder Fielding's brother, permitted them to preach in the

Independent chapel on Vauxhall Road. The first converts came from his congregation. Further use of the chapel being denied, they preached in the Market Square near the Obelisk, then met for nearly three years in the "Cockpit" or Temperance Hall near Stoneygate.

The Preston branch of the Church was established with 28 members on 6 August 1837 at the home of Ann Dawson at 21 Pole Street. Regularly-scheduled meetings are still held in Preston, the oldest continuous Latter-day Saint congregation in the world.

In the following two decades, more than 75,000 people joined the Church in Britain. Many of them emigrated to the United States to join the main body of the Church in Illinois and later, in Utah. Those who stayed constituted the nucleus of the Church as it expanded throughout the British Isles.

The Conversion of Chatburn and Downham

by Peter Fagg · June 27, 2016 Meridian Magazine

The villages of Chatburn and Downham in Lancashire England hold a special place in the hearts of the British saints. It was in these two villages that Heber C. Kimball and Joseph Fielding had some of their most touching missionary encounters which continue to inspire.

George Fox (1624-1691) had been a wandering preacher for some years teaching that Christ could speak to people directly. He was often rejected, imprisoned and ridiculed. In 1652 he came to Lancashire.

FOX. "As we travelled, we came near a very great hill, called Pendle Hill, and I was moved of the Lord to go up to the top of it; which I did with difficulty, it was so very steep and high. When I was come to the top, I saw the sea bordering upon Lancashire. From the top of this hill the Lord let me see in what places he had a great people to be gathered."

This vision gave him extra impetus as he headed north to the Lake District where he more formally organized the Society of Friends or Quakers. This religious movement absorbed many societies of Seekers who felt the churches of the day had fallen away from the truth, and they were seeking the restoration of God's spirit and power, but they were unsure how it would be returned. A number of early church converts, including Joseph Smith Senior, referred to themselves as Seekers – also looking for a simpler faith. Over the centuries such forerunners to the restoration helped prepare a country and a people to be receptive to the idea of a restored gospel. It seems quite fitting that he was inspired in the same area that was to feature so prominently in our story.

In 1837, the first seven missionaries to Britain arrived in Preston. After their initial success there the Elders separated to different fields of labor. Heber C. Kimball and Joseph Fielding made their way through the towns and villages of the Ribble Valley and were later joined by Orson Hyde and Willard Richards.

KIMBALL. "I mentioned my intention of going to Downham and Chatburn and several brethren endeavored to dissuade me from going informing me there could be no prospect of success whatever as they had resisted all efforts for the last thirty years. I was informed they were wicked places. This did not discourage me. I told them it was my business not to call the righteous but sinners to repentance.

In Chatburn I was cordially received by the inhabitants who turned out in great numbers to

hear me preach. They placed a barrel in the centre of a large barn for me to preach on. I preached to them the first principles of the gospel and a little on the subject of the resurrection.

When I concluded I felt someone pulling at my coat exclaiming 'maister, maister. Please sir, will you baptize me? And me? And me? Exclaimed more than a dozen voices.

Accordingly I went down into the water and baptized twenty-five. I was engaged with them until after midnight.

The next morning I returned to Downham and baptized between 25 and 30 in the course of the day. The next evening I returned to Chatburn. The congregation was so numerous that I had to preach in the open air, and stand on a stone wall, and afterwards baptized several. We were absent from Preston five days during which time Brother Fielding and I baptized and confirmed about 110 persons."

"Having been observed approaching the village news ran from house to house, and immediately the noise of their looms was hushed, and the people flocked to their doors to welcome us and see us pass.

More than forty young people of the place ran to meet us; some took hold of us and then of each other's hands; several having hold of hands went before us singing the songs of Zion, while their parents gazed upon the scene with delight, and poured their blessings upon our head and praised God for sending us. Such a scene and such gratitude I never witnessed before. And this from those whose hearts were deemed too hard to be penetrated by the gospel."

"On the morning when I left Chatburn many were in tears thinking they should see my face no more. When I left them my feelings were such as I cannot describe.

As I walked down the street I was followed by numbers; the doors were crowded by the inmates of the houses to bid me farewell, who could only give vent to their grief in sobs and broken accents. While contemplating this scene I was constrained to take off my hat, for I felt as if hand place was holy ground. The spirit of the Lord rested down upon me and I was constrained to bless that whole region of country."

"We could hardly separate. My heart was like unto theirs and I thought my head was a fountain of tears, for I wept for several miles after I bid them adieu. I had to leave the road three times to go to streams of water to bathe my eyes."

Mary James and James Palmer

Mary James was born in Mathon, Worcestershire on the 20th of January 1813.

On the 26th of December 1841 at the parish church of St. John the Baptist in the city of Gloucester, Mary married Samuel Priday, a stone-cutter by trade. Samuel was born the 12th of August 1820 in Pauntley, Gloucestershire.

Samuel and Mary had seven children in their family. The family moved to London in 1845.

Four years before her marriage, Mary James became a convert to the LDS Church and was baptized in November of 1837. It was seven years after their marriage that Samuel embraced the gospel and was baptized June 23, 1848, by Elder Alfred Ballam in the Notting Hill, Middlesex Branch of the London Conference. This was indeed a day of rejoicing for the Priday family and the beginning of many years of devoted service to the Church. Samuel was called to take charge of the following branches of the Church: Vauxhall Bridge Road Branch, organized April 6, 1851; Westminster Branch, organized June 5, 1852; and Kensington Branch, organized in 1856.

Now at this time most of the Latter-day Saints had a burning desire to emigrate to Zion. Therefore, the Church set apart a superintendent or agent to look after the welfare of the converts. When sufficient applications were received, this agent, George Q. Cannon, would charter a sailing vessel for them. The experienced Elders who sailed with the Saints were, in most cases, able to obtain better food and cleaner quarters at less expense for their organized groups.

And so it was through the LDS Church Emigration Program that the Priday family booked passage on the *Amazon*, a vessel of 1350 tons, leaving London on the 4th of June 1863. It was on this day that the famous author, Charles Dickens, traveled down to the London Docks on the River Thames to see what these strange people, the Mormons, were like. Much to his surprise he found "...Nobody is in an ill temper, nobody is the worse for drink, nobody swears and oath or uses a coarse word, nobody appears depressed, nobody is weeping..." This was such a change from the usual conditions on emigrant ships that Dickens asked the captain to explain this amazing situation. The captain replied, "What, indeed! The most of these came aboard yesterday evening. They came from various parts of England in small parties that had never seen one another before. Yet they had not been a couple of hours on board, when they

established their own police, made their own regulations, and set their own watches at all the hatchways. Before nine o'clock, the ship was as orderly and as quiet as a man-of-war".

Charles Dickens continued, "... it would be difficult to find eight hundred people together anywhere else, and find so much beauty and so much strength and capacity for work among them ... I went on board their ship to bear testimony against them if they deserved it, as I fully believed they would; to my great astonishment they did not deserve it..." How exciting it must have been to the Pridays to have had such a distinguished writer visit them and be so favorably impressed. Dickens called them the 'Pick and Flower of England'.

By the time the *Amazon* was ready to sail, a daughter Martha Esther had decided to remain in England. The rest of the family was ready to embark and all of their baggage was aboard. At the last minute, a son Thomas Samuel accepted a call to serve a LDS mission in England before emigrating, and his trunk and other personal belongings were hastily removed from the ship. Another son Charles and his wife, Phoebe, also chose to remain behind, possibly because their first child was expected within a few months. Imagine the anguish in the hearts of Mary and Samuel Priday to see their family separated, especially when their destination was faraway Utah!

Thus it was that Samuel, Mary and their four youngest children embarked on this long-awaited voyage with 882 other Saints. The leader of their company was William Bramall. It was his duty to provide the weekly diet for each adult consisting of 2 1/2 lbs. bread or biscuit, 1 lb. wheat flour, 5 lbs. oatmeal, 2 lbs. rice, 1/2 lb. sugar, 2 oz. tea, 2 oz. salt, 3 quarts of water per day and 20 lbs. of breadstuffs per capita and allowances of butter and cheese. Often they used meat instead of meal or bread. All were to be in their berths by 8:00 PM and up before 7:00 AM.

Six weeks later when the ship docked at New York on the 18th of July 1863, someone was there to meet the Saints and further chart their course by rail to Iowa City or other points.

Samuel went to work almost immediately cutting stone for the Salt Lake Temple. While cutting stone for the temple a piece of chipped stone caused total blindness in his later years. Samuel was ordained a Patriarch in 1892 by Joseph F. Smith. He and Mary died faithful in the gospel.

John Wesley



Wesley Chapel

Biography

John Wesley (1703 - 1791) was an English cleric who was a leader of a revival movement within the Church of England known as Methodism. The society he founded continues to this day.

He was educated at Oxford, and ordained as an Anglican priest. He experienced his evangelical conversion and began his own ministry, traveled widely and preached outdoors. He organized small Christian groups that focused on discipleship, personal accountability, and religious instruction.

John believed that all persons were capable of being saved by faith in Christ. He did not believe in predestination, that some persons had been elected by God for salvation and others for damnation. He was influenced by other Protestant reformers such as Martin Luther and John Calvin.

Later in his ministry, he was a keen abolitionist speaking out against the slave trade. Women had an active role in Methodism, and were encouraged to lead classes.

It is estimated he rode 250,000 miles, gave away 30,000 pounds, preached more than 40,000 sermons, and wrote or edited 400 publications. He was a logical thinker and expressed himself clearly, concisely, and forcefully in writing.



“The World is My Parish”



Wesley Chapel





Human Orbits - Divine Rendezvous

Brothers and sisters, by divine appointment, “these are [our] days” (Hel 7:9), since “all things must come to pass in their time” (D&C 64:32). Moreover, though we live in a failing world, we have not been sent here to fail.

Recall the new star that announced the birth at Bethlehem? It was in its precise orbit long before it so shone. We are likewise placed in human orbits to illuminate. Divine correlation functions not only in the cosmos but on this planet, too. After all, the Book of Mormon plates were not buried in Belgium, only to have Joseph Smith born centuries later in distant Bombay.

The raising up of that constellation of “wise” Founding Fathers to produce America’s remarkable Constitution, whose rights and protection belong to “every man,” was not a random thing either (see D&C 101:77–78, 80). One historian called our Founding Fathers “the most remarkable generation of public men in the history of the United States or perhaps of any other nation” (Arthur Schlesinger, *The Birth of the Nation* [1968], 245).

Another historian added, “It would be invaluable if we could know what produced this burst of talent from a base of only two and a half million inhabitants” (Barbara W. Tuchman, *The March of Folly: From Troy to Vietnam* [1984], 18).

Neil A. Maxwell - October 2002 Conference.

Great Deeds

Joshua L. Chamberlain spoke the following at the Gettysburg battlefield after the American Civil War where he won the Congressional Medal of Honor:

"In great deeds something abides. On great fields something stays. Forms change and pass; bodies disappear; but spirits linger, to consecrate ground for the vision-place of souls. And reverent men and women from afar, and generations that know us not and that we know not of, heart-drawn to see where and by whom great things were suffered and done for them, shall come to this deathless field to ponder and dream; and lo! the shadow of a mighty presence shall wrap them in its bosom, and the power of the vision pass into their souls."

History is like a Foreign Country

The *Go-Between* is a novel by L. P. Hartley published in 1953. The novel begins with the line “The past is a foreign country: they do things differently there.”

History Quotes

“Those who don’t study history are doomed to repeat it. Yet those who do study history are doomed to stand by helplessly while everybody else repeats it.” Comic strip

“The farther backward you can look, the farther forward you are likely to see.” Winston Churchill

“To be ignorant of what occurred before you were born is to remain always a child. For what is the worth of human life, unless it is woven into the life of your ancestors by the records of history?”

Marcus Tullius Cicero (106-43 BC – Roman Statesman, orator)

“These buildings, these places, these barns and fences produce a tangible, tactile...experience for people; artifacts...can talk--can speak; locations can speak. Recent research concerning the connection that people feel to history indicates that connection isn’t very strong in a history class or reading a history book; it’s strongest, actually, when there is a connection through family and through a hands-on-type-experience like one receives in a museum or at a Church History site. These sites have become an important reminder of Joseph Smith and the significance of the work he performed during his lifetime.” Marlin K. Jensen (Joseph Smith Papers, New England)

“Lessons from the past can quicken our memories, touch our lives, and direct our actions. We are prompted to pause and remember.” President Thomas S. Monson of the First Presidency, “Your Eternal Voyage,” *Ensign*, May 2000, 47.

“There is something about reviewing the lessons of the past to prepare us to face the challenges of the future. What a glorious legacy of faith, courage, and ingenuity those noble early Mormon pioneers have left for us to build upon. My admiration for them deepens the longer I live.” L. Tom Perry November 2009 *Ensign*, P.73 – “The Past Way of Facing the Future”

“The more connected we feel to our righteous forefathers, the more likely we are to make wise and righteous choices. And so it is. Each of us will be greatly blessed if we know the stories of faith and sacrifice that led our forefathers to join the Lord’s Church.” Elder William Walker - April 2014 “Live True to the Faith”

Stonehenge - Lacock - Bath

June 14 - Friday

Stonehenge

We departed at 8:00 AM for Stonehenge. Stonehenge is a mysterious prehistoric megalithic structure located on Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire.

- Construction: Stonehenge consists of an outer ring of vertical sarsen standing stones, each around 13 feet high, 7 feet wide, and weighing around 25 tons, topped by connecting horizontal lintel stones. Inside is a ring of smaller bluestones.
- History: Archaeologists believe that Stonehenge was constructed in several phases from around 3100 BC to 1600 BC, with the circle of large sarsen stones placed between 2600 BC and 2400 BC. The surrounding circular earth bank and ditch, which constitute the earliest phase of the monument, have been dated to about 3100 BC.
- Purpose: Though there is no definite evidence as to the intended purpose of Stonehenge, it was presumably a religious site and an expression of the power and wealth of the chieftains, aristocrats, and priests who had it built. It was aligned on the Sun and possibly used for observing the Sun and Moon and working out the farming calendar.

Despite our best efforts of modern analysis we still don't understand this structure, but we stand in awe of the capabilities of our ancient ancestors.

Lacock

The rain clouds which had been gathering while at Stonehenge unloaded in a downpour while we were on foot in the streets of Lacock. Lacock is a charming village in Wiltshire.

- Ownership: The village is owned almost in its entirety by the National Trust and attracts many visitors due to its unspoiled appearance.
- History: Lacock has a history dating back to the Saxon era (1086 AD) where the village made an income from the wool trade. Lacock Abbey was founded in 1232 by Ela, Countess of Salisbury.
- Attractions: Due to its historic streets full of ancient buildings and thatched cottages, Lacock has been used as a filming location for TV and film productions such as *Pride and Prejudice*, *Moll Flanders*, *Emma*, and the *Harry Potter* films.

Bath

Bath is a historic city located in Somerset, on the River Avon.

- History: Bath has been a wellbeing destination when the Romans built a spa and a temple around 60 AD.
- Architecture: Bath's stunning, honey-colored Georgian architecture is straight from a Jane Austen novel; highlights include the iconic Royal Crescent and the majestic Circus.
- Attractions: The city is home to the ancient Roman Baths and the thoroughly modern Thermae Bath Spa, which houses the only natural thermal hot springs in Britain you can bathe in. Bath Abbey was founded in the 7th century and became a religious center.
- Recognition: The city became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1987.

After checking into the Hampton hotel we walked to the Roman Baths and toured through the baths and museum. Photos were taken of the nearby Bath Abbey with its depiction of a ladder to heaven on which angels are ascending. The abbey was founded in the 7th century, and rebuilt in the 12th and 16th centuries.

Dinner was on our own, and several ate at local pizza pubs. This photo was snapped because of the eateries' address: 2 Cheap Street

Bruce Porter, one of our tour guides, is on the right in the photo. Bruce was not feeling well on Saturday so arrangements were made for him to return to London and fly back to the states. After receiving medical attention in the states, Bruce reported that he was recovering and feeling much better. He was in our prayers.



6/14/24 - Leaving London John Jewkes' Notes

John Lathrop - the Power of one....his one decision led to the births of 5 prophets, Pratt Bros.

Stonehenge- temples - threshing floor center of community- like a temple - see Ruth 3 - Ruth and Boaz.

Lacock filming village – Harry Potter and Downton Abbey.

Bath - beautiful Georgian architecture from King George. Period Romans built baths over Hot Springs. Many films, especially Jane Austen films done here.

Charming Village of Lacock



John Lathrop (1584-1653)

John Lathrop was an English Anglican clergyman who became a Congregationalist minister. He was arrested in 1632 and imprisoned in the Clink prison for worshipping independently and in private with other dissenters. The Bishop of London, William Laud, discovered the group and had officers of the king arrest 42 of Lathrop's independents. They were prosecuted for failure to take the Oath of Supremacy.

He emigrated to New England in 1634. Lathrop was a strong proponent of the separation of church and state. This idea eventually became the mainstream view of people in the United States of America, because of the efforts of Lathrop and others. Lathrop influenced the culture of New England, and through that, upon the rest of the country. He has had many notable descendants:

- **U.S. Presidents:** Millard Fillmore, James A. Garfield, Ulysses S. Grant, Franklin D. Roosevelt, George Bush Sr. and George W. Bush
- **U.S. Supreme Court Justices:** Melville Weston Fuller and Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr.
- **Governors:** George W. Romney, Mitt Romney, Thomas Dewey, Jeb Bush, Jon Huntsman Jr., Sarah Palin, William Kitchin, Jim Guy Tucker.
- **Legislators:** Adlai Stevenson
- **LDS Leaders:** Joseph Smith, Hyrum Smith, Joseph F. Smith, Joseph Fielding Smith, Oliver Cowdery, Wilford Woodruff, Orson Pratt, Parley P. Pratt, W. W. Phelps, Zina Huntington, Harold B. Lee, Ezra Taft Benson, and M. Russell Ballard. It's also worth noting that approximately one-fourth of the early Mormons in Nauvoo, and half of the original Quorum of the Twelve were Lathrop descendants.
- **Writers and Poets:** Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes Sr., and Nathaniel Hawthorne
- **Artists:** Georgia O'Keeffe, Louis Comfort Tiffany
- **Actors:** Shirley Temple, Brooke Shields, Clint Eastwood, Kevin Bacon, Sissy Spacek, Dina Merrill
- **Innovators:** Eli Whitney, C. W. Post
- **Educators:** Jane Stanford, co-founder of Stanford University, Dr. Benjamin Spock and Michael P. Clancey, the Founder and Dean of Northwestern California University

His influence continues to be felt through his descendants who have made significant contributions in various fields.

Stonehenge



Why was Stonehenge built here?

Before Stonehenge

Stonehenge was not the first monument in this landscape. The area had been important to Neolithic people for hundreds of years before building work started.

Stretching across the landscape in front of you, about 700m away, is the Stonehenge Cursus, built about 500 years before Stonehenge was started. Further away and of a similar date is Robin Hood's Ball, an early Neolithic monument where people gathered to feast, exchange and conduct rituals. Scattered throughout the landscape are the long barrows, where they buried their dead.

The Heel Stone, the large stone standing to your right, may originally have been a natural sarsen boulder, lying half-buried in the ground. Its presence, together with some natural geological features that may have been visible in this area, could have been the reason why people selected this site for Stonehenge.



The first part of Stonehenge to be constructed, in about 3000 bc, was a large circular ditch with an inner bank and smaller outer bank. Ancient animal bones and other objects were placed in the base of the ditch.



Supported by
The National Lottery



United Nations



Stonehenge Avebury



25 ton Sarsen Stones
hauled 20 miles



Neolithic Houses



Solstice Orientation



Bath Abbey





Roman Baths
from 60 AD



Roman Emperor Statues

Royal Crescent

Georgian architecture, 1774





Blaenavon Iron Works

June 15 - Saturday

Opened in 1789 with 3 blast furnaces and 300 men
Produced several thousand tons of pig iron annually



6/15/24 - Wales, Ledbury Area John Jewkes' Notes

We went to the Blaenavon Iron Works in Wales. Wonderful process to smelt pig iron. Fun thing.

We visited the Benbow Farm, Castle Frome Parish Church, Herefordshire Beacon, and Gadfield Elm Chapel, where Woodruff had great success.

Wonderful summary of HCK giving the blessing to PPP to serve a mission to Canada, his wife would get well and have a baby boy, and that work would lead to the gospel being preached to Great Britain.

The British Empire was the vehicle to take the gospel to the world, Christianity and then LDS Church.

Ledbury - Wilford Woodruff preached here and converted William Carter who was in the 1847 Vanguard group and plowed the first ground on July 23. He also plows the first ground in Saint George. Jeffrey R. Holland is a descendant.

Parley P. Pratt's Blessing

In 1835, along with his brother Orson, Parley was called as one of the original Twelve Apostles. The following spring, Parley – deeply in debt and with Thankful seriously ill – hesitated about serving another mission. Heber C. Kimball gave a significant blessing to Parley P. Pratt. In this blessing, Heber C. Kimball made specific promises:

- Thankful Pratt, Parley's wife, would be healed and would give birth to a son, their first after nine years of marriage.
- Parley would fulfill a mission in Canada which would serve as a stepping-stone for the gospel to be taken to England.

These blessings proved to be prophetic. In Canada, Parley helped convert several individuals who became some of the first missionaries to England, including John Taylor, later the third President of the Church, and his wife Leonora. Following Parley's return to Kirtland, Thankful gave birth to a son in March 1837, though she died a few hours later.

The month after his escape from jail in Columbia in 1839, Parley, along with most of the Twelve Apostles, left on a mission for England. Upon arrival, Parley enthusiastically wrote Mary (his 2nd wife), "Here is a boundless harvest for the next 15 to 20 years, ... and here, if the Lord will, I expect to spend 5 or 10 years at least."

Soon joined by Mary, Parley remained in England until October 1842. Though he overestimated his stay, his optimism proved well-

founded. During the mission of Parley and the Apostles, missionary work in England exploded, and shiploads of emigrants were soon headed for Nauvoo. In England, Parley served as the founding editor of a newspaper, the Latter-day Saints' Millennial Star, which continued in publication until 1970.

Ledbury Baptist Church



On March 30th, 1840, Wilford found the Baptist minister especially friendly. "I had not been in town an hour before many flocked around me to see me and give me the hand of fellowship, though strangers to me. The Baptist minister opened his chapel for me to preach in, ... and prayed mightily for me. I then arose and preached to a large and attentive audience and when I closed thirteen offered themselves for baptism. The minister was believing and bid me Godspeed." p. 140 *Truth W.P*

Wilford Woodruff's mission to the Herefordshire area shows that the Lord guides and directs his servants to the people who have been prepared to hear the gospel message. It also demonstrates Wilford's faithfulness in preaching the gospel with all his heart, fulfilling the calling of an Apostle to testify of the divinity of Jesus Christ. As a missionary, he influenced hundreds of people to join themselves to the Church in building up Zion. Many stayed true to the faith, and eventually immigrated first to Nauvoo and later to Utah.

United Brethren

D&C 118:4-5 “And next spring let them depart to go over the great waters, and there promulgate my gospel, the fulness thereof, and bear record of my name. Let them take leave of my saints in the city of Far West, on the twenty-sixth day of April next, on the building-spot of my house, saith the Lord.”

Fulfilling prophecy at the peril of their lives, seven Apostles gathered at the Far West temple site on April 26, 1839, before leaving on foreign missions.

On his birthday, 1 March 1840, while preaching to a large congregation in Hanley, Staffordshire, Wilford Woodruff announced that he would be leaving the area. The next morning, he sought the Lord’s guidance. This event is documented in his book, *"Leaves from My Journal"*.

“In the morning, I went in secret before the Lord, and asked Him what His will was concerning me. The answer I got was that I should go to the south, for the Lord had a great work for me to perform there, as many souls were waiting for the word of the Lord.”

Wilford discussed his plans with his friends William and Ann Benbow, recent converts who lived in Hanley. William suggested that Wilford should visit his brother John in Herefordshire. William offered to pay his way and accompany him there.

When Wilford arrived at John Benbow’s farm in early March 1840, he found approximately six hundred members of the United Brethren who had been preaching the gospel of faith, repentance, baptism, and the remission of sins through the Atonement of Jesus Christ, with the desire to be born again through the Holy Ghost.

The Benbows joined immediately. Within a short time, John Benbow invited Thomas Kington to hear this new gospel message as preached by Elder

Woodruff. Thomas Kington, the leader of the United Brethren, was willing to listen. “Mr. Kington received my testimony and sayings with candor, and carried the case before the Lord, made it a subject of prayer, and asked the Father in the name of Jesus Christ, if these things were true, and the Lord Manifested the truth of it unto him, and he went forth and was baptized, he and all his household. I ordained him an elder, and he went forth and began to preach the fulness of the gospel.” Thomas Kington’s baptism and his inherent zeal for preaching and teaching helped move the work forward rapidly.

Under the leadership of Wilford Woodruff, Willard Richards, and Brigham Young, supported by the local priests and elders, the work moved forward rapidly. The three met on May 18th at the home of Thomas Kington. Brigham Young spoke to the assembled gathering. Mary Pitt, Thomas Kington’s sister-in-law, “had not walked except on crutches for 11 years” and had been “confined 6 years to her bed”. She requested to be healed and believed she had faith enough to be healed. The 3 Apostles laid their hands on her head and Brigham rebuked the infirmity. She was immediately healed and walked 3 miles in town the next day which greatly angered the town rector who with a mob of 50 armed with rocks attacked the Kington’s house.

On May 20, 1840 Brigham Young, Wilford Woodruff, and Willard Richards walked up to the top of Herefordshire Beacon. After a prayer, they counseled together and felt inspired that Brigham Young should leave immediately for Manchester to publish 3,000 copies of the Book of Mormon, along with a collection of hymns. They had collected money from the local Saints for these publications. John Benbow contributed £200, and Thomas Kington provided £100.



Benbow Pond



Herefordshire Beacon

James Weaver Palmer Autobiography

In my 18th year, “. . . my parents became members of the Church of the United Brethren. Their leader was Thomas Kington. They were exceedingly devoted to the Christian religion, and soon I also became a member..

“In my twentieth year, I was appointed to the office of local preacher by our leader, Thomas Kington. My duty was to preach the Gospel and proclaim remission of sins to all mankind through the atonement of Jesus Christ upon repentance and faith in God, holding forth that all mankind must be born again of the Holy Ghost.

“It was now the month of April, 1840, and it was announced to our people that a man of God had come from the United States of America with the word of the Lord to the nation of Great Britain, and that he would preach in the town of Ledbury at a given time. We knew from a study of the scriptures that the true Church of God must have in its organization apostles and prophets. These we did not have, and consequently, we knew that we must have more Light from our Father on this important matter. We were daily petitioning Him to send us this light. All our Church members were cordially invited to attend the meeting at Ledbury. My family, with many others, responded to the invitation.

“For the first time in our lives we heard the fullness of the Gospel proclaimed by Elder Wilford Woodruff, one of the twelve apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. On this occasion I appreciated immensely my scriptural studies in school. This noble man of God taught us God's divine law, unadulterated, giving chapter and verse from the Bible, line upon line, here a little and there a little, until we were all satisfied that we had heard the truth which we had been seeking. Our hearts were filled with supreme joy, and we knew most assuredly that the speaker's mind was illuminated by a portion of the divine light that filled the minds of the holy prophets and apostles of old, as they were inspired by the Holy Ghost in teaching and writing God's commandments to his children on the earth.

“Accordingly, on the morrow, April 3rd, 1840, we prepared ourselves and did manifest unto the world our convictions by going down into the waters of baptism and there making a covenant with our Maker that we would lead a new life in righteousness, our sins having been remitted through obedience to this sacred ordinance. We would now live by every word that proceeds forth from the mouth of God.

“. . . We were all confirmed into the Church by the laying on of hands by the elders, and the gift of the Holy Ghost was bestowed upon us. About this time Elder Willard Richards came and labored among us. He was a man of noble character and gentlemanly bearing and an apostle of God. Through him I was called to the office of Priest after the order of Aaron, and ordained under his hands in conjunction with Elder Kington. This occurred at Dymock in Gloucestershire, at the organization of the Church at Gadfield Elm Chapel.

“By September 1st, the Gospel was spreading far and near, and nearly all of the United Brethren had joined the Church. There were about 600 members and 60 preachers, all told. Consequently, a large field was opened for missionary work. It was now the theme of the Elders, 'Come to the call of the Lord.'”

James was subsequently ordained an Elder and served a mission in England and Wales. After his mission, James and his wife Mary Ann emigrated to Nauvoo, leaving Liverpool aboard the sailing ship *John Cummins* on February 12, 1842.

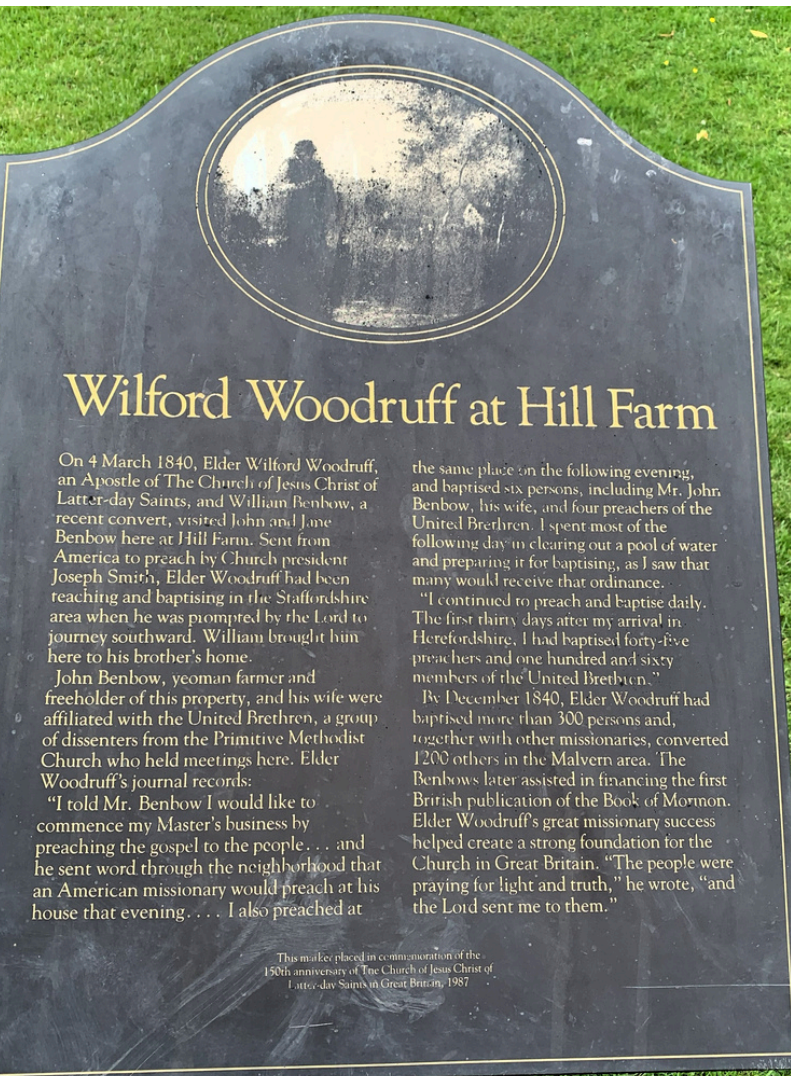
“In the fall of 1842 I was engaged to build a brick house, a family residence for President Brigham Young. My father assisted me. Later we were both taken sick with the ague and fever and consequently were unable to completely finish the structure. From day to day we became weaker and at length I was unable to work at all. Nearly all our household were suffering in the same manner

“. . . My wife, Mary Ann, became ill with the fever and soon she was delirious. This troubled me. While the fever was at its height, I took her to the Baptismal font in the basement of the Temple and there had her baptized for her health. With the laying on of hands and the prayer of faith she was that hour restored to health. She was taken to the Temple on a bed in a light wagon and she returned home singing, the fever having left her. She was naturally endowed with a beautiful head of hair of auburn color. The fever caused her to lose it which she much regretted.”

After the saints were expelled from Nauvoo, James and his brother-in-law took their families to Saint Louis to earn money to go west. They experienced the great fire of 1849, and a cholera outbreak which claimed the lives of his mother, sister, and brother-in-law. James and Mary Ann cared for his sister's four orphaned children and took them to the Salt Lake valley in 1850. James cut stone for the Salt Lake Temple and was valiant to the end.



Gadfield Elm Chapel



Wilford Woodruff at Hill Farm

On 4 March 1840, Elder Wilford Woodruff, an Apostle of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and William Benbow, a recent convert, visited John and Jane Benbow here at Hill Farm. Sent from America to preach by Church president Joseph Smith, Elder Woodruff had been reaching and baptising in the Staffordshire area when he was prompted by the Lord to journey southward. William brought him here to his brother's home.

John Benbow, yeoman farmer and freeholder of this property, and his wife were affiliated with the United Brethren, a group of dissenters from the Primitive Methodist Church who held meetings here. Elder Woodruff's journal records:

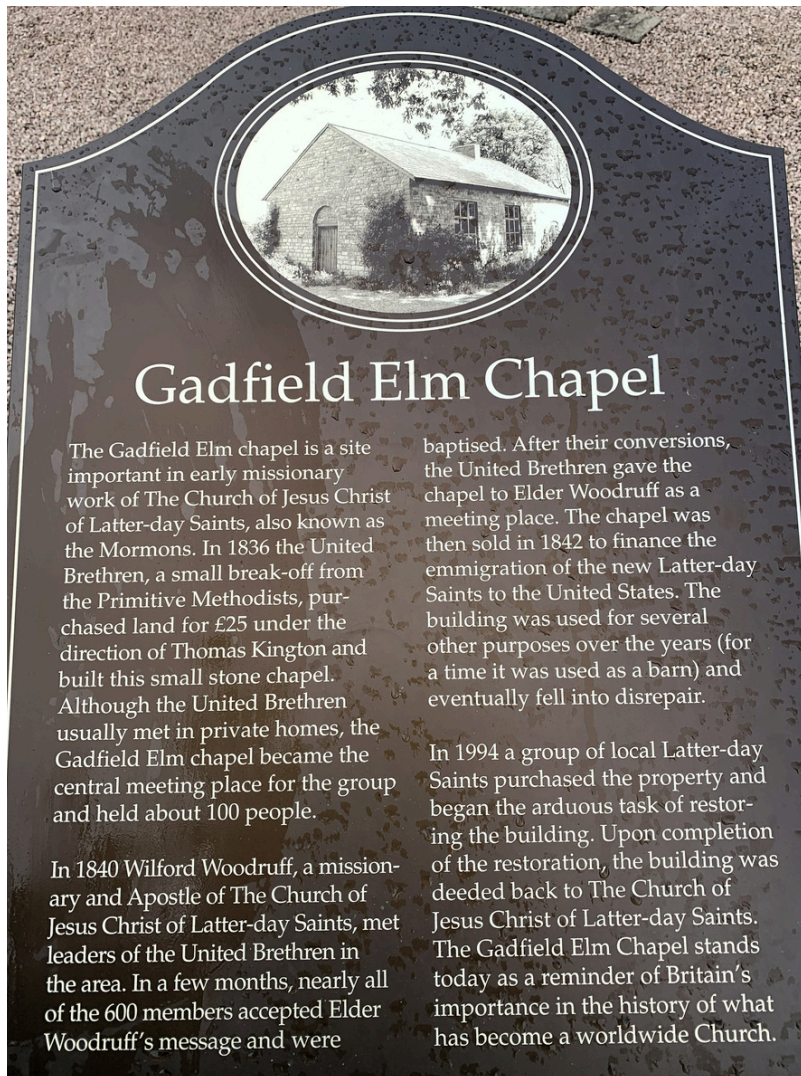
"I told Mr. Benbow I would like to commence my Master's business by preaching the gospel to the people. . . and he sent word through the neighborhood that an American missionary would preach at his house that evening. . . . I also preached at

the same place on the following evening, and baptised six persons, including Mr. John Benbow, his wife, and four preachers of the United Brethren. I spent most of the following day in clearing out a pool of water and preparing it for baptising, as I saw that many would receive that ordinance.

"I continued to preach and baptise daily. The first thirty days after my arrival in Herefordshire, I had baptised forty-five preachers and one hundred and sixty members of the United Brethren."

By December 1840, Elder Woodruff had baptised more than 300 persons and, together with other missionaries, converted 1200 others in the Malvern area. The Benbows later assisted in financing the first British publication of the Book of Mormon. Elder Woodruff's great missionary success helped create a strong foundation for the Church in Great Britain. "The people were praying for light and truth," he wrote, "and the Lord sent me to them."

This marker placed in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Great Britain, 1987



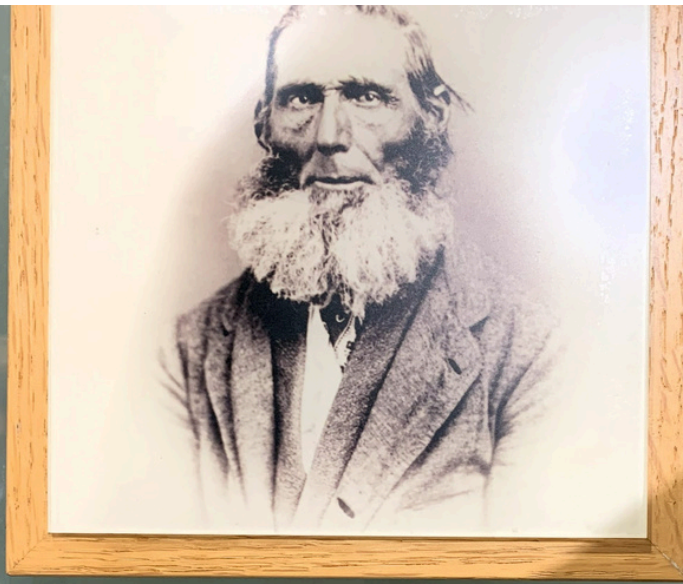
Gadfield Elm Chapel

The Gadfield Elm chapel is a site important in early missionary work of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, also known as the Mormons. In 1836 the United Brethren, a small break-off from the Primitive Methodists, purchased land for £25 under the direction of Thomas Kington and built this small stone chapel. Although the United Brethren usually met in private homes, the Gadfield Elm chapel became the central meeting place for the group and held about 100 people.

In 1840 Wilford Woodruff, a missionary and Apostle of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, met leaders of the United Brethren in the area. In a few months, nearly all of the 600 members accepted Elder Woodruff's message and were

baptised. After their conversions, the United Brethren gave the chapel to Elder Woodruff as a meeting place. The chapel was then sold in 1842 to finance the emmigration of the new Latter-day Saints to the United States. The building was used for several other purposes over the years (for a time it was used as a barn) and eventually fell into disrepair.

In 1994 a group of local Latter-day Saints purchased the property and began the arduous task of restoring the building. Upon completion of the restoration, the building was deeded back to The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The Gadfield Elm Chapel stands today as a reminder of Britain's importance in the history of what has become a worldwide Church.



Thomas Kington

Photographer unknown, ca. 1867. Courtesy Church History Library

In late 1832 Thomas Kington founded the United Brethren, an offshoot of Primitive Methodism. He and his followers were intent on living the gospel of Jesus Christ. They studied the Bible and looked for a manifestation of God's will. Above all, some hoped for a restoration of the fullness of Christ's gospel which seemed to have been lost.

Gadfield Elm Conferences

Three Conferences were held at Gadfield Elm – Below are excerpts from Wilford Woodruff's accounts of those days at conference .

June 14th 1840 – Conference - The meeting opened by prayer by Elder Wilford Woodruff. Remarks were then made by the President respecting the business of the day. & The necessary changes which must take place. It was moved by Elder T Kington, seconded by Elder D. Browett that this meeting be hereafter Known by the name of the **Bran Green & Gadfields Elm Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints** organized & established by the will & commandment of God in the United States of America on the 6th Day of April A.D. 1830. This being the eight-day of the third month of the eleventh year of the rise of the Church. Carried unanimously.

September 14th 1840 – Conference- Elders Kington, Richardson, Kay & Woodruff then made some important remarks to the officers concerning their teaching and diligence in the vineyard. The meeting then adjourned to 2 o'clock. Met at 2 o'clock & opened by singing & prayer when president called upon the officers to represent the different branches of the Church

March 15th 1841 Conference - After Conference Closed a scene followed not easily described. I never saw a time when I needed more wisdom in order to council in righteousness than on this occasion or during my travels among the Churches, for the Saints universally feel that the Judgments of God are near in this land & are anxious to gather with the Saints in Nauvoo as soon as possible. But many are very poor & see no door open as yet, & some are placed in all the perplexing circumstances that possible can be, & are flocking around me by scores at a time & asking council what to do. An Elder cries out how much longer must I preach In England before you will let me go to America. Br Woodruff cant you come & preach to us in Cheltenham, wont you go home & take some tea with me. My head is in great pain wont you heal me I want you to consecrate these bottles of oil before you go.....Good-by, Good-by, Good-by, God bless you Br Woodruff the friends are waiting a long time for you. Are you going I want a little council from you, Br Woodruff may I go to America with you

Minutes of these conferences appear in Wilford Woodruff Diaries and in the Millennial Star magazines of the time



Ledbury



Market Place

Brigham
preached
here



Church of St. Michael and All Angels



**Castle Frome
St. Michael's Church**



Alabaster Altar Tomb



Emblems of the Evangelists



Liverpool

June 16 - Sunday

6/16/24 - Liverpool John Jewkes' Notes

We drove to Liverpool. There was a lot more to do here than we thought. Peter did a great job teaching us about the history of immigration and the docks. About all the boats and how they went from sailing to steam ships. Found out that the Titanic was designed here but sailed out of Southampton England. There was a story about how a group of missionaries were going home and they were booked passage on that Titanic. However, one Elder was late, and the leader of the missionaries said if one elder is late, we're all getting off. That tardy Elder saved their lives. I guess there are occasions when being late is OK.

We saw Hope Street - and 42 Islington, HQ for the Mission office for 66 years.

We saw the monument given by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints to Liverpool to honor immigrants from Europe going to America.

Elder Woodruff and his wife stayed in a pub called the Pig and Whistle on Chapel Street on his second mission to GB. Around the corner is where cotton from the southern United States would be delivered. Then the cotton was taken by rail to places like Preston and Manchester to be processed and made into clothing at the textile mills. Cotton is one of the reasons why Great Britain sided with the South in the Civil War. That war was prophesied by Joseph Smith in D&C 87:3.



Legacy Statue Honoring Immigrants



Pig & Whistle Pub



Admiral Nelson Monument

Docks and Warehouses



Royal Liver Building

Cunard Building





Homeless Jesus Statue



Queen Victoria



Playing Tap 4 Card Game



In a game of Tap 4, in the room's golden hue,
Ella wagered a Snickers, confident and true.
With cards in hand, she played with flair,
Hoping to win that chocolatey affair.

Howard, with a twinkle in his eye,
Played his cards smartly, aiming high.
He laid down his hand, with a sly grin,
As Ella's chances grew slim then thin.

The final round was tense and tight,
Ella played her best with all her might.
But fortune favored Howard at the end,
And Ella's Snickers had to bend.

With a laugh and a friendly shake,
Ella handed over the sweet stake.
Though she lost, she was not sore,
For in friendship, she had gained much more.

So remember when you bet a bar,
In Tap 4, luck can swing bizarre.
But win or lose, it's all in fun,
For the game's not over till it's done.

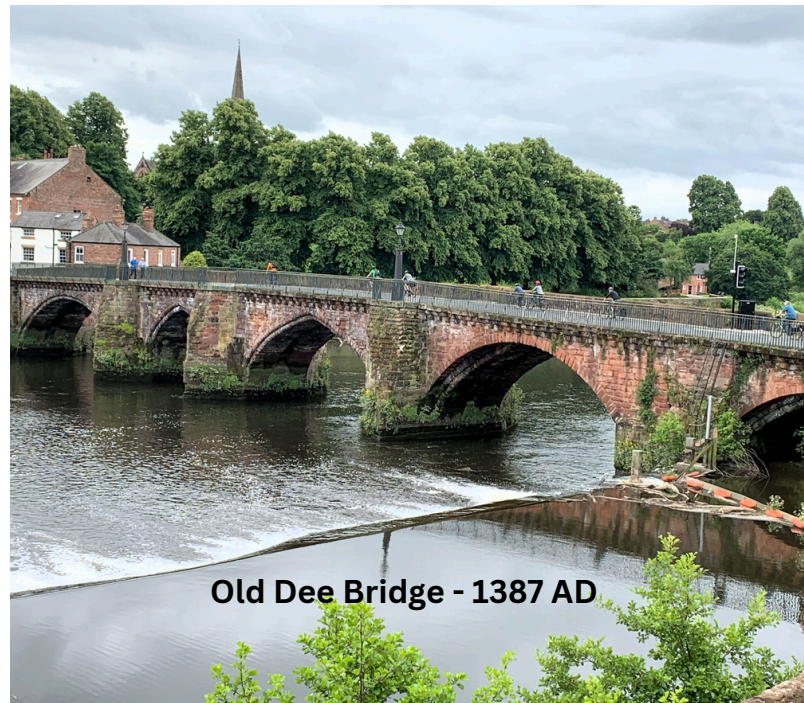




Chester



River Dee



Old Dee Bridge - 1387 AD

Roman Fortress Wall
June 17 - Monday



Chester Cathedral





Beatles

John

Paul

George

Ringo

Beatles Tour

We rode the “*Magical Mystery Tour*” bus to journey through the history of one of the world’s most famous bands.

- We boarded the bus at 3 PM at the Albert Dock for an unforgettable 2-hour tour.
- We saw the places where John, Paul, George, and Ringo grew up, met, and formed the band.
- We went past Mathew Street to Ringo Starr’s childhood home, and stopped at George Harrison’s childhood home.
- We stopped for photos at iconic locations like Penny Lane and Strawberry Field.
- We drove past John Lennon’s childhood house and stopped where Paul McCartney grew up.
- The return route was through Otterspool before finishing back at the dock.
- Our professional Beatles guide entertained us with facts, humor, and clips of Beatles’ music.

This tour offered a unique insight into the early life and formation of the band that changed the world of music forever. The Leavitts, particularly Ella, knew the music lyrics and all of the trivia facts.

Several walked to Mathew Street to visit the Cavern Club where the Beatles’ UK popularity started. The Cavern Club played a pivotal role in the Beatles’ early career between 1961 and 1963.



The Cavern Club



6/18/24 - Preston and the Lake District by Jewkes Gordon B. Hinckley - 15 Wadham Road - 1st area on his mission where he was discouraged and wrote home to dad and said: "I'm wasting my time and your money." Dad wrote back: "forget yourself and get to work." He went upstairs and prayed. He committed himself and he said that was his day of decision.

We got out at the cathedral on a main street in Preston. There are two pubs across the street from each other. Peter said that is the most likely place the 1837 missionaries would have seen the banner '*Truth Will Prevail*'. The coach would have dropped them off at these pubs and these places were also used as political headquarters for the Whig and the Torey Parties.

We went behind the church and looked over towards a church in the distance, between the 2 churches would have been James Fielding's Vauxhall Chapel. It was the first place where the gospel was introduced in England by Elder Heber C. Kimball and the first missionaries.

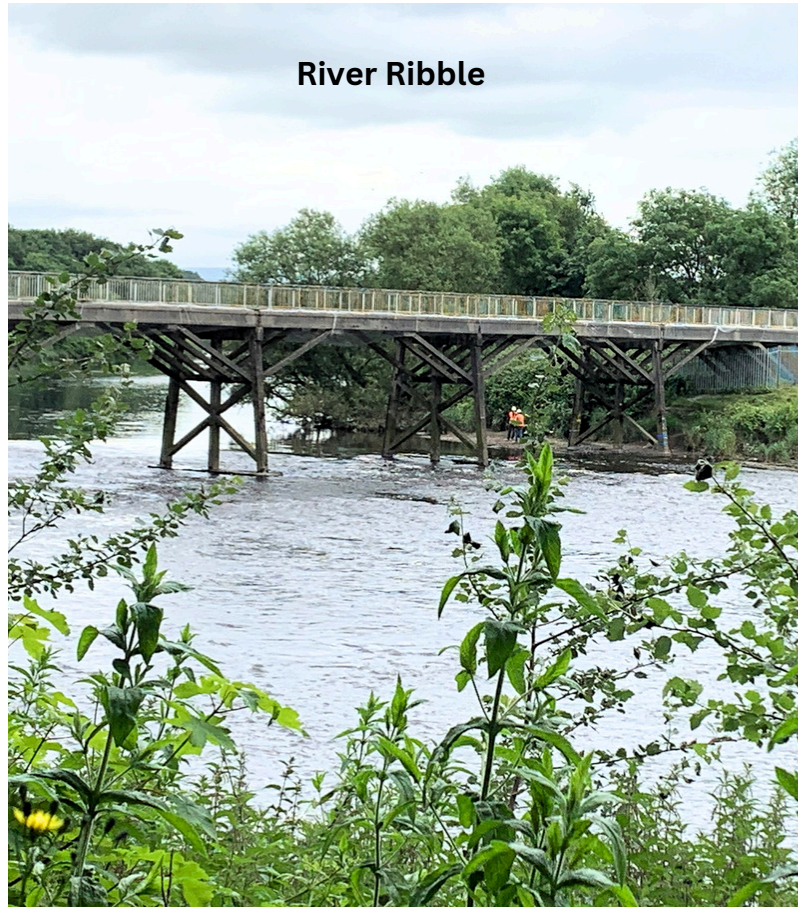
Then we walked back by the church and saw the large lawn. Across the road is another patch of grass where the Cockpit and Temperance Hall were. This is the location of the first conference in Preston on Christmas Day, 1837.

We also went to the bridge on the River Ribble, location for the first baptisms in All of Europe.

Windermere - took a boat ride.

Grasmere - home of William Wordsworth. Mary and William had their work done with the signers of the Declaration of Independence in the St. George temple in 1877 by Wilford Woodruff.

River Ribble



Rebuke Devils



Avenham Park



Rebuke Evil Spirits in Preston, England

Wilford Woodruff and Heber C. Kimball, record their experiences with evil spirits on Sunday, July 30, 1837, at the launch of the British Isles Mission.

Wilford Woodruff writes: “The very day we entered that house it was filled with evil spirits, who sought to destroy us. We felt their power day after day. They did not particularly injure us at that time, but we knew they were with us. The incident that I am going to refer to now occurred after Brother Kimball had returned to Manchester.

“Brother George A. Smith and myself were left there. We sat up one night till about 11 o’clock, talking about the Gospel of Christ, and then went to bed. The room in which we slept was small; there was about three and a half feet between our cots. Those spirits were gathered together in that room and sought to destroy us. They fell upon us with the determination to take our lives.

“The distress, the suffering and the horror that rested upon me I never experienced neither before nor since. While in this condition a spirit said to me, “Pray to the Lord.” Well, a man in that kind of warfare, when he is choking almost to death, is in a peculiar position to pray. Nevertheless I went to praying with all the power I had. I knew we would die unless God opened some door for our deliverance, because we were being choked to death, and I prayed the Lord, in the name of Jesus Christ, to preserve our lives.

“While I was praying, the door opened and three messengers entered, and the room was filled with light equal to the blazing light of the sun at mid-day. Those messengers were all dressed in the robes of immortal beings. Who they were I know not. They laid hands upon me and my companion, and rebuked those evil powers, and we were saved. From that hour to this day, not only our lives were saved, but those powers were rebuked by the angels of God so that no Elder since has been tormented with them in London.”

Heber C. Kimball writes: “I had been sleeping on the back of the bed. I immediately arose, slipped off at the foot of the bed, and passed around to where he [Elder Russell] was. Elder Hyde threw his feet out, and sat up in the bed, and we laid hands on him, I being mouth, and prayed that the Lord would have mercy on him, and rebuke the devil.

“While thus engaged, I was struck with great force by some invisible power, and fell senseless on the floor. The first thing I recollected was being supported by Elders Hyde and Richards who were praying for me, Elder Richards having followed

Russell up to my room. Elders Hyde and Richards then assisted me to get on the bed, but my agony was so great I could not endure it, and I arose, bowed my knees and prayed.

“I then arose and sat up on the bed, when a vision was opened to our minds, and we could distinctly see the evil spirits, who foamed and gnashed their teeth at us. We gazed upon them about an hour and a half (by Willard’s watch). We were not looking towards the window, but towards the wall. Space appeared before us, and we saw the devils coming in legions, with their leaders, who came within a few feet of us. They came towards us like armies rushing to battle. They appeared to be men of full stature, possessing every form and feature of men in the flesh, who were angry and desperate; and I shall never forget the vindictive malignity depicted on their countenances as they looked me in the eye; and any attempt to paint the scene which then presented itself or portray their malice and enmity, would be vain.

“I perspired exceedingly, my clothes becoming as wet as if I had been taken out of the river. I felt excessive pain, and was in the greatest distress for some time. I cannot even look back on the scene without feelings of horror; yet by it I learned the power of the adversary, his enmity against the servants of God, and got some understanding of the invisible world. We distinctly heard these spirits talk and express their wrath and hellish designs against us. However, the Lord delivered us from them, and blessed us exceedingly that day.”

When he returned home Heber C. Kimball asked the Prophet, Joseph Smith, “What was the matter of us? What had we done that we had to be submitted to such an experience?”

Joseph responded, “Brother Heber, at that time you were nigh unto the Lord; there was only a veil between you and him, but you could not see him. When I heard of it, it gave me great joy, for I then knew that the work of God had taken root in that land. It was this that caused the devil to make a struggle to kill you. The nearer a person approaches the Lord, a greater power will be manifested by the adversary to prevent the accomplishment of his purposes.”

1. *Wilford Woodruff, Collected Discourses, Vol.5, October 5, 1896*

2. *Orson F. Whitney, The Life of Heber C. Kimball by Orson F. Whitney, Bookcraft, 1992, pp. 131-132.*

Goldilocks and the Three Bears

by Roald Dahl

Recited by Peter Fagg

“This famous wicked little tale
Should never have been put on sale
It is a mystery to me
Why loving parents cannot see
That this is actually a book
About a brazen little crook...”

“...Now just imagine how you’d feel
If you had cooked a lovely meal,
Delicious porridge, steaming hot,
Fresh coffee in the coffee pot,
With maybe toast and marmalade,
The table beautifully laid,
One place for you and one for dad,
Another for your little lad.
Then dad cries, ‘Golly-gosh! Gee whizz!
‘Oh cripes! How hot this porridge is!
‘Let’s take a walk along the street
‘Until it’s cool enough to eat.’
He adds, ‘An early morning stroll
‘Is good for people on the whole.
‘It makes your appetite improve
‘It also helps your bowels move.’
No proper wife would dare to question
Such a sensible suggestion,
Above all not at breakfast-time
When men are seldom at their prime.
No sooner are you down the road
Than Goldilocks, that little toad
That nosey thieving little louse,
Comes sneaking in your empty house....”

“...(Here comes the next catastrophe.)
Most educated people choose
To rid themselves of socks and shoes
Before they clamber into bed.
But Goldie didn’t give a shred.
Her filthy shoes were thick with grime,
And mud and mush and slush and slime.
Worse still, upon the heel of one
Was something that a dog had done.
I say once more, what would you think
If all this horrid dirt and stink
Was smeared upon your eiderdown
By this revolting little clown?
(The famous story has no clues
To show the girl removed her shoes.)
Oh, what a tale of crime on crime!
Let’s check it for a second time.”



Crime One, the prosecution’s case:
She breaks and enters someone’s place.

Crime Two, the prosecutor notes:
She steals a bowl of porridge oats.

Crime Three: She breaks a precious chair
Belonging to the Baby Bear.

Crime Four: She smears each spotless sheet
With filthy messes from her feet.

A judge would say without a blink,
‘Ten years hard labour in the clink!’
But in the book, as you will see,
The little beast gets off scot-free,
While tiny children near and far
Shout ‘Goody-good! Hooray! Hurrah!’
‘Poor darling Goldilocks!’ they say,
‘Thank goodness that she got away!’
Myself, I think I’d rather send
Young Goldie to a sticky end.
‘Oh daddy!’ cried the Baby Bear,
‘My porridge gone! It isn’t fair!’
‘Then go upstairs,’ the Big Bear said,
‘Your porridge is upon the bed.
‘But as it’s inside mademoiselle,
‘You’ll have to eat her up as well.”

Preston Temple



Becky Scott Conner

Janet Don Bryce Nick Ella Lyndee

Liz Diane Howard Glenda Russ Larry Nadine

Brent Janell Chris Bryant Annie Gary

Peter Darwin Dave

Gary Lynnne Marilyn Lynne Yvonne

Heather Val Landon Joan Bill Patti

Lake Windemere





Grasmere



Wordsworth Home



Wordsworth Museum

Stirling Castle

June 19 - Wednesday

6/19/24 - Stirling John Jewkes' Notes

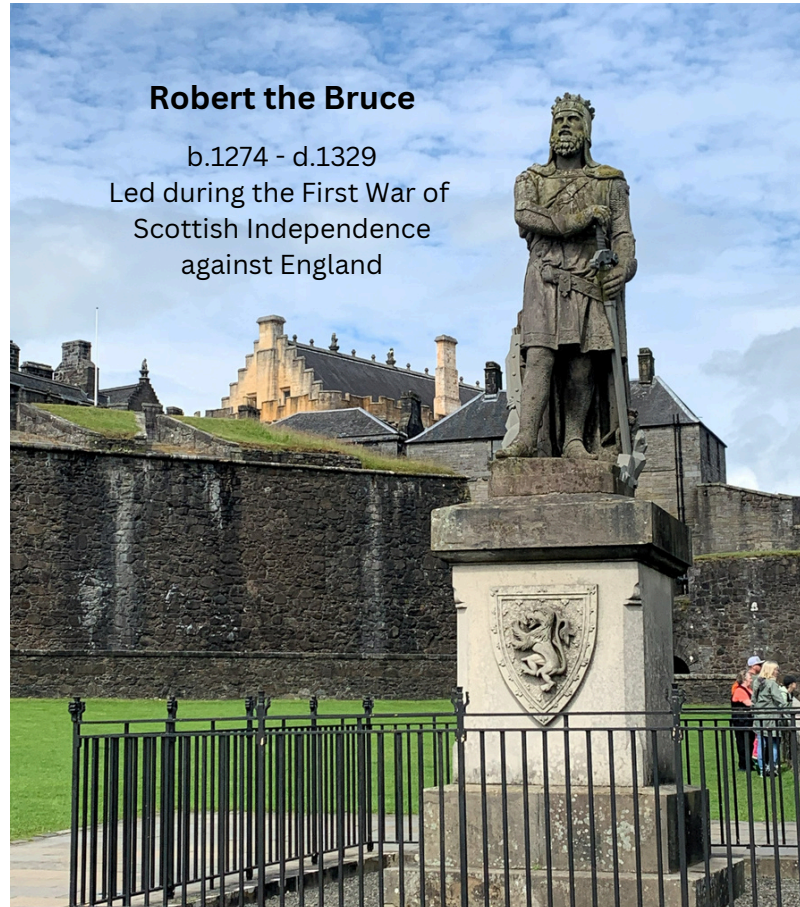
John Taylor grew up Catholic in Liverpool and at 17 moves to the Lake District. Here in Penrith, UK, he joins the Methodist and becomes a traveling preacher. As a 17-year-old he has a deep feeling, vision like, that he will do a great religious work in America.

His family moves to Canada. He marries Leanora Cannon. He discovers the great work he is to do in America when Parley P. Pratt comes to Toronto.

David O. McKay and his missionary companion visited Stirling Castle in 1897. When they come out, he sees a stone on a house engraved "Where ere thou art act well thy part." This was his redirection, crisis stone.

Stirling Castle

Stirling Castle is one of the largest and most historically important castles in Scotland. Almost every Scottish monarch had either lived in the castle, or been crowned or died here. The castle guarded the lowest crossing point of the River Forth for centuries. It is a great symbol of Scottish independence and national pride.



Robert the Bruce

b.1274 - d.1329

Led during the First War of Scottish Independence against England







THE KING'S BEDCHAMBER

Only the most important visitors and personal friends met the king in the intimacy of his bedchamber. Can you see the unicorn, a royal symbol of purity and strength, over the fireplace? The monarch probably dressed, washed and prayed here, while sleeping in a small room nearby.

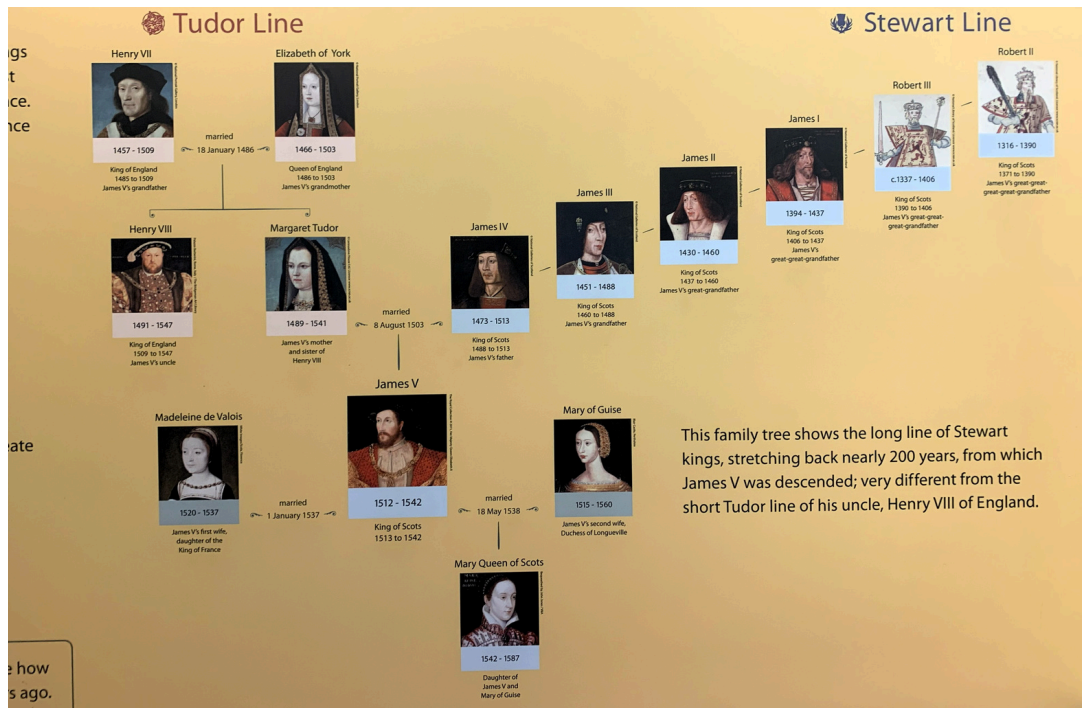




Replica head of Margaret Tudor. The original oak carving is on display at the National Museums, Scotland.



The Kelpies
Horse-powered labor







THE UNICORN IS FOUND

Here, the hunting party has tracked the unicorn to its lair. The man at the left hand side who is pointing towards the unicorn is the lymere whose job it was to find the unicorn.

Behind the fountain, standing with his finger raised and wearing a fine plumed hat, is the master of the hunt. The whole group stands waiting for the unicorn to run, for only then can they give chase.

The unicorn kneels and dips his horn into the stream to purify the water, so that the other animals can drink.

THE SYMBOLISM

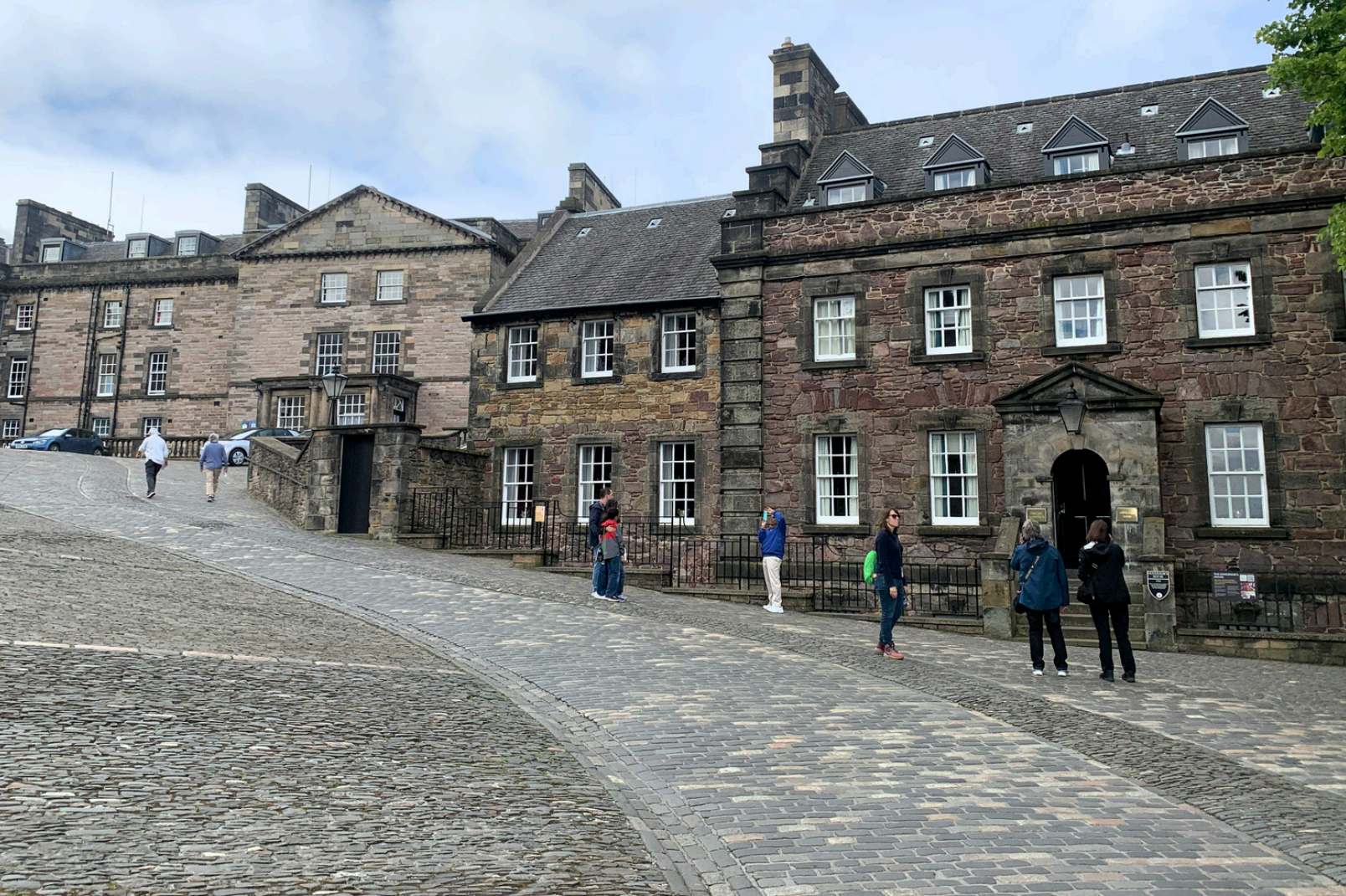
Many of the animals and birds in this tapestry have symbolic meaning. The male and female pheasants perching on the fountain are thought to symbolise human love. In front of the fountain, the lions, panther and stag are all symbols of Christ and are associated with love, fidelity and courage. By contrast, the hyena leering from beneath the orange tree, is a symbol of the Devil and man's evil.

The overall religious message of this tapestry is that as the unicorn purifies the water, so Christ redeems man by taking on the sins of the world.

Edinburgh Castle

June 20 - Thursday







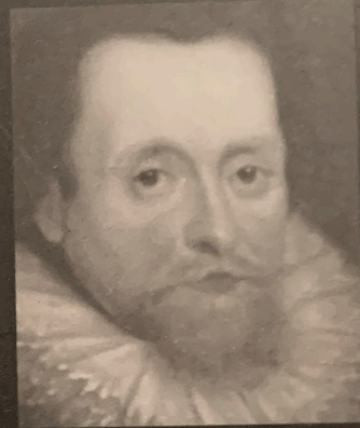


THE WORDS OF GOD

James commissioned a new translation of the Bible – the King James Version – considered one of the most influential books ever published in the English language. A copy is in the case to your left.

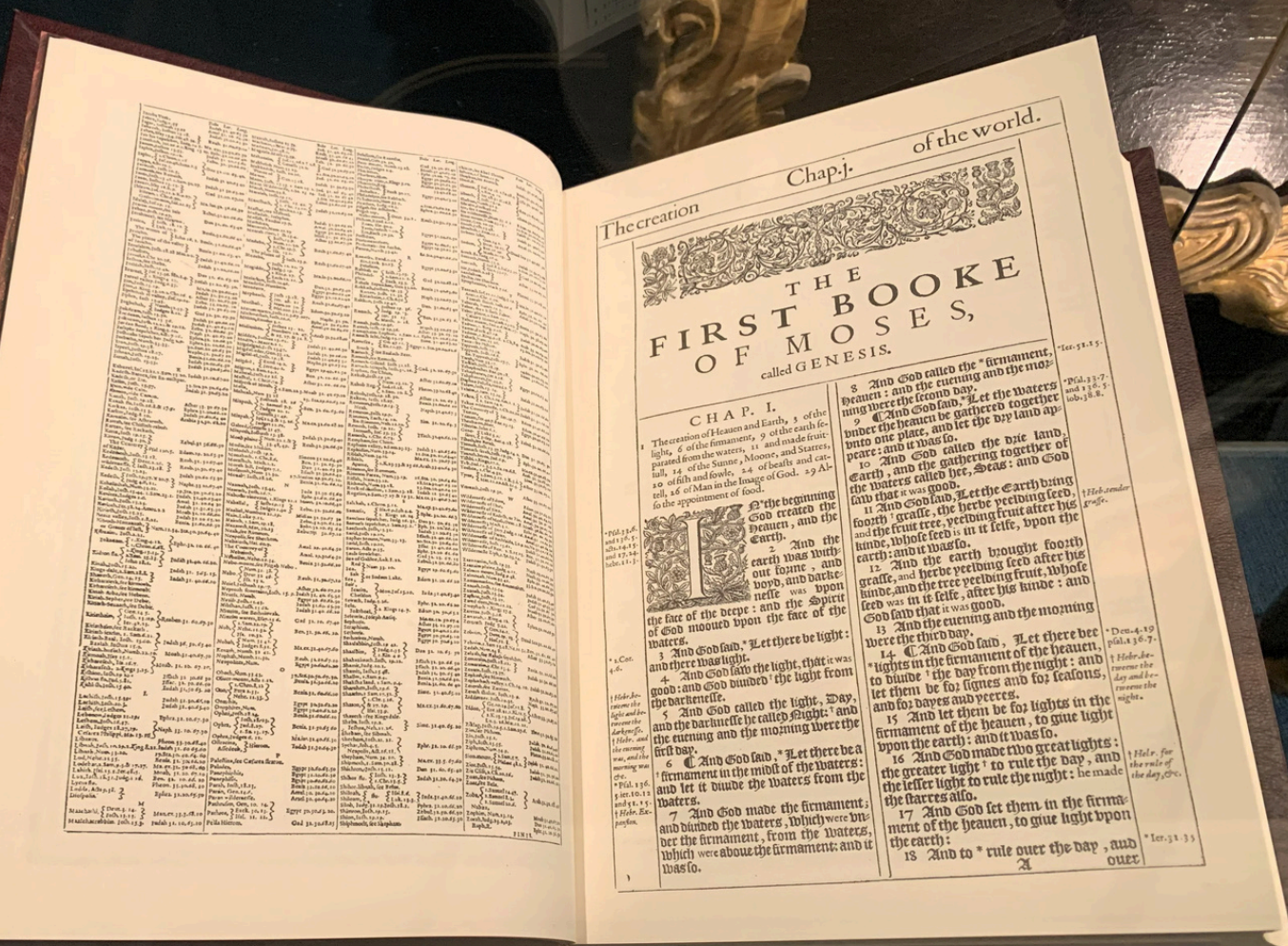
Among the expressions it popularised:

- ◆ The root of the matter
- ◆ Be horribly afraid
- ◆ Eat, drink and be merry
- ◆ Woe is me
- ◆ God save the king



Portrait of JAMES VI and I by an unknown artist based on a painting by Paul van Somer in about 1618.

On loan by kind permission of the Earl of Mar and Kellie



The creation Chap. i. of the world.

THE FIRST BOOKE OF MOSES, called GENESIS.

CHAP. I.

1 The creation of Heauen and Earth, 5 of the light, 6 of the firmament, 9 of the earth fructified from the waters, 11 and made fruitful, 14 of the Sunne, Moone, and Starres, 16 of fish and fowle, 24 of beasts and care, 26 of Man in the Image of God. 29 All for the appointment of food.

8 And God called the firmament Heauen: and the evening and the morning were the second day.

9 And God said, Let the waters under the heauen be gathered together into one place, and let the dry land appeare: and it was so.

10 And God called the dry land Earth, and the gathering together of the waters called hee, Seas: and God saw that it was good.

11 And God said, Let the Earth bring forth grasse, the herbe yielding fruit after his kinde, and the tree yielding fruit after his kinde, and hee was so.

12 And the earth brought forth grasse, and herbe yielding fruit, whose seed was in it selfe, after his kinde: and God saw that it was good.

13 And the evening and the morning were the third day.

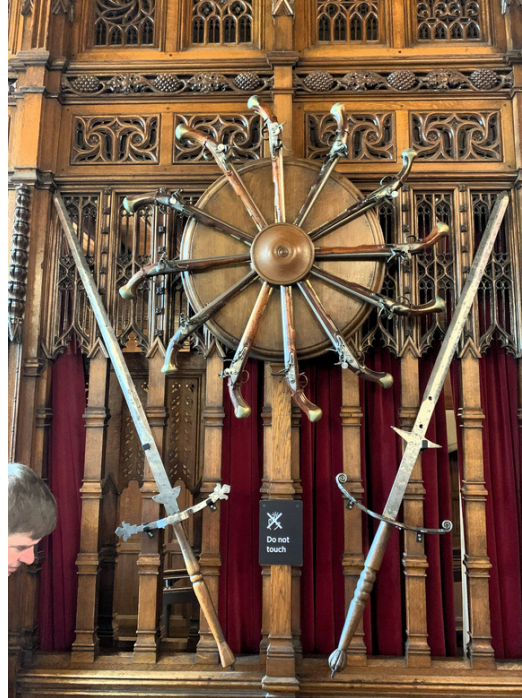
14 And God said, Let there be lights in the firmament of the heauen, to divide the day from the night: and let them be for signes and for seasons, and for dayes and yeeres.

15 And let them be for lightes in the firmament of the heauen, to give light upon the earth: and it was so.

16 And God made two great lightes: the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night: he made the starres also.

17 And God set them in the firmament of the heauen, to give light upon the earth:

18 And to rule over the day, and out



GREAT HALL

ROYAL VENUE

King James IV had this hall built as an awe-inspiring stage for state banquets and ceremonies.

Completed in 1512, the Great Hall was a place for high politics, international diplomacy and feasting, showing the king as a man of power and good taste.

Just months before his death in 1513 at the Battle of Flodden, James IV probably entertained the Irish chief, Hugh O'Donnell of Tyrconnell, here in his newly-completed hall (artist's impression, right). The two leaders sealed a treaty as the Scots prepared for war with England.

BIENVENUE
Mary, Queen of Scots, held a banquet here on her return to Scotland from France in 1561.

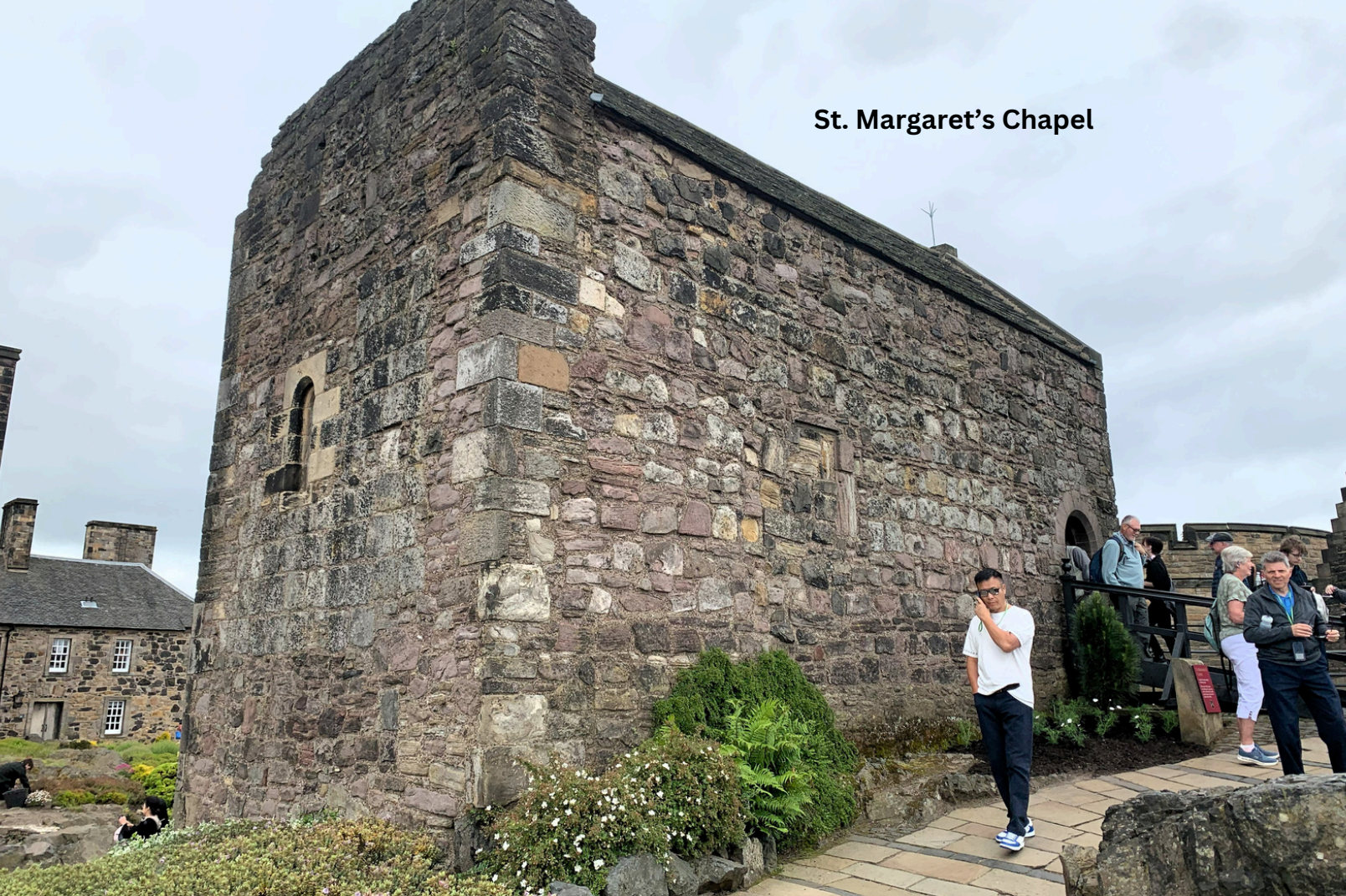
THE LAIRD'S LUG
High to the right of the fireplace is a barred window known as the Laird's Lug. The king could use it to spy on his courtiers below.

Right: The Sword of State, another symbol of royal status, was given to James IV by the Pope in 1507.






St. Margaret's Chapel



ST MARGARET'S CHAPEL

THIS HOLY PLACE IS THE OLDEST SURVIVING BUILDING IN EDINBURGH



King David I built the chapel in about 1130, probably as part of a great stone tower. He dedicated it to his saintly mother, Margaret. The squared stones, distinctive windows and decorated arch reveal its medieval origins.

TEMPLE OF THE LORD

The chapel was one of the most sacred places in Scotland. The royal family often worshipped within its once brightly painted interior. Robert the Bruce spared the chapel when he destroyed the rest of the castle after its recapture from the English in 1314.

SCOTLAND'S ROYAL SAINT

Margaret, a Saxon princess, fled to Scotland soon after the Norman Conquest of England in 1066. In 1070, she married King Máel Coluim or Malcolm Canmore (who appears in William Shakespeare's play *Macbeth*) and became renowned for her piety and learning.

BEYOND THE GRAVE

After her death in the castle in 1093, Margaret's body was smuggled past a besieging army to be entombed at Dunfermline. She was made Scotland's only royal saint by Pope Innocent IV in 1250. Mary Queen of Scots had a gilded shrine containing Margaret's head brought to the castle in 1566, to protect her during the birth of the future King James VI.



Above: A page from St. Margaret's gospel book depicting St. John. Margaret brought this treasured volume with her to the castle. It was said to have miraculously survived being dropped into a river during her lifetime. A facsimile is on display inside the chapel.



Prison

American War of Independence

A new wave of prisoners of war arrived as Great Britain's American colonies fought for independence. About 1,000 men of five nationalities – American, French, Spanish, Dutch and Irish – passed through these prison vaults during that time.

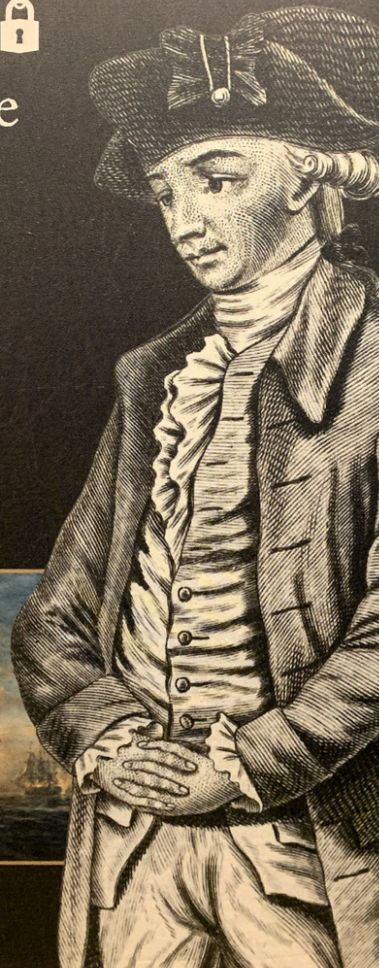
Among the inmates was Captain Luke Ryan, an Irish sailor who raided British waters in support of the American cause for 18 months. At least two other prisoners had served with John Paul Jones, the Scottish-born 'father' of the United States Navy.

Right: Captain Luke Ryan, castle prisoner in 1781.

Above right: Starving American prisoners held on a British prison ship.

Left: John Howard, the prison reformer, who inspected the castle in 1781.

Bottom: John Paul Jones's ship, the *Bonhomme Richard*, captures HMS *Serapis*, 1779.



Although democracy began as a political system in ancient Athens in the fifth century BC, it died after a short time at the hands of oligarchs. At its height only about 10% of the population could vote, and women and slaves were excluded.

ZWINGLI AND BULLINGER: The rise of the democratic process was influenced by Aristotle's writings, but the major inspiration for modern democracy came through the Reformation in the Church, beginning in Switzerland. Ulrich Zwingli (1484-1531) of Zurich had promoted the New Testament understanding that elders and pastors were elected by the people, which opposed the pyramid structure of the papal system. Two Swiss documents expressing reformed doctrines were drawn up called the *First* (1536) and *Second* (1566) *Helvetic Confession*. They were largely put together by Heinrich Bullinger, Zwingli's follower, and also contained the New Testament doctrine of a Christian democratic election of elders and pastors.

George Wishart, a Scotsman, met Bullinger in Zurich, and returned to Scotland with the *First Helvetic Confession* in 1543, which he translated into English. Bullinger wrote in March, 1544: '*I gave to the Scot George the Confession of Basel*' [the original name for the *First Helvetic Confession*].

Before George Wishart was burnt at the stake in 1546 at St Andrews for '*heresy*', he had mentored John Knox, who would become the leader of the Scottish Protestant Church, based here in Edinburgh. This biblical system of church governance had been embedded in Knox long before he spent time with John Calvin in Geneva (1554 and 1556-1559).

JOHN KNOX: In 1560 Scotland became Protestant and John Knox and five others were asked by the Scottish Parliament in Edinburgh to draw up a document of the Protestant faith, known as the *Scots' Confession*. This was followed by the *First Book of Discipline* (1560), in which the Presbyterian practice of Christian democracy is shown: '***The election of elders and deacons ought to be used every year... by common and free election... every man may give his vote freely, every several church may take such order as best seems to them.***'

WESTMINSTER: It was this Presbyterian Christian structure that in turn influenced the Puritan Christians like John Pym and John Hampden, who became known as the architects of modern democracy in Parliament in Westminster. The process of modern democracy was hugely influenced by the Scottish Reformation here in Edinburgh, but it would not be until the 19th century that it became fully established. This Christian-based democracy had a huge impact on the world, especially in America. Today, the Christian foundation has largely been removed and replaced with a secular one.



Victoria Street
Inspiration for Diagon Alley
in the Harry Potter series.



Rosslyn Chapel



Apprentice Pillar



Rosslyn Chapel

The chapel was founded by William Sinclair, 1st Earl of Caithness in the 15th century. Since the late 1980s, the chapel has been the subject of speculative theories concerning a connection with the Knights Templar and the Holy Grail, and Freemasonry. It was prominently featured in this role in Dan Brown's bestselling novel *The Da Vinci Code* (2003) and its 2006 film adaptation. Medieval historians say these accounts have no basis in fact.

One of the more notable architectural features of the chapel is the "*Apprentice Pillar*". A legend dating from the 18th century, involves the master mason in charge of the stonework in the chapel and his young apprentice mason. According to the legend, the master mason did not believe that the apprentice could perform the complicated task of carving the column without seeing the original which formed the inspiration for the design. The master mason travelled to see the original himself, but upon his return was enraged to find that the upstart apprentice had completed the column by himself. In a fit of jealous anger, the master mason took his mallet and struck the apprentice on the head, killing him. The legend concludes that as punishment for his crime, the master mason's face was carved into the opposite corner to forever gaze upon his apprentice's pillar. There is, however, no evidence that any such murder took place.

On the architrave joining the pillar there is an inscription, *Forte est vinum fortior est rex fortiores sunt mulieres super omnia vincit veritas*: "Wine is strong, a king is stronger, women are stronger still, but truth conquers all"

There are more than 110 carvings of "*Green Men*" in and around the chapel. Green Men are carvings of human faces with greenery all around them, often growing out of their mouths.



The Crypt

The chapel has been a burial place for several generations of the Sinclairs; a crypt was once accessible from a descending stair at the rear of the chapel. This crypt has been sealed shut for many years, which may explain the recurrent legends that it is merely a front to a more extensive subterranean vault containing (variously) the mummified head of Jesus Christ, the Holy Grail, the treasure of the Templars, or the original crown jewels of Scotland.

Restoration

The chapel's altars were destroyed in 1592, and the chapel was abandoned, gradually falling into decay.

In 1842 the chapel, then in a ruined and overgrown state, was visited by Queen Victoria, who expressed a desire that it should be preserved. Restoration work was carried out in 1862 by David Bryce on behalf of James Alexander, 3rd Earl of Rosslyn. The chapel was rededicated on 22 April 1862, and from this time, Sunday services were once again held, now under the jurisdiction of the Scottish Episcopal Church, for the first time in 270 years.

The Rosslyn Chapel Trust was established in 1995, with the purpose of overseeing its conservation and its opening as a sightseeing destination. The chapel underwent an extensive program of conservation between 1997 and 2013. This included work to the roof, the stone, the carvings, the stained glass and the organ. A steel canopy was erected over the chapel roof for fourteen years. This was to prevent further rain damage to the church and also to give it a chance to dry out properly. Major stonework repairs were completed by the end of 2011.

Templar Connections

The chapel, built 150 years after the dissolution of the Knights Templar, supposedly has many Templar symbols, such as the "Two riders on a single horse" that appear on the Knights Templar Seal. William Sinclair 1st Earl of Caithness, claimed by novelists to be a hereditary Grand Master of the Scottish stonemasons, built Rosslyn Chapel. A later William Sinclair of Roslin became the first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Scotland and, subsequently, several other members of the Sinclair family have held this position.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rosslyn_Chapel)

St. Andrews

6/21/24 - St. Andrews John Jewkes' Notes

Reformation - England is from the top down, King forces it upon the people. Turns from Catholic to Church of England. Scotland is from down up. Mary Queen of Scots wants to stay Catholic, but the people want to go Protestant.

Orson Pratt - tract *Remarkable Visions*, 1840. Written before the Aoff, but is very similar. *Ensign*, 1979, "We Believe, The Development of the Aoff."

When we cross suspension bridges we talk about the importance of both pillar foundations for better balance, if not the bridge would collapse. Gary E. Stevenson, April 2024 Conference.

The St Andrews golf course first established golf rules and handicap and 18 holes was 1764. It was a wonderful day. We got to play on the St. Andrews Ladies' Putting course known as *The Himalayas*.

St. Andrews - the city takes its name from the apostle Andrew, Peters brother. It was believed, not necessarily proven, that the bones or remains, the relic of Andrew were taken up there around 730 AD and so they named the City, the Castle (1200) and the Cathedral (1230 AD), after him. There were places of worship there as early as 730 AD.

Just when I thought I couldn't love the British Isles anymore, we visited St Andrews! The scenery and history is so incredible. Here near the North Sea, has been a place of worship since 730 AD. It was believed that the remains of Andrew, Christ's disciple, was brought to this church and buried within. So the HUGE St Andrew's cathedral was built over the smaller church and dedicated in 1381. People made pilgrimages to visit this cathedral and receive credits towards getting out of purgatory after death. In 1560, a reformer named John Knox preached against the practices of the Catholic Church which oppressed the poor.

The town people of St Andrew's rebelled against the Catholic Church and spent the next 40 years tearing down the cathedral, reusing the stone blocks for their own homes and other town buildings. Some of these structures still stand in this town. Enough remains of St Andrews Cathedral survived to indicate just how massive this building once was. The town of St Andrews is so charming.



St. Andrew's Golf Course

Home of Golf, Established c. 1400

June 21, Friday



Swilcan Bridge

St Andrews Cathedral

Built in 1158, 390 feet long






Playing The Himalayas



St. Andrews Castle
Built by Bishop Roger de Beaumont, c. 1200



THE INITIALS ON THE PAVEMENT NEARBY MARK THE SPOT WHERE PATRICK HAMILTON, MEMBER OF THE UNIVERSITY, WAS BURNED AT THE STAKE ON 29 FEBRUARY 1528, AT THE AGE OF 24. ON THE CONTINENT HE HAD BEEN GREATLY INFLUENCED BY MARTIN LUTHER, AND ON HIS RETURN TO ST. ANDREWS HE BEGAN TO TEACH LUTHERAN DOCTRINES. HAVING BEEN TRIED AND FOUND GUILTY OF HERESY, HE WAS CONDEMNED TO DEATH, THUS BECOMING THE FIRST MARTYR OF THE SCOTTISH REFORMATION.



GEORGE WISHART, 1513-1546.

A POWERFUL PROTESTANT PREACHER, HE WAS BETRAYED TO CARDINAL BEATON, BROUGHT HERE, PUT IN THE SEA TOWER, CONDEMNED FOR HERESY AND BURNT AT THE STAKE ON 1 MARCH. THE LETTERING G W ON THE ROADWAY MARKS WHERE HE DIED. HIS FRIENDS CONSPIRED AGAINST THE CARDINAL, AND ON 26 MAY GAINED ENTRY TO THE CASTLE, KILLED HIM AND HUNG HIS BODY FROM THE BATTLEMENTS. THEN TOGETHER IN THE CASTLE THEY CREATED THE FIRST CONGREGATION OF THE PROTESTANT CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.



Heracleum



Calla Lilies



Mock Orange



Pedunculate Oak



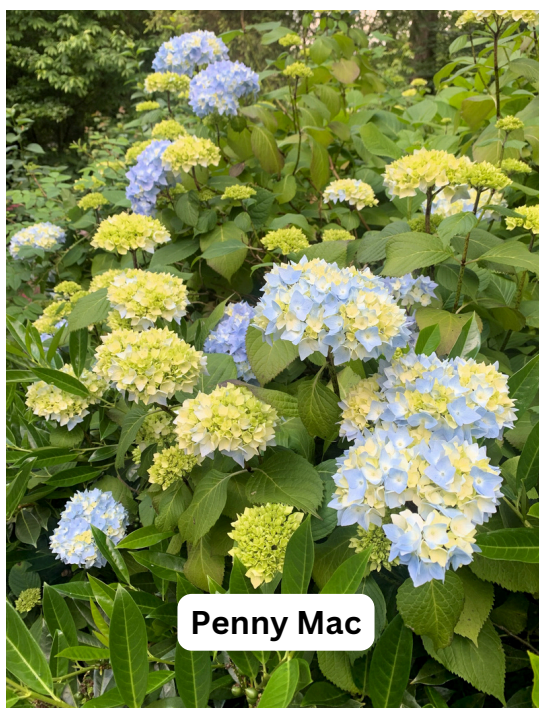
St. John's Wort



Lady's Glove



Irish Thistle



Penny Mac



Chamomile

6/22/24 - Scottish Highlands John Jewkes' Notes

This morning we were off in search of the famed Loch Ness Monster. Like so many others over the centuries we were unsuccessful. We enjoyed a wonderful ferry ride up the Lake. We got off at the Urquhart Castle. This is the beautiful Scotland Highlands. Beautiful, green plush mountains.

On the way to Glencoe Peter allowed me to talk about some of the missionary efforts here with the backdrop of the Rev. Edward Irving calling for a return to the Primitive Christian church at a similar time as Joseph Smith is organizing the church in 1830. Neal A. Maxwell - Human Orbits and Divine Rendezvous, and Jacob 5 of people being grafted all over the world to build His kingdom.

I read Heber C. Kimball's account of the vision of God's Army in the sky on the same night Joseph Smith received the gold plates, Sept. 22, 1827.

God's Army

Late one fall evening after Heber and Vilate Kimball had retired to their bed, they were awakened suddenly by a urgent knocking at their door. A neighbor, John Greene, who lived just 100 steps away, stood at the door and bade them come out and behold the scenery in the heavens.

They did so, and it was a beautiful starlit night, so exceptionally clear and brilliant that Heber said he could "see to pick up a pin."

As the little group watched, a white smoke formed on the eastern horizon, and slowly began to rise upward. As it did so, it formed itself into a belt spreading across the sky toward the south-west, and it was accompanied by the sound of a rushing mighty wind.

Gradually, that belt flattened out and broadened across into a bow—like a rainbow, becoming transparent with a bluish cast, and stretching from horizon to horizon.

"In this bow an army moved, commencing in the east and marching to the west. They continued marching until they reached the western horizon. They moved in platoons, and walked so close that the rear ranks trod in the steps of their file leaders until the whole bow was literally crowded with soldiers."

They were dressed in the full battle gear of 19th century soldiers—muskets; bayonets, and were so clear and distinct that Heber and the small group of neighbors could distinguish the features of their faces, and hear the jingle of their equipment as they moved.

Shortly, the entire bow from horizon to horizon was crowded and filled with marching men, the sound of that marching reaching clearly to the ears of the astonished onlookers.

Heber later described the event this way: "No man could judge of my feelings when I beheld that army of men, as plainly as ever I saw armies of men in the flesh; it seemed as though every [the very] hair of my head was alive."

"When the front rank of soldiers reached the western horizon a battle ensued." The noise of the rush of men, and the clash of the arms was distinct and unmistakable. Heber and his friends looked upon this scene for hours, until it gradually disappeared.

Heber's wife, somewhat afraid, turned to one of the older men in the group and asked, "Father Young, what does all this mean?"

"Why, it's one of the signs of the coming of the Son of Man," he replied in a lively and pleased manner.

And indeed it was. The night that Heber and his friends in Mendon, New York saw the vision and Brigham Young and friends saw it in Port Byron, New York was September 22, 1827—the same night that the angel Moroni delivered the plates of the Book of Mormon into the hands of the prophet Joseph Smith. The Book of Mormon is truly the Marvelous Work and a Wonder.





Urquhart Castle

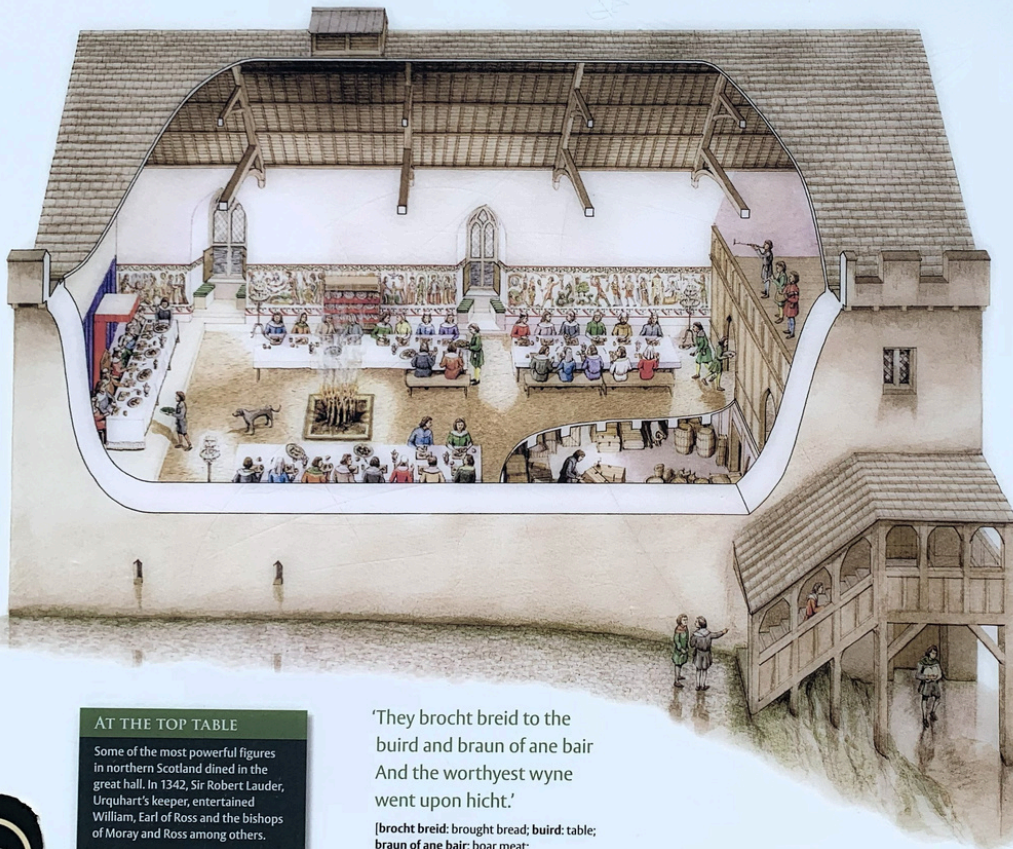


Urquhart Castle

13th to the 16th centuries



THE GREAT HALL



AT THE TOP TABLE

Some of the most powerful figures in northern Scotland dined in the great hall. In 1342, Sir Robert Lauder, Urquhart's keeper, entertained William, Earl of Ross and the bishops of Moray and Ross among others.

'They brocht breid to the buird and braun of ane bair
And the worthiest wyne went upon hicht.'

[brocht breid: brought bread; buird: table; braun of ane bair: boar meat; went upon hicht: flowed]

The Taill of Rauf Coilyear, a Scottish poem of the 1400s.

Lavish banquets with music, dancing and storytelling were staged in the building before you.

This was where Urquhart's lord or his keeper entertained guests and showed off their wealth and status. It was also where they administered justice and local government.

Below: A drink in each hand.

© The Bodleian Libraries, University of Oxford



THE VENUE

Look above the ruined cellars for the holes into which massive timber beams once slotted. They supported the wooden floor of the hall, while the large block of masonry carried the hearth.

The hall was probably built in the later 1200s. The great chamber to its left was a private apartment for the lord and his family.

AFTER THE PARTY

The hall was replaced by a less substantial building in the early 1400s, perhaps after being wrecked in an attack. The great chamber and kitchens were abandoned at this time.



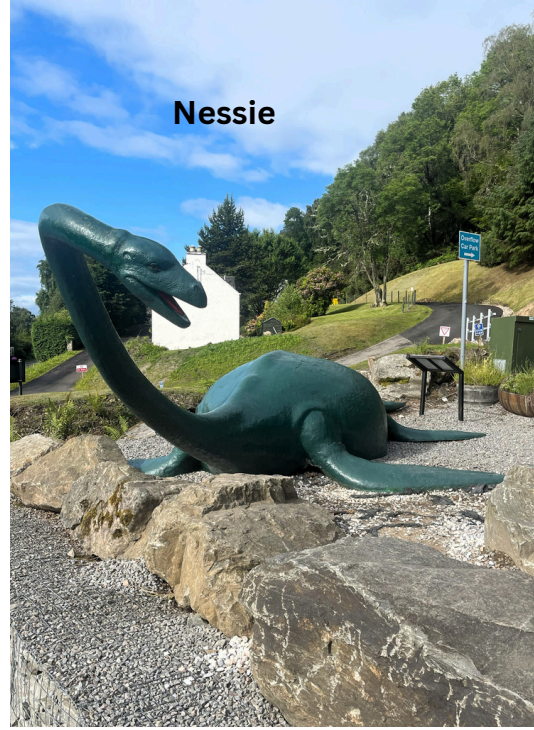
Right: The lord and his guests used water poured from this bronze ewer to clean their hands before dining. It was probably made in the Netherlands in the 1400s.

Left: An artist's impression of the great hall in the 1300s, based in part on evidence from other castles.





Highland Cow



Nessie



Glencoe





Martin McCarthy



Peter Fagg



Garry Wilson



Damien McCarthy



Dublin, Ireland

June 23 - Sunday

Departed Glasgow, Scotland for Dublin, Ireland, on Saturday evening. Some flew on Aer Lingus and others on Ryanair. Delayed departure of the Aer Lingus flight resulted in the Ryanair flight arriving first, instead of last. Both groups boarded the same bus to the Clayton Hotel Dublin Airport arriving around midnight with Rory as our bus driver.

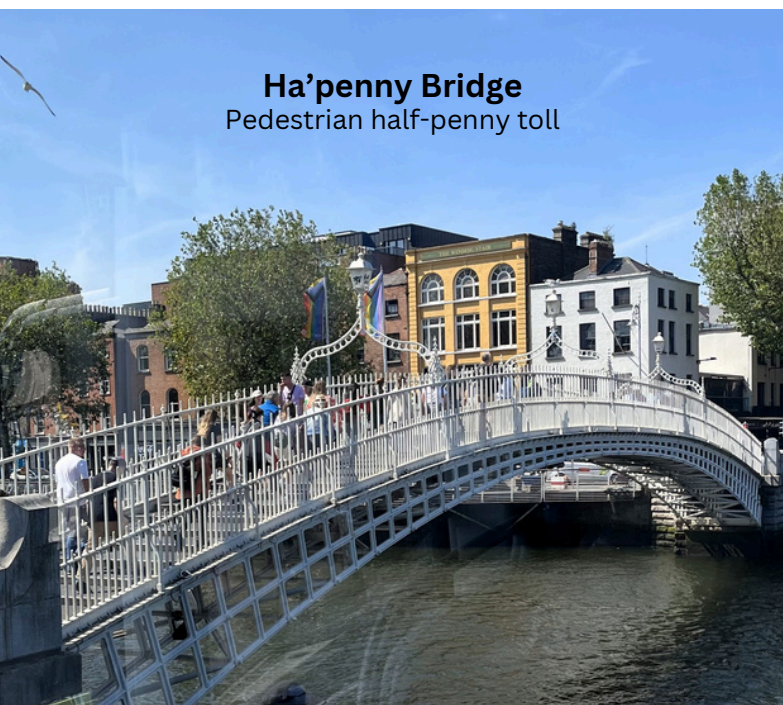
Most attended church Sunday morning before the tour resumed at the Dublin Docks. Lunch was on your own in Dublin. We rode the River Liffey Sightseeing Cruise for 45 minutes, and then departed for the 2-hour drive to Limerick, on the River Shannon. We lodged in the Savoy Hotel.



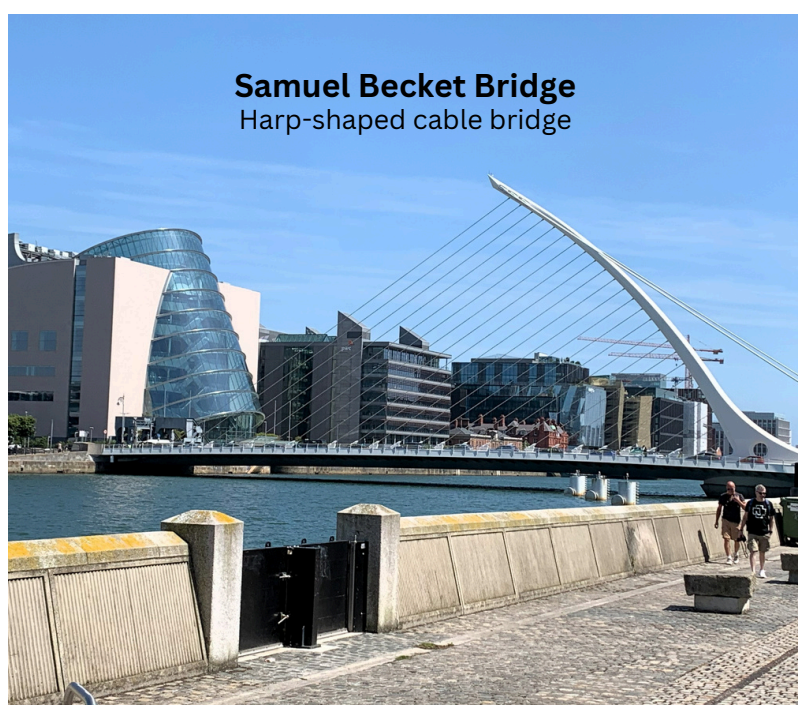
River Liffey Cruise



19th Century 3-masted Barque



Ha'penny Bridge
Pedestrian half-penny toll



Samuel Becket Bridge
Harp-shaped cable bridge

Famine Memorial

The Great Famine from 1845 to 1852 resulted from an infection of potato crops by blight. Approximately 1 million died, and over 2 million emigrated. The country's population declined by 20-25% during this period.

Irish people emigrated to America and Canada on sailing ships referred to as 'coffin ships' due to the harsh and often deadly conditions aboard. 9% of the emigrants died at sea because of their emaciated condition during the several week voyage. The conditions on the ships were typically overcrowded and unsanitary. Many died after landing from illnesses contracted on the ships.

Rowan Gillespie's six life-size figures dressed in rags and clutching onto their meager belongings and children represent the Irish emigrants leaving famished Ireland for a better life elsewhere.

This is a poignant reminder of the immense suffering endured during the Great Famine.



Cliffs of Moher

June 24 - Monday



O'Briens's Tower



Bunratty Castle

After viewing the Cliffs of Moher we departed for Bunratty Castle. Bunratty Castle is a large 15th-century tower house located in County Clare, Ireland.

- Location: The castle is situated in the center of Bunratty village.
- History: The site on which Bunratty Castle stands was originally a Viking trading camp in 970 AD. The present structure is the last of four castles to be built on the site. The castle was built around 1425 AD and restored in 1954 to its former medieval splendor.
- Architecture: The castle now contains mainly 15th and 16th-century furnishings, tapestries, and works of art which capture the mood of those times.
- Attractions: The castle and the adjoining folk park are run by Shannon Heritage as tourist attractions. The folk park features over 30 buildings in a 'living' village and rural setting.

Some ate lunch in a cafe in the folk park's gift shop and others ate in the Bunratty village.





Mainistir Mhucrois Muckross Friary

Meastar gurbh é Dónall Mac Cárthaigh a bhunaigh an mhainistir Phroinsiasach i Mucrois thart ar 1445.
The Franciscan friary of Muckross was probably founded around 1445 by Donal MacCarthy, a local chieftain.



The vaulted bell-tower was inserted after the church was built and is unique in Franciscan foundations in Ireland in that it spans the full width of the church.

Cuireadh an cloigú boghatac léi nuair a bhí an eaglais tógtha, agus tá gné shuimiúil ag baint léis, sa mhéid gurb é an t-aon chearnán in Éirinn é atá ar comhleithéad leis an eaglais.

Cuallacht de bhráithre Proinsiasacha Obsearbhantacha a bhí inti. Tugadh an t-ainm sin orthu toisc a dhlúithe is a chliodair le riail an oird mar le bia, éadaí agus sealús próbháidéach. Tiontaíodh an phríóireacht don Tríonóid Naofa agus bhí dealbh mhíoriúilteach na Maighné ina seilbh tráth. Chuir an Rí Anraí VIII Mainistir Mhucrois faoi chois sa bhliain 1541, ach cuireadh ar bun arís í sa bhliain 1612. Dhibir saighdiúirí Chromail na manaigh faoi dheireadh sa bhliain 1652.

Ar an taobh eile den chlabhstra tá an chistin agus an prionnteach nó bialann, agus seomra stórais faoi. Ar thaobh thoir an chlabhstra tá sacraistí ceangailte leis an eaglais, agus teach caibidle, áit a dtagadh an chuallacht le chéile chun a gcuid gnóthaí a phlé agus ina néantait caibidil ar riail an oird a léamh amach os ard gach lá. Os cionn theach na caibidle tá an seomra collata.

The community here were Observantine Franciscans, so-called because of their rigid observance of the order's rule on matters such as diet, clothing and possession of private property. The friary was dedicated to the Holy Trinity and is known to have had in its possession a miraculous statue of the Virgin. Muckross was suppressed by order of Henry VIII in 1541, but was formally re-established in 1612. The friars were eventually driven out by the Cromwellians in 1652.

On the opposite side of the cloister is the kitchen and the refectory or dining hall with a store room beneath. On the east side is a sacristy attached to the church, and the chapter house, where the community met to discuss business and to read the daily chapter of the order's rule. Above the chapter house is the dormitory.

The enclosed cloister walkways are typical of Franciscan architecture in Ireland and are almost fully intact with a dramatic old yew tree in the centre. Yew trees are found in most old cemeteries and monastic sites in Ireland. The church stands at the south side of the cloister.



Sampla maith den stíl Phroinsiasach in Éirinn i gcéirí ailtreachta is ea na cosáin dhúnta thart ar an gclabhstra. Tá siad slán iomlán, beagnach, agus tá crann maorga dránata ghlúise i lár ann. Tá crainn gháisce le fáil i bhformhór na seanmhainistreacha in Éirinn. Tá an eaglais ina seasamh ar an taobh theas den chlabhstra.



Figúra - Tá an tsíochbharrtha náisiúnta seo faoi chúram Chomisiúirí na n-Áiteanna Poiblí thar crann an Stáit de Rís Acht na Síochbharrthaí Náisiúnta. Tairr ar an tpyobal cabair léis na Comisiúirí chun é a chosam. Gabhann pionsáil dians le díobháil ar bith a dhéanamh di. Notice - This national monument is in the care of the Commissioners of Public Works for the state under the provisions of the National Monuments Act. The public are requested to aid the Commissioners in preserving it. Injury or defacement is severely punishable by law.

Muckross Friary



Vaulted Bell-tower



Yew Tree

Ring of Kerry

111-mile circular route in Southwest Ireland
Stopped for lunch in Waterville



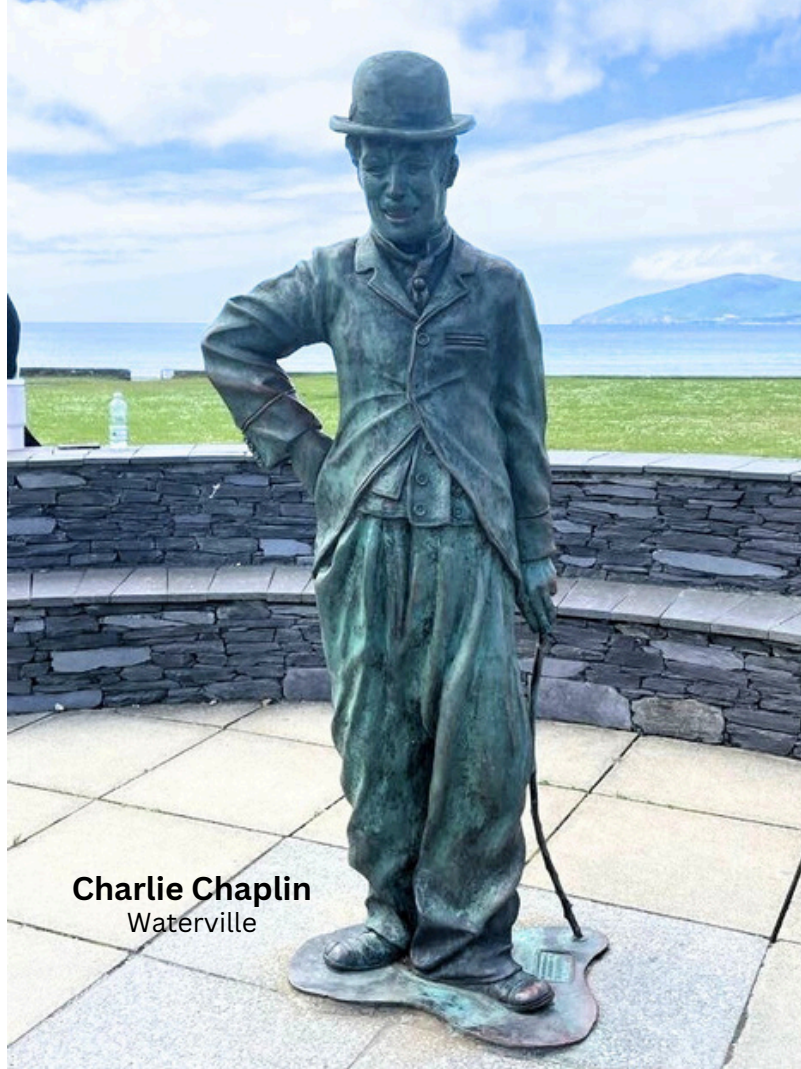


Keetch Jewkes Green Russon Belnap Thayne Margetts Leavitt Zito Harris Langston Roper Wilkey

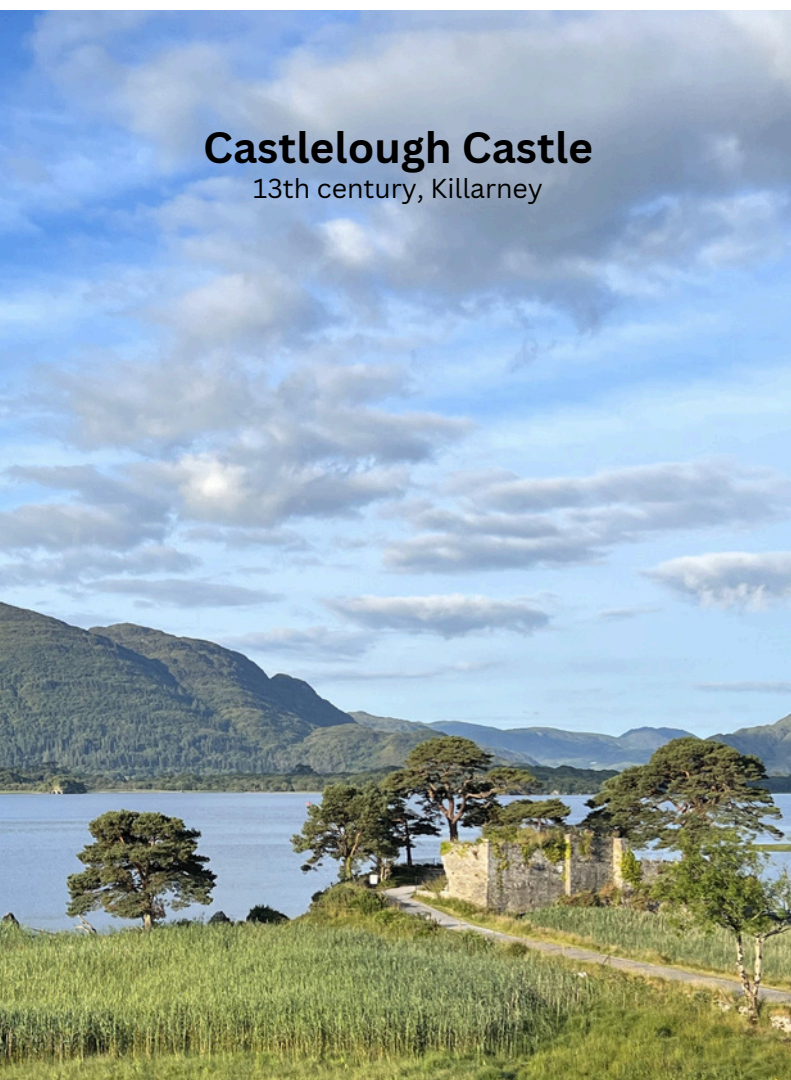


Lake Hotel

Killarney



Charlie Chaplin
Waterville



Castlough Castle
13th century, Killarney



Connor's Coins
Found at Castlelough Castle



Darwin Russon



Bruce Keetch

Diane & Gary Green

Conner Russon



Nick, Lyndee, Ella, Janet, Don Leavitt



Yvonne & Bruce Keetch



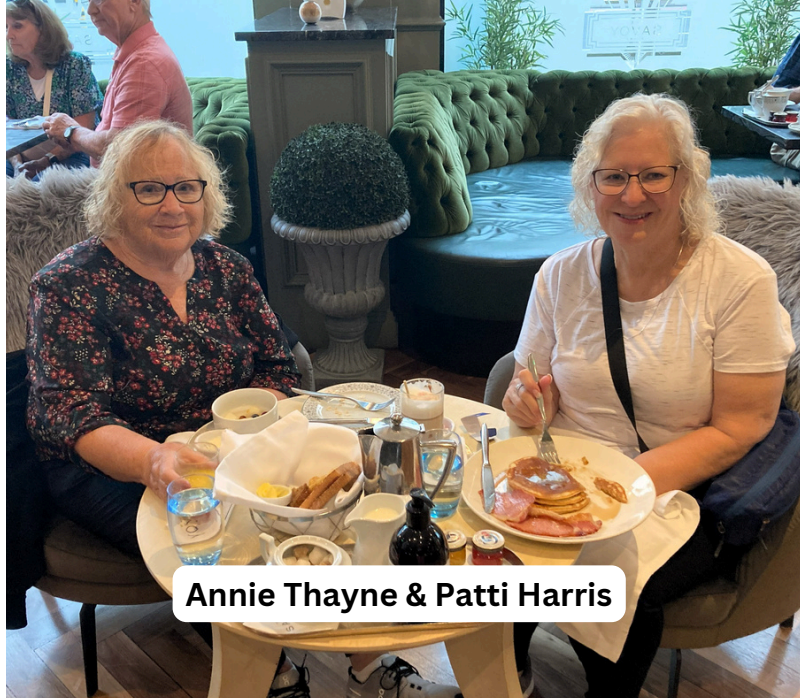
Ella Leavitt



John Jewkes



Chris Zito



Annie Thayne & Patti Harris



Marilyn & Howard Arrington



Joan & Val Langston



Bryant & Glenda Belnap



Becky Roper, Dave Wilkey, Heather Jewkes



Bill Cannegieter & Darwin Russon



Lyndee Leavitt & Becky Roper



Janell & Brent Gardner



John Jewkes & Peter Fagg



Bill Cannegieter, Diane & Gary Green, Chris Zito, Lynne Cannegieter

Today was a travel day. After breakfast at the hotel, we departed for the Cork International Airport and flew on Aer Lingus to London. We harbored a bit of anxiety that our flight might be canceled because an Aer Lingus pilot strike started today.

Once in London, John and Heather Jewkes guided us through the airport to take a tram to the Crown Plaza Heathrow Hotel. However, at the tram station we found out the tram was not running. So we transitioned to take the subway to the hotel with a transfer of trains at the first station stop.

6/26/24 - My final thoughts by John Jewkes

Invite to Change

- One Irish Boy story - What you do can make a difference. You never know.
- What was your goal or objective in coming on this tour? Boyd K Packer - Therefore What? You have spent this money and time? It may be different for each of you. You have to determine that. You have to decide.
- What is the definition of insanity? Doing the same thing over and over and expecting a different result.
- Russell M Nelson - He has asked us to repent daily. Remember, repentance means change, a fresh view of God, yourself and the world. It's not a bad thing. It's a positive thing, an uplifting thing, a good thing.
- Jeffrey R Holland - The Savior Loves you. Come as you are, but do not expect to stay that way.
- Ulisses Soares - Purpose of Teaching (Learning)
- Neil L Anderson - Seek Truth. You have felt the HG this trip. What has it prompted you to do? Truth is testified of by the Holy Ghost. And that is all truth. Culture, history, society, politics, and of course, the gospel Jesus Christ.
- David Bednar - Let a house be built in His name
- Henry B Eyring - Steady in the Storm
- Michael Dunn - 1% Better, British cycling team
- James E Faust - Story of Final Exam, failed to help others.
- Invite to change one thing - stop doing or start doing.

"Them That Honour Me I Will Honour"

by James E. Faust - April 2001 Conference

Those of us who have served missions have seen the miracle in the lives of some we have taught as they have come to realize that they are sons and daughters of God. Many years ago an elder who served a mission in the British Isles said at the end of his labors, "I think my mission has been a failure. I have labored all my days as a missionary here and I have only baptized one dirty little Irish kid. That is all I baptized."

Years later, after his return to his home in Montana, he had a visitor come to his home who asked, "Are you the elder who served a mission in the British Isles in 1873?"

"Yes."

Then the man went on, "And do you remember having said that you thought your mission was a failure because you had only baptized one dirty little Irish kid?"

He said, "Yes."

The visitor put out his hand and said, "I would like to shake hands with you. My name is Charles A. Callis, of the Council of the Twelve of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. I am that dirty little Irish kid that you baptized on your mission."

That little Irish boy came to a knowledge of his potential as a son of God. Elder Callis left a lasting legacy for his large family. Serving as a mission president for 25 years and in his apostolic ministry for 13 years, he blessed the lives of literally thousands. I feel privileged to have known this great Apostle of the Lord when I was a young man.

If we are constantly aware of the seeds of divinity in us, it will help us rise above earthly challenges and difficulties. Brigham Young said: "When I look upon the faces of intelligent beings I look upon the image of the God I serve. There are none but what have a certain portion of divinity within them; and though we are clothed with bodies which are in the image of our God, yet this mortality shrinks before that portion of divinity which we inherit from our Father." Being aware of our divine heritage will help men young and old to grow and magnify the divinity which is within them and within all of us.

See The Teachings of Harold B. Lee, ed. Clyde J. Williams (1996), 602-3.

Discourses of Brigham Young, sel. John A. Widtsoe (1941), 168.

Fly from London

June 27 - Thursday

The order of today's business was eating breakfast in the hotel, packing, and taking a taxi at 11:20 AM to Heathrow's International Terminal 3.

Luggage was checked in using kiosks. We went through the security checkpoint and then waited a few hours for our departure at 3:45 PM on a Virgin Atlantic flight. After a 10 hour flight we arrived in Las Vegas at 6:30 PM, reclaimed our luggage, and went through the passport checkpoint.

We regrouped and found the Saint George Shuttle that was waiting for us. We arrived back at the Bloomington Walmart in Saint George at 10:55 PM. We were grateful to return home safely.

!! Thank You !! Thank You !!

Thank you Heather and John Jewkes for sheperding us through the airports, and arranging for the taxis. Thank you John for sharing gospel insights and for your daily journal notes that help document this incredible trip.

Thank you Dave Wilkey for an absolutely wonderful trip through England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. It was obvious to all of us that you sincerely cared for everyone on the tour. Thank you for arranging for a wheel chair for Bill. Thank you for arranging better hotel accommodations. Thank you for the strawberries, the ice cream bars, and the pastries. We especially thank you for arranging to have Peter Fagg as our tour guide.

Thank you Peter Fagg. You were exceptional and taught with the spirit. You knew where to take us so that the canvas of the reformation was painted with the stories of the reformers. We were inspired by walking in the places of the early Apostles of the restoration. We marveled at their success in a fertile field that was 'white and ready to harvest'.

I for one, and surely my feelings are shared by others, felt an increased appreciation for my ancestors who came from the British Isles. I felt their presence. I was particularly overcome with emotions in Ledbury and the Gadfield Elm Chapel, to realize this is where my ancestors lived, where they worshiped and sought for further light and knowledge from God. This is where they heard the Apostolic message and covenanted in the waters of baptism to keep all of God's commandments and to follow Him. I reverence them with a deep appreciation. I am grateful to be their descendant. I am grateful to have experienced this tour, and I returned home with many new friendships.



Becky, Marilyn, Howard, Ella, Russell, Lyndee



Lynnie and Dave Wilkey