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. 1862. April 15" Tuesday Mornng.

We rose early and made our toilet preparatory to leaving home for Europe — After looking at drawers, closets, + memorandums to see all was safe we made our way to our Pastor's for breakfast where we had been invited. My appetite was nearly gone # The preceding 4 or 5 wks. had been full of care, and toil to me + I know not wht. I shd. have done had not my precious sister been with me during this time, relieving me in various ways #. She was with us to the last and left with us for Boston this mornng. after saying good bye to dear ones. Our devotions at Mrs Beane's were very touching # The 91. st. psalm was read and there was a sacred nearness in the promises I never felt before. The prayer was earnest and touching for our safety + protection #.

On reaching Boston we met Bro. Willard at the depot whom I was very glad to see. We took rooms at the American Hotel. M. + W. came + called on us for an hour or so when the good bye kiss was given + they left for home.

Wednesday 16" Drizzly mornng.

at 9, o'clk. we left in carriage for East Boston where we found the Steam Ship Niagara laying at her wharf taking in freight +c. Soon friends met us on board — among whom was Cousin Wm. Chapin + Saml. also Bro Judson Chapin, Missy Mitchell King, Carpenter, Church, Gorge Wild, Con. and Mr and Mrs Beane — The last two had but a few moments before the Bell called all to leave the ship who were not outward bound passengers # The last farewells had to be given — These last expressions of friendship touched my heart and with deep emotion I parted with them — God only knows whether ever to look on their faces again or no on Earth.

At 11, o clk,

The Ship was loosed from her moorings and gracefully mooved fr om down the bay — but when a little distance out, she discharged two guns # Friends on shore and on ship were waving hankerchiefs — Our Norton friends we cld. discern in one group, and other friends a distance from them straining their eyes to catch the last look of recognition #. Soon it was lost to each, and I went below to put on sea dress and prepare for that unwelcome Visitor Seasickness tho. I had hoped to keep him at bay by the use of Homeopathy — I hastened up to see the Harbor islands +c. At 12 we lunched then to upper deck to enjoy fresh air — About [Noon or Night?] N time we dropped our Harbor Pilot — and theHalifax Pilot took command — During the P.M. we saw 3 whales sporting on Tøp surface of the water not far from our ship # The P.M. was drizzly — then were introduced to a Mr Spaulding

of Jamaica Plains a gent. of great worth and pleasing address # also to a Mr Burr – both Boston merchants going out to buy goods – most of the passengers were English residents from Canada # Many of them Eng. Officers of the Army —. A Mr Huddy, wife + daughter were on board from Phild – to make a tour to Italy #

Dinner at 4,'O,clk #

a dangerous attempt for many a poor body – so it was for me – I had eaten but little when I ordered a cup of tea wh. proved one of the most disturbing things I cld. call for # I was obliged to have the table and no more return to it for some 11 days — I took my lounge in Stateroom thus had lower berth – + the upper one we made a depot for clothing, outer garments +c. I vomited some but by laying still and using Homeo. I did not vomit severely — Next mornng. the wind was "rather stiff north western" and the ship rolled so much as to lead the Stewards to advise my keeping in bed wh. I did –I have failed to mention the deep repulsion I felt on going first into my stateroom – It seemed more like going into my tomb – But I soon lost that sepulchred feeling — Our Stateroom was one of the best in the Ship — Servants very kind, and every thing furnished we could expect but my appetite craved little # I had seasons of vomiting several times a day –

18" Friday 3 d day –

I was dressed and reached upper deck where the fresh air greatly revived me. I was there several hours — but on returning to cabin became sick again. While on deck saw a school of Porpoise – also Sea Gull followed our Ship # At 2 this mornng. we reached Halifax where we stopped two hours to coal +c. Here we put off some 17 passengers and took on about the same – Hus. + Major Holman went ashore —

19" Saturday –

More weak but made desperate effort to get on deck # where I spent much of the day. Hus. has been obliged to succumb and come on to the diet list with me – David not sick at all –.

P.M. An Iceberg was discerned – at first like a faint cloud but as we passed on it became perfectly apparent to the naked Eye # It was supposed to be 60 ft high and about 6 mls. distant – It looked to me about 20 ft. high We re were approaching the great Banks – It was early to see icebergs – but field ice from the St. Laurence is oftener encountered but this we escaped # Sat. night was one of wakefulness to some who better knew our danger than I – Mr Spaulding told me days after that it

was the only wakeful night to him – Fortunately the fog was not thick on the Banks
–

The Gulf Stream of wh. I have heard so much we passed North of as I understood
–

20th Sab.

was clear but wind stronger – Hus. + I reached up. Deck for the day — had the little refreshment we took brot. to us there at mid day –. Religious exercises in Ding. Saloon, but we cld. not endure a closed room —. The Episcopal Service read by the Physician of the Ship —

There were several Eng. people from St. Louis going out to visit kindred and native land – Among them a Mr Daniel + Son + his two young Daughters — I think the name of the latter was Bette – One of the daughters had been a pupil of Miss Cragin in St. Louis – also a Mr Hoyt of Wisconsin – Com's to the Inter-Exhibition at London – Also a Mr Hunz T. Ropes of Liverpool – a resident there for 15 yrs – but a native of Salem Mass. a pleasant man –

21st Monday –

wind strong – ship rolling so much as to make me sick to rise – Hus. also quite sick but I think reached the up. Deck — The guards were put on the tables # David said a goose was sliding here and a leg of mutton there – then a cup of coffee upset in his lap — But with all this there is a great amt. of eating done – and guzzling of wine, Brandy, + ale that would astonish temperance folks –

Breakfast at from 8 1/2 to 10 – Lunch at 12 at wh. hot soup, cold Meats bread + cheese +c are furnished + "Bottles" in abundance — At 4 Dinner – Soups first then fish – then all the variety of a River Bill of Fare # taking an hour and a half # Seats at table are secured by your cards being pinned on to the cloth as soon as you go on board the Ship # + those seats are yours all the times of day — But of all the labor to get to them! I never experienced the like – They pinch as much as possible to get room. The Servants surpass any I remember to have seen in their gentle polite + respectful manners – Every one on ship seems to know his place + keep it. Capt. Cook from Halifax to Queenstown landing commands his ship – and all is so quiet! – . + supper + Tea at 7 1/2 – supper at 9 on to 10 or 11 perhaps at wh. time I was told hot hearty dishes were often ordered and Eaten — It was amazing to me to know of the excessive Eating + drinking.

In the mornng. porridge (as they call it) I shd. say oat meal mush is served to those who desire it – Eaten with sugar, syrup or more commonly with ~~th~~those who are sick – milk – at noon gruel + leaf tea # Supper the oat meal mush again but I was so sick that a bowl of arrow root with a little [*overwritten: drink*] milk in it was my breakfast – a bowl of leaf tea my dinner + Arrow for supper – This was my nutriment for much of the passage with occasional at baked greenings warm wh. were delicious I lost quite an amt. of flesh —.

22d Tuesday –

Still growing rough – but as I was in State room all day yesterday I made great effort to get on Deck in the P.M. – Hus. got out before me + reached upper deck – by David's aid # when he came for me and helped me to lower deck where by holding on + by his help I staid half hour or so when I returned sick to my bed. Scarcily any one could walk straight but plunged from side to side #

At Eve. The Wind rose to a gale and the night was fearful – Ship rolling so bad that my feet were often some inches higher than my head.

23 d Wednesday –

scarcely any abatement in the wind # waves very high, but all hurrying us on to our destined Port from 230 mlsto 266 per 24 hours —. very many sick – David still well – Hus. I think didn't go out of his room this day –. This # all written from recollection days after the passage – Sunset + Sunrising I would look for a change but none came – about night the wind would seem to increase in fury – and so thro. the night –, waves several times striking over the sides of the Ship # and a constant creaking of the joints – It seemed to me the ship must come to pieces — but I was told there was no apparent concern by the officers or crew, and the creaking was the inside work[k crossed out] not the frame of the ship #.

24 " Thursday #

Still the storm of wind raging # Hus. succeeded in getting on to first Deck a few hours but I still in bed –. A Mr Kennedy from Glasgow Scotland broke his knee pan when on the upper deck, and was brot down helpless to his room – Fortunately he is going home —. At Eve. the winds seems higher than before —

25 " Friday —

Last night was the most fearful of the 3 stormy nights # The seas that broke on to the ship were heavier — On this mornng. about 2,O'clk. came with a fearful power on to the upper Deck over the wheel house # The smoke stack was marked with the salt water some 20 or 25 ft above upper deck — at the shipping* of this sea one of the sail burst from the strength of the wind and all together the sound was like that of a cannon on board ship — she tumbled a moment then mounted the waves and went on her way —.

When mornng. came or rather in the forenoon the wind began to abate— and I am sure there was one grateful heart # P.M. I reached the upper Deck where I had not been since Sab. day —.

I could find none who sympathized with me in apprehending danger to the ship # The English have a confidence in one of Cunard's Steamers that seems to set aside the superintending providence of God – An English Lady from Toronto told me she didn't think one up Cunards steamers could be wrecked at sea. She had'nt the slightest fear — The last officer in asking me of my health – replied to my inquiry if he didn't call it a rough passage – said, "not so very rough but it was a nasty ugly sea rolling the ship making all uncomfortable."

But during the Storm I had a good degree of quiet trust, and yet I longed for a more sensible nearness to Christ # for that perfect love that casts out fear.

26 " Saturday

more quiet – we both on deck – P.M. I had some Ginger tea that revived me greatly and enabled me to go to tea from which I had been absent from 1st. day –

27 " Sab.

more quiet, and mild – At Break–fast "Land in Sight" was the joyful news # It was the coast of Ireland. I sat in my room after attending religious exercises in the Cabin which I enjoyed very much # reading my bible + Swain Sermon on the ocean when the Major called for me to go on Deck – I did so and the view of the Irish coast was novel [*overwritten: m*] and grand – a rockbound Coast surely —. Our ship was followed by seagulls soon after leaving Boston – To day the numbers had greatly increased and their calls for food were loud. We soon were able to see Huts and discern cultivated patches – During the day saw a Church very like our N.Eng. Churches. About 6,O'clk. We entered Queenstown Harbor Bay + even met by a little Steam Tug on wh. all the mails (except for Liverpool) were placed – also some

15 of our passengers + luggage – Some were hasting on to London + were to go to Cork then by Rail to Dublin – then cross over to Holy head and England + then by Rail to London getting in perhaps a day before us even had we hastened on –. This transfer of Mails +c. was very exciting – After it was over we went on deck to see a phosphorescent display in the water – the first we had seen # It was not very brilliant # after wh. went to the smoke stack and dried ourselves being wet from the hitting off steam in the Harbor — The chimney seemed very hot — and I felt sure they had put on all the steam they safely cld. to land before dark — I grew quite nervous — and going back to my room I examined the ship's Life Preservers to see wht. I cld. do with it in case of an emergency – It seemed ~~to me~~ of little use to me, it was so large — However I rummaged up some strong twine with wh. to tie it on + inflated my own Life Preserver for the first time — and laid down and had considerable sleep –.

In the mornng. 28''

We found we had been carried safely along, and had approached the coast of Wales. It was mild and the water still — A fog settled down wh. detained us very much – At Queenstown we took on an Irish Pilot – who with Capt Cook piloted the ship along – They sounded often and blew the whistle + rang the Bell so not to run against any vessel – There is much danger in the fog of striking shipping or something else worse —.

After some hours the fog lifted and we were able to increase our speed – On the coast of Wales we took on a Welch Pilot into whose hands Capt. Cook resigned the ship # and if lost he would not be responsible #. After approaching within 12 mls. of Liverpool we came to the bar and the tide being out we could not pass + had to wait 2 or 3 hours – before we could go over the bar. About 7 we reached the Harbor of Liverpool when were boarded by Custom H. Officers from a little Steam Tug # 3 of them – One with a plate of flour wh. he was stirring with water for pasta –. Another taking down the name of passenger + No. of parcels or trunks — while the 3d was looking into the trunks +c. Unless there was reason to suppose there was something wrong the examination was slight —. Reprints of English works, + sugars + tobacco calls for their greatest vigilance. This examination wh. shd. have taken place at the bar while we were detained took two hours or more.

While this was going on I went down into the Cabin and watched our hand luggage.

While then our unfortunate fellow passsenger was brot. out of his room by 3 men + laid on a lounge # when they prepared him for leaving the ship — Last Eve. at Quenstown his family were telegraphed at Glasgow 500 miles – They recv. it in the mornng. and a son started by Rail immediately for Liverpool and reached

there before we did + came at once on board to his venerable father's relief —. He was conveyed across the city on a litter – after being put in to the little Steam Tug with the rest of us + our luggage to go ashore — On landing we hurried off for a carriage and after little delay took Cab (a 4 wheel carriage with one horse) for Angel's Hotel #, having previously ordered our trunks +c to go there by Luggage Porter.

On entering the house we found it manned by women # tastefully dressed, modest in demeanor + intelligent # They assign the rooms, attend the bar, and in fact do all men do in our Hotels — The porters are men– so in the Coffee rooms there are only male attendants # who after breakfast are in full dress for dinner + Tea — Dress Coat – suit Black with white cravat —. The Lodging rooms are furnished with a cabinet for sickness – a luggage chain and curtains for the bed #

At Eve. a servant comes in, draws the curtains around the bed so you may be thoroughly poisoned by your own breathing # Of course, I undid what they did –.

Tuesday Mornng.

tho. our feet were again on terra firma yet our heads were tossing and we felt any thing but bright # After breakfast we sallied out to see the objects of interest – St. Georges Hall was pointed out as one and the free museum as another. We directed our steps toward them, and after walking some distance we enquired our way and an Eng. Man says I recognize you as Americans — Allow me to show you St. George's Hall #. We did so, and he added very much to the interest of the visit [*overwritten*: a] and importing valuable information # The building is massive, grand [*overwritten*:] + beautiful in its construction Before it lay 4 huge Lions # made of stone + rusting in their proud defiant posture on huge blocks of stone of same material.

Within are court rooms where some of their higher courts are held, also large and small concert rooms — The height + proportions are exceedingly magnificent # floors tessellated with marble — Massive pillars of Aberdeeshire Marble highly polished within the building #. After gazing with admiration here we proceed [*overwritten*: ing] ed to the Free Museum + Library # having parted with our Eng. Stranger # with many thanks for his courtesy #.

On reaching the Museum we found it was not the day for the museum to be opened — The reading rooms were open and there we found many persons of both sexes pouring over the books they had taken from the library #.

On ascertaining the fact of the rooms being closed we expressed regret, as we were Americans just ard. + wld. leave the next mornng. On saying this – the attendant requested we shd. wait where we were – when he went to an officer + returned with the assurance that the rooms would be opened for us – After looking at the Library a youth was directed to take the Keys and pass on with us —

We were surprised to find a very extensive collection of natural curiosities of every description, including of the smaller animaly – Birds, fish +c +c — Then most beautiful coral – specimens – also beautiful aquarians #.

P.M. We took carriage + with the Maj. rode some 8 or 10 mls. in pursuit of my lost Bag wh. was finally found and brot. to me.

30 " May — From Liverpool to London.

About 10 A.M. we took seats in 1rst class cars for 35/ each# and after locking us in the train set off – In a few moments we entered a tunnel 3 mls. long. the sensation in passing thro. it is very unpleasant —. But we soon opened on a beautiful country wh. quite charmed us — Our own country we left with the Storility of Winter upon it, and after crossing the cold, pitiless ocean to have such a landscape of verdun spread put before us, with beautiful herds of horned cattle and great numbers of sheep was truly delightful to us not yet fully recovered from Seasickness #.

we passed thro. Stafford, Wolverhampton + Birmingham # on the Great North Western R. # The iron districts about Birmingham looked very desolate + smoky — We had 2 Ladies in the apartment with us. One nearly from Livrp. the other came in at Wolverhampton.

Ard. at Euston Station London about 6, o'clk. after David saw his Machine safely deposited we took Cab (4 wheels) for Wovets Hotel – Holborn –On arg. there found rooms all engaged save one for unoccupied for 2 nights –. This we took for more leisure to look up other quarters – David took room at Old Furnivals Inn alias on Bretts Hotel 139 Holborn — A few steps from our Hotel – We were pleased with the appearance of the attendants waiting Maids have a little cap on the back of their heads — Those females at the Office or Bar, are dressed like ladies # refined and apparently virtuous. The male waiters dressed as described on pag. 13 ". I was at once presented with two letters from Lydia Fowler wh. had been awaiting my arrival #

May 1.

So warm Ladies were dressed in light silks with lace capes and dress hats for the opening of the International Exhibition at the West End of London called Kensington – Some 4 miles out — The first was held in 1851. Prince Albert (who had from the first felt great interest in establishing International Exhibitions) is greatly missed on this occasion # The Queen is at Balmoral Scotland with part of her family #. During the day we (3) took "Bus" + rode down near Exhibition Rooms – We went into Kensington Museum, and look d about, and then returned, and looked for new rooms – which we took at Old Furnivals Inn + removed there that Eve.

Lydia + Mr Spaulding + Mr Huddy fr. Phil. called —. David went to Exeter Hall with Lydia + heard her Husband lecture.

2 d Friday

Hus. + I both unwell – Took little walks but not worth much.

London — National Gallery +c.

May 3 d# American News this Mornng. we have fire in our parlor for it is cold — Hus. called on Barning Brothers + Co. (his bankers) — in forenoon + David went to Vyse's to set up his Patent –. P.M. Hus. felt so unwell that he laid down – while D. + I went to National Gallery – to see the Paintings where we passed some 2 hours – Among the great number we find Correggio's Ecce Homo – cost £ 10,000 – Francia's Dead Christ , P. Perugino's Virgin + infant Christ — cost £ 4,000. + Paul Veronese's Magnificent, "Family of Darius at the feet of Alexander" # cost £ 14,000.

One room is devoted to "Turner the greatest Master of Lanscape Art" – It is surprising that he accomplished so much as was there Exhibited – + yet that did not begin to be the sum of his work – He was an English Artist + his remains are deposited in the crypt of St. Pauls #. So are those of Benj West + other distinguished artists and many monuments to Naval + Military Heroes – I was glad to After seeing the paintings + returning to the St. we saw one of the Royal Carriages with rich bands of gold and the harnesses richly plated with gold # the coachman + the two footman on back seat were in black – Breeches+ Blk. stockings + gloves — with cocked hats + straight Blk. feathers + grey hair wigs — The Crown Prince of Prussia had just alighted and passed up to the Royal Academy where he had been invited to dine. We stood a few moments to see the nobility arrive + pass up the stairs – Their servants in Livery — some in scarlet breeches + white stockings. —

4 " Sab.

We 3 went to hear Rev. Mr Spurgeon His text was Ep.3.10. I was much interest in his simple but powerful presentation of truth # to an audienc of 6000 persons — and when the all sang it was a sound unlike what I ever before heard – No Organ – [overwrite: P.M.] Evg. we went to hear Rev Dr Cumin in Crown Court. His lecture was a review of the last eleven years showing the fulfilment of prophecy #.

6 " Tuesday

we 3 went to Luton + back at Eve – 32 mls. out – where a pop. of some 20,000 are mostly employed in one way or another in Strawd# braid — At this place we found chalk formations 2 or 3 feet be – neath the surface of the earth. When they dug into an embankment it gave us a free view of it. By great Northern R.R. Station at Kings Cross.

7 "

We set off early for Shorediditch station to go by rail to Woolwich where an arsenal and Manufactory of Arms War Vessels +c. We passed thro. Spittalfields where there are many weavers of beautiful silks + velvets. On reaching the Terminus of the R.R. we crossd# the Thames River in a little Steam Tug. Just as we reached Woolwich it began to rain and we went to the "Royal Mortur Tavern" when my Hus. called for a parlor – They replied, do you wish to dine – He said to them wanted a parlor – It was 10, O'clk. perhaps here – They said they had no parlors but had dining rooms + aided us into one where I sat till toward one P.M. My gent. being out to see the soldiers and Japanese Ambassadors —

At this time the rain poured down and the Landlady came and said to me She shd. like to have me leave – She wanted her room for persons to eat in – + she cld. not afford to have persons sitting round. I told her we wished to pay her for the use of her room # That my gent. were then out + I hoped# wld. come soon – She waited a few moments + then came again and aided me into another eating room – I had sat there but a few minutes when she came with a man to eat there, bring a trumble of Ale along to drink – She repeated the request I shd. leave the room and aided me to a little back bedroom where she said I cld. be undisturbed. My heart was quite chickinesh + full but I kept apparently quiet and before long Mr. W. came and went to the Hostiss to pay her for her room but she declined taking anything and we left in the rain falling most profusely — We could not get a carriage # after taking shelter awhile we reached the Ferry Boat + thence to Cars – + finally home to our

joy having learned some new lessons — As we were at dinner Mr Spaulding called previously to leaving for France.

8" Thursday P.M.

We went to St. Paul's. The Choral Service was then being performed as we entered, and the sound as it reverberated from its high arches seemed as I have imagined the Heavenly strains might, to a soul just released from its clay tenement — It sounded distant + ethereal — But as we approached the choir, the sound was more distinct — In the form of A Latin Cross # A sketch of St. Paul, the diagram is in the shape of a Latin cross. To the east she uses parallel lines of black dots encompassing the choir, and to the West the end of the cross is significantly longer; the parallel lines are solid with Nave written in between. The "south" part of the transept is towards the top of the page, and the "north" transept is directly opposite. The cathedral from east to west is 500 ft long — Length of choir 165 ft. Breadth of Transept 250 ft. Height from 1st floors to top of cross on Dome 352 [1/12] ft. As we stand in the Transept and look up to the Dome (inside) 340 ft, it is grand beyond the power of language to describe #. If this is the work of man what is God! the great architect of the world + of man who is crushed before him like a moth — After religious exercises we went into the crypt # (the basement) and this was wonderful as [*overwritten*: is] was the superstructure# It is beside the light of some low windows, lighted with gas # and divided off by iron fences + guarded by locks .The objects of special interest were the mortal remains of Lord Nelson + the Duke of Wellington — #. Lord Nelson is in a black marble sarcophagus. of black marble He died in battle at Trafalgar# + his memory appears to be warmly cherished by the many statues erected to him # The Duke of Wellington's remains are in a Cornish Porphyry # Sarcophagus # They were first laid in a pine coffin made by his own carpenter at Wulmar his Marin residence — (I think)— then placed in a lead coffin of twice the usual thickness + this in a coffin of English Oak handsomely finished. The outer coffin or case was of solid Spanish Mahogany, covered with the richest crimson Genoa velvet. This case was elaborately paneled + wrought out emblematical of his achievements + honors #. The central inscription plate is gilt and bears the following! "The Most High, Mighty, and Most Noble Prince Arthur, Duke + Marquis of Wellington, Marquis of Douro, Earl of Wellington, Viscount Wellington of Talavara and of Wellington, and Baron Douro of Wellesly, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath one of the Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, and Field — Marshall and Commander-in — Chief of Her Majesty's forces. Born 1st May 1769: Died 14" September 1852." copied from guide book, and a Most Extraordinary inscription for mortal man it is.

As I stood beside him I could but think what a leveller death is # There I stood beside the Great Hero # + the worms no doubt have presumed to feed on his

flesh – In his heart he may have been simple and childlike – but he was one Providence chose to workout for the kingdom great deliverance and thro. him to crush Napoleon # But a Biographer of him says that thro. him Europe enjoyed nearly 40, forty years of peace #.

In this crypt are deposited many other distinguished persons — Among them are the remains of Sir Christopher Wren the + builder Architect of St Paul # The first stone was laid June 21. 1675 service was first performed in it Dec.2.1697 # and the last stone on the summit of the lantern, was laid by the architect's son in 1710. The Edifice was thus finished in 35 years # standing on the spot where was a cathedral of the same name founded in the 7th Century – which was even longer than the present Edifice # 690 ft. In those ages it was used by Roman–Catholics # But in 1552 Nov. 1. the Reformation had penetrated England so far as at this time to have every vestige of Romanism put aside and the Book of Common Prayer used – Bishop Ridley preaching on the occasion: This old Edifice was destroyed in the Great fire of 1666. # The total cost of the present St. Paul's was £ 747, 954 # 2s-gd. But doubtless thousands of pounds more have since been expended #

In the crypt are the remains of Turner + Benj West that I have before mentioned # — and in the walls of the Cathedral, in the choir aisles Transepts +c are numerous monuments + tablets to the Memory of English Heroes and one to the Philanthropist John Howard + to Bishop Hebar.

After looking at the monuments we ascended to the Whispering Gallery

Sunday May 11''

Mornng. we went to hear Rev. Baptist Noel # Who is a Bapist in sect but one w Chh. of Eng. Minister + of high birth # But he ignored all the honors of the world and followed the teachings of God + of conscienc # His Chh. is small tho. well filled and very attentive listeners save the coughing that is very common in assemblies. Text Matt. 7 – 24 + after — I think I never heard so simple a Gospel sermon # yet well expressed.

P.M. We went to West Minister Abbi where "Rev. Lord John Thyme preached but we could hear but little # Will speak of the Abbie at my future visit.

12 " Monday Eve.

Removed from "Old Furnivals" to 72 Sloane St. op. Cadogan Gardens where we had engaged "apartments" for us 3 # A. parlor Bedroom + dressing room on one floor for Hus. + self + Bedroom on upper floor for David.

Miss E. Symons is at the head of the establishment They have 5 families I am told – but I have not seen them – We eat in our parlor – order such food as we please + pay the bills with room rent # or if we choose to buy ourselves we do:

13 Tuesday –

I wrote 3 or 4 hours to Martha + left it on table with other letters Hus. + I had written # When we went down Town He picked them up to put them in the office – But on getting there he found he was minus the American letters – Search was made at home but no trace of it #.

Wednesday 14 " — May —

I have not felt so sad since leaving America. My heart was much stirred by writing home yesterday. My body is weak and I feel down spirited – I would love to bow with some of those dear sisters that I have been want to meet at a throne of grace. But I have bowed with no one since leaving Boston only in the public assembly # And O, what occasion for thanks–giving + praise for God's goodness and long suffering, have we had to us as individuals!

Towards night Lydia called – Hus. + David out nearly all day # Eve. Mr + Mrs Muntz + Miss Parker called + spent the Eve.

16" Friday –

Hus. + I visited the Tower # David was engaged + cld. not go with us –A warden in the Costume of Henri VIII's guard conducts visitors about – It is one of the most interesting of Old London relics, and dates back at least to the Eleventh Century # The White Tower is in the centre of the enclosure – It measures 116 ft from North to So. 96 ft from East to West – Height 92 ft. external walls 15ft. in thickness – 4 towers on this – one at each corn [trails off] Beside the White T. there are 12 smaller Towers They were originally intended as a place of defence in times of attack by foreign foes – The White T. was fitted for a residence # religious and governmental purposes but was converted with the other towers into prisons for offending subjucts # The most dreadful scenes have been enacted here. The party

in power seemed filled with Hellish rage, and for the slightest suspicions would arrest, condemn + execute Kings + Queens and Nobles in these Towers + Tower gards # In of them is supposed to have taken place the murder of the two Royal children of Edward 4 – by their Uncle Richard 3 d . There also Lady Jane Grey + her Husband suffered imprisonment + death — also Queen Anne Boleynn Wife of Henry 8" who had her beheaded + the following day took another Wife — Jane Seymore – He was a wretch of deepest dye —.

I saw the very block on which many of these victims rested their necks for decapitation and the very ax that did the work —. The Guide Book will give farther particulars # These Towers are now used as depositories of arms and ancient armour. The Steel Clad Kings in full size are mounted on their Steel Clad Horses — and all the variety of weapons used in ancient war-fare are found here —. It is strongly garrisoned — One of the Towers is used for the Crown Jewels —"The Collection is surmounted by the crown of the present beloved Queen Victoria The cap of purple velvet is enclosed in hoops of silver surmounted by a ball + cross all of which are resplendent with diamonds. In the center of the cross is the "inestimable sapphire" + in front of the crown is the heart shaped ruby said to have been worn by the Black Prince." 2 d# Is St. Edward's crown made of Gold + Embellished with diamonds, rubies, emeralds and sapphires. 3d# Is the Prince of Wales Crown formed of pure gold + unadorned — The present Prince of Wales has not yet had it placed on his head –

4" The ancient Queen's Crown is used at Coronations for Queen Consort # which is rich

5" Is the Queen's Diadem . which was made for the Consort of James 2 d Marie D'Este. It is richly adorned with large diamonds + pearls. Beside these are several sceptres of beaten gold adorned with jewels. There too is St. Edward's staff of beaten gold 4 ft 7 inches long. It is carried before the King or Queen at coronation. There is also the pointless sword, Sword of Mercy – + the swords of Justice civil + Ecclesiastical – which are borne before the Sovereign at Coronation – There too were Coronation bracelets – the anointing vessel + spoon all used at Coronation then beneath these crowns + sceptres is a Baptismal fount used at the Christening of the Royal children and a Massive Sacramental service all of solid gold used at the same August ceremony — beside several pieces I have not named"

17" May # Crystal Palace at Sydenham

On Saturday we visited, with Mr + Mrs Muntz, Miss Parker + Mr + Mrs Henderson. Some 7 miles out of London – by Rail #. The Palace so magnificent – filled with everything that is beautiful in the fine arts Paintings, Music, Flowers, + Plants from

evry part under Heaven (almost – and the spacious grounds ornamented with shrub + trees in bloom – and fount Sending up its pearly jets of water all combine to make it one of the most fairy like places I had ever conceived — It seemed paradisaical #.

18" Sunday –

18" Sunday – we 3 went to St. Giles– cripple gate to worship # on our way there passing thro. Smithfield where John Rogers was burned at the stake # John Milton's remains rest under this Church. A few minintz walk from there brot. us to the Wesleyan Chapel where John Wesley preached – I sat in the chair he used in his study and went into the Pulpit where he preached with such power. Just back of the Chapel rest his remains under a Neat Monument –

Beside him lay the remains of Adam Clarke

and a few steps around the corner we found Whitfield's Chapel into which we went + into the Pulpit #. In the corridor we found a fine original portrait of Whitfield [Whitefield]– He died in Newbury port –Mass + his remains rest in a vault under (Mr Stearns) [*overwritten: (that was)*] a Church wh. has a Whis–pering Gallery in it. I saw them many years ago and took the skull in my hands – a liberty that should never be allowed with the sainted dead –. Opposite the Wesleyan Chapel is Bunhill field's Cemetery – Where rest the remains of John Bunyan Isaac Watts Mrs Wesley, (Mother of John + Charles) and Defoe. author of Robinson Crusoe – sometimes called [*strike: Alexander Selkirk #*]

On the following Wednesday we attended the consecration of a new monument to John Bunyan at Bunhill Fields – where Lord Thaftsbury presided + made an interesting speech # also Rev. Mr Spurgeon whom I like exceedingly #.

19" Monday

Hus. + I visited Regents park # we were both very tired when we reached there and did not enjoy the Zoological Gardens as we should under other circumstances – + as we shd. had we not just been to Crystal Palace —.

20" Tuesday – Westminster Abbie —

We visited this ancient structure entering at "Poet's Corner". Two weeks before this, we had entered it an opposite part while Divine Worship was being held, and the effect on my mind I can never tell # It is unlike St. Paul's – not less grand

perhaps, but more of the beautiful and the awe inspiring, as the light dimly falls on you, from the stained glass windows, and you looked on the worshipping assembly, and hear the chanting of the choir with the heavy notes of the organs – and then cast your eye around the walls and notice the marble forms erect – as monuments to the departed but more especially as you gaze on numerous Effigies (forms of the dead full length, laid horizontally on tombs that contain the original) are you impressed with unutterable feelings those never experienced before — Man's genius has indeed made it wonderful # wonderful in its architecture — wonderful in its finish. The touch of time on the Edifice enters your soul #and Death's trophies gathered from crowned heads, and the Kingdom's Nobility lying buried about you, all conspire to fill the mind with new emotions #.

On this mornng. we entered at the Poet's corner and comd. looking for familiar names. There we found tablets on monuments to Ben. Johnson – Milton – Shakespeare, Goldsmith, T. Cambell, R. Southy, E. Spencer – [ink blot] Ge Draiton – Chaucer — + many other Poets – also of Lord Macauley the Historian #.

The Abbie is nearly opposite the Houses of Parliament – which stand on the banks of Thames River – The old Abbie is said to have been built in 604 by Sibert – king of the East Saxons – It appears this Abbie was nearly destroyed when Edward the Confessor visited Rome and was induced to build a Monastery in honor of St. Petre – which he did on the spot of the old one or perhaps connecting it with the old one + dedicated it in 1065 # on which day he was taken sick which, illness terminated his life + in a few days his remains were deposited in the Chapel with great pomp. There were seasons after this that it was suffered to go to partial ruin, and then sovereigns would arise that would repair and add to its former beauty #. There are some 9 or 10 Chapels # where repose — the dead from Edward the Confessor down for centuries # In the Chapel of Henry 7" I found a monument to "Mary Stuart Queen of Scotts," erected by her son James I. when he came to the Throne – He succeedid Queen Elizabeth who imprisoned "Mary Stuart Queen of Scotts for some 17 years + finally had her beheaded # in the Northhamptonshire Feb. 8– 1587 from which James I. brot. had the remains privately brot. to the Abbie under the superintendance of the Dean of Westminster. In the same Chapel the Royal Vault where are the remains of Charles II. died 1685 – William III. Died 1702 + Mary his Consort who died 1694 – + Queen Anne 1714 – In the nave of the same chapel is another Royal Vault where this Majestis George II. + Queen Caroline + several of the Royal family.

Here too is the magnificent tomb of Henry 7" + Elizabeth his Queen – the last of the House of York who wore the English Crown — Near these is a monument to the Duke De Montpensier whose remains are beneath – descended from the Kings of France 2 d son of the Duke of Orleans + Brother to Louis Phillip by whom the monument was erected – Died 18" May –1807– aged 31. An Exile from his

country but recd. with Hospitality by the Eng. Nation" and allowed to rest in this asylum for Kings." In the North Aisle of the same Chapel is a monument to Queen [s over a line] Elizabeth erected by James I. her succesor – who died 1602 aged 70 – and who reigned 45 years — Queen Mary whose reign proceded that of Quen Elizabeth is interred under the Same Monument – At the farther End of this is a vault containing the remains of James I. + his Queen Anne (Daug. of Fredk. II. of Denmark. James reigned over Scotland 59 many years + our Eng.22 as says the guide– near hers is a vault containing what is supposed to be the bodies of the Princes Henry V + Richard Duke of York (children smothered in the Tower by their Uncle Richard III. After being hidden 19. yrs in the rubbish of the tower stairs then recovered by Charles II. + deposited away the relics of their predesessors —.

Chapel of St. Edward is another of great interest the shrine of St. Ed. stands in the centre of the Chapel + was erected by Henry III. in 1269 – St. Ed. died 1065. Pope Alexander III. caused his name to be placed in the catalogue of Saints. In this chapel are more Kings + Queens restings then in any other – Here too are the Coronation Chairs . The most ancient of them is made to enclose the stone (which is reported to be Jacob's Pillar) brot. with regalia from Scotland by Edward I. offerid St. Edward's shrine after he had been successful in several battles in Scotland – In this chair all the reigning sovereigns have been crowned since Edward I. The other chair was made for Queen Mary II. The Chair is taken out and placed before the Altar behind which they now stand + covered with gold tissue when the coronation takes place — After looking at these famous chairs the party with the verger passed the other side of the shrine when all of a sudden the verger turned back + exclaimed "I shd'nt have thot.# you wld. have done that the moment my eye was off from you"– I looked back + lo!!! there was my Husband just looking up the railing that enclosed the coronation chair –He had been + taken a seat in it tho. I imagine it was a short sitting # When we told our guide outside of the Abbie he exclaimed almost with horror that he did'nt suppose one in 10,000 did it.

In the North Aisle of the church are deposited the remains of Thomas F Buxton + William Wilberforce # colaborors for the overthrow of slavery in the British Dominians and they both lived to see it accomplished — To each are seperate Monuments — That of Wilberforce is a statue of him on a pedas–tal – expression of great peace –.

May 22 d Tunnel

A clear cool mornng. after going to Holborn about clothes for Hus. we took cab for London Bridge where we went on little Steamer which soon put us down in the vicinity of Thames Tunnel # Soon we were making our descent by winding stairs – The opening or circle for the stairs is quite roomy and light. There was some one below playing a French Horn that dissipated what un pleasant feeling hung

about the descent. The pictures I have seen of it are very correct. [*overwritten:* in] the The Tunnel is lighted with gas. There are two tunnels, but only one of them open + lighted. They unite wrapping on the north + Rotherhithe on the South of the Thames #. It is only for foot passengers – Toll 1 penny. It was comd. on the so. side in June 24". 1824 under Sir J. Burnst Engineer # It was a work of great magnitude as well as danger. The work was effected by means of a powerful apparatus of iron designated a "Shield" wh. consisted of 12 great frames, lying close to each other; each frame 22 ft. high \pm 3 ft. wide; each frame had 3 divisions, thus presenting 36 chambers or cells for the workmen. Powerful as this was great danger attended the excavation from the effect of the tides on some portion of the strata in the bed of the river – By Apr. 30" 1827 the tunnel had advanced 400 ft. and with the double archways was substantially completed in brickwork in 10 months. On May 18"/27 + in Jay 28 1828 the River broke in + filled the tunnel in less than 10 minutes, + the rush the water made caused so great a current of air as to put out the lights + when 6 of the workmen were unable to extricate themselves + were drowned – For some distance Mr Brummel (Jr.) struggled in total darkness + the rush of the water carried him up the shaft this break occurred 600 ft from the shaft, within 25ft. of the channel of the river – leaving 700ft still to be executed — No less than 4000 tons of soil, principally clay in bags, were required to fill the chasam. When the tunnel was cleared of the water then the structure was found in a sound state. From this time the work was suspended 7 years when it was against comd. + continued till completed and opened for foot passengers on March 25" 1843.

Length of Tunnel 1200ft. – width 38 ft. 22ft. 6 inches in height # Total cost £ 468,000 or \$2340,000

24" May.

Saturday we took guide (John Wittle) and went by [*strike:* Great South Rail] into Houses of Parliament. It was open for the inspection of visitors and went thro. the open rooms # I will only briefly notice them, and refer to the guide book — The Building is magnificent in its externally + internal structure + finish becoming the reason for which it is founded. The Royal Gallery leading from the Queen's Robing Room to the House of Lords is 110ft long, 45 ft wide + 45ft high. On the opining of Parliment seats are raised on either side of this room for ladies the Public enter and see the Queen as she passes thro. on to the Princes Chamber or as it is otherwise called Victoria Hall where some of the Lords are in waiting to receive Her Majesty and aid her into the House of Lords— a is the Robing Room B. is the This drawing is rectangular and is about half the width of the page. It is a diagram showing the royal gallery and how it connects the Queen's Robing Room with the House of Lords. Eliza Wheaton writes the letter "a" inside of a square room to the left of the Royal Gallery representing the Robing Room. The letter "B" is written

in a square room to the right of the Royal Gallery representing the waiting hall or Prince's chamber. The letter "C" is written upon a sky-view version drawing of a half-moon representing the Throne which is right next to the square room of "B". The letter "i" is written upon a drawing of the "woolsack" which is the seat of the Lord High Chancellor, who presides over the House of Lords marked "D". Also in the drawing are benches drawn by small, short lines suggesting that the Lords sit in front of and to the left of the Lord High Chancellor. waiting hall or Princes Chamber — is the the Throne # which is elevated by three steps covered with carpet of richest velvet— of bright scarlet + the pattern composed of roses + lions alternately # A gold cold. fringe borders the carpet. The canopy to the Throne is divided into three compartments. The central one is much higher than the others, for Her Majesty. That on her right hand is for the Prince of Wales and that on the left is for the Prince Consort — Now forever vacated by him—The panneling pa back of this compartment is most exquisite executed so is the state chair or throne for description see guide Bk. i Is the woolsack — a seat for the Lord High Chancellor who presides over the House of Lords (marked "D" —.) Why it ever had that name I have not able to learn — It is a seat perhaps 16 in. high — 5ft long and 22 inches wide —stuffed + covered with crimson scarlet cloth — and in midway of the seat in length + breadth is a little back elevated about 6 or 8 inches high + 12 long —.

Some of the Frescoing in the different rooms interested me very much # among wh. were the Meeting of Wellington + Blucher at the battle of Waterloo — + the embarkation of our Pilgrim fathers on board the May Flower —

24 " After a hasty look at the Parliment Houses John Whittle guided us to Hampton Court Palace — on the northern bank of the Thames — 12 miles west from Hyde Park —

Cardinal Wolsey at the summit of his power conceived the idea of building this palace which when completed he did not long enjoy, before he gave it to Henry 8th to save his head who had become jealous of such magnificence that surpassed Royalty — This Palace was erected in the 15th century —

Henry 8th took possession of it — here began the weal + war of Royalty in this Palace # the amount of the latter we cannot well estimate # the guide speaks of Edward 6th being born here 12th Oct 1537 and his Mother Jane Seymore (wife of Henry 8th) only survived his birth but a few days —. On the day of the marriage Henry 8th to Jane Seymore, Anne Bolynn His 2d Queen was executed at the Tower — Two other Queens at least Anne of Cleaves 4th wife + Catherine Howard 5th wife shared the same fate of Anne Bolynn # He was a monster of cruelty # Edward 6th his son became to the throne at the age of 9 + died at 16 — a youth of piety + amiability # His cousin Jane Grey succeeded him + reigned 10 days + there deposed and subsequently beheaded — Elizabeth being Queen this Palace was

occupied by her and exhibited scenes of great festivity as in the days of Henry 8" – James I. and on to George 2 d the reigning Sovereigns resided here – more or less – but George 2d was the last to occupy it – It is now occupied by a "decayed gentry" to some extent – about 500 persons here. But the state apartments are as they formerly were for Exhibition, and I gained an idea of Royalty that I had not, when entering the Palace. After ascending the stair case and noticing the frescoint we entered the King's guard chamber 60 by 37 ft + 30 ft. in height– the walls of wh. had some paintings and portions of them covd by arms of various sorts arranged in figures – On leaving wh. we entered "the Kings first Pres–ne# ence Chamber then to "the Audience Chamber" ne# there to the King's Drawing Room – then to King Wm. 3d Bed Room – in wh. last is placed the state bed – of Queen Charlotte ceiling in fresco represent night + morng.> # and There are various articles of furniture suitable for such a room beside being hung with Portraits of Charles Ild court and other paintings —. + ne# where is a canopy represent-one which covered the throne # There were in this + the other rooms massive Chandeliers made of solid silver – which with the beautiful cut glass presented great richness —. The furniture to considerable extent was left in the rooms – all the walls covered with paintings many of which were from celebrated ancient Painters #. + or cross From the King's Bed Room we entered the Kings Dressing Room the ceiling of which as are all the others painted in fresco by Verrio — From this we enter the Kings waiting closet – then to Queen Mary's closet from which we enter her Majesty's Gallery – a room of large extent and containing some fine + very old portraits –. From this we enter the Queen's Drawing Room – the walls of which were hung with Paintings by West . From Each of these Rooms are most enchanting views of the grounds #

From the Queens Drawing Room we enter the Queens Audience Chamber — in which Queen Mary's State Canopy of rich damask silk still remains —. The walls covered with paintings + ceiling frescoed # From this we enter the "Public dining Hall", where doubtless have been seated of greatest festivities #. The paintings here as I remember them were of less interest than in the preceding rooms — From this "Ding. Hall we passed on to "the Prince of Whales Presence Chamber" "to the Prince of Wales Drawing Room" to the "Prince of Wales Bed room " – into the "Ante Room" to "the Queen's Private Chapel" – then into the "Closet near the Chapel" opening into "the Private Dining Room" in" wh. are now placed, the state Beds of King Wm. 3d + his Queen Mary: also the Bed used by King George 2d where he resided in this Palace".

From the Private Ding. Room we pass into a closet opening into the Queens Private Chamber – then to the King's Private Dressing Room, which was hung with tapestry, representing the Battle of Solebay. Here also were fine Old Dlf Vases brot. to Eng. by Wm 3d In the centre of the room is a very fine Marble Bust of a Negro, supposed to be a favorite servant of his Majesty the walls covered with

paintings as are all the rooms "thro. wh. we have passed — From this we enter George 2 d's private chamber— from which passing thro. a closet we enter a large room containing "Cartoons by Raphel" designed about the year 1520 according to the Orders of Pope Leo.X. and are a sires of subjects taken from the life of our Savior + the Acts of the apostles — They were sent to the famous Manufactory Arras (Flanders to be copied into Tapestry in her sets – one to decorate the Vatican + the other a present to Henry 8". "They cost between 60 + 70 thousand crowns of gold." They are very large — The 1rst represents Death of Amania* 2d "Elymas the Sorcerer" . 3 d "Petre + John at the Beautiful Gate ." 4" "Miraculous Draft of fishes ." 5" "Paul + Barnabas at Lystra" 6" Paul preaching at Athens – 7" "Christ's Charge to Peter." The seven cover the Walls of large Room + are gazed upon with intense interest by Artists — They are painted on sheets of paper presenting the appearance of one large sheet –.

From this we pass into an "Ante Room" to "the Portrait Gallery" on to "the Queen's Stair Case" thro. to the Queen's Guard Chamber – thro. an Ante# Room to "the Queen's Presence Chamber" to the "Great Hall" a splendid gothic Hall, designed by Wolsey + finished by Henry 8" – It is 106ft. long – 40 ft. wide + sixty feet high –. The roof is very elaborately carved + hung richly decorated with arms + badges of Henry 8" –. This was finished when Ann Boleyn was in the height of favor # It was used as a Theatre during the reigns of Elizabeth + James I. also by Georg –d it was filled up and used as a Theatre + hw were first acted some of Shakespeare's plays — During the reign of George 4" the Parish of Hampton obtained per– mission to fit it up for divine Service during the rebuilding of their church –

These high walls are covered with fine specimen of Arras tapestry in 8 compartments The 1.st represents "God appearing to Abraham," 2d "Birth of Isaac." 3d Abraham sending his servant to seek a wife for Isaac—" 4" Egyptians sending away Abram. + Sar. with Gifts – 5" Abram. entertaining three Angels – 6" Abram. purchasing the care of Mac–pelah – 7" Abram. + Lot parting — 8" Abram. offe. up Isaac . At the End of this Hall is the "With Drawing Room" which is also hung with tapestry + pictures making it a place of interest — This closes the tour of apartments open to the Public + we return + descend to the court from which opens the Gardens – which with the wil–derness and Palace are 3 mls. in extent – The Palace covers 8 acres #. The grounds are very beautiful —

Kew Gardens +c.

We saw the the famous Blk. Hamburg grape vine that last season bore 1400 lbs grapes + some seasons has borne 2500 bunches — After strolling about the grounds we past out to Bushy Park opposite + took omnibus for Kew Gardens in Richmond – which we found very interesting – but we had attempted too much for one day and the green Houses were closed before we entered them. Near one

of them we saw "Mary Princess of Cambridge" walking – She is about 30 yrs of age I shd. think – a fleshy wholesome looking lady — She is sister to the Duke of Cambridge who resides in London – She + her Mother [*overwritten: we*] the Duchess of Cambridge reside near the Gardens # Shis is cousin to the Queen, Victoria. # This was saturday Eve. and we returned by R.R. a thoroughly tired party.

25"

we went to hear Mr. Spurgeon – It is a rich priviledge to hear him – Text Deut. 32–9–Lam. 3d# –24. Eve. we went to Trevor Chapel to hear Mr Staturm (Epis) a handsome and apparently a vain man.

27"

arrived letters from Martha + George – bringing joyful news of Victories # but of her health + that of some of the neighbors it is sad – she has raised blood + Mr West + Mr Hunt are quite low –. Poor Mrs Story too, is even a greater sufferer then when we left home.

28"

We went to Madam Tussaud's Rooms– filled with life like wax figures — The Guide Bk. will do more justice to them then I possibly can — I enjoyed them exceedingly — Saw many pieces of furniture, articles of toilet + of Dress, Carriages +c. that were Napoleon 1rst – There was his war coach in which he went to Russia, and to the Battle of Waterloo when it was taken by Wellington – It had every imaginable convenience — A place for Sleeping on small cot– for eating + writing – It was no larger then many of English Nobility use – There too was the coach he used at the time of his coronation, both of which I took seats in # There was another he used at St. Helena+ which was the last one he ever rode in #.

29" Thursday

we went out by Great West. R. to Windsor Castle # 22 mls. from London + 14 miles from Hampton Court Palace. It was an unforable* day for us – notice having appeared in the papers that it would be the last day for the Palace to be opened, as Her Majesty was expected to return from Balmoral on the following day — Consequently, multitudes of strangers in London like ourselves, were intent on improving this opportunity for visiting it the Palace, it being the home of the Queen, usually from Oct. to February. I am fully unprepared to give a just account or description of the Castle for two reasons — one reason, there was such a

croud that we could not get a good view of the rooms and the Guide seemed in a hurry somewhat, to take us from our room to another, tho. he was exceedingly courteous, and ready to answer questions – but with these disadvantages I did not take time to look at the different views from the several rooms as I now wish I had — But from those I did look from, they opened into the court + presented nothing but stow for traverse and battlements #

The second reason why I cannot do justice to the description is that I saw it under great disappointment # I had no thot. of seeing a Castle – True it was called so, but then I supposed it was not – but a Palace of great beauty with extensive Parks + lawns with flocks resting upon them, as about Buckingham Palace – all bespeaking repose and beauty — But instead of that, the gray towers with its strong battlements loomed up before me bespeaking any thing but peace in its erection # or even in its present possession, as two Regiments of soldiers are stationed about the Castle, tho. only a small portion are visible (from any one point) to act as Sentinels #. But as I entered the enclosure I could not divest myself of the feeling that we were in a Fortress, and that the Queen might live there it seemed more like a prisoner than a Queen – who was thus guarded #. There was the mounted cannon – and the embrazures + under over George 4th's Gateway were apertures for pouring down melted lead on the besieging enemy.

The fortress or castle was commenced by William the Conqueror soon after he usurped the throne, he regarding it us a favorable position for military defence # subsequent Kings enlarged, strengthened + beautified it till it has become the massive pile it is #. Our guide tell s us that it has been a favorite residence with the sovereigns.

We approached the door that led to the state apartments when our gent –delivered up the Ticket of Admission + recording his name we passed on to "Queen's Audience Chamber" where a gentlemenly guide was awaiting us + explained the pictures — The ceiling was in fresco by Verrio and the walls were decorated with the finest specimens of Goblin Holbein? Tapestry [*double strike*: up] —. Queen Esther + Mordecai # also several Portraits. From this room we passed into the vandyck Room, formerly called the Ball Room – The room is embellished by paintings from this artist – Van dyck— From this we passed on to the State ante-Room – Queen's Drawing Room where are Paintings by Luccareli– the finest specimens of this great master — The hangings are of crimson silk damask upon wh. are displayed the Royal Arms of Wm. 4th + Queen Adelaide – From this we entered the State Ante Room. Ceiling frescoed by Verrio– several pieces of Tapestry on the Walls– + carvings in wood by Grimling Gibbons of Fish, game, Flowers, fruit +c In the Recess over the chimney piece is a painting on Glass of George III. in his coronation robes. by JoshReynolds–

Thence to the Grand Stair Case – on to the Grand vestibule 47 ft. long 28 ft. wide + 45 ft. wide high – in wh. were suits of armour and various military articles – also a curiously trained root or vine supposed to be rosetree from China # From this we passed to the Waterloo Chamber or Grand Dining room – 98 ft. long 45 ft. high + 47 ft. broad – which is the Depository for the portraits of eminent men– soveriegn, military commanders who were connected with Battle of Waterloo — In this room King Wm. 4" gave dinners in honor of the Waterloo Victory – + here too he was laid in State – The Paintings are nearly all by Sir Thomas Laurence –

From this we passed to the "Presence Chamber" or Grand Reception Room — wh. is 90 ft. long 33 ft. high 34 ft. broad – A Magnificent Gothic window, filled with plate glass, forms almost the entire north end – of the room opening on the park + adjacent county (as the guide says) – but wh. I did not look at – from the crowd + hurry # + desire to see what was within – The furniture is splendid – solidly grand + covered with crimson damask – 4 exceedingly rich chandeliers are suspended – composed or– molic – interspersed with cutglass, branches + pendants — The walls are hung – with fine specimens of Gobelin Tapestry — The history of Jason + the ["Golden"inserted b/c of hole] fleece — ""/>

From the Presence Chamber – we came to St. George's, The Grand Banqueting Hall, 200 ft. long, 34 ft. broad + 32 ft. high # Its dimensions are princely and the doors, windows +c are finished in oak – There are 13 windows interspersed between wh. on the walls are armorial bearings of all the Knight of the Garter from the institution of the Order down to the present time – an elapse of 500 years – On the opposite side from the windows are Portraits of the last eleven soveriegn of England beginning at James I. + extending to George 4" —At the Eastern end of the Hall is the Music Gallery – beneath which is the soveriegn throne the ascent to wh. is by Oak steps – The furniture is of oak covered with scarlet plush – The chair of State is also of oak richly carved, in style similar to the coronation chair at Westminster Abbie.

The Guard Chamber is 78 ft. long 21 feet wide, . at 1 front end to the other one end, 26 ft. at the other + 31 ft. high. This room was filled with the usual weapons of war, armours +c +c — Also several busts – among wh. was one of the Duke of Wellington – one of Lord Nelson. The beautiful silver shield inlaid with gold presented by Francis of France to Henry 8" wh. revolves on a pivot over the chimney piece – is now exhibition at the World's Fair here in the City #.

From there we went to the " Queen's Presence Chamber # The Frescoing is beautiful and the walls are hung with 4 splendid specimens of Gobelin Tapestry . being a continuation of the History of Queen Esther + Mordecai —

It would seem the room was filled up in the reign of Charles II – + for his Queen Catherine # There are several portraits – some of them full length.

From these state apartments we descended to the yard, and then ascended the Round Tower – from the summit of wh. you can overlook the surrounding country #. It is very fine # Eton College is but a little way off – less than a mile I shd. think from the Castle –. Here the nobility have educated their sons –.

Our guide pointed out to us a little house wh. he said was the birth place of Wm. Penn founder of Pennsylvania U.S.A. #. How correct he was I cannot say. – From this survey we went to St. Georges Chapel where in our part we found the remains of the lamented Princess Charlotte – A beautiful monument was there over her remains

1862 – Continent — July 18'' [vertical mark] Friday Mornng.

David E. Holman with Hus. and myself left our rooms 72 Sloan St. London for London Bridge Station + took Tickets for Paris – There was a great rush of people, but we succeeded in getting into 1st Class Car for Folkstown + Bologne – at F. some 83 mls. fr. Lon. took steamer to cross straits of Dover to Bologne – wh. took 2 hours in crossing – I prepared myself on the floor of cabin before the steamer left her moorings – as the sight of piles of white basons admonished me wht. I might expect – As soon as we steamed off the stomachs of those who were up– began in great numbers to show them disgust at Neptune's mode of procedure. One after another was led to Cabin and prostrated on the floor and were very sick – But I lay quiet and when the boat ard. at B. I was well as tho. I had been resting on a lounge at home. Not so with Hus. He took lunch, and kept on deck but was very sick + had to lay down with great numbers there + given his lunch to the fishes — at B. took Bus for station – passing thro. streets of France Here Napoleon 1. attempted the invasion of England with an army of 180,000 soldiers – ~~Here too~~ to combine with fleets he had [*overwritten: built*] constructed + unite with Holland + spo but Lord Nelson with Lord Keith + Sir Robt Calden presented the junction of Nap's fleets and Ld. Nelson defeated them at Trafalgar– a mile from the town is a Colonial to Nap commenting [*overwritten: this*] of the Event – began by his soldi in 1804 the first stone being laind by Marshal soult – but but was discontinued by the withdrawal of the troops – + Under Louis 18" it was resumed to Commemorate the restoration of the Bourbons – but rising to the Revolution of July 1830 it was determined to make it the monument first designed – + 1841 was dedicated as a monument to Nap. + a bronze statue of him surmounts it – I think Nap. 3 was imprisoned here for his premature attempt to take the throne in 1840. –

our luggage was registerd + went thro. to P. before Cus. House Officers examined it – we resumed our seats in the cars + as I had prayed for traveling companins that cld. speak our language as well as the French so ~~it~~ they came – a very pleasant gent + lady – (Eng) – who went thro. to P. A Paris Station where we ard. at 8 1/2 Eve. we found the superintendant spoke Eng. + helped us thro. the ordeal of getting luggage thro. Custom H. Off. + put us into cab for the Hotel d'Lille + d Albion – It was a long drive + showed us something of Paris in the Eve. On arg. at our Hotel we found a waiter that spoke good old Saxon to our joy – we soon were hous keeping in our own room and at rest for the night — 19th Sat. mornng. found Hus. feeble so we did but little – but look out Tuileries + Grounds – + Place de. laConcorde wh. unites the Tuilires with Champ Elysees the grounds are exceedingly beautiful – gardens of flowers– open promenades bordered with orange + other shrubs by alternating with the fully shaded groves tht. wld. seat thousands – in comfortable chairs that. are bt for 2 or 3 sons – In Place de la Concorde de is the Obelisk of Luxor from Egypt wh. is one of two Obelisks tht. stood before the Temple of Thebes when they were erected 1550 yrs before Christ by Rhames III known in history as the great Sesostris – These two monoliths were given by Mohamed Ali; viceroy of Egypt, to the French govt. in consideration of ~~err.~~ favor shown to Egpt. Gov in forming Arsenal + Naval Establishment in Alexandria – but only one was removed – This Obelisk is formed of the finest red syenite, + coved on each side with hieroglyphics making 1600 characters – Height 72 ft – 3 in – bottom of base 7ft 6 in – at top 5 ft. 4 in – wght. 500,000 pounds + took 3 years to transport it to France – It stands on a single block of gray granite with 5 block, of the same ~~for the~~ of wh. the plynth is formed – 2 beautiful fountain are this obelisk — In the distanc we saw the Triumphal Arch Comd. by Nap.1. + finishd by Louis Phil. Perhaps there is nothing to equal ~~to~~ it in the world the views from this place – I never in any City –

Returg we went to Maurice Hotel to look for American Names,, but found none we knew – since learned tht other Carpenters family left this mornng. for Geneva –. We were soon overtaken by a Mr Smith of U.S.A. but now a resident of Paris, + Sexton to American Chapel – He accompanied us to Monroe's where Americans record their names –

P.M. Hus. + I went to

Glossary of Names

INSERT HERE INSERT HERE INSERT HERE

INSERT INFORMATION ABOUT THE PERSON HERE.

Adolphus Chapin

(1797-1875) Brother of Eliza B. Wheaton, moved with parents and brothers (including Samuel Austin) to White Pigeon, Michigan, cared for parents until father Henry Chapin's death. Active participant in Black Hawk War (1832); later returned to Uxbridge and married Cynthia; lived in Uxbridge; father of Mary Abbie Chapin Smith W1873; gave Power of Attorney to Eliza B. Wheaton before death. Referred to in diaries as "Adol."

Reverend Alfred Emerson

(ca. 1813-1896) Son of Rev. Joseph Emerson (1777-1833), early advocate of higher education for women and teacher of Mary Lyon; entered Yale 1830, graduated. Wheaton Female Seminary Trustee 1872-1893 and Treasurer 1880-1891, one of Wheaton Female Seminary's most influential trustees, Alfred Emerson provided fundamental leadership during the later part of the 19th Century; supervised major construction projects such as the 1874 observatory and 1878/9 additions to Seminary Hall, assists with Winter St. property lease, and safeguarded Wheaton Female Seminary finances. Married Martha Vose (Wheaton Female Seminary Principal 1840-42); father of Annie Austin Emerson W1871 (Wheaton Female Seminary teacher of Mathematics and English Branches 1872-76) and Frances Vose Emerson W1872 (Wheaton Female Seminary teacher of Rhetoric, Literature and History 1881-86, Trustee 1922-42); the main dining hall was named for the Emerson family, 1908. Friend and confidante of Eliza B. Wheaton, frequent visitor for consultations on Wheaton Female Seminary affairs, always stayed with Eliza B. Wheaton when attending Trustees' meetings.

Ann Eliza Carter

(1833-1882) Daughter of, and educated by, James G. Carter, called the "Father of Normal Schools;" Wheaton Female Seminary Teacher of History of Civilization; General Literature; Latin, Mental Philosophy; English Grammar, Analysis and Composition; Moral Science; Butler's Analogy 1862-65, 1866-81; carried on work in literature begun by Lucy Larcom. In 1871 purchased little house next to Holmes Cottage (second house west of Eliza B. Wheaton's) as home for herself and Maria L. Mellus, becoming the first unmarried women teachers allowed to live outside the Wheaton Female Seminary Boarding House, called "Cottagers" by Eliza B. Wheaton; described as the delicate vine to Mellus' oak, frequently referred to as "Annie." Frequently visited

Eliza B. Wheaton and traveled with her. House willed to Wheaton Female Seminary , later sold and proceeds used for scholarships; memorial lecture series established after her death.

A. Ellen Stanton

(1834-1924) Elegant woman who had lived in Europe for several years, published *My Life in Paris Fifty Years Ago* (1922). Wheaton Female Seminary Teacher of French, Mental and Moral Science, *Butler's Analogy* 1871-97; recommended by Eliza B. Wheaton as Principal 1880-1897; introduced limited student self-government; Wheaton Female Seminary enrollment declined because of development of public high school system and growing number of colleges granting degrees to women. Friend of Eliza B. Wheaton, visiting her almost every day during her principalship, instituted celebration of Founders Day on Eliza B. Wheaton's birthday in 1889; frequently joined Eliza B. Wheaton on her vacations at the Isles of Shoals. A dormitory was named in her honor, 1921.

Benjamin Briggs

Norton local; possibly Benjamin J. Briggs, b. 1833. He and his wife performed heavy cleaning in Eliza B. Wheaton's house.

Cynthia Chapin

Wife of Adolphus Chapin.

Caroline Cutler Plimpton Mrs. (Albert) Metcalf

(1809-1888) Began teaching at aged 16, married in 1835 but widowed in 1837; taught in Mendon MA, Auburn NY, Machias ME, Smithfield RI, and East Boston, MA before coming to Wheaton Female Seminary . Wheaton Female Seminary Teacher of Moral Science, *Butler's Analogy* 1874-76; Principal 1850-1876. Wheaton Female Seminary's strongest Principal, her attention to detail and strong executive powers brought stability to Wheaton Female Seminary by improving physical conditions and curriculum, attracting creative teachers, and increasing enrollment; hired first full-time physical education instructor (her niece Ellen Plimpton); experimented with correspondence and teacher-training courses, and co-education; not above threatening resignation to coerce trustees to comply with her wishes. Friend and frequent visitor of Eliza B. Wheaton, even after retirement. Original boarding house, demolished in 1932-33, and dormitory replacing it in 1933, named in her memory.

Clara M. Pike

(?-1933) W1866; Wheaton Female Seminary Teacher of English Branches 1869-71, Natural Sciences 1871-1901. First met Eliza B. Wheaton as a

homesick young student. A strong advocate for the teaching of sciences and improvements in science facilities, organized lecture series by faculty from Harvard and M.I.T.; one of the most beloved 19th Century teachers. In later years a daily visitor of Eliza B. Wheaton; often joined Eliza B. Wheaton on her vacations at the Isles of Shoals. A bird feeder and bench designed in her memory by Ralph Adams Cram is placed by Madeleine Wallace Clark Library.

David Arnold

Norton local; frequent destination of Eliza B. Wheaton's rides.

Doctor Blodgett

Frequently made house calls to Eliza B. Wheaton.

Doctor Clark

NO INFORMATION LISTED.

Daniel Wheaton

Cousin of Laban Morey Wheaton ; Eliza B. Wheaton loans money to his son Fred, but puts Daniel Wheaton's name on note.

Doctor Garrett

Boston Doctor who treated Eliza B. Wheaton with Electrical Treatments.

Doctor Arthur M. Round

(1852-?) Frequently made house calls to Eliza B. Wheaton and Dr. Benjamin M. Round (1816-?) who opened homeopathic practice in 1844, had 5 children, and had treated Eliza B. Wheaton and Laban Morey Wheaton ; still in Norton in 1927.

Reverend Thomas Shephard D.D.

(1792-?) Graduated Boston University in 1813, Andover Theological Seminary in 1816. Pastor of Bristol R.I. Congregational Church 1835-?, sometimes supplied pulpit of West Taunton Congregational Church (Image in Clark's History of Norton, p. 495).

Ellen Beane

W1863; Wheaton Female Seminary Teacher of German 1872-73, 1882-83; daughter of Eliza Knight Beane , frequent visitor at Eliza B. Wheaton's house, and frequently joined Eliza B. Wheaton and Eliza Knight Beane on vacation

travels; given Eliza B. Wheaton's Power of Attorney in 1874. Referred to in diaries as "Nellie."

Eliza Baylies Chapin Wheaton

(1809-1905) Born in Northbridge, MA, the seventh of ten children, family moved to Uxbridge in 1823, educated at Uxbridge Academy and Ebenezer Bailey's Young Ladies High School in Boston. Wife of Laban Morey Wheaton, daughter in-law of Judge Laban Wheaton; persuaded the Judge to found Wheaton Female Seminary in 1834. After her husband's death in 1865, she assumed control of his business interests and indirect control of Wheaton Female Seminary, but held no official position there. Attended Female Prayer Meetings at Boarding House, sometimes ate in dining hall, frequently visited teachers in Boarding House, hosted June tea party for Wheaton Female Seminary graduates until 1898, and gave each senior a bouquet for graduation until her death. A deeply religious woman, dignified and reserved, greatly attached to friends and family, hospitable, charitable to friends and strangers, benefactor of town of Norton (Public Library, 1888), Trinitarian Congregational Church (founder 1832, renovations 1882), clever businesswoman.

Ellen Carpenter

Possibly Ellen F. Carpenter W1855-58 OR daughter of Norton local Daniel Carpenter, b. 1843 OR Mrs. Carpenter (1800-1900) a Norton neighbor.

Eliza R. Knight (Mrs. Rev. Samuel) Beane

(1813-1899) Teacher at Ipswich Seminary before becoming Wheaton Female Seminary Principal 1838-1840; arranged WFS ' first regular course of study, devised Wheaton Female Seminary seal and motto "Who drinks will thirst for more," first senior class graduated during her term. After the 1865 death of Rev. Beane (who was a Wheaton Female Seminary Trustee and pastor of Norton's Trinitarian Congregational Church [Eliza B. Wheaton's church]) (1860-65) Eliza Knight Beane kept house for daughter Florence Vose Beane in Worcester, until a fall broke both her arms; she joined Eliza B. Wheaton in Norton, sold her furniture in 1869 and became the live-in companion of Eliza B. Wheaton until her own death; although frequently ill, she seems to have maintained some independence of action; had household "duties" and frequently did errands for Eliza B. Wheaton; sat opposite Eliza B. Wheaton at table to serve. Eliza B. Wheaton refers to as Mrs. B" or "Mrs. Beane" in diaries. Her daughters Ellen Beane and Florence Vose Beane were also frequent visitors and traveling companions of Eliza B. Wheaton.

Ellen M. Haskell

(1835-1934) Wheaton Female Seminary principal 1876-1879, had the misfortune to succeed the extremely popular Caroline Cutler Metcalf, and to endure the disruptive expansion of Seminary Hall; abolished or modified many of the rules developed by Caroline Cutler Metcalf; perceived by Trustees and Eliza B. Wheaton as lacking commitment to the religious education of the students.

Fannie Allen

Norton Local. Possibly Fannie Florence Allen (Mrs. John Franklin) Simmons (ca. 1853-1928) W1873.

Reverend Franklin Holmes

(1823-?) Graduated Yale 1846 and Andover Theological Seminary 1852; married Martha Sawyer Holmes 1855, had two children. Pastor of Norton's Trinitarian Congregational Church [Eliza B. Wheaton's church] 1852-59, lived in "Holmes Cottage" first house west of Eliza B. Wheaton's; Wheaton Female Seminary Trustee 1853-59, drafted 1858 resolutions establishing permanent Trustee committees.

Florence Vose Beane

(ca. 1841-1882) Daughter of Eliza Knight Beane ; W1862; Wheaton Female Seminary Teacher 1864-65. taught in Worcester High School 1865-?. After the Rev. Beane's death in 1865, Eliza Knight Beane kept house for Florence Vose Beane in Worcester for some time, until Eliza Knight Beane fell and broke both arms, when she moved into Eliza B. Wheaton's house (1869). Vacationed with Eliza Knight Beane and Eliza B. Wheaton. Referred to in diaries as "Flo."

Senior George W. Wild

(1828-?) Cousin, business agent and secretary of Laban Morey Wheaton, he and later his son Alfred continued this activity for Eliza B. Wheaton after Laban Morey Wheaton's death; a man of energy and generosity. Mrs. Elizabeth Wild became close friend of Eliza B. Wheaton, who lavished affection on their children, especially Mary Wild, and her brothers Laban E. Wild and Georgy. Lived in first house east of Eliza B. Wheaton's, still called "Wild House" and used for faculty housing. Referred to in diaries as "Mr. Wild" or "George" or "Geo."

Henry Hunt

Did work on Eliza B. Wheaton's house. Possibly Henry Hunt b. 1815 OR his son Henry L. Hunt b. 1844.

Harriet E. Paine

W1862. Author, historian, friend and biographer of Eliza B. Wheaton; published *The Life of Eliza Baylies Wheaton: A Chapter in the History of the Higher Education of Women* (Cambridge: The Riverside Press, 1907).

Judson Chapin

(ca. 1798-1887) Brother of Eliza B. Wheaton, liked to give her advice; lived in West Roxbury; daughter Anna G. (Mrs. Frank A.) Hewins W187?.

James Harvey Young

(1830-1918) Born in Salem, MA; studied with John Pope; traveled as primitive portraitist; rented studios in Boston on Tremont Street and later in the Mercantile Library Building; friend of William Morris Hunt; Director of fine arts exhibitions at Boston Atheneum (1861); lost all his works in the Great Fire of Boston (1872) and set up studio at West St.; avoided publicity and seldom exhibited; a founder of Boston Art Club. Painted a posthumous portrait of Laban Morey Wheaton in 1865/6, and a companion portrait of Eliza B. Wheaton in 1872.

John R. Rogerson

(?-1880) Owner of Rogerson's Store on Main Street between Mansion House and Howard Street. Wheaton Female Seminary Trustee 1857-63, 1864-1880; Treasurer 1858-61, 1864-80. d. 30 Apr. 1880. Eliza B. Wheaton frequently visits him to discuss Wheaton Female Seminary business.

Kate Wood

Possibly Norton local Catherine L. Wood b. 1832, daughter of Elkanah and Lemira Wood Jr. OR Kate B. Pond (Mrs. Eugene S.) Wood W1865-67 of Pawtucket, RI.

Lucy Wild

Daughter of George Wild and Mrs. Elizabeth Wild and frequent caller on Eliza B. Wheaton.

Mary Atkinson

Daughter of Timothy Atkinson.

Mary Johnson Bailey (Mrs. David A.) Lincoln

(1844-1921) Born in South Attleboro, MA; began work at age four, daughter of >Mrs. Bailey, lived in So. Attleboro until father's death, then moved to Norton where >Mrs. Bailey kept boarding house for Laban Morey Wheaton's straw workers and boarding house carpenters; W1864. In 1865 married David A. Lincoln, manufacturer of stoves at Norton Furnaces. Following financial reverses in 1870s, moved to Boston, took in sewing, etc., working for \$.12 per hour. One of first teachers (1879-85) at Boston Cooking School, which she made nationally famous; author of Mrs. Lincoln's Boston Cook Book (1884), Boston School Kitchen Text-book (1887) and many other articles and cookbooks; Wheaton Female Seminary's most widely known alumna, described as "Judge Wheaton's ideal of the Wheaton graduate."

Mary Chapin (Mrs. Willard) Judson

(1803-1876) Favorite sister of Eliza B. Wheaton; in 1829 married Willard Judson, son of Rev. Samuel Judson of Uxbridge; lived in Uxbridge; cared for mother Abigail Chapin for three years after death of father; adopted Mary Anna Fox (Mrs. Lawson A.) Seagrave W1865-67.

Mary Abbie Chapin (Mrs. John Jay) Smith

(ca. 1852-1940) Daughter of Adolphus Chapin, niece of Eliza B. Wheaton and lived with her in 1872-1873, W1873; frequently visited Eliza B. Wheaton and vacationed and traveled with her; frequent recipient of gifts from Eliza B. Wheaton; later married and moved to Highlands, NC, where they ran hotel and sawmill purchased for them by Eliza B. Wheaton. Inherited Eliza B. Wheaton's personal papers including her diaries (1850-1905), offered to sell them to the College in 1930s but offer declined; wrote portions of, and made Eliza B. Wheaton's diaries available for use in Harriet E. Paine's biography of Eliza B. Wheaton (1907). Referred to in diaries as "Mary," "Mary Abbie" or "Abbie."

Mary Lynch

Norton local.

Maria L. Mellus

Wheaton Female Seminary Teacher of all forms of studio art including oil painting, crayon, pencil, drawing and penmanship 1854-1878. In 1871 moved into little house next to Holmes Cottage (second house west of Eliza B. Wheaton's) with Ann E. Carter, becoming the first unmarried women teachers allowed to live outside the Wheaton Female Seminary Boarding House, called "Cottagers" by Eliza B. Wheaton. Described as the oak to Carter's delicate vine. Frequently visited Eliza B. Wheaton and traveled with her.

Margaret Magner

Servant and cook of Eliza B. Wheaton (1872-?), from Webster MA; related to James Magner. Referred to in diaries as "Maggie." Catholic, probably Irish. Usually takes vacation during Eliza B. Wheaton's vacations.

Mr. Crane

Norton local; worked on Eliza B. Wheaton's house.

Mrs. Mabel Babbitt

Norton local; seamstress for Eliza B. Wheaton in 1872, coming to house almost daily; later member of Eliza B. Wheaton's social group.

Mrs. Sarah Morgan Johnson (Mrs. Rev. John Milton Burnham) Bailey

Mother of Mary Bailey Lincoln. Widow of pastor of South Attleboro, MA, First Congregational Church (1850), with three young children when asked by Laban Morey Wheaton to run the boarding house connected with his straw manufactory, later boarded the men building the new Wheaton Female Seminary boarding house (1857). Eliza B. Wheaton advised "re" (?) children's companions and offered aid during death of son. In 1870s, frequently visited Eliza B. Wheaton and sewed for her.

Mrs. Benjamin Briggs

Norton local; does heavy cleaning in Eliza B. Wheaton's house, sometimes with assistance of husband; later brings child "Issy."

Mrs. Tripp

Norton local.

Mrs. Timothy Atkinson

Wife of Timothy Atkinson, mother of Mary Atkinson.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Wild

(1828-?) Born in NJ; married to George Wild; close friend of Eliza B. Wheaton, who lavished affection on the Wild children, especially Alfred, Mary Wild, Laban E. Wild and Georgy; lived in next house east of Eliza B. Wheaton's; when older, committed to Taunton Asylum.

Mr. Haggerty

Worked on the home of Eliza B. Wheaton; possibly Charles Haggerty (1821-?).

Martha Sawyer Holmes

(1822-1912) W1839 first graduating class. Wheaton Female Seminary Teacher 1841, followed by a period of ill health when she lived with the Wheatons; Principal 1842-1846, during her tenure students experienced religious revival and Laban Morey Wheaton built a Gymnasium but enrollment declined. Married Rev. Franklin Holmes 1846; friendship with Eliza B. Wheaton further developed when Rev. Holmes was called as pastor to Norton's Trinitarian Congregational Church [Eliza B. Wheaton's church] 1846-?, lived in "Holmes Cottage," first house west of Eliza B. Wheaton's. Called "Sister Mattie" by Eliza B. Wheaton, she traveled with Eliza B. Wheaton and Laban Morey Wheaton to New York City in 1850 when Eliza B. Wheaton underwent surgery, and looked after the Wheaton house when Eliza B. Wheaton and Laban Morey Wheaton traveled to Europe in 1862. Lived in Brooklyn, NY in 1870s, where Eliza B. Wheaton visited her. Holmes Cottage, originally built by Laban Morey Wheaton for his mother, was raised in 1965 to make room for the Elisabeth Amen Nursery School.

Martha E. Vose Emerson

(1816-?) Educated by Mary Lyon at Ipswich Academy and brought to Wheaton Female Seminary as Teacher (1837-40) by Eliza Knight; Wheaton Female Seminary Principal 1840-1842, during her tenure students experienced religious revival but Wheaton Female Seminary still suffering aftershocks of Principal Eunice Caldwell's departure (1837). Associate Principal of Bradford Academy (1842-1847). In 1847 married Rev. Alfred Emerson, one of most influential Wheaton Female Seminary Trustees 1872-1893; mother of Annie Austin Emerson W1871 (Wheaton Female Seminary teacher of Mathematics and English Branches 1872-76) and Frances Vose Emerson W1872 (Wheaton Female Seminary teacher of Rhetoric, Literature and History 1881-86, Trustee 1922-42); the college's main dining hall was named for the Emerson family. Life-long friend and confidante of Eliza B. Wheaton, frequent visitor, and occasionally traveled with Eliza B. Wheaton.

Mary Elizabeth Wild (Mrs. Herbert Custis) Joyner

(ca. 1854-1938) W1875. Daughter of GW and frequent caller of EBW.

Rosy McCabe (Mrs. Patrick) Cronan

(?-1874) Faithful and favorite servant of Eliza B. Wheaton for 9 years (1863-1872); married Patrick Cronan 1872, moved to North Dighton; first child born and died 1873, daughter born Jan. 1874. Rosy McCabe Cronan died Feb. 1874; probably Irish Catholic, as Margaret Magner attended her funeral while Eliza B. Wheaton sent flowers. Eliza B. Wheaton gave Patrick financial assistance after Rosy McCabe Cronan's death and paid for her grave stone;

Patrick visited Eliza B. Wheaton with baby. Referred to in diaries as "Rosy" or "Rosie."

Samuel Austin Chapin

(1811-1890) Favorite Brother of Eliza B. Wheaton, often called "Austin;" moved with parents and brothers (including Adolphus) to White Pigeon, Michigan; given title Brigadier-General for his action in the Black Hawk War (1832). Joined the Gold Rush to California 1849-1884, died there in 1890; his wife and children lived near Eliza B. Wheaton during some of his sojourn in California. He and wife Maria lived with Eliza B. Wheaton 1884-1890; Samuel Austin Chapin often commissioned by Eliza B. Wheaton to assist other members of their family; active in local politics, Samuel Austin Chapin largely responsible for the enclosing of Norton Green. Wheaton Female Seminary Trustee 1890 (but died before could attend first meeting); Maria paralyzed soon after their arrival in Norton. Wheaton Female Seminary first brick dormitory named for Samuel Austin Chapin, 1901.

Samuel W. Gusher

Hired to work Eliza B. Wheaton's farm (1872-1874); occasionally helped work on house; hired his brother Thomas Jefferson Gusher to work farm 1874.

Reverend Timothy Atkinson

Minister at Norton's Trinitarian Congregational Church [Eliza B. Wheaton's church] 1872-75; father of Mary Atkinson.

Wheaton Allen

Cousin of Laban Morey Wheaton's? Possibly Dr. Allen who visited in June.

Reverend William N.T. Dean

Minister at Norton's Trinitarian Congregational Church [Eliza B. Wheaton's church] 1876-81.

Glossary of Places