

The J. J. Green Collection

SECOND LIST OF BOOKS WITH NOTES ON SOME OF THEM

Memorials of an Ancient House, a History of the Family of Lister or Lyster, 1913, 400 pages. On page 285 begins the "Pedigree of the late Lord Lister."

A Memoir of Henry Bradshaw (1831-1886), Fellow of King's College, Cambridge and University Librarian. London, 1888, 447 pages.

Henry Bradshaw was a son of Joseph Hoare Bradshaw, a member of the firm of Barnett, Hoare & Co., bankers, who was by birth a Friend. Henry's great-grandfather, Thomas, married in 1777, Sarah, daughter of Samuel Hoare. The family estate was at Milecross, Co. Down. "Henry Bradshaw himself never lost sight of his Quaker connections and treated any Friends whom he came across as in some sort relatives of his own." On p. 366 there is a long and characteristic letter to Joseph J. Green.

Illustrations of the Influence of the Mind on the Body, by Daniel Hack Tuke, second edition, 1883, 482 pages.

Letters from an Architect, by Joseph Woods, F.A.S., F.L.S., F.G.S. London, 2 vols., 4-to., 1828. Joseph Woods (1776-1864) was a son of Joseph Woods (1738-1812), who married Margaret Hoare (1748-1821).

Ovid's Metamorphoses, translated by Thomas Orger, with the Latin Text. London, 1814, 602 pages, a very rare book. Thomas Orger, LL.D. (c. 1777-1853) was the son of George Orger (c. 1749-1829) of Hertford and High Wycombe, and of Sarah Poulter (1752-1823) of Ramsey, Hants. He was in business as a "mealman" when he married, in 1799, Sarah Johnson (c. 1778-1803). In 1803 he was a printer. In 1804 Orger married Mary Ann Ivers (1788-1849), of the Windsor Company of Comedians, and left Friends.

Groot Wordenboek der Nederduytsche en Engelsche Taalen, by William Sewel. Second edition. Amsterdam, 1708, 608 pages.

Recollections of the Life of Countess Matilda von der Recke Volmerstein, by her daughter, translated from the German, 342 pages, 1873. The author was Maria (-1885), who in 1861, married William Allen Hanbury (1823-1898), only child of Cornelius Hanbury and Mary Allen, who was the only child of William Allen, F.R.S. The Count Adelberdt von der Recke Volmerstein, and his wife, Matilda, Countess von Pfeil (1801-1867), were earnest Christian philanthropists and established a home for poor children at Düsseldorf in the Rhineland. They originated the idea of Deaconesses Institutions, afterwards carried out at Kaiserswerth. Later, their residence was at Craschnitz, near Breslau, in

Silesia, where they were visited in 1860 by W. A. Hanbury and his half-sister, Charlotte (who was much interested in the Count's work), and where a year later, the former was married to Maria von der Recke, the eldest daughter. Their only child, Adelbert William Allen de Hanbury, was born in 1863, the only descendant of William Allen, F.R.S. W. A. Hanbury took great interest in the history of his family, which, with the work of others in the same field, resulted in the two fine volumes of "The Hanbury Family." He died in Paris where he had resided for some time.

Mrs. Hanbury, in the Life of her mother, records the visit to Düsseldorf [in 1840] of "the pious evangelical members of the 'Society of Friends,' William Allen, with whom she [the Countess] exchanged many letters, Samuel and Joseph Gurney¹ and Mrs. Fry, which afforded her much pleasure. She writes about it:

" "We have had a great pleasure the last few days; the celebrated Elizabeth Fry, who since 1819 has accomplished such an incredible amount of good in the prisons, and who properly speaking gave the first idea for the improvement of prisoners by instruction and employment, was with us here, and we twice with her at Düsseldorf. Her external appearance is uncommonly imposing from her great dignity, with the expression of the deepest humility and the greatest love with which she receives everybody, meeting even the worst criminal with this deep, holy love, and expressing the longing of her heart to see him happy now and blessed here after.

" "She was five days in Düsseldorf, and spoke several times to the prisoners, who listened with great eagerness to her words and were deeply moved. On Sunday evening we attended a very large meeting, which with the help of her dear brother and a venerable friend she made a time of true blessing. After the brother had read the seventh chapter of Matthew with much solemnity and impressiveness, a silent pause followed after which she began to speak, and with great unction admonished us all to live in accordance with the chapter—no word was without value and many were deeply impressed. Then came another pause and then her friend, the venerable Allen, spoke of the happiness of the children of God here below . . . After a pause the worthy Mrs. Fry again rose, and kneeling down, while all, even the great and distinguished people present, knelt with her, she prayed for us all that we might endeavour to become entirely the Lord's own. Oh, it was deeply impressive! and the fruit will certainly not be wanting. It was a wonderful evening in the midst of the bustle of the world, and, certainly, for some present, the first Sunday evening of the kind'" (page 168).

In 1847, Peter Bedford remitted £53 for the work at Düsseldorf (page 241).

The Parents of a Quaker Race, being some Account of Isaac and Elizabeth (Maire) Stephenson, of Bridlington Quay, Yorks, and some Particulars of their Ancestors and Descendants. In ms.

¹ Not Joseph John Gurney—he was then in the Western World. William Allen published in 1840 in his *Lindfield Reporter* an account of Count von der Recke's work at Düsseldorf.