

GENEALOGICAL NOTES

OF THE GREEN FAMILY

“Ho! far-off ancestors!
Ho! men of other days!
Help me recount your deeds
In lays of fitting praise.”

OLD WORLD ANCESTRY.

The head and founder of the GREENE family was Lord Alexander de Greene de Boketon, who received his titles and estates A. D. 1202. All that is known of the first Lord de Greene is that Alexander, a Knight at the King's Court, was the great grandson of one of the Norman nobles who invaded England with William the Conqueror in 1066. King John bestowed the estate of Boughton in Northampton upon him in 1202. At one time the Greens were the largest land-owners in the Kingdom. Lord Alexander assumed a surname after his chief estate,—de Greene de Boketon,—*i. e.*, the Lord of the Park of the Deer Enclosure.

A green in the early days was a park. Boketon means the bucks (bokes) ton, or poled in enclosure. It is now called Boughton and lies in Northampton. For a long time the full name was used in legal documents, but later shortened to de Greene, but finally the de was dropped as sounding too Frenchy for the patriotic English Greens, as they now considered themselves.

Lord Alexander was one of the greater barons and had power in his estates almost as a petty king. He had to furnish so many men for the King's wars, pay a portion toward the dowry of the princesses and entertain the King when in his territory. For five generations the de Greens spoke Norman French. They chose a device for their coat-of-arms that suggested the de Boketon part of their name. It was three bucks (bokes) trippant, gold, upon an azure field.

The second baron of the line was Sir Walter² de Greene de Boketon. John³ de Greene de Boketon was probably the next, and Sir Thomas was the fourth. Sir John³ is supposed to have been one of the Crusading Knights and perished in Palestine in 1271. In 1270 Prince Edward, afterward known as “The Hammer of Scotland,” set forth on the last of the great Crusades. The flower of the nobility attended the Prince as knights. The second Lord de Greene was yet alive. His heir was a young man whose rank entitled him to accompany the Prince. Edward reached the Holy Land and won some vic-

tories, but at a frightful cost of life. Young John³ de Greene is supposed to have perished in Palestine, leaving in far-off England a little son, Sir Thomas⁴. This completes the names of the Lords of the line.

Sir Thomas⁴ married Alice, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Bottisham of Braunston. Sir Thomas⁴ de Greene was mentioned in the records of 1319 as then alive. Sir Thomas⁵, the fifth Lord, was born in 1292. He contracted a high marriage with one of royal descent, and when about 40, was made High Sheriff of Northampton in the early part of the reign of Edward III. The office in those days was esteemed one of great trust and reputation. He married Lucie, daughter of Eudo de la Zouche and Milicent, one of the sisters and heirs of George de Cantelupe, Lord of Abergavenny. The house of de la Zouche was lineally descended from Alan, the famous Earl and Sovereign of Little Britain.

A small volume would be required to give in detail the ancestors of Lucie de la Zouche. Suffice it to say that they include many Crusaders and titular saints, as well as royal lines of Parthia, Armenia, the Byzantine and Roman Empires, and lines of Saxon, Norman, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, French and German blood. They go back to Charlemagne, Wittikind and Constantine the Great. While history endures it will be told how that on the eve of battle that was to decide the fate of the Empire, he had a vision of the despised cross blazing across the sky in a splendor that eclipsed the noonday sun, while written upon the firmament were these words, (now the motto of the Christian Endeavor Society):—"By this sign conquer!" He was obedient to this vision, and made the religion of Christ that of the civilized world.

(CAPETIAN LINE. Robert the Strong¹, made Duke de France in 861; Duke Robert²; Count Hugh the Great³; Hugh Capet⁴, King of France; King Robert the Pious⁵; King Henry⁶; Hugh Magnus⁷, Count de Vermandois; Lady Isabel⁸, married to Earl of Leicester; Earl Robert⁹, Lord Chief Justice of England; Earl Robert¹⁰; Lady Margaret¹¹, married to Earl of Winchester; Earl Roger¹²; Lady Elene¹³, married to Alan, Lord de la Zouche, Governor of Northampton; Lord Eudo de la Zouche¹⁴; Lady Lucie de la Zouche¹⁵, who married the fifth Lord de Greene.)

Sir Thomas⁵ by Lady Lucie had one son, Sir Henry⁶ de Greene, afterward Lord Chief Justice of England, and from him have descended the Earls of Wiltshire, Montagne, Peterborough and Sand-

wich, as well as a host of American families, including the Warwick and Quidnessett Greenes.

Both Sir Thomas⁵, who married Lady Lucie, and their son, Sir Henry⁶, received high honors from the hand of King Edward III. The King found a trusted adviser in Sir Henry⁶ de Greene, the foremost lawyer of his day. The King was deeply attached to him. He was Speaker of the House of Lords in two Parliaments and became at last, of the King's nearest Counsel. He left to his posterity one of the most considerable estates of that age. He died possessed of his ancient manor of Buckton, of Greene's Norton, and of many other lordships, places and lands. (Halstead mentions more than thirty. Halstead's Genealogy stands at the head of English works of this kind. It was written in 1585 by the second Earl of Peterborough, himself of the blood of Greene. He assumed the pen name of Robert Halstead.)

One of the Lord Chief Justice Henry's⁶ enterprises was the establishment of a Fair, held each year upon the spacious green or park at Boughton. A charter was granted him to hold a three-days' Fair on the "Vigil Day and Morrow" of the Day of Saint John the Baptist, i. e., the 24th, 25th and 26th of June each year. The Boughton Fair became second only to the London Fair itself. This great Fair was a boon to all Northampton. The Boughton Fair still exists, five and a half centuries after its rise.

The Lord Chief Justice died in 1370, a little under 60, and was buried at Boughton. He was the last Lord of the line to be buried there. He married Katherine, daughter of Sir John and only sister of Sir Simon Drayton of Drayton. They had four sons and two daughters. Sir Thomas was the oldest son and Henry⁷ was the second. According to the English law, the title and estate should have been the oldest son's, but the Lord Chief Justice favored his second son above all the rest. King Richard II knighted him; his uncle, Sir Simon Drayton, left him his title and estate, and the heir himself, Thomas⁷, consented to the extraordinary and almost unheard of thing, to alienating an entailed estate and passing the major part of it on to the second son. He was a young man of exceptional promise.

No full list has been preserved of the many manors settled upon Henry, the younger son, but twenty-eight are known and mentioned.

Halstead adds that through Henry's marriage with Matilda, sole heiress of her father, Lord Thomas Manduit, other lordships "and other fair possessions" were added to his estates. Like his father, Henry refused to follow the usual Greene policy of burying himself on his estates. He loved public life. His ability was so great that he became as prominent a statesman as his father before him. He was sent to the House of Commons and was soon one of the leaders. The King knighted him. He was one of the King's near Counsellors and later was appointed one of the Parliamentary Commissioners who helped the King govern the country. The King conferred upon him several parcels of confiscated lands taken from turbulent and seditious lords. He had 40 known manors beside his town houses in London. Troublous times came to King Richard, and through the treachery of the Commander of the Garrison, the City of Bristol was surrendered to Bolingbroke, and at the latter's command Sir Henry Greene and two companions were delivered to him, and the next day they were beheaded. Shakespeare devotes much of Acts I and II of his Richard II to Sir Henry Greene.

So, ignominiously perished, Sept. 2nd, 1399, Sir Henry Greene. Sir Henry⁷ Greene and Lady Matilda left seven children. Thomas⁸, the third son, was the ancestor of the Gillingham Greenes, and from them again came the Warwick and Quidnessett Greenes, two important lines of that name in America.

Lora S. La Mance, author of the "Greene Family and its Branches," from whose records the above is taken, consulted Henry R. Elliott, the well-known English Genealogist, whose ancestors have lived for 300 years at Greene's Norton, and who says that the Gillingham Greenes have always been recognized as of the beheaded Sir Henry's line through his son Thomas⁸. His great grandson, Robert¹¹, purchased an estate at Gillingham, Dorsetshire. His wife's name is unknown. They had five children. From their son John¹² came John¹⁵ of Quidnessett, the head of a numerous Rhode Island family of Greenes. John¹², son of Robert¹¹, died in 1560. He had three sons, Robert¹³ of Langham, Jeremy of Gillingham, and Henry. Henry died suddenly, according to the parish records, on August 22nd, 1578. He had a son, "Thomas of Wyke," and a son Robert. This Robert¹⁴ had a son John, born 1606, who came to the New World in 1635, and is known as John Greene of Quidnessett, being fifteenth in line of descent from Lord Alexander de Greene, and the first of his line in America.

“Trace back along the line;
Acquaint you with the deeds
Of these old sires and dames.”

AMERICAN ANCESTRY.

There were three John Greenes living in the earliest days of the Colony. John of Newport, Surgeon John of Warwick, and John of Quidnessett. The latter was born in England in 1606, and descended from Robert, third son of Sir Henry. He resided at or near London; probably his home was at Enfield, one of the suburban towns. He had a daughter, Enfield, a most singular name for a girl, but understandable if given in honor of the dear old English home. John of Quidnessett left England in the ship “Matthew” early in 1635. He was at that time 29 years old. He went first to St. Christopher, one of the British West Indies, but its population was a Godless set and he had too much of the Puritan about him to relish such companionship. He sailed for Massachusetts, and joined the Colony, but became disgusted with Massachusetts illiberality in matters of religion and passed on to Rhode Island. In 1637 he was with Richard Smith, the Indian trader, at Quidnessett on Narragansett Bay. He lived for some years in Smith’s family. Here Roger Williams was a frequent visitor. Smith built a block house or castle, as it was called, hard by the Pequot Path, and it is still standing, the oldest building in that part of Rhode Island. The outside has been newly covered, but the old timbers and brick yet remain, and the interior is said to be much as of old.

Aquidnessett was the Indian name contracted to Quidnessett. It extended from the Potowomut River to Narragansett Bay and its Western boundary was the Pequot Path. In 1663 it was incorporated as Wickford and again in 1674 as King’s Towne. In 1722 the Southern part, originally called Pettequonscutt, was renamed South Kingstown and the remainder was known as North Kingstown.

In 1637 John Greene was the only white man, save Smith, in the Indian settlement of Quidnessett. John, now to be called the first of his line in America, was married about 1642, when about 36 years of age, to a young widow, Joan Beggarly, whom he probably married on one of his business trips to Massachusetts. Governor Winthrop gives her name and she was doubtless a member of that Colony. A

good-sized family, mostly boys, grew up around them. Then came the great land muddle of Quidnessett, and John¹ Greene at once became the most central figure on the canvas of that history. The trouble was between Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, and about the land purchased from the Indians. Connecticut arrested John Greene, Thomas Gould and George Whitman, three very prominent men, and put them in jail at Hartford, because they had sent up a petition to the Rhode Island legislature for the release of their lands, thus acknowledging, as Connecticut thought, Rhode Island's claims. July 29, 1679, John¹ Greene, with 41 other leading Narragansett citizens, signed a petition to the King, praying that he "would put an end to these differences about the government thereof, which has been so fatal to the prosperity of the place, animosity still arising in the people's minds, as they stand affected by this or that government." (There are more Greenes in Rhode Island than that of any other name, and they have enjoyed more state and civic honors than any other family within her borders. John¹ of Quidnessett's line lived at Kingstown, Westerly, Coventry and West Greenwich.)

John¹ Greene had eight, and probably nine, children. They had four sons old enough to be freemen in 1671. Captain Edward² was the eldest son and born about 1643. The others were Lieut. John, Daniel, Henry, a daughter, Robert, born 1653, James, born 1655; also a son Benjamin, supposed to be the youngest of them all. There was a daughter, Enfield, bearing that peculiar name that for five generations was handed down to the Quidnessett family. Captain Edward and Lieut. John are believed to have won their titles in King Philip's War. March 24, 1682, John¹ Greene divided his land among some of his sons who remained in Rhode Island. Besides these there were two or three sons who went to New Jersey. These other sons probably received their portion in money. John¹ Greene's wife was alive when these deeds were executed. There are three old and dilapidated graves in what was once a part of John of Quidnessett's land. One of them is marked "I. G." It is believed to mark the grave of Mrs. Joan Greene, wife of John¹ of Quidnessett. (I was used in place of J in olden times.) His grave does not appear beside hers. He is believed from various records to have died in 1695, aged 89 years. It is supposed that after the death of his wife Joan he left his old home and

went to live with his son John at Coventry, and was buried there in the Old Field grave lot. The head of the American line probably lies in one of the unmarked graves there.

All the Quidnessett Greenes descend from one of these five brothers—Edward², John², Daniel², James², or Benjamin². Henry went to New Jersey and Robert is also supposed to have gone there. The American generation numbers from John¹ Greene of Quidnessett. He was fifteenth from Lord Alexander de Greene de Boketon, who received his title in 1202. John¹ Greene was 25th in descent from Robert the Strong, 22nd from the King Hugo Capet, and 19th from Hugh de Vermandois, the Great Crusader. Captain Edward² Greene, the oldest son, was born about 1643. He married young, his wife being Mary Tibbetts, daughter of Henry Tibbetts, an old settler of Quidnessett, who always followed John¹ Greene's leadership in the land dispute, and was once imprisoned for resisting certain claims of jurisdiction. Lieut. John Greene, the next brother, is spoken of in a record of 1684 as of New York. It is supposed that Captain Edward and he went together to that, then, "far west" country. Lieut. John returned after a few years. Four of the sons were given land by 1683, but he was not one. The records are silent for twelve years beyond that to 1695, which was probably near the date of his return to Rhode Island. In 1695 he was enrolled as a freeman of North Kingstown. In 1697 he sold ninety acres of land in East Greenwich, which is described in the deed as having been left to him by the will of his "honored father, lately deceased." There is a brief mention of Captain Edward² Greene in the Council records of 1702. Again, Henry Tibbetts in his will of 1713 left land to all his grandsons excepting the sons of Edward Greene, "who are provided for." As Edward² lived in New York twenty-five years or more, he left married children behind him when he moved back to Rhode Island. After a quarter of a century pioneer experience in New York State, Captain Edward returned to Rhode Island.

(The compiler of the genealogy claims to have found unimpeachable evidence of a great family quarrel; that old John¹ disinherited his sons Edward, Robert and Henry, and that they all left Rhode Island, Edward going to New York, Henry to New Jersey, and Robert to Virginia. These sons, to spite their father, who was punctilious to spell his name with the final *e*, dropped the last letter. Edward re-

turned to Rhode Island when the father was an old man, was reconciled, resumed the final *e* to his name and was given his portion of land. Most of his descendants, however, as do the southern Greens, spell their names without the final *e*, though doubtless very few know how the change came about.)

WILLIAM GREEN³, son of Captain Edward², and grandson of John Greene¹, of Quidnessett, R. I., lived for some years at Greenwich (Horseneck), Conn. Later he removed to Secatague, now Islip, L. I. Here he was town assessor in 1723. He became a Friend or Quaker, as did all of his family after him. He married in Connecticut. His wife was a daughter of Nathan Smith. Her Christian name is not on record, but as her three sons had Rachels in their line, her name is assumed to have been Rachel. *— it was taken from another family.*

Her grandfather, Daniel Smith¹, came to New England in 1638 and in 1672 was one of the twenty-seven original proprietors of Greenwich, Conn., where his family has ever been a most prominent one. His son and Rachel's father, Nathan², was killed in an Indian uprising. After a shot had broken his leg he propped himself against a tree and fought so desperately that he killed three more Indians before he was finally overpowered and killed. Ruth Smith³, either a daughter or a niece of Nathan Smith, married Samuel Jackson, the uncle of Martha Jackson Green.

WILLIAM GREEN⁴, son of William³, married Martha Jackson, of Rocky Hill, Long Island. She was descended from the New England families of Feke and Fones, and the leading Long Island families of Washburn, Seaman, Jackson, Bowne and Thorne. Her sister, Hannah, married the uncle of Elias Hicks, the great Quaker preacher. Martha was the thirteenth or fourteenth child of a family of twenty-one children. The children of William Green⁴ and Martha Jackson were Philip, Rachel, Augustus, Phoebe, Timothy, Ambrose, Naomi and Ruth. William Green was living in Suffolk County, New York, in 1744. He moved to Dutchess County, New York, about 1765 and died at Amenia, in that county, about 1774. His wife lived until about 1790 and went with Ambrose and Augustus when they moved to Rensselaer County, New York.

CAPTAIN JOHN SEAMAN¹, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Strickland. The Seamans were a large family and much inter-

married with the other Long Island families. Captain John's daughter, Elizabeth², married John Jackson³. Richard Jackson, his grandfather, 1582-1672, owned land in Long Island as early as 1640. His son, Robert², married Agnes, daughter of William and Jane Washburn, pioneer settlers of Hempstead. The son of this Robert² and Agnes was John Jackson³, who married Elizabeth Seaman². Their son, James⁴, married in 1716, as his second wife and stepmother to his ten children, 14-year-old Sarah Thorne³. James and Sarah Jackson were the parents of Martha Jackson-Green.

WILLIAM THORNE¹ and wife, Sarah, came from Sandwich, Mass., in 1642. In 1645 was in Flushing, one of the earliest settlers. Their son, Joseph², married Mary Bowne, and Sarah³, Martha's mother, was their twelfth child. James Feke¹, a goldsmith of London, had a son, Lieutenant Robert², who came to Massachusetts, and there married the young widow of Governor Winthrop's nephew, Elizabeth Fones-Winthrop. Their daughter, Hannah Feke³, married John Bowne². He was the son of Thomas Bowne¹, who was born in 1595 in Mattock, Derbyshire, England. John², his son, was born 1627 and died in 1695. He came to Flushing, L. I., in 1649, and May 7, 1656, he married Hannah Fekes³. He became a Quaker and because of it the authorities in 1663 banished him to Holland. Afterwards he was allowed to return. His daughter, Mary, born 1673, married Joseph Thorne², the grandfather of Martha Green⁴. It is possible that Martha⁴ was her grandmother's namesake, as the name of the Bowne woman is so illegible that it is variously deciphered Mary, Martha and Maria.

AUGUSTUS GREEN⁵, son of William Green⁴ and Martha Jackson, was born February 3, 1740, in Suffolk County, N. Y., moved to Dutchess County and then to Rensselaer County, when the rest of the family did. He served in the Revolutionary Army, Seventh Regiment ("New York in the Revolution," page 110), was also Second Lieutenant in Captain Gershern Trusdel's Company of New York Militia, and died at the house of his son Phillip in Gibbonsville, ~~Long Island~~, N. Y., August 10, 1824. His wife's name was Mary, and she was born March 7, 1747, and was drowned in Saratoga Lake November 11, 1802. The maiden name of his wife has not been authenticated, but is believed to have been Mary Rudyard, a descendant of Thomas Rudyard,

who was born in Rudyard, County Stafford, England. He was a representative of Governor Barclay in East Jersey, and also one of the original proprietors. He brought with him from England his two daughters, Anne and Margaret, and son John. His son Benjamin lived at the Barbadoes and never came to this country. It is not known who John married, but his will, probated in 1726, mentions six children—Thomas, John, Daniel, Mary, Margaret and Ruth; also his brother-in-law, Daniel Smith. The children of Augustus⁵ and Mary Greene were Margaret, b. 1766, married Samuel Conklin; William, b. 1768; Mary, b. 1771; Martha (sometimes written Marther), b. 1773, married James Morrison; John, b. 1774; Phillip, b. 1777, died 1828; Ruth, b. 1779; Lewis, b. 1782; Rachel, b. 1785; Phoebe, b. 1788; Augustus, b. 1791.

DR. NICHOLAS DE LA VERGNE was a Huguenot refugee who came to America about 1730. He was a prominent figure in early days and highly respected. The family were connected with the La Fayettes and had a family coat-of-arms. Dr. De La Vergne married first, Frances Warner, by whom he had three children, and second, Mary Husted (also spelled Huestens), who was from a prominent Huguenot family that came to Connecticut 100 years before, and by whom he had eleven children. The family are mentioned in these notes because there were numerous marriages between the De La Vergnes and the Dutchess County Greens. Rachel Green⁵, daughter of William Green⁴, married Louis, the oldest child of Dr. De La Vergne. They lived in Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y., and Louis built the famous De La Vergne house there and owned 1,000 acres of land. Timothy Green⁵ married Frances De La Vergne, the third child of Dr. De La Vergne, and an own sister to Louis. The family still have in Augustus Green's hand-writing a description of his brother Timothy, who he says was a man of medium height and heavy build. He gives his occupation as farmer, carriage builder and innkeeper. His wife he describes as "a tall lady of culture and much intelligence." It is understood that William Green⁴ died at Timothy's house. A cousin, Zophar Green⁶, son of Jacob⁵, son of Israel, Sr.⁴, married Susannah De La Vergne, the twelfth child of Dr. De La Vergne; and Ebenezer De La Vergne, who was the fourteenth child, married Ruth Green, also a descendant of Israel Green⁴. Several of Dr. De La

Vergne's family took up arms for the Colonies, his son Benjamin being a Captain in the Revolutionary Army.

LEWIS GREEN⁶, son of Augustus⁵ and Mary Green, was born in New York State September 2, 1782.¹ He learned the business of ironmongery with Erastus Corning & Co., at Albany, N. Y., and about 1825 started in business for himself as an ironmonger at 117 Genesee street, Utica, New York. In 1835 he removed to Jordan, New York, where, with his son Daniel K., he engaged in merchandising. They also had a factory for the manufacture of pearl ash, which was used largely by bakers and manufacturers of soap and glass. In those days wood was the only fuel, and they sent out "ash cats" with teams scouring the country far and wide for wood ashes. These were packed with quicklime in long leaches, through which water passing dissolved the alkali. The solution was then boiled in great "potash kettles" until perfectly dry and then packed for market. Enormous piles of spent ashes accumulated about the factory, and these were afterwards boated down to Long Island to fertilize the sandy soil. On December 16, 1802, he was married to Sally Nash, who was born at Ballston Spa, July 27, 1786. She was the daughter of Jonathan Nash, b. 1760, d. 1844, and Eunice, his wife, b. 1760, d. 1846. Both are buried in Stever Cemetery at Milton, Saratoga County, New York. The children of Lewis and Sally Green were Rhoda Penelope, b. 1803, died in infancy; Daniel Kellogg, b. 1804, d. 1886; Mabel Minerva, b. 1806, d. 1833, married James J. Sanford; Cynthia Letitia, b. 1808, died in infancy; John Rogers, b. 1809; Ezra Nash, b. 1811, d. 1840; William Harry, b. 1815, d. 1873, married Cornelia Blackman⁷ (their children were Grace, now Mrs. Timothy Griffiths, and Edward Brodhead Greene), George Washington, b. 1821, d. 1906. Lewis Green died at the residence of his son, George W. Green, at Stevens Point, Wis., on January 1, 1862. Sally Nash, his wife, died at Jordan, N. Y., June 17, 1859. Both are buried in the Old Cemetery at Jordan, N. Y.

DANIEL KELLOGG GREEN⁷ was the oldest son of Lewis Green⁶ and Sally (Nash) Green, and was born at Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New York, on November 26, 1804, and died March 28, 1886, and is buried in Forest Home Cemetery, Milwaukee, Wis. He was engaged in transportation, manufacturing and merchandising at Utica, Jordan and Rochester, New York, and in 1871 was appointed by

General U. S. Grant keeper of the North Point Light House at Milwaukee, Wis. Among his possessions that he prized highly was a framed certificate showing his grandfather, Augustus Green⁵, held a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Revolutionary Army. He was married at Rochester, New York, January 6, 1829, to Catherine Sawyer, who was born at Surrey, N. H., May 26, 1809; their children being Sarah, m. John W. Kelly; Kate, m. George C. Stevens; Hattie, m. 1st R. P. Jennings, 2nd James Keeler, 3rd Dr. J. K. Bartlett; Minerva, died in infancy; Emma, died unmarried; Daniel Kellogg, married Ella Harshaw; Georgia, married Lemuel D. Stebbins. The children of George C. Stevens and Kate (Green) Stevens were Alice and Ella, who died in youth; Lillian (Mrs. Louis Blankenhorn, Pasadena, California); Julia (Mrs. Frank J. Ordway, Santa Monica, California); Kate (Mrs. J. M. Francis, Indianapolis, Ind.); Grace (Mrs. William Weller, Milwaukee, Wis.). The children of R. P. Jennings and Hattie (Green) Jennings were William H. Jennings, deceased, and Rufus P. Jennings, now a prominent resident of California. The children of James Keeler and Hattie (Green) Keeler were Sarah and James. Lemuel D. Stebbins and Georgia Green were married at Jordan, New York, October 2, 1866. Their son, Albert Kellogg Stebbins, was born June 21, 1875, and is now a prominent attorney of Milwaukee, Wis.

GEORGE WASHINGTON GREEN⁷ was the eighth and youngest child of Lewis⁶ and Sally (Nash) Green, and was born at Middle Settlement near Utica, New York, on the 29th day of November, 1821. His early childhood was passed in Utica, N. Y., but when yet a lad his parents removed to Jordan, N. Y., where his father and two elder brothers had purchased a store and soda ash factory, and from which point they also ran a line of packets on the Erie Canal. He attended school for several years at the Jordan Academy and then went to Monroe College at Elbridge, N. Y. He was captain of his own packet boat running between Jordan and Syracuse for several years. On February 6, 1850, he was united in marriage to Sarah A. Mason, daughter of Judge Lyman Hall Mason, and Betsy (Shepard) Mason. (The Masons descended on the male side from Sampson Mason, who was reported to have been in Cromwell's Army, but who came to the Colonies about 1648, and on the female side are related to the following families: Earll, Hale (sometimes spelled Haile), Wheaton, Tillinghast, Butterworth, Tabor, Bullock, Suret, Sprague, Watson,

Adams, Hollister, Peck, Allen, Meigs, Hunt, Treat, Parsons, Hull, Greenhill, Thompson, Shepard, Shelton, Wakelee, Hubbell and Welles.) In 1853 he was appointed the first station agent at Jordan on the new railroad that was then being built and is now the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad. In 1855 he organized a "Westward Ho" party which embarked by steamer at Oswego, N. Y., for Toronto, Canada, thence by railroad to Collingwood, and there by boat to Sheboygan, Wis. From this point went overland through the wilderness with horse and ox teams, and settled at Stevens Point, Wis., in September of that year. He resided for forty-two years in Wisconsin, living in Stevens Point, Green Bay and Milwaukee, and being engaged largely in merchandising and banking. He died in Jordan, N. Y., on April 23, 1906, and is buried in Maple Grove Cemetery beside his wife, who died November 23, 1901. The family remaining consists of his sons, Henry Lewis Green and Frederick Jasper Green, and his daughter, Carrie Elvena, now Mrs. Andrew Fenwick.

HENRY LEWIS GREEN^s, being eighth in descent from John Greene of Quidnessett, was the son of George Washington Green and Sarah (Mason) Green, and first saw the light of day at Jordan, Onondaga County, N. Y. His first name was given him from its being an historical one in the family, and his middle name from his grandfather, Lewis Green. During his infancy his parents removed to Stevens Point, Portage County, Wisconsin, and his life has been spent about equally in Wisconsin and Illinois. He attended the public schools of Stevens Point from the primary to the high school grade, going from there to Markham's Academy at Milwaukee for two years, and then to the State University at Madison, Wis. At All Saints Episcopal Cathedral, Milwaukee, Wis., by the Rev. William Bliss Ashley, on November 12, 1879, he was united in marriage to Harriet Esther Birchard. She was the daughter of John Francis Birchard (who was the son of Alanson Birchard and Esther (Rockwell) Birchard), born Ridgebury, Conn., February 19, 1819, died Milwaukee, Wis., June 28, 1894, and Harriet Amelia (Fanning) Birchard, daughter of Solomon Fanning and Jerusha (Tucker) Fanning, born New York City, March 23, 1827, died Milwaukee, Wis., January 12, 1892. They were married in New York City on September 14, 1849.

On July 11, 1873, Henry Lewis Green entered the employ of the

iron and hardware house of John Nazro & Co., Milwaukee, Wis., where he served an apprenticeship of four years, afterwards traveling for several years throughout the United States in the interest of iron and metal houses, and embarking in the same line for himself in Chicago on March 17, 1882. He is a member of the Union League Club, Chicago Athletic Association, Mid-Day Club, South Shore Country Club, New England Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and President of the Old White School (Alumni) Association. Mr. and Mrs. Green reside in Chicago, and their children are John Birchard Green⁹, student at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.,^x Marion Mason Green and Harriet Birchard Green.

CARRIE ELVENA GREEN⁸, daughter of George Washington and Sarah (Mason) Green, was born in Jordan, N. Y., and removed with her parents to Stevens Point, Wis., when an infant. She was educated in the public schools of Stevens Point, Wis., going from there for several years to Milwaukee Female College. On May 16, 1876, at Stevens Point, Wis., by the Rev. Ebenezer Thompson, she was married to Andrew Fenwick (son of Alexander Fenwick and Jane (Jobling) Fenwick), who was born at New Castle upon Tyne, England. They have three children, Ina Henrietta, Alexander Mason and Florence Jane.

FREDERICK JASPER GREEN⁸, the youngest child of George Washington Green⁷ and Sarah (Mason) Green, was born at Stevens Point, Wisconsin, on November 1, 1859. His middle name was given him to perpetuate the memory of Jasper Mason, a younger brother of his mother who died in early youth. He received his education in the public schools of Stevens Point and afterwards studied mechanical engineering, and has followed Railroad construction and operation the major portion of his business career. At La Crosse, Wis., on October 24, 1897, he was married to Georgia Thompson, and they reside at present at Springfield, Ohio. He is a Knight Templar, Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner; also a member of the Dayton Club, Lagonda Club, Springfield Country Club, Commercial Club, Masonic Club, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and the Old White School (Alumni) Association.

CHICAGO, 1907.

“Inquire, I pray thee, of the former age, and prepare
thyself to the search of their fathers.”

Job VIII. 8th Verse.