

ANDREW HASWELL GREEN—A SKETCH OF HIS
ANCESTRY, LIFE AND WORK.

BY SAMUEL SWETT GREEN.

THEMISTOCLES is quoted as saying: "I know how to raise a small and inconsiderable city to glory and greatness." Seth Low, Mayor of New York when Mr. Green was killed, in announcing his death to the Board of Aldermen wrote: "It may truthfully be said that to no one man who has labored in and for the city during the last fifty years is the city under greater and more lasting obligations than to Andrew H. Green. The city itself, in some of its most beautiful and enduring features, is the monument of his love; and the city may well cherish his honored name with the undying gratitude that is due to a citizen who has made it both a greater and a better city than it was."

Andrew Haswell Green was born on Green Hill in Worcester, Massachusetts, October 6, 1820. He was a son of William Elijah Green and his third wife, Julia Plimpton. The father was born on Green Hill in 1777 and died in his eighty-ninth year, in the room in which he was born. He was graduated from Brown University in 1798, studied law under Judge Edward Bangs of Worcester, became his partner and was afterwards connected in the practice of the law with Judge Bangs's son, Edward D. Bangs, for several years Secretary of State of Massachusetts. During the latter part of his life he withdrew from the practice of his profession and spent his time in the cultivation of his farm. He was, writes his son Andrew, "ever the genial companion of his children." He was married four times.



ANDREW HASWELL GREEN

The only child by his first wife was William Nelson Green, who was Judge of the Police Court in Worcester, from its establishment in 1848 to the time of its abolition, twenty years after. The only child by the second wife was Lucy Merriam Green, who, with her younger sister Mary, kept a well-known and favorite school for young ladies, for many years, at No. 1 Fifth avenue, New York City. These ladies were very much indebted to Andrew H. Green. He always remained unmarried, and made his sisters' house his home while they conducted their school, and looked carefully after the business and financial interests of the institution.

The other nine children of William E. Green, besides William N. and Lucy, were the children of his third wife. The subject of this sketch was the fifth child by this wife, the seventh of his father's children and his third son. The child next older than Andrew was John Plimpton Green, a physician, who lived for five years in Whampoa, China, and afterwards for many years at Copiapo, Chile. The child next younger than Andrew was Samuel Fisk Green, a missionary doctor, who spent almost a quarter of a century in ministering personally to the wants of both the bodies and souls of the Tamil population of the island of Ceylon. After his return to Green Hill, he continued to translate medical treatises into the Tamil language until his death. Besides practising medicine in Ceylon he established there a medical school, whose pupils were very numerous.

The first of Andrew H. Green's ancestors to come to America was Thomas Green, who appears as a resident of the northern part of Malden, a portion of the town which is now included in Melrose and Wakefield, October 28, 1651. It is conjectured that he had been in the country for several years before that date. Very little is known about him personally, and Mr. Waters, the genealogist, who has looked out for information on the matter while

conducting other investigations in England, has not succeeded in finding from what portion of that country he emigrated. Andrew Green, giving the reins to his imagination, in some playful remarks which he made at the 150th anniversary of the foundation of the old Baptist Church in Greenville, a village in the town of Leicester, Massachusetts, thus speaks of a possible connection of his ancestor with Milton and Shakespeare: "To bring the best proof we have of kinship with them, which it must be admitted is not very conclusive, I may mention that Benjamin Green was one of the subscribing witnesses to that agreement by which, for five pounds, the great Milton, poet, statesman, scholar, transferred his immortal epic to the printer, Symons; and this further history affirms, that Thomas Green was a relative of, and fellow comedian with, William Shakespeare, and that Shakespeare's father possessed an estate known as Green Hill."

The grandson of Thomas Green, Captain Samuel Green, was one of the first settlers in Leicester and an original proprietor of lands in the neighboring town of Hardwick. He married a daughter of Lieutenant Phineas Upham, and so Andrew Green was descended from that progenitor of the American Uphams who was severely wounded in 1665 in the battle against the Narragansetts, during King Philip's War.

Captain Samuel Green was one of the principal men in Leicester, or Strawberry Hill, its early name. Just before taking his family to that town, about the year 1717, he left his only son Thomas at South Leicester (now known as Greenville), in charge of some cattle which had been driven from Malden. While there the boy, it is said, was attacked with fever and became very ill, a sore appearing. In his weak state he rested in a sort of cave made by a shelving rock in a little stream and secured food by milking a cow which he induced to come to him frequently by tying her calf to a tree near the cave. His father heard

of his illness, went to Leicester for him and took him home on horseback. It has been remarked that as Romulus and Remus were suckled by a wolf, so was Thomas Green suckled by a cow. It may be further remarked that had it not been for the nourishment afforded by that cow Thomas Green would have perished probably, and in that case there would have been no Andrew H. Green. I may also say, incidently, that in that contingency I should not be speaking to you today.

Of Thomas Green, Hiram C. Estes, D.D., said in 1888: "Dr. Green lived three lives and did the work of three men in one. He was a man of business, active, energetic and successful. . . . He was also a noted physician" . . . and "a preacher of the gospel, quite as eminent in this as in his other spheres of life." Besides having an extensive practice as a doctor, he is said to have had under him one hundred and twenty-three medical students. In speaking of the church building of the Baptist Society in Greenville, Dr. Estes, says: "it appears that Dr. Green was the principal proprietor of the house, that its grounds were given by him and its frame was raised and covered at his expense." Thomas Green was the pastor of the church which he founded, for almost thirty-five years, and while he was preaching on Sunday, says Andrew Green, "at his home across the way the pot was kept boiling to supply the needed sustenance to the little flock which came from all directions to attend upon his ministrations."

Dr. Thomas Green bought the homestead in Worcester which forms the nucleus of the extensive and beautifully situated estate on Green Hill, lately owned by Andrew H. Green. This is one of the finest gentlemen's places in that neighborhood. "The deed was given by 'Thomas Adams to Thomas Green of Leicester, for and in consideration of Three hundred and Thirty Pounds 6-8 by him paid,' and is dated 'the 28 day of May Anno Domini 1754'. . . . At his death," Aug. 19, 1773, "his estate

passing through the probate office was appraised at £4495 4s. 3¼d., equivalent very nearly to \$22,476.76, an estate said to have been larger than any 'that had been entered at the probate office at Worcester previous to his death.'" Thomas Green bought this estate for his son, Dr. John Green, who went from Leicester to Worcester to live, and who was the first to bear the name and title which have been borne by distinguished physicians and surgeons in every generation of his descendants, his son, his grandson, in Worcester, his great-grandson and great-great-grandson, who are still living, but have their homes in St. Louis.

The estate, as has probably been surmised from what has already been said, has remained in the possession of members of Thomas Green's family since its purchase. Andrew Green, writing about the old house, says that: "It was not far from the city of Worcester, a plain wooden dwelling, two storied but low in the ceilings, of ample length and breadth, and anchored by a chimney of needless proportions. It stood on a by-road or lane, which was but little frequented. About the premises could be seen evidences of taste struggling for a more emphatic manifestation, but confined by imperative demands upon a limited treasury." With the deep interest which he always felt in his home and family he speaks of the homestead as having "associations which became dearer with the lapse of time, the very trees . . . embodying memories which greatly enhanced their value. The spacious garret," he says, was "a heterogeneous museum of relics, affording inexhaustible amusement"; and remarks that "the library" was "rather scant, but of standard works, elevating, refining and well read."

After Andrew H. Green became the owner of the place on Green Hill he made large purchases of adjoining land, and in time built a new house. Such, however, was his interest in his old home that instead of tearing down the

old house he cut it in two from side to side, and moving back the rear portion, put up a fine mansion between the front and the back of the old building, securing in the middle of the house large and high rooms on the lower floor and suites of apartments for himself and brothers and sisters above. Recently a spacious portico has been added to the old front of the house.

Mr. Andrew Green showed great anxiety about having the estate on Green Hill kept in the family. He consulted me again and again regarding its disposition. Finally he put into his will a provision by which it has been left to several nephews and nieces, representing three of his brothers, with power to sell, but with the expression of a hope that the property may be preserved as a gathering-place for the family, and especially for the descendants of his father.

I am informed by Oliver Bourn Green of Chicago, a younger brother of Andrew H. Green, that it is the desire and purpose of the heirs to carry out the latter's wishes and keep intact the house and at least about forty acres, known as the home lot.

The first Dr. John Green married for a second wife a daughter of General Timothy Ruggles of Hardwick. Andrew H. Green always felt an intense interest in the career of his great-grandfather Ruggles. He spent much time in making investigations regarding his life, and was proud of his descent from that distinguished lawyer, judge, statesman and soldier. He had a sketch of his life privately printed, and subsequently collected interesting material regarding it. Nothing would have gratified Mr. Green more than to have been allowed to place a commemorative tablet of Judge Ruggles in the County Court House in Worcester. But although the attainments and work of the latter amply justify such recognition, it would probably be hard to induce the proper authorities to do honor, in the way mentioned, to Massachusetts' great loyalist. We

have come to regard with generosity and tenderness the opponents of the United States in the Civil War, but still have hard hearts when we think of the men who took the side of the king in the Revolution.

Andrew H. Green's deep affection for his family and ancestors was shown in various other ways. He always carried his brothers and sisters and their children and grandchildren in his heart, and no one of them ever suffered for the lack of a home or the comforts of life. Mr. Green placed a mural bronze tablet in the interior of the church in Greenville in remembrance of its first pastor, Thomas Green. Had I given him encouragement to believe that it was fitting to single out one from the thousands of young men who did service in the Civil War for especial and lavish commemoration he would, I am sure, have engaged St. Gaudens, or another sculptor as distinguished, to have made a statue of his nephew, William Nelson Green, Junior, to be placed in an appropriate position in Worcester. Through his grandmother Mr. Green was descended from the Bournes of the Cape, from Governor Thomas Dudley of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, and from Rev. John Woodbridge, a brother of Benjamin Woodbridge, whose name stands first on the roll of graduates of Harvard College. He was also descended from the three Tillies and John Howland, passengers on the "Mayflower."

William Elijah Green, the father of Andrew H. Green, was very careful to have his children as well educated as his means would allow. The boy Andrew attended the common schools in Worcester, and was a studious scholar. His father could not send him to college, but during life he was a diligent reader and student of good books. There was some thought of having him enter the Military Academy at West Point, but this plan was given up.

It is not my purpose to give in detail a record of Mr. Green's life. That work has been done already. In the interests of accuracy, however, it seems best to make

considerable extracts from an account of his early life, which he dictated to a niece. The account is written in the third person.

“In 1835” Mr. Green, when a boy, “went with his sister Lucy by steamboat and stage to New York; was employed as errand boy in the store of Hinsdale and Atkins at \$50 a year and board; then as clerk with Lee, Savage & Co., wholesale cloth merchants and importers, where he was steadily advanced till reaching nearly the head position, when the firm failed in the mercantile embarrassments of 1837. After a severe illness and return to Green Hill for months of recuperation, he entered the employ of Wood, Johnston and Barritt, linen importers, in Exchange place; then he went to the firm of Simeon Draper, where he was kept up nearly all night arranging for sales. Through a friend of the family he met Mr. Burnley, who had interests in sugar plantations in Trinidad. Through Mr. Burnley he went, when twenty-one years old, to Trinidad, where for nearly a year he was engaged on the plantation owned by Mr. Burnley. While in Trinidad he became familiar with the cultivation of sugar-cane, the manufacture of sugar, molasses, etc., but seeing how crude were the methods used, tried without success to introduce improved processes. Realizing that advanced ideas would not be adopted, he determined to return to New York, where he entered the law office of” his relative, “Mr. John W. Mitchell.” Soon after “he entered the law office of Samuel J. Tilden, whose political principles he shared, and with whom he sustained confidential and trusted relations throughout life. He was elected by the people Trustee of Schools in the Fourth Ward. Thereafter he was School Commissioner and member of the Board of Education, then was made President of the Board, it having forty-four members.” Two years later, at the age of thirty-seven, in the year 1857, Mr. Green became a Commissioner of Central Park “and became Treasurer of the Board” of Commissioners, “President and Executive Officer of the Board, that is, Comptroller of the Park, for about ten years. He had complete supervision of the engineers, landscape architects, gardeners and the whole retinue of employés, sometimes comprising as many as three thousand men. The office of Comptroller of the

Park was created especially for Mr. Green, and on this account, that in the early year or two of the Park, there was constant friction with the then forming ring, and the Park Board were quite willing to leave the work to anyone who would attend to it. At that time Mr. Green was made President and Treasurer. As the Park was developed and grew in popularity, some member intimated that one man should not hold two offices. As the Legislature had authorized the Board to attach a salary to either of the two offices, the Board fixed the salary to the office of the Treasurer and elected Mr. Green Treasurer. Whereupon Mr. Green immediately declined to accept the office. He was elected President. The member who was elected Treasurer, with the salary, served for a few months without satisfaction. Upon this the office of Comptroller of the Park was created, with all the executive power of the Board united to those of the Treasurer, leaving to the President the power of presiding at the Board meetings. Mr. Green was elected Comptroller of the Park and continued as such for ten years, until the Tweed Charter of 1870 removed the members of the Board from office and turned the Park over to a department of the city government appointed by A. Oakey Hall, then Mayor. Mr. Green was appointed a member of the new board, but his associates were those with whom he had no relations whatever, and in 1872 he resigned."

Chancellor MacCracken, of New York University, in speaking of Mr. Green, said that "by his care for Central Park" he "was led to care for related enterprises, such as the Museum of Art, the Museum of Science and the Zoölogical Garden. He was constantly alive to the work of beautifying the city, whether by individual effort or as a member of one or another organization. A recent address at Faunce's Tavern declared that his thoughtfulness was 'woven into the structure and visible aspect of New York. Here we see it in a reserved acre of greensward; there in the curve of a graceful line, like the beautiful span of Washington Bridge, and somewhere else in a sweet sounding name, like Morningside.'"

Mr. Green had a rare combination of qualities to fit him to do the great work which he did in laying out and developing Central Park. He had an eye for the picturesque and beautiful, and a fondness and aptitude for the kind of practical service needed. He had too a passion for having everything done thoroughly.

The qualities which made his work at Central Park so remarkable and valuable caused him to be naturally thought of for similar positions. When the State of New York acquired the grounds on the American side of Niagara Falls Mr. Green was appointed a member of the original Board of Commissioners on the Niagara Reservation, and held the position by successive gubernatorial appointments until his death. For the greater portion of the time he was President of the Board. The care which has been taken of the grounds, the improvements which have been made and the comfort which visitors now find in visiting the Falls make everyone who goes to Niagara a willing witness to the efficiency of the work of the Commission and the value of its services.

In the sixteenth annual report of the Commissioners is the following passage: "The island between the mainland and Goat Island has been known as Bath Island. In honor of the Hon. Andrew H. Green, who has been a zealous and efficient member of the Board of Commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara, since its establishment in 1883, and almost continuously the President of the Board, on November 16, 1898, the Commissioners by resolution changed the name of Bath Island to Green Island. As the island is a sloping green lawn, the name of Green Island is doubly appropriate." The frontispiece of the report is a portrait of Mr. Green standing in a picturesque scene of rocks, shrubs and trees and water churned into the froth of rapids.

Several years ago the State of New York established a Commission with the title, "Trustees of Scenic and His-

torical Places and Objects in the State of New York." The name of the Commission has twice been changed. It stands now, "American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society." Mr. Green was the founder and enthusiastic President of this organization from its start to the time of his death.

In 1865 when he was Comptroller of the Park, the Legislature imposed upon the Commissioners of Central Park the duty of laying out that portion of the island lying north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street.

Mr. Green's attitude regarding the civil service reforms was shown in a card which he communicated to the men who were working upon the improvements which have been spoken of.

"Men are employed by the Commissioners of the Park," it reads, "to work for their regular wages and for no other consideration whatever. The labor of each man employed, his compliance with the rules of the work, and civil behavior are all that will be required of him. No influence of any sort will be brought to bear upon the political opinions or actions of men employed.

ANDREW H. GREEN."

"Mr. Green," it has been said, "required the reading of this notice once a fortnight by the foreman to each gang of laborers, and had it posted on every tool-box used in the department."

It was while he was directing the work of laying out Central Park and upper New York that Mr. Green first called public attention, in a serious and deliberate manner, to the desirability of the union of the towns and cities, now popularly known as "Greater New York."

"Jan. 1, 1898," says Chancellor MacCracken, "the cities, towns and villages clustering about Manhattan Island were, together with that island, united into a great municipality entitled 'The City of New York.' Thirty years before that date this notable consummation was proposed by Andrew H. Green in a formal report made to the Board of Commission-

ers of the Central Park. . . . The movement resulted five years later, in the year 1873, in the annexation to New York of Morrisania, West Farms and Kingsbridge and to still further additions in the year 1895." Mr. Green presented to the Legislature of New York in 1890 a notable paper in advocacy of consolidation. When the question was put to a vote Nov. 6, 1894, "everyone of the four counties concerned voted 'yes.' The Commission to draft the charter was appointed by the State June 9, 1896, with Mr. Green as Chairman. . . . The Charter" as drafted, "became a law Nov. 4, 1897. The new City of New York began to exist Jan. 1, 1898. On the twenty-second of May, 1898, Mr. Green was invited by the City Legislature to accept congratulations for his work in the forming of the Greater New York. A thoughtful address was given by him." A gold medal was struck as a memorial and was presented to Mr. Green on the 6th of October, 1898. By general agreement also he has come to be known as the Father of Greater New York. The important share which Mr. Green took in this great work of consolidation showed conspicuously some of the controlling features of his character. In large undertakings, as well as small, he always sought, in the first place, to make himself master of all information to be had and when after careful study he had come to a conclusion, worked for the object to be sought with singleness of purpose, unremittingly and with tireless perseverance. In the present instance he made himself thoroughly acquainted with the history of the great cities of the world and the methods which had been successfully used in the conduct of their affairs. Having for his aim "the harmonization of rivalries and the equalization of burdens and privileges dating back to the very foundation of the City" of New York, he labored for the accomplishment of his object with "a persistency of purpose, born of experience, knowledge and courageous tenacity."

A word must be said about Mr. Green's connection with the foundation of the New York Public Library. He was one of the executors of the will of the late Samuel J. Tilden and one of the three original trustees appointed by him in his will to add to their number and establish a great free library in New York. It is well known that the bulk of Mr. Tilden's property went to relatives who contested the provisions of his will. A considerable sum was saved, however, through the wise action of the executors. Mr. Green did other work of especial value in connection with this matter. Before public attention was excited, and in anticipation of the fear of custodians of private institutions, he consulted me about a scheme which he had for bringing about a union of some of the great libraries of New York and in furtherance of that scheme quietly secured legislation which would make the union possible. The result of the movement thus started was the consolidation in 1895 of the Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations in the formation of The New York Public Library, which through the assiduous and valuable labors of its well-known and accomplished librarian, Dr. John S. Billings, by means of subsequent consolidations and aided by a munificent gift from Mr. Carnegie and city appropriations, bids fair to become one of the most important institutions in New York.

Mr. Green first came conspicuously before the American people in consequence of his efficient labors in bringing to justice the members of the notorious Tweed ring, whose enormous frauds startled the country in the middle of 1871. In July of that year "certain so-called secret accounts were copied from the records of the City Comptroller" of New York, "by one of the clerks and were given to the public. . . . By this publication there grew up a general conviction that robberies had been committed against the city on a large scale." The Comptroller suspecting "that he was to be offered up by his accomplices

as a sacrifice to public suspicion . . . consented, in order to save himself, to permit" a person selected by the gentlemen who had undertaken to look into the matter "to be made Deputy Comptroller with complete command of the office in his stead." Mr. Green, as is well known, was made Deputy Comptroller. The result is described in the following paragraphs from a memorial address given at the request of the City of New York December 30, 1903, in the City Hall:—

"In Mr. Tilden's works, in an article which bears the title 'Figures That Could Not Lie,' is given an affidavit made by Mr. Tilden, to the effect that happening casually one day in the office of the Comptroller he was consulted by Mr. Andrew H. Green, Deputy Comptroller, and was requested by the said Green to make some investigations. The investigation was to be in the accounts of the Broadway National Bank. Mr. Tilden goes on to say that from these accounts and from the books of the Comptroller's office, he was enabled to trace into the pockets of Tweed and his fellow pirates two-thirds of about \$6,000,000 that had been paid out fraudulently on certain bills, chiefly for the Tweed court house in the City Hall Park. Mr. Tilden says: 'This information converted a strong suspicion into a mathematical certainty; it furnished judicial proof against the guilty parties.' . . . The work thus begun by Andrew H. Green was continued by him for five years, during which he was vested with the full power of the office. After the utterly loose and dishonest methods of his predecessors, he felt called to enforce in strictest fashion every possible measure against not only dishonest but even doubtful claims. He made enemies by this strictness, but the times justified the strictness."

An interesting example of the reputation which Mr. Green acquired for persistent thoroughness in the examination of accounts has been given me by his youngest brother, Martin Green of Green Hill. Upon retiring in 1876 from the office of Comptroller Andrew Green assumed the extensive responsibility of executor of the estate of William B.

Ogden, the railroad king of Chicago and New York. The latter was a great business man, but, I understand, left his affairs in a somewhat unsettled condition. The very day that Andrew H. Green accepted the position of executor, Mr. Martin Green informs me, one hundred and fifty suits against Mr. Ogden were withdrawn. It was recognized that all claims would be most carefully examined and their payment contested tooth and nail if they had elements of weakness or unfairness in them. But Mr. Richard Henry Greene justly remarks of Mr. Green that: "Although stern and uncompromising in the pursuit of his objects, his single-minded devotion to the public welfare," and he might have added his just spirit in the management of private affairs, "and his perfect candor made even the enemies of his measures forgive his attitude toward them." When he was appointed Deputy Comptroller the *New York Tribune* spoke of him as "incorruptible, inaccessible to partisan or personal considerations, immovable by threats or bribes, and honest by the very constitution of his own nature"; and as fitted for the position by "long experience in public affairs, strict sense of accountability, and thorough methods of doing business."

The caution of Mr. Green is shown by the fact that he always insisted as Comptroller upon frequent examinations of his accounts.

Those were troublous times in New York when Mr. Green acted as Comptroller. This is evident when we remember that, on the insistence of his friends, he was escorted in a hollow square of mounted police to and from his office, that his house was guarded by police at night, and the entrance to his office during the hours of business.

Had Samuel J. Tilden become President of the United States, Mr. Green would probably have been a member of his cabinet. "While the issue of the contest was yet in doubt, the Hon. William M. Evarts chanced to meet

Mr. Green on the street one day and said to him: 'If Tilden is elected President you will be Secretary of the Treasury; if Hayes is elected I am to be Secretary of State.'" It was through Mr. Green's efforts, assisted by the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, that the historic City Hall of old New York was preserved from destruction.

Much as he was interested in the erection of a suitable building for the New York Public Library he resisted earnestly the use of Bryant Park, one of the playgrounds of the people, as a site. Again and again he remonstrated, and generally successfully, against the use of Central Park for what he considered illegitimate purposes.

Mr. Green was one of the original trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge. In 1890 the Legislature appointed him a Commissioner to locate and approve the plan of the great railroad bridge across the Hudson River, which is to unite Manhattan Island with the rest of the continent. The people elected him a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1894. He held from time to time other important public positions. Mr. Green was a member of the New York Historical Society, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and many other societies devoted to geography, history, the fine arts, science and philanthropy. He became a member of the American Antiquarian Society in October, 1889, and at once showed his interest by sending \$50 to the Treasurer. He remembered the Society in his will by making a bequest of \$5,000. He also left \$5,000 to Clark University and \$1,000 to The Isabella Heimath, a home for the aged in New York.

Mr. Green was a man of vigorous constitution and able to turn off an immense amount of work. He was always abstemious in eating and never used wine, spirits or tobacco. When nearly eighty years old he underwent a very delicate operation without apparent loss of vigor, and when eighty-

two years of age was subjected to another important surgical operation without impairing his strength.

Mr. Green was, as has been remarked, a man of strict integrity. I have alluded to his trait of thoroughness in investigation and in practical action. He was as remarkable for his accuracy in thought, speech and composition. He was at great pains to adhere to the exact truth in every statement. He was a very kind-hearted man and readily touched. His affection for the members of his family was matched by the tenderness of his feelings and gentleness of his treatment with animals. His friend, Rev. Leighton Williams, said of him that, "his purity of thought and feeling displayed the nobility of his nature. No coarse expression marred his spoken or written word. . . . Of the hidden well of kindness within, the glance of his eye and the smile which played about it spoke eloquently." Mr. Williams says that: "Daily he read his Bible and often in the evenings loved to hear the hymns of his childhood said or sung." He had his doubts, but, apparently, refrained from entertaining them, fearing doubtless, as so many men do today, that if they begin to think much about religious matters they may become unsettled in their views and probably not lay new foundations for right living.

In politics, Mr. Green was always a democrat. He believed in and trusted the people, and was generally faithful to the creed of his party. But as regarded the subject of protection of American industries he stood with the late Mr. Randall and other Pennsylvania democrats. He was also a man who never hesitated to stand alone when he did not approve of the course of his party. Of Mr. Green's character Mr. Williams says: "He had the rugged strength of the Puritan stock from which he sprang, a character like the granite rock of the New England State from which he came. He greatly admired the men of the English Commonwealth, Cromwell and Milton, and his character grew to a dignity like theirs."

He was a man of unwearied diligence and indefatigable industry. Whenever he went to Worcester, he carried with him a satchel of papers to look over and sign in the cars. Another satchel would be sent to him from New York to examine and sign on the cars when returning. It is pre-eminently proper, using a much overworked word, to say of him that his life was strenuous.

Mr. Green was "clear of intellect, warm of heart, firm of purpose, vigorous in action." Had he no faults? He certainly had faults. Thus, he was imperious. He formed his opinions very carefully, held to them firmly and was without doubt often impatient of opposition. This quality interfered with the comfort of persons in public contact with him, made men fear him, and raised up many enemies. It should be remembered however that it was his strength of conviction and his persistence, after thorough investigation, united with ability and public spirit, which made him the great power that he was in affairs.

"Mr. Green was vain," you say. Perhaps so. His vanity was not of a petty kind, however. He was conscious of having done great things, perhaps exaggerated the importance of his own part in bringing about results, and was proud of what he had accomplished. But Mr. Green had much to be proud of.

"He was parsimonious," you say. He certainly spent very little on himself, and always discouraged luxurious living and waste. It was hard, too, for him to spend money, even for good objects. He had some of the traits that many men have whose means in early life have been contracted, and whose property has been acquired by the exercise of strict economy and not by inheritance or speculation. Mr. Green was not avaricious, however, not greedy to get rich rapidly, and he spent freely, although cautiously and carefully in his family. He was lavish, too, in the expenditure of valuable time, and doing an unlimited amount of unrequited hard work for the benefit of mankind.

While "every day was filled with a multiplicity of business affairs" . . . "he had time to think of others" always.

There is reason to believe that if Mr. Green had not been absorbed in business and public affairs he would have become a devotee of literature. He sometimes seemed to his acquaintances prosaic, but in reality read freely of the best literature and was very fond of poetry. He often quoted from the best authors. During the latter part of his life he exerted himself to awaken interest in a project for placing a statue of Milton in some prominent place in New York.

Andrew H. Green was killed November 13, 1903, by a crazy man, just as he was entering his house.

"Of that venerable man, dying on a highway which is the property of New York City, it may be said in a profound sense" it has been remarked, "in which it can hardly be said of any other man, that dying there, he died at home." The words of another eulogist, in speaking of Mr. Green's connection with New York: "Of him may it be said more than of the architect of St. Paul's, 'Would you see his monument? Look about you.'"

Rev. Leighton Williams, in an address at Mr. Green's funeral, aptly quotes, as descriptive of him, the words of the Roman poet: "A just man and firm of purpose; not the ardor of citizens demanding what is base, nor the countenance of the frowning dictator shakes his solid mind." He also quotes, as applicable to Mr. Green, words of the Roman historian Tacitus regarding his father-in-law, Agricola: "With admiration rather than with transient praise, we will adorn thy memory, and, if nature permit, with emulation also. This is the truest honor, this the sincerest praise. The form and figure of the mind would we embrace rather than that of the body; not that we would be careless or indifferent to images formed of bronze or marble, but as the features of men are mortal, so also are the images of them. The form of the mind alone is eternal, and this

is not to be expressed through an alien material or art, but only in likeness of character. Whatever in him we have loved, whatever we have admired, remains and will remain in the lives of men, in the eternity of times. While multitudes of men, as inglorious and ignoble, are lost in oblivion, his memory will endure, transmitted to the ages to come."

NOTE.

In preparing the foregoing paper I learned much from conversations with relatives and friends of the deceased, and drew largely from my own knowledge, obtained in familiar intercourse with Mr. Green for many years. I had before me, too, a typewritten copy of the address of Rev. Leighton Williams at the funeral of Mr. Green, belonging to Mrs. Samuel Fisk Green. Following are most of the important printed sources of information regarding Mr. Green:

"Official report of the presentation to Andrew Haswell Green of a gold medal," published by authority of the Historical and Memorial Committee of the Mayor's Committee on the Celebration of Municipal Consolidation, 1899.

"New York: The Second City of the World." The Republic Press of New York, 1898.

"Andrew Haswell Green: a Memorial Address given at the request of the City of New York," by Henry Mitchell MacCracken, December 30, 1903, in the City Hall. Published by the City of New York in the City Record, February 18, 1904.

"A genealogical sketch of the descendants of Thomas Green(e), of Malden, Mass." By Samuel S. Greene, Providence, R. I. Boston, Henry W. Dutton & Son, Printers, 1858.

"The Greenville Baptist Church in Leicester, Massachusetts. Exercises on the 150th anniversary of its formation, September 28, 1888." Worcester, C. F. Lawrence & Co., Printers, 195 Front street, 1889.

"The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, April, 1904. Andrew Haswell Green." By Richard Henry Greene, A.M., LL.B. (with portrait).

Annual reports of the Commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara; especially the 16th, published in Albany, by James B. Lyme, State Printer, 1900.

Annual reports of the Trustees of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects in the State of New York (3 in number), The Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects (2 in number),

and the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society (from the 6th report, 1901, on).

"Life and letters of Samuel Fisk Green, M.D.," compiled by Ebenezer Cutler, D.D. Printed for family friends, 1891. (Introduction and at the end of the book, "Tamils Educated in Medicine by Dr. Samuel F. Green.")

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