A BIOGRAPHY

of

Charles Green

Nancy Alderman
For
Dr. Roger Warlick
July 31, 1980
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A SHROPSHIRE LAD

XXXVII

As through the wild green hills of Wyre
The train ran, changing sky and shire,
And far behind, a fading crest,
Low in the forsaken west
Sank the high-reared head of Clec,
My hand lay empty on my knee.
Aching on my knee it lay:
That morning half a shire away
So many an honest fellow's fist
Had well-nigh wrung it from the wrist.
Hand, said I, since now we part
From fields and men we know by heart,
From strangers' faces, strangers' lands,—
Hand, you have held true fellows' hands.
Be clean then; not before you do
A thing they'd not believe of you.
You and I must keep from shame
In London streets the Shropshire name;
On banks of Thames they must not say
Severn breeds worse men than they;
And friends abroad must bear in mind
Friends at home they leave behind.
Oh, I shall be stiff and cold
When I forget you, hearts of gold;
The land where I shall mind you not
Is the land where all's forgot.
And if my foot returns no more
To Teme nor Corve nor Severn shore,
Luck, my lads, be with you still
By falling stream and standing hill,
By shining tower and whispering tree,
Men that made a man of me.
About your work in town and farm
Still you'll keep my head from harm,
Still you'll help me, hands that gave
A grasp to friend me to the grave.

A. E. Housman
INTRODUCTION

Charles Green immigrated from Liverpool, England aboard the William Donald which arrived 15 October 1833, in Savannah, Georgia, a young and growing town which had been founded by the English just 100 years earlier. Green left a country many centuries old steeped in tradition to seek his fortune in the fledgling United States of America which had only fifty years earlier gained its independence from England.

1809--1833

Little is known of his early life except a few details which he wrote in his Will. He was born in Halesowen, Shropshire, England in 1809. In 1825 at age 14, he was a clerk in Liverpool making sixty pounds sterling per year. In that same year he bought his first piece of personal property which was a chest of drawers for five pounds sterling. His reasons for immigrating are unknown at this time, but some speculation can be made. Perhaps he was a younger son and had few prospects for an inheritance in England. While working as a clerk in Liverpool he may have come in contact with the firm of Andrew Low and Company which had offices in both Liverpool and Savannah at that time. He may have worked for them in Liverpool. There is also strong indication that he had a sister married into the Low family and living in Savannah at the time of his immigration.
An interesting story by an anonymous authority about Green's early life in Savannah can be found among the Charles Green Papers:

"I have often heard him relate, how, when quite a young man, he came to Savannah in 1833, with only two dollars in his pocket, which he gave to a beggar whom he thought to be less fortunate than himself, and a part of his first month's salary was sent back to England to cancel a small indebtedness there. Soon after landing at Savannah he secured a position as clerk with the firm of Andrew Low & Company, Cotton Merchants in Savannah. Within a remarkably short time he had risen from a clerkship to a partnership in the firm, and at the beginning of the Civil War was accounted one of the wealthiest men in the South."8

He was literate and even perhaps a self educated man which can be seen in his papers and his beautifully articulated will. He obviously was also an astute businessman. Nine months after his arrival in Savannah he was acting as attorney for Mr. E. F. Butts during Butts' absence from the city.9

1835

Throughout his life he travelled extensively because of his export and import business.10 His first record of travelling from Savannah is his arrival from New York aboard the Newark.11

1836

In April his fortunes began to increase when he went into partnership with William Duncan whose company name then
became William Duncan and Company.\textsuperscript{12} It is interesting to note that Green was a partner in business with several men whose company name never included his own name until he formed his own company in 1866.

In January and February he petitioned the city for relief of the poll tax and won his case because he was not an American citizen at that time.\textsuperscript{13}

1837

This was a critical year for Charles Green, both in his private life and his business life. In January he was elected a director of the Bank of Darien.\textsuperscript{14} This was the first in a long line of directorships of which Green would be a part. He also declared his citizenship on 24 January 1837.\textsuperscript{15} Many people later writing about Green contended that "he could never bring himself to forego the land of his nativity,"\textsuperscript{16} but the record speaks differently.

In October Green advertised for "a few able-bodied Negroes may obtain permanent employment in the boating business, at liberal wages upon application to Charles Green, Agent."\textsuperscript{17} He was the agent for the steam boat Darien of the Pioneer Steamboat Company.\textsuperscript{18} There are many references in the newspapers from this point forward concerning shipping aboard the steamboat Darien between Savannah, Darien, and Macon with Green acting as agent.

He was married three times, each time signing a marriage
settlement in favor of his wife, before they were married. In each contract he states that the wives' personal property will be her own and cannot be used for any of his debts. He also makes provisions for any children she may have and invests money for the prospective wife and any children that they may have. Catherine Jane Burroughs, age 19, daughter of the late Benjamin Burroughs, and Charles Green, age 26, were married on 28 November 1837.\textsuperscript{19} The service was performed by her brother Reverend Benjamin Burroughs.\textsuperscript{20} Their marriage settlement was dated 27 November 1837.\textsuperscript{21}

In December he dissolved his partnership with William Duncan\textsuperscript{22} and formed a partnership with E. P. Butts in a company known as E. P. Butts and Company.\textsuperscript{23} An advertisement concerning this partnership ran once a week for a month in the Augusta Constitution, Macon Messenger, and the Charleston Courier, indicating that they had financial dealings in these towns. He continued to act as the agent for the steamboat Darien sailing 28 December 1837\textsuperscript{24} and 1 January 1838 from Savannah.\textsuperscript{25}

1838

Something must have happened aboard the Darien because Green advertised for "the attendance of the stockholders in the Pioneer Steamboat Company is respectfully requested at the Counting room of E. P. Butts and Company on business of importance.
Charles Green, Agent."\textsuperscript{26}
The ad also ran 25 February 27 and another ad ran on 14 March:

"All demands against the steamboat Darien or the Pioneer Steamboat Company must be rendered to the subscriber on or before 20 March interest or payments will be declared. Charles Green, agent." 28 Perhaps the Darien sunk. In March he was elected secretary of the Cotton Exchange in Savannah 29 and chosen as a delegate to attend a meeting in April in Augusta to discuss trade between South Carolina and Georgia in a "limited co-partnership." 30 In October the Cotton Exchange also made him a delegate to a commercial convention held in Milledgeville. 31

In June he advertised as the agent for the steamboat David Crockett. 32

Throughout his life Charles Green and each of his wives were on various civic and humanitarian committees. In June he was appointed to the visiting committee for June and July to the Savannah Poor House and Hospital 33 and in August he was appointed by the Savannah Temperance Society to a "committee to correspond with the proprietor and editor of the Temperance Banner and Total Abstinence Advocate published at Washington, Wilk's (sic) County, Georgia." 34

In the fall his first child, Benjamin was born and was probably named for Catherine's deceased father. 35

1839

An article in the Daily Georgian states:

A Card-Steambot Savannah--The undersigned having been appointed a committee on behalf of the
passengers on board the Steamboat Savannah, on her first trip from Charleston to Savannah, do cheerfully bear testimony to her excellent qualities as an outside boat. Her steadiness, speed, the admirable arrangement of her spacious sleeping and dining cabins, the abundance of the table, and neatness of its detail; and to the zeal and urbane attentions of her commander Capt. Crabtree. We recommend her as a safe and economical conveyance to and from Charleston. W.C. DANIEL, THOS. HARDEN and CHARLES GREEN.36

Later in that year the Charles Green family arrived on a ship from Liverpool.37

1840

In 1840 Savannah's census revealed a population of 11,214.38 The census shows a record of one white male child under five (Benjamin), one white woman between 20 and 30 (Catherine), one white male between 30 and 40 (Charles), two male slaves, and one female slave were living in the household of Mr. Charles Green, who lived in the Third District in Percival Ward.38 He probably lived on South Broad Street which is now Oglethorpe Avenue.40

Because of the age difference between the first and second child listed in the Will of Charles Green, and a death certificate found belonging to an infant daughter whose name was Catherine Green41 from Percival Ward, I believe that this was his second child. She would have been born in December.
1842

On 20 May little Catherine Green died at age 17 months of "teething." 42 Sometime during that year Charles Green joined the Independent Presbyterian Church. 43

On 15 September 1842 at age 33, he became a partner in the firm of Andrew Low and Company, 44 the firm in which he had been a clerk just nine years earlier.

1843

Charles Green, Jr. was born. 45

1844

Andrew Low Green was born 46 and Catherine Jane Burroughs Green, age 30, died on Christmas Eve at South Broad Street. 47 She died of consumption and had been attended by her brother, Dr. Burroughs. 48 She left three sons, Benjamin age 8, Charles age 5, and infant Andrew.

1848

Charles Green is listed in the 1848 City Directory as residing at 92 South Broad Street. 49 Savannah was a rapidly growing city of 13,573 which was a 21% increase in population over the 1840 census. 50 The mayor of Savannah was Dr. Henry R. Burroughs. 51
1850

The 1850 census lists Charles Green, age 42, as owning real estate worth $22,500.\textsuperscript{52}

On June 1st a marriage settlement was made in favor of Miss Lucinda Ireland Hunt of Prince William County, Virginia by Charles Green.\textsuperscript{53} In this settlement Green was to purchase lots 25 and 26, Jasper Ward, Savannah at a cost of $3,500 and to place them in Lucinda's (Lucy's) name. He was also instructed to build a house costing $30,000 on the site. This was also to remain in Lucy's name along with an additional $30,000 to be invested in stocks for her. All of this property was to pass to her children alone. Frank Sorrel of Savannah was the trustee.\textsuperscript{54}

Walter Hartridge in his pamphlet "The Green-Meldrim House" stated:

Construction was begun on July 24, 1850, and completed April 18, 1861, four days after the surrender of Fort Sumter. Being a methodical man, Mr. Green kept an exact account of all sums expended on his house. The total cost for construction alone was $93,000. Flagstones, laths, planks, lime and bricks were brought from England as ballast in Mr. Green's ships. These cost $40,000, while $53,000 were expended on labor and materials in the United States.\textsuperscript{55}

The architect of the house was John Norris according to Mrs. Howard J. (Mary) Morrison of the Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia, who has made a study of Norris.\textsuperscript{56} Norris was also working on other projects in the city at this time, including the Custom's House and other private residences.\textsuperscript{57} Mrs. Morrison believes that the reason for the extravagance of
the house was Green's desire to outdo his partner Andrew Low's residence at 329 Abercorn Street. 58

1851

An article in the Daily Morning News describes the house:

New Buildings in Savannah....Of the Unfinished private houses which have fallen under our notice, we can at present only mention one which has been commenced on Madison Square. It will be a splendid mansion also in the Gothic style, very rich in its details, but simple and chaste, yet imposing in its general effect. It is to be constructed of brick, stucco, and stone. Its sculptured tracery, its bay and oriel windows, and its elegant outline will give it a novel and graceful appearance. It is to be the residence of Charles Green, Esq. 59

On May 13th Charles Green was appointed chairman of a Committee of Arrangements "at a meeting of the subscribers for the purpose of erecting a hotel in this city...at a cost of $60,500." 60

He was also elected Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. 61

1852

Gilbert Hunton Green was born. 62

1853

The Daily Morning News reported on January 28th that:
Liquor Traffic—A convention for the suppression of the Liquor Traffic will be held in Atlanta in February 1853. This article invites citizens of Chatham County to attend meeting in the Armory Hall this evening to appoint delegates. Signed, CHARLES GREEN. 63

and in May:

The Savannah Colonization Society held a meeting recently. A constitution was adopted and Charles Green was elected secretary and treasurer. 64

1854

In June a Negro reportedly belonging to the Charles Green Estate was arrested. He was "supposed to belong to a gang of thieves, as several valuable articles were found in his possession." 65

Edward Moon Green was born. 66

1855

Green was elected an officer of the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad in January, 67 and president of the Chamber of Commerce in February. 68

In July he bought from Mrs. A. B. Moxley "The Lawn," 22½ acres including improvements and furnishings for $3,000. 69 This was the beginning of his land acquisitions in Prince William County, Virginia which eventually totalled 470 acres. 70 The family evidently lived part of each year at this house, because in his Will Green states "they will doubtless continue to claim and enjoy the retreat and comfort of the Virginia house, as they
have done more or less each year in all their past life." 71

1856

Green was elected to the Board of Directors of the Savannah Gas Light Company, 72 the Union Society of Bethesda, 73 and at an organizational meeting of the Bank of Commerce he was elected to the board. 74

In December he gave a ball at his Madison Square house for the Virginia delegation 75 and also bought 77 acres from Kulp and wife—Greenwich Farm—for $2,310. 76

Douglas Green was born. 77

1857

Green was re-elected to the Board of Directors of the Bank of Commerce in May, 78 and President of the Chamber of Commerce in February, 79 and the board of the Savannah Gas Light Company. 80 He bought 12 acres of woodland in Fauquier, Virginia from Richard M. Weir for $120. 81

Annie Green was born. 82 She was probably named after Ann D. Hunton, Mrs. Green's mother. 83

1858

The City Directory lists Green as a commission merchant of the firm of Andrew Low and Company at 54 Bay Street. His son, Benjamin, is listed as a bookkeeper with the same firm. 84
Adding to the Virginia property he bought an additional 241 acre meadow from McRae and wife in May for $2,410. 85

1859

Charles Green was elected to the Board of Directors of the Albany and Gulf Railroad Company. 86

1860

The 1850 census lists Charles Green age 50, cotton merchant; wife Lucy age 32; Benjamin age 22, cotton merchant; Charles 17 and Andrew 14. The following children were listed as having been born in Prince William County, Virginia: Gilber 8, Edward 6, Douglas 4, and Anna 3. One servant was listed as Mary Roxton age 18 from Liverpool, England. 87 Whether the children were actually born in Virginia there is some dispute. They are not listed from Virginia in the 1870 census, but rather they are listed as from Georgia. 88 Since their mother was a Virginian perhaps it was important to her that her children be considered Virginians.

In January Green was elected to the Board of Directors of the Savannah, Albany, and Gulf Railroad, 89 the Bank of Commerce, 90 and in April to the Savannah Gas Light Company. 91 Sometimes during the 1860's Andrew Low Green attended School in England. 92

Also in 1860 Lucy was born 93 making a total of five children in eight years borne by Mrs. Green, and eight children
(surviving) until this date of Charles Green.

November 11, 1860, Benjamin Green married Isabelle Stoddard. 94

1861

Charles Green had long favored the Southern cause by the time the Civil War broke out. An interesting story is told about his exploits in the Fall of 1861. This story is related in several books, but none is done quite so well as a Yankee woman speaking to a close friend of Charles Green at the dedication of the Sherman Monument sometime after the Civil War:

As an Englishman he [Green] could, of course, take no active part in the little unpleasantness between the states’, but he was strongly suspected of acting as agent for the Confederacy in the purchase of arms from England, and upon one occasion, during a visit to the Mother County, was shadowed by United States detectives who followed him across from Windsor, Canada, to Detroit, Mich., where he was arrested and imprisoned at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor. After being incarcerated for three months he was released through the intervention of friends and relatives. His sister, Mrs. Low, who accompanied him, was also arrested at the same time, being suspected of carrying secret dispatches to President Davis. She was conveyed to the old Capitol Prison at Washington, D.C., and although a most searching inspection was made of her person and apparel, nothing suspicious was found, hence she was released. Shortly afterward, she appeared at the Confederate Capital and, it is authoritatively asserted, delivered the dispatches to President Davis intact. Where were the papers concealed? you ask. That will ever remain one of the unsolved mysteries of the impenetrable past. 95
Gladys Shultz in her book *Lady from Savannah* wrote that Mrs. Low hid the papers in her twisted hair. In Ann Green’s book *With Much Love*, Charles Green had hidden his papers in his red leather boots and he was amused to find himself in the same jail cell with his “partner who he detested (Andrew Low).”

In December Mrs. Green was elected to the Board of Directresses of the Savannah Female Asylum.

**1862**

In March Green returned to Savannah from Fort Warren, Boston Harbor.

**1863**

In March, the Great Southern Insurance Company chartered by the Georgia Legislature appointed Charles Green as one of the commissioners in Savannah.

After the burning of Atlanta in September and Sherman’s march to the sea, which destroyed any hopes of Southern economic survival during the war, the citizens of Savannah had reason for worry when their city was entered by General Sherman in December.

“When General Hardee evacuated Savannah” Began my friend, who happened to be in a most delightfully reminiscential mood—“Mr. Green rode out with Mayor Arnold to meet the Federal Officers and formally offered the surrender of the city to them. General Sherman being absent from headquarters at the time, General Howard and other members of the Staff received them.”
When official courtesies had been exchanged
between the Mayor and the officers, Mr. Green
came forward and addressing himself to General
Howard with that courteous dignity which was
always so characteristic of him, said:

"General, we surrender the city only
upon one condition."

"With a touch of scorn and considerable
hauteur, General Howard replied:

"Sir, a conquered city has not the
privilege of making terms of surrender."

"Nonetheless," responded Mr. Green,
'I insist upon the acceptance of one condition
before capitulation, namely that General
Sherman and his staff make use of my house
for headquarters during their stay in Savannah."

"General Howard expressed both surprise and
appreciation at this unusual manifestation of
hospitality while in the enemy's midst, and 'assured Mr. Green that doubtless Gen. Sherman
would be glad to avail himself of his courteous
invitation."101

It was from this house that Sherman wired his famous
Christmas present, the City of Savannah, to President Lincoln.102

I beg to present you as a Christmas gift,
the City of Savannah, with one hundred and fifty
heavy guns, and plenty of ammunition, also
twenty-five thousand bales of cotton.103

Two reasons have been given for Mr. Green's offering
his house to Sherman:

The apparent inconsistency between his
political convictions and his hospitality to
Sherman may be explained on the ground that
by admitting the Northern General to his own
house he, an Englishman, had spared some
citizen of the Confederate States the ignominy
of having his house taken as Sherman's head-
quarters.104

another reason offered:
"Indeed, Mr. Green used jestingly to remark that it was as much from a desire to preserve his pictures, statuary and other Lazes and Penates as from a sense of hospitality, that he tendered his home to the Federal General, knowing that his occupation of same would insure it against the vandal hands of a victorious soldiery." 105

"It was in this house also that the negro, possibly for the first time in the history of the country, participated in a political caucus, composed of the Government Officials of this great and free republic. As soon as the capture of Savannah became known at Washington, Secretary of State Stanton; Quartermaster General Meigs; and Adjutant General Townsend, together with a retinue of civilians, hurried South to take possession of the captured city. Secretary Stanton was very desirous of coming into personal contact with the negro in order to obtain a clearer idea of the slaves real statue quó, hence a meeting was called, at which about twenty of the most intelligent negroes, most of them preachers, met with the Government Officials in the spacious drawing-room of the Green mansion. The negroes were catechised as to their views of slavery, whether they preferred to remain scattered among the whites, or into separate colonies of their own, their understanding of the cause of the war, enlistment of the army, etc. It is useless to add that the answers proved highly satisfactory to all parties concerned, and the first pebble was dropped which paved the way to the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. 106

It should be stated that many years later Sherman revisited Green at his home in Savannah. 107

On 29 September 1863 Mary Green was born, probably in Virginia. 108

1865

Benjamin Green died of consumption at age 26 on St. Valentine's Day. 109
The Civil War ended with the Southern surrender at Appomattox Court House on 9 April 1865. President Lincoln was assassinated on 14 April and died on 15 April. On 21 April a commission established by Mayor Arnold was formed to draft "resolutions expressive of regret" about the assassination. Charles Green was appointed a member of the commission.

1866

In January Green formed a partnership with Robert Footman in the firm of Green and Footman dealing in insurance. The 1866 City Directory lists for the first time Charles Green and Company, Cotton factors, 12 Stoddard Row, Bay Street. Frank Sorrel Green was born, and his mother died sometime between 1866 and May 1869. She may have died in childbirth with this last child.

1867

Green was only in the insurance business one year, leaving the Green and Footman Company in January. In February he was elected a director of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company. The 1867 City Directory lists the company name as Charles Green and Sons. By this time Charles Jr., and Andrew Low Green were in business with their father and resided with him.
In October Green also added eight acres of arable land South of the "Lawn" from Dr. Moxley and wife for $80. to his Virginia holdings. 119

1868

By 1868 business was again booming in the port of Savannah and Charles Green's company was very busy. From this year forward there are references in almost every issue of the newspapers dealing with the involvement of Charles Green in the shipping industry. An example of how well they were doing in February: "Charles Green & Sons cleared the British Bark Lady Russell for Liverpool with the following valuable cargo: 2,320 bales of cotton and 1,417,828 lbs of sea island cotton valued at $187,385.87." 120

1869

In January Charles Green was elected to the board of Managers of the Savannah Poor House and Hospital Society. 121

In May he married for the last time a woman 32 years his junior, Aminta Elizabeth Fisher of Baltimore, Maryland. Charles Green wrote their marriage settlement 20 May 1869. 122 It is filed in Baltimore, Maryland. 123

He was very happy with his third wife, as he seemed to have been with all of his wives. 124 Charles and Aminta travelled extensively in Europe 125 where she encouraged him to invest his fortune in works of art. 126 He built a cottage for her at a cost of $8,000 on the coast of Southern Maine at Old Orchard
Beach where they often spent the summers. One child was born from this marriage, but it did not survive.

1870

The 1870 census lists Charles Green, 60 years old, Cotton merchant, with real estate worth $50,000 and personal property worth $100,000; his wife Amanda (Aminta) 28 years old; Charles Jr., clerk, 28, worth $5,000; Andrew, clerk, 25, worth $2,000; Annie 12, Lucy 10, and Mollie 6, Aggie 4, Maggie 2, Joseph, bookkeeper, 28, worth $2,000; and William, 26, at home, worth $1,000. Some of the younger children could be grandchildren and Joseph and William could be nephews. It is interesting to note that all but Charles Sr. and Amanda (Aminta) are listed as being born in Georgia.

The City Directory lists the company of Charles Green, Son and Company, 124 Bay Street.

It is sometime between 1870 and 1879 that Charles Green, Jr. became indebted to his father's company in the amount of $56,564 and which debt Charles, Sr. assumed. For this reason Charles Green, Jr. was left out of his father's Will. Provisions were made for Charles Jr.'s daughters as long as they did not marry without the consent of the executors of his will.

1871--1872

Haddock's 1871--72 City Directory lists Charles Green as president of the Chamber of Commerce and of the firm of Charles
Green, Son. and Company. A list of those in the firm includes: "Charles Green, Josiah G. Low, Charles Green, Jr., and Alfred Dobell foreign commission merchants and shippers 136 Bay." In addition to an entry in Estill's Savannah Directory as a member of the firm of Charles Green, Son and Company, he is listed as President of Savannah Bank.

1874--1875

In addition to an entry in Estill's Savannah Directory as a member of the firm of Charles Green and Company, commission, C. Green, and J. G. Low, 50 and 62 Bay Street.

1877

Roger's City Directory of 1877 lists the firm of Charles Green and Company, commission, C. Green, and J. G. Low, 50 and 62 Bay Street.

1880

Edward Moon Green married Mary A. Hartridge 24 February 1880. They then moved into the Madison Square home with Charles, Sr., Aminta, Annie, and Lucy as is shown in the 1880 census. The family had three servants and a seamstress.

On June 1st the following article appeared in the Savannah Morning News: "Members of the Temperance club of Mrs. Charles Green at Tybee presented her on leaving the city for the summer, with a silver card case, engraved with the crest of the Green family, over the motto, "semper virons," her initials and date."
he was one of the original stockholders of the Savannah Bank and Trust Company, and had been for a number of years its President. He was also President of Charles Green & Son, cotton shipping merchants, besides President of other organizations. He was in his seventy-third year. He leaves five sons and three daughters. Gilbert Green of New Orleans, La., Douglas Green of Virginia, and Edward Moon Green, of this city. His remains were conveyed to the Lawn of the homestead at Gainesville, Ga. In respect to his memory the Savannah Bank and Trust Company, yesterday closed their doors, immediately upon receipt of the news of his death. In his death Savannah loses a valuable, influential, and honored citizen, and a merchant whose unimpeachable integrity made him respected throughout the commercial world. He was a life long member of the Independent Presbyterian Church.149

There is no indication that he was buried at Gainesville, Georgia. The paper was probably in error. There is a strong probability that he was buried at the "Lawn" in Virginia, on his property beside a Presbyterian church built by Lucinda, where are "the graves and memorials of our honored dead."150
A LIVING DESCENDENT OF CHARLES GREEN

A brief conversation with Walter Hartridge of Savannah descended, but not directly from Mr. Green through his daughter-in-law, Mary Hartridge revealed nothing new about Mr. Green. I did find out that Edward Moon Green lost his father's fortune and house in the depression of 1892. Mr. Hartridge also told me of Julian Green, author, who is a direct descendent residing in Paris. Julian descends through the Edward Moon Green-Mary Hartridge line, also, and is the only American ever admitted to the French Academy.
UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

A six-week period is hardly long enough to scratch the surface of the life of so prominent a man as Charles Green. A few questions are answered in this paper, but many more questions were raised.

1. What about Charles Green's family and early life in England before immigration?
2. How much formal education did he have?
3. Was there a connection between Green and Low before his immigration? What caused the eventual animosity between them?
4. Who is his sister, Mrs. Low?
5. What about his life in Virginia?
6. How did his second wife die?
7. How many children did he have who died in infancy?
8. How did Charles Green die?
9. Where is he buried?

Many of these questions can be answered through research sources outside of Savannah. When they are answered, they will only lead to more questions.
END NOTES


3. Ibid.

4. 1850 Census of the United States, Chatham County, Georgia, 13th District, (hereafter cited as 1850 Census).

5. Charles Green, Will, p. 18.

6. Andrew Low Genealogy File, Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.


8. Ibid, p. 3.


12. Ibid, 14 April 1836, p. 3, c. 2.

13. Ibid, 28 June 1836, p. 2, c. 3 and 25 July 1835, p. 2, c. 4


15. Index to Immigration Records, Charles Green, Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia.

16. Charles Green, Papers, p. 3.

17. Georgian, 12 October 1837, p. 3, c. 2.

19 Index to Marriage Licenses, Chatham County Court House, Savannah, Georgia, Book 1806-1881, p. 81.


21 Marriage Settlement Deed, Charles Green to Catherine Jane Burroughs, 27 November 1837, Superior Court, Chatham County Courthouse, Savannah, Georgia, Book 2V, p. 344.

22 Daily Georgian, 18 December 1837, p. 2, c. 7.

23 Ibid, 21 December 1837, p. 2, c. 5.


25 Ibid, 1 January 1838, p. 2, c. 5.


30 Ibid.


32 Ibid, 14 June 1838, p. 2, c. 2.

33 Ibid, 8 June 1838, p. 3, c. 1.

34 Ibid, 21 August 1838, p. 3, c. 2.

35 1860 Census of the United States, City of Savannah, District #3, (hereafter cited as 1860 Census).

36 Daily Georgian, 29 April 1839, p. 2, c. 3.

37 Ibid., 22 October 1839, p. 2, c. 3.

38 Census of the City of Savannah together with Statistics Relative to the Trade, Commerce, Mechanical Arts and Death of Same, 2nd Edition, (Savannah, Edward Purse, Printer, 1848), (hereafter cited as 1840 City Directory).

39 1840 Census of the United States, City of Savannah, 3rd District, p. 54.

40 Death Certificate, Catherine Jane Buroughs Green, 24 December 1846, Vital Statistics Office, Chatham County Health Department, Savannah, Georgia.
41 Death Certificate, Catherine Green, 20 May 1842, Vital Statistics Office, Chatham County Health Department, Savannah, Georgia.
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