

THE NATIONAL
CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN
BIOGRAPHY

BEING THE
HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

AS ILLUSTRATED IN THE LIVES OF THE FOUNDERS, BUILDERS, AND DEFENDERS
OF THE REPUBLIC, AND OF THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE
DOING THE WORK AND MOULDING THE
THOUGHT OF THE PRE-
SENT TIME

EDITED BY

DISTINGUISHED BIOGRAPHERS, SELECTED FROM EACH STATE
REVISED AND APPROVED BY THE MOST EMINENT HISTORIANS, SCHOLARS, AND
STATESMEN OF THE DAY

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member of the first legislative assembly of the territory of Nebraska, in 1854-55, and was the first U. S. deputy surveyor to enter the field upon the survey of township and section lines. He was one of the pioneer members of the first city government of Omaha. In March, 1859, he took the first printing press to Denver, which, under the name of St. Charles town, was laid out in October of the previous year, Gen. William Larimer being the first white man to build a log cabin there. He established the first newspaper in the new settlement, and the first in the present state of Colorado, the "Rocky Mountain News," and continued to edit and publish it for over nineteen years. The first number of the paper was published Apr. 22, 1859. He was a member of the first constitutional convention looking to a state organization, and was closely identified with the growth, development and political history of the "Centennial State." Mr. Byers was president of the Denver chamber of commerce and board of trade in the years 1893 and 1894, and was largely interested in the business interests of the thriving city, which he was instrumental in promoting. In 1854 he was married to Elizabeth Minerva Sumner.

CHEEVER, David Williams, surgeon, was born at Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 30, 1831, son of Charles Augustus and Adeline (Haven) Cheever. He is a descendant, in the seventh generation, of Ezekiel Cheever (q. v.). His grandfather, Abijah Cheever, was a graduate of Harvard College (1779), and one of the first surgeons in the American navy; his father was also a Harvard graduate (1813), and a successful physician in New Hampshire. David W. Cheever was graduated at Harvard College in 1852, and at the Harvard Medical School in 1858. After about three years of practice at Boston, he received appointment as demonstrator of anatomy to his alma mater, and held the position for six years. He was then appointed assistant professor of anatomy; in 1868 became adjunct professor of clinical surgery; in 1875, professor of clinical surgery, and in 1892, professor of surgery. He held the latter position until 1893, when he retired with the title of professor emeritus. Dr. Cheever has been an overseer of Harvard University since 1902; is senior surgeon of the Boston City Hospital; and an ex-president of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He was at one time editor of the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," and is author of a number of articles and monographs and a volume of lectures on surgery. His wife was Annie C. Nichols of Boston, Mass.

SHEPPARD, Robert Dickinson, educator, was born in Chicago, Ill., July 23, 1846, son of Robert and Samantha (Dickinson) Sheppard. He was educated in the Chicago public schools, the Northwestern University and at Chicago University, being graduated at the latter in 1869. He received the degree of A.M. from his alma mater in 1872, and from the Northwestern University in 1876, and the degree of D.D. from the Garrett Biblical Institute in 1890. He was a member of the Rock River conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1870. He has held pastorates in Chicago, Aurora and Rockford, Ill. In 1887 he became professor of history and political economy in Northwestern University, a position he still holds. He is also treasurer of the Garrett Biblical Institute. He is the author of a "Short History of Abraham Lincoln." He is also president of the Wesley Hospital of Evanston, and was one of the judges for the Hall of Fame in 1899. He was married June

13, 1872, to Virginia, daughter of Nahum Loring of Lake Mills, Wis., and has one son, Robert Loring, and two daughters.

BONAPARTE, Charles Joseph, lawyer, was born at Baltimore, Md., June 9, 1851, son of Jerome Napoleon and Susan May (Williams) Bonaparte. He is a grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon I., and King of Westphalia (1807-13), by his first wife, Elizabeth Patterson. Jerome Bonaparte, during a visit to this country in 1803, was married to Elizabeth, daughter of William Patterson, of Baltimore, the wealthiest man in Maryland, with the exception of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. This marriage, solemnized by Archbishop Carroll, and witnessed by all the prominent officials of the city, was bitterly opposed by Napoleon, and finally terminated by a decree of divorce issued by the imperial council. As a reward for his compliance with the imperial will, Jerome was created a prince of the empire, and in 1807 became king of Westphalia, taking for his second wife, Catherine Frederica, princess of Wurtemberg. He is the ancestor of the present representatives of the family in France, being grandfather of Prince Napoleon, the present head of the Bonapartes. By his first marriage he had one son, Jerome Napoleon, whose right to the family name was affirmed by the French courts in 1862. His wife was a Miss Williams, of Baltimore, Md., by whom he had two sons, Jerome Napoleon, 2d., (b. 1830), a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, and a distinguished officer in the French army, and Charles J. Bonaparte. The latter was educated at Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1871. He made his legal studies at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1874, at once entering on practice in Baltimore. While he has attained a prominent position in professional and social circles, he steadily avoided political prominence, and declined all tenders of public office until he was appointed secretary of the navy in July, 1905. He is a trustee of the Catholic Cathedral Church; a manager of St. Mary's Industrial School for boys; a protector of St. Mary's Female Orphan Asylum; trustee of the Fnoch Pratt Free Library; an overseer of Harvard University. He has been a member of the executive committee of the Civil Service Reform Association of Maryland since its organization; was for some years chairman of the committee, and afterwards president of the association. He assisted in organizing the Baltimore Reform League, has been for many years chairman of its executive committee, and is now one of its vice-presidents. He was also instrumental in the formation of the Union for Public Good, and has been its president ever since. He likewise became a manager of the Charity Organization Society, not long after it was formed, and for a number of years was the chairman of the board of managers; has long been vice-president of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and is connected with various



Charles J. Bonaparte.

other societies of a charitable or humanitarian character, notably the society for the Protection of Children from Cruelty and Immorality and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He is one of the executive committee of the National Civil Service Reform League, chairman of the executive committee of the National Municipal League, a member of the Board of Indian commissioners, and leader of the Republican party in Maryland, but independent in his views. In 1903 Mr. Bonaparte received the Lactare medal (gold), from the University of Notre Dame, Indiana. On Sept. 1, 1875, he was married to Ellen Channing Day of Newport, R. I.

HESLIN, Thomas, fifth Roman Catholic bishop of Natchez, was born in the parish of Killoe, County Longford, Ireland, April 14, 1847, son of Patrick and Catherine (Hughes) Heslin. In his childhood he was brought to the United States by Archbishop Odin, and his theological studies were made under the Lazarist fathers in the Boulogny Seminary, New Orleans, La. He taught school for part of one year in St. Mary's Jefferson, La., and one session in a Carrollton parish school. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1869, and became assistant priest in the New Orleans cathedral. Subsequently he was assistant in St. Vincent de Paul's Church and St. Patrick's Church in New Orleans. He was pastor of St. Michael's during 1874-89. In the latter year he was appointed the successor of Bishop Francis Janssens, and was consecrated June 18th. Under his care the Catholic population of this diocese has increased to over 20,000, and contains thirty-one churches, and forty-six missions.

GREEN, James Monroe, educator, was born at Succasunna, Morris Co., N. J., Aug. 29, 1851, son of William Hampton and Alice (Hopkins)

Green. He was educated in the State Model School and the State Normal School, both at Trenton, and was graduated at the latter in 1870. After teaching at Morris Plains and Long Branch, he entered Dickinson College, but left just before graduation to become principal of a new high-school at Long Branch. From this field of work Dr. Green was called in 1889 to the principalship of the State Schools in Trenton, N. J., a position he still holds. He became identified with the State Teachers' Association and the State Sanitary Association: was president of the former

in 1881 and of the latter in 1886. In 1887 he served as chairman of the State Teachers' Association's committee on educational progress, which body first recommended the raising of the school tax from four to five dollars a child, the advancing of the salaries of county superintendents, the introduction of manual training into the public schools, and the state supervision of school-house plans and the abolishing of re-examination for teachers' licenses. In 1884 he became a member of the National Educational Association and from time to time read papers before that body. He was made president in 1895 of the normal department of the association and

in 1900 was elected president of the whole organization; presiding at the Detroit meeting in 1901. During Dr. Green's administration, the annual enrollment at the Normal and Model Schools has greatly increased, as has the number of instructors, and every department has been re-arranged and improved. He has been connected with the State Council of Education since 1888, and was its president in 1896. In 1889 he proposed a system of approving high-schools in New Jersey which was adopted by the State Board of Education and resulted in increasing the number of full course high-schools from five to fifty-nine. He received the degree of M. A. from Dickinson in 1884, and that of Ph. B. from Illinois Wesleyan University in the same year, also from the latter institution the degrees of M. A. and Ph. D., in 1887 and 1890 respectively. Dr. Green frequently addresses gatherings of teachers and other educators; has lectured at universities, including Harvard and Cornell, and is a contributor to educational periodicals. He was married at Long Branch, N. J. Oct. 8, 1878 to Caroline E. daughter of Jacob Walcott and Elizabeth Louise (Pearce) Morris. They have two children: Lucile, and Bayard Monroe.

CLARK, William Bullock, geologist and educator, was born at Brattleboro, Vt., Dec. 15, 1860, son of Barna Atherton and Helen Charlotte (Bullock) Clark. He is of Pilgrim ancestry, being a direct descendant of Thomas Clarke, one of the most prominent members of the early Plymouth colony, who came over in 1623 and died in 1697 the patriarch of the colony, Thomas' wife was Susanna King, and the line is traced through their son Andrew and Melitable Scotto, their son Scotto and his wife Mary —, their son Scoto, who dropped the final e in the name, and his wife Thankful Crosby, their son Barnabus and Melitable Hall, their son Barnabus and Hannah Gorham and their son Mark and Sarah Hall, the grandparents of Prof. Clark. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and early manifested a keen interest in geology and natural history, which was further developed at Amherst College, where he was graduated in 1881. After spending a time in European travel, he entered the University of Munich, Bavaria, where he received the degree of Ph. D., in March 1887, presenting at the time a thesis on the geology of the northern Tyrol. He continued his studies in Berlin and London. In the winter of 1887 he was called to the lecturship in geology at Johns Hopkins University. While there he entered upon a study of the geology of the middle Atlantic slope, which has since occupied his attention, and has furnished material for numerous reports and articles for scientific publications. In 1888 he was appointed to the staff of the U. S. geological survey, and being particularly assigned to prepare a report on eocene formations of the United States, spent several months during 1889-90 in studying portions of the south Atlantic and Rocky mountain states. The report appeared in 1891. In the same year he devised a systematic plan for studying the climatic features of Maryland: it was adopted by the state general assembly, and he was appointed chief of the new bureau. The extension of the work resulted in 1896 in the organization of the state geological survey, with Prof. Clark as state geologist, and in 1898 in the establishment of an auxiliary state highway engineering and topographical survey, also under his charge. In 1904 the General Assembly of Maryland enlarged the scope of the highway work by passing a State Aid Highway Law, ap-



J. M. Green