

Vol. 16 no. 6

LEWISIANA

— OR THE —

→ LEWIS .: LETTER. ←

❁ LEWIS DAY NUMBER ❁



Frank P. Lewis, Seattle, Wash.

Supreme Chancellor Loyal Lewis Legion,
whose energy and untiring efforts
made Lewis Day a success.

LEWIS DAY **PORTLAND, ORE.**

THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

of the day on which

Captain Meriwether Lewis

arrived in the Oregon Country.

August 12, 1805 - - - **August 12, 1905.**

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Vol. 16 no. 6 ^a

The Place.

From Lewis and Clark Journal.

The Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition was thrown open to the world Thursday, June 1.

Entering the grounds by the 28th street entrance, the parade escorted the guests to the New York building, and then took up their positions on the terraces facing Guild's Lake, and immediately behind the speakers' platform, which had been erected on Lakeview Terrace, between the statues of Captain Meriwether Lewis and Captain William Clark.



By Courtesy of the Lewis & Clark Exposition Company.

President Goode said, "Our Centennial celebration constitutes the supreme effort of the people of the Pacific Northwest, and more particularly the Oregon country, fittingly to recognize the services performed by Lewis and Clark.

Congressman Tawney said, "Here, then, on the spot where the first explorers and pioneers of this great section of our country ended their expedition and made their settlements, and thus concluded the march of American sovereignty across the continent, let

us dedicate and open the Exposition in token of our profound gratitude and appreciation of the matchless achievements wrought in 1805 by Lewis and Clark.

The Man And The Day.

From Schafer's Hist. of the Pacific Northwest.

Jefferson's choice for the leadership fell upon Meriwether Lewis, a young Virginian, brought up in the neighborhood of Monticello, who had long been a favorite of Jefferson. He was of good family, was fairly well educated, and had many gifts both of mind and person. From boyhood Lewis had been fond of hunting, and had made himself an excellent woodsman. He was also an enthusiastic student of plants and animals, was inured to the hardships, and discipline of camp life, and understood the character and customs of the American Indians. For a number of years he had been in the regular army, but at this time held the office of private secretary to the President. His qualifications were admirable in so many respects, that in spite of some lack of scientific training, Jefferson "could have no hesitation in confiding the enterprise to him."

* * *

After some difficulty at the Three Forks, they ascended what they called the Jefferson branch, and on the 12th of August Captain Lewis, with one division of the party, arrived at the headsprings of the river, high up near the summit of the Rockies, in a spot "which had never yet been seen by civilized man." On the same day he crossed over to "a handsome bold creek of cold, clear water," flowing westward. The interlocking rivers, one flowing to the Atlantic, the other to the Pacific, had at last been found.



From "First Across the Continent," by Noah Brooks.

Meriwether Lewis in Indian Dress.

By Courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons, New York City.

"Among Notable Fair Days."

From the Portland Sunday Oregonian.

Captain Meriwether Lewis was the guest of honor at the Lewis and Clark Exposition yesterday. Not Captain Lewis in person, for the intrepid explorer long ago finished his historic career, but his precious memory was revived and his life held up as a shining example of American patriotism. The Lewis spirit, to which was largely due the consummation of the wonderful achievement which is commemorated by the Exposition, was also prevalent yesterday, enthusing those who attended the Fair for the express purpose of paying homage to the famed pathfinder.

People of the Northwest were afforded an opportunity yesterday to honor and enshrine in recollection the memory of Captain Meriwether Lewis as never before. The Exposition itself is a magnificent tribute to the two explorers, who blazed the pathway to the Pacific Northwest, and every day that it is a reality it more reverently honors the names of the two patriots. But yesterday was Captain Meriwether Lewis day at the Exposition and the Lewis badges, worn by thousands of visitors on the grounds, showed that the people of Oregon and neighboring states are not unappreciative or unmindful of the great part Captain Lewis played in the opening of the Northwest Territory.

Lewis day exercises were held in the Exposition Auditorium, both in the morning and afternoon. Prominent men and descendants of Captain Lewis eulogized his deeds and life. They told of his unselfishness, love of country, bravery and other commendable and beautiful traits. The invocation was pronounced by Rev. C. A. Lewis of Portland. Dr. K. A. J. Mackenzie made the address of wel-

come and in reply Frank P. Lewis of Seattle, supreme chancellor of the Loyal Lewis Legion, made an interesting address. Judge A. T. Lewis of Portland gave an able and well-received sketch of the life of Captain Lewis.

The principal address of the day was delivered by Judge H. H. Northup of Portland who took as his subject "The Building of an Empire." The other speakers were John M. Lewis, president of the local Loyal Lewis Legion and treasurer of Multnomah County, and Andrew T. Lewis, vice-president the local Lewis Society. Both of the speakers delivered glowing and eloquent tributes to the memory of their ancestor. The programme also included several selections by the Administration Band, songs by the Rose City Quartet and a solo by Miss Linehan.

At the afternoon session Frank P. Lewis of Seattle gave a brief description of the organization of the Loyal Lewis Legion, telling of its methods and purposes. Miss Caroline Montgomery Towles, a member of the Lewis family, spoke upon the history of the family. "Lewisiana" was the subject upon which H. B. Nicholas of Portland addressed the audience. A. F. Flegel also gave a short but interesting talk. There was music by the Administration Band, a vocal solo by Miss Elizabeth Harwas, and a piano solo by Miss Georgia Lewis. The meeting adjourned until 8 o'clock in the evening when the members again convened at the residence of Professor William T. Lewis, Eighteenth and Raleigh streets. At this meeting the charter of L. L. L. was closed.

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"A Splendid Programme Carried Out."
 From the Portland Evening Telegram.

Captain Meriwether Lewis, native

of Virginia, explorer, and afterward Governor of the country lying west of the Mississippi, was honored today at the Exposition which fixes indelibly his name, coupled with that of his great comrade, Captain William Clark, on the minds of the present and future generations. People from all climes and of all classes did homage to his memory, but more especially those who claim the name of Lewis, of which there is a gathering of some hundreds from every part of the Nation in session at the Auditorium. The date was chosen as being the centennial of the arrival of Captain Lewis and the party accompanying him in the Oregon country.

Dr. K. A. J. Mackenzie, after Rev. C. A. Lewis of Portland had delivered the brief invocation, in behalf of the Exposition, of which he is a director, welcomed the Lewises to Portland and the Exposition. He referred to the importance attached to the first visit of a Lewis to the Pacific Northwest, and also briefly recalled the important part Lewises of a more recent date have played and are playing in the development of that country.

Frank P. Lewis of Seattle, supreme chancellor of the Loyal Lewis Legion, responded to this address of welcome. He referred to the fact that not only at Portland, but also in far-off Tennessee, is the memory of the great explorer being honored today. A few years ago, according to the speaker, the State of Tennessee took the first official recognition of the fact that the great explorer was buried in a lonely grave within its confines by erecting a substantial monument to his memory. Last year the Lewises of Tennessee, forming a voluntary organization, decorated the grave of the explorer September 23, the day the Lewis exercises were held at St. Louis.

This action was taken at the request of the Loyal Lewis Legion, and was repeated today, the anniversary of one of the important events in Meriwether Lewis's life.

Judge A. T. Lewis of Portland then gave an appreciative and able sketch of the great explorer's life.

Perhaps the speech of the day was made by Judge H. H. Northup of Portland on "The Building of an Empire." The immense growth and progress of an able and liberty loving people was the text of the address, which was in part as follows:

The United States embraces an empire within its domain. With the shores of the Atlantic on the east, of the Pacific on the west, with the Great Lakes and the British Possessions on the north and the Gulf of Mexico and the Republic of the same name on the south, it contains the heart of the continent and a territory unsurpassed for the habitation of man. It has a mighty population. It possesses a government, free and enlightened, well adapted to produce the highest degree of civilization and to which the people are deeply attached. It is the great Republic of the world, and of the powers that control the destinies of mankind.

Who builded this empire? Who set in motion those causes which produced these grand results? Whose brain conceived, whose hand formulated and whose courage wrought this mighty structure?

He who would trace the sequence of events and the tendency of the people towards a free government, is led to the early colonial days of America. He can but recall that noble document which was signed by the Pilgrim Fathers, on the 11th of November, 1620, on board the Mayflower, as she lay at anchor in Plymouth Harbor.

When Jehovah gave his binding promise to Abraham, he used the strongest word which the language possesses: "And God covenanted with Abraham." And so, when the Pilgrim Fathers made an obligation which was to be their rule and guide, they covenanted one with another.

The spirit of liberty and equality which shine forth in this noble paper is reflected in the colony of Virginia, for the House of Burgesses was the first legislative body to be composed of members who were elected by the votes of the people. Here, then, in different sections of our now common country, then separated by the wilderness, without communication and without preconceived action, were laid the foundations of this mighty Republic upon the principles of which are liberty, equality and representative government.

It was many a year, however, before these principles had their full fruition. It was many a year before the allegiance to the crown could be cast off and before the American people fully knew their own desires. But at last, the end was accomplished.

The Decoration Of The Monument.

To Hon. Frank P. Lewis,
Supreme Chancellor, Loyal Lewis Legion.

Your committee consisting of E. C. Lewis, Chairman by appointment, Jno. S. Lewis, D. L. Voorhees and S. Q. Weatherly of Lewis co., Tenn., by selection as authorized, complied with the request made and decorated the monument of Capt. Meriwether Lewis in Lewis co., Tenn., prior to Aug. 12, 1905, using therefore a dozen or more U. S. flags of good size, memorial wreaths, garlands, etc.

The oldest living witness of the erection of the monument affirms that

the bones (after 39 years there was little left to bury) of Capt. Lewis were put in a stone box and buried beneath the monument. The monument is in a reasonable state of preservation.

(signed) E. C. Lewis
Jno. S. Lewis
D. L. Voorhees
S. Q. Weatherly

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 12, 1905.

A Visit To The Monument.

From Everybody's Magazine to the Courtesy of whose Publishers is due the illustration reproduced here, "a shrine which should be ever sacred to lovers of adventure and of the wilderness—the tomb of the intrepid young explorer, Meriwether Lewis."

Time was when the traveler by the Natchez Trace was not so easily lost; for a century ago the winding trail on the Tennessee ridges, from Nashville on the Cumberland to Natchez and Fort Adams, was the only wagon-road to the Mississippi, the only overland route to New Orleans and the New Louisiana Territory, and the main artery of travel for the whole Southwest. Soldiers, settlers, Indians, freebooters, fine ladies in carriages, lawyers and merchants on the mail stage, all traveled over it, and not an event in what was then the most interesting part of the continent failed to have its connection with this thoroughfare.

Down this historic way I was on pilgrimage. Camera in hand, I had set out from Nashville to follow the footsteps of Old Hickory, of Claiborne and of countless others who had gone to make history in the lower valley; but most of all, to visit a shrine which should be ever sacred to lovers of adventure and of the wilderness—the tomb of the intrepid young explorer, Meriwether Lewis. With the



whole nation busily preparing to celebrate the centennial of the purchase of the territory which he explored, and of his wonderful journey to the Oregon, it seemed to me, who am by nature a tramp, a welcome duty to give a little time to the memory of the unfortunate youth, and to bring back to a careless people the picture of his lonely gravestone on its wooded hilltop, uncared for, unvisited, and forgotten.

* * *

Suddenly I saw it, dim and ghastly through the forest ahead, like the white spectre of Lewis himself, here where he was slain.

It is a simple broken shaft, on a pile of rough granite that marks the ancient site of Grinder's Tavern and the grave of the explorer. Half a hundred dilapidated gravestones surround it, relics of the time when what life there was in this region centered in the now-deserted hamlet of Newbury. A little clump of aged apple trees, looking strangely out of keeping with their surroundings, and some run-wild shrubbery, show that in the old days something of a garden was maintained about the "stand." To-day they seem to perform, with the gravestones, the task of keeping alive the memory of those who knew and honored Meriwether Lewis. But the monument itself, with this forest about it, silent, gloomy, deserted, represents as nothing else could the love of solitude, the melancholia, the taciturnity characteristic of the youth whose dust lies beneath it.

(The author's account of the brilliant career of Meriwether Lewis and the credence given to Grinder's report are here omitted).

So on that breathless afternoon my pilgrimage had its end. I had come to find this traditional shaft to a tra-

ditional man, whose traditional murder marked the center of a county. But I found his monument was greater than that, for it was the old road itself over which he had traveled, and the hilltop on which he died, and the forest which still covers it. Into them all his soul has entered.

I think he would not have ordered his burial in any other place.

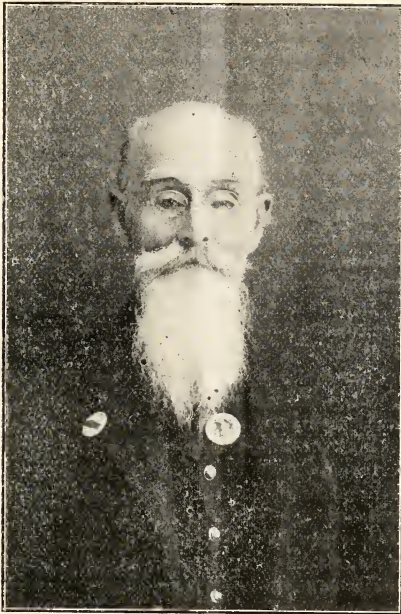
Notes Of Lewis Congress At Portland.

By Harry W. Lewis, Erie, Penn.

During Lewis week many of the papers of Portland persistently asserted that the descendants of Meriwether Lewis, who lived and died a bachelor, were doing great honor to the illustrious explorer. One paper printed the pictures of Frank P. Lewis of Seattle, Wash., (a descendant of Randall Lewis, Book I, of Hopkinton, R. I.) and of Harry W. Lewis of Erie, Pa. (a descendant of William Lewis, Book XII, Ship Lion, Boston, Mass.) with large head lines, as two descendants of Meriwether Lewis. Quite a joke!

It is the Rhode Island Lewises, assisted by other New England Lewises, who have published Lewis Letter and its successor, Lewisiana, and who have made it possible to hold Lewis Congresses at St. Louis on Sept. 23, 1904, and at Portland on Aug. 12, 1905, in honor of Meriwether Lewis, the explorer of the Oregon Country. The Virginian Lewises will have an opportunity to provide ways and means of entertaining a host of Lewises, who will be in attendance on Lewis Day, Sept. 18, 1907, at the 300th anniversary of the landing on the James River at Jamestown, Va.

Yet there were present at Portland descendants of near relatives of Meriwether Lewis. John M. Lewis, treasurer of Multnomah co. (in which Portland is situated) is probably v p



James H. Lewis, Roseburg, Oregon.

47 Vol. XVI) of this line. He was untiring in his efforts to entertain and provide for the many Lewises and their kin in attendance on Lewis Day. Another was James H. Lewis of Roseburg, Oregon, an old gentleman of 75 years who leaning on crutches spoke from the rostrum. His niece, Mrs. Mary C. (Lewis) Earl, of Dayton, Oregon, who had not seen him for twenty years, recognized him as he sat upon the platform. His gr. father, James Lewis, born in Virginia, was an own cousin of Meriwether Lewis. I take much pleasure in having been able to secure for the readers of *Lewisiana* the portrait of this gallant old soldier.

In 1846 he crossed the plains with Mr. Vanderpool's company and spent his first winter near the present Oregon City. In the fall of 1847 he took an active part in the Cayuse Indian War following the massacre of Dr. Whitman and his party near the present Walla-Walla City, Wash. He was 2nd Lieut. in Capt. English's Co. and was noted for his physical courage and power of endurance. He was wounded once. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged from the State (Wash. and Oregon were then both Oregon) service. He then went to Calif. in search of gold and remained 5 years. Returning to Oregon he resided for 10 years in

Linn co. and then returned to Calif and worked in its mines. Then he engaged in farming and stock raising in Linn co., Oregon. In the 80s he joined the great rush to Oklahoma and lived there a number of years contracting there the sciatic rheumatism from which he has been ever since a constant sufferer. At present he is an inmate of Oregon's Soldiers' Home.

Who is He?

H. H. Herdman, Jr., Portland, Ore.
Chairman of Executive Committee,
Lewis Day, Portland.

Hugh Henry Herdman, Jr., b Morrisonville, Ill., Nov. 11, 1875, son of Henry H. and Martha Meriwether Lewis (Gilson) Herdman, completed the village High School course, was graduated, A. B., 1896, Wabash College and being awarded the Fowler-Duhme Fellowship for excellency in English, continued there the following year in post graduate work and as associate professor in English. In Sept. 1897 he was awarded a Fellowship in English in Columbia Univ., New York City and in June 1899 received his degree of M. A. In Sept. 1899 he received the appointment to the position he still holds at the Portland, Oregon, Academy.

Mr. Herdman is a close student and a successful teacher. He is a contributor to magazines, having charge of the department of Humor in the Pacific Monthly, and is a writer of short stories, one of which, The Agitator and the Man appeared in the August issue of this same magazine. He has been identified with the athletics of the Academy and is an enthusiastic tennis player. The Portland Oregonian in July said of the first day's tennis of the Lewis and Clark and international championships, H. H. Herd-

man, Jr., is playing some crack tennis this season; he was the hero of the day and deserved everything he got. A clipping from the Seattle, Wash., Post states that at a recent meeting of the North Pacific Amateur Athletic Association he was elected president; and that the honor was unsought he having held the position of secretary and first learned of his election through the evening papers.

On the maternal side, Mr. Herdman comes from the grand old families of Lewis and Meriwether of Va. and Ky. Meriwether Lewis's father, Col. William (28.XXXV) had a sister Anne who m John Lewis (6XLVII) of Spotsylvania co., Va., "the honest lawyer of Va." Their dau. Mary (23) m David Wood Meriwether and their son Henry Wood Lewis Meriwether (286) m his cousin Jane Meriwether and their dau. Marian Wood Lewis (v p 42 Vol. XI) m James Wier Gilson. These last were the gr. parents of Mr. Herdman.

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS.

Explanations, Abbreviations, Etc.

For convenience the records of the various Lewis families are divided into Books and each Book into chapters. At the head of each Book appears the name of the earliest known ancestor of that family. The list of Books is a complete index to the Books as published to this time. New Books will be added from time to time as new branches of the Lewis family are found. As soon as Books are proved parts of others they will be merged into the Books to which they belong. Each name is numbered when first printed and whenever the name is repeated this number follows in brackets. The abbreviations common in genealogical work are used.



Hugh Henry Herdman, Jr., of Portland, Ore.
 Chairman of Executive Committee
 Lewis Day, Portland.

Book XXXV.

ROBERT LEWIS, Wales to Virginia.
 Chapter OCLXXIV.

By Martrom D. Lewis, St. Louis, Mo.

My gr. father, John Lewis (940) a native of Va., removed to Ky. late in the fall of 1793 and in the fall of 1794 to Mo., then Upper Louisiana Territory, crossing the Mississippi River on July 5, 1795. He settled in what

was then known as Bonhomme Bottom, about 28 miles west of St. Louis, directly on the Missouri river. He m Elizabeth Harvey; 9 ch. b.

941. I. Milton.

942 II. Lindsay.

943. III. Sarah.

944. IV. Elizabeth.

945. V. Martrom, b Oct. 19, 1793.

946. VI. John.

947. VII. Samuel.

948. VIII. George.

949. IX. James.

My father, Martrom (945) b Altemarle co., Va., within two miles of Monticello, the home of Jefferson. He and his four brothers, Milton, Lindsay, John and Samuel, all joined Col. Daniel Morgan Boone's Regt., a military organization known as Gov. Howard's (Territorial Gov. in 1812) Rangers to protect the territory from Indian raids. Martrom (945) m Elizabeth Darby, b Nov. 2, 1804, Person co., N. C. 11 ch. all dead except

950. VII. Rufus A. now in 78th year.

951. XI. Martrom D. (myself) who will be 70 on Aug. 17, 1906 and has been a member of the St. Louis Bar for 46 years.

Chapter CCLXXV.

By Julia P. Greenloy, Greenville, Miss.

My gt. gr. mother, Elizabeth (944) had a sister, Sarah (943) who m Daniel Morgan Boone, eldest son of Daniel Boone the pioneer. They must have resided near each other in Ky. as she frequently met the famous Daniel himself and was upon more than one occasion paddled over the Ky. river by him. Her father, John (940) was a first cousin of Meriwether Lewis (64). Elizabeth (944) m (1) Gabriel (Reuben?) Long; m (2) a Rev. Mr. McAllister of the Methodist Church; m (3) Abel R. Corbin. Samuel (947) went to Cal. in 1849. Vivia L. Pope who is contributing chapters in Book LXIX is my sister-in-law.

Chapter CCLXXVI.

By Harry W. Lewis, Erie, Penn.

James Lewis (952) gr. father of James H. Lewis (v portrait elsewhere) was gr. son of Col. Robert Lewis (8) and own cousin of Meriwether Lewis (64). He went to Ky. with Daniel

Boone whose sister he m. 12 ch. all of whom but one are now dead. He d in early 40's in Platte co., Mo.

953. I. William.

954. II. Daniel.

955. III. Jesse.

956. IV. Stuart.

957. V. James.

958. VI. Gideon.

959. VII. Byron.

960. VIII. Isaac res. Platte co., Mo.

961. IX. ———.

962. X. Joshua.

963. XI. } daus. m } Jedediah and
964. XII. } Wm Bluford.

Joshua (962) d Clay co., Mo., in 1835, m Margaret Kelsey whose father came from the Highlands of Scotland soon after the Revolutionary War. 7 ch. b

965. I. John Stuart, d 1901, Oregon.

966. II. Samuel K., d 20 years ago, Kansas.

967. III. Annie Thornton, d 1900, Nebr. m Matthew Gregg.

968. IV. Jesse B., d 1899, Los Angeles.

969. V. Joshua, d childhood in Mo.

970. VI. Wm. F., res. Kirby, Ore. where he is engaged in mining.

971. VII. James H., b Aug. 8, 1830, Jackson co., Mo., m 1845 or 46 Mary Ann Riggs.

Chapter CCLXXVII.

By Fred G. Lewis, Long Creek, Ore.

My father, John Stuart (965) b 1818 Ky., was son of Joshua (962) who was son of James (952). 7 ch. b all res. in Oregon.

972. I. Thomas B., res. Foster.

973. II. James H., res. Cottage Grove

974. III. Samuel K. res. Cottage Grove.

975. IV. Timothy A., res. Panther.

976. V. Anna M., m a Hooker and res. Panther.

977. VI. Mary C., m an Earl and res. Dayton.

978. VII. Fred G., res. Long Creek.

Some Of The Lewis Speeches And Addresses At Portland.

MERIWETHER LEWIS.

By Andrew T. Lewis, Portland, Oregon.

LEWIS DAY of the LEWIS and CLARK CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION is a proper occasion for a review of the leading events in the life of Meriwether Lewis. The only authentic account of his early life and genealogy is contained in the memoirs of Thomas Jefferson. We learn more of the man from the Journals of Lewis and Clark's Expedition than from any other source. It is a marvelous fact that the records of this expedition have never been fully published. There is now an edition in the course of preparation as the explorers wrote them.

Meriwether Lewis was born on the 18th day of August, 1774, near the town of Charlottesville, in the County of Albemarle, in Virginia. John Lewis, one of his great-uncles, was a member of the king's counsel before the Revolution; and Fielding Lewis, another great uncle, married a sister of George Washington. Colonel Robert Lewis, his grandfather, had five sons, of whom William the youngest, was the father of Meriwether and Reuben. Charles Lewis, an uncle, was colonel of a Virginia regiment; he died early in the Revolution. Nicholas Lewis, an uncle, commanded a regiment of militia in 1776 against the Cherokee Indians. This member of the Lewis family was endeared to all who knew him for probity, courteous disposition and modesty of manners. After William Lewis's death, Nicholas Lewis was appointed guardian of Meriwether and Reuben. The mother married John Marks and from this marriage there were two children, John Marks and Mary Garland Marks. Reuben Lewis is mentioned in connection with the Missouri Fur Company

at St. Louis in 1809, and in the Mandan towns in the fur trade in 1811. There are no descendants of either Meriwether or Reuben Lewis.

Of the early life of Meriwether Lewis it is said that at the age of eight years he often went out in the middle of the night, into the forest with his dogs, to hunt the raccoon and opossum. At thirteen he was sent to a Latin school and continued there for five years. At eighteen he returned home, and for two years had the charge of his mother's farm. At twenty he was a volunteer in the militia, and took part against the discontent produced by the excise taxes in the western part of the United States. Through the influence of Jefferson, he was transferred to the regular army and commissioned a lieutenant in the line, and afterwards was appointed paymaster of his regiment.

Jefferson had long desired knowledge of the west; he proposed to the American Philosophical Society in 1792, the year of the discovery of the Columbia River, to raise money for an expedition to ascend the Missouri, cross the Stony Mountains, and descend the nearest river to the Pacific Ocean. Meriwether Lewis applied at the time to make the journey.

When Jefferson was inaugurated president the young lieutenant became his secretary; he was commissioned captain in the regular army, April 15, 1802.

Lewis assisted the president with his confidential message to Congress, of January 18th, 1803. In this message the President proposed to send an exploring expedition up the Missouri River, cross the highlands and follow the best water courses to the Pacific Ocean.

The President says of Lewis:—"I now had an opportunity of knowing

him intimately; of courage undaunted; possessing a firmness and perseverance of purpose which nothing but impossibilities could divert from its direction; careful as a father of those committed to his charge; yet steady in the maintenance of order and discipline; habituated to the hunting life; guarded by exact observation of vegetables and animals of his own country against losing time in the description of objects already possessed; honest; disinterested; liberal; of sound understanding, and with a fidelity to truth so scrupulous that whatever he should report would be as certain as if seen by ourselves; with all these qualities as if selected and implanted by Nature in one body for this special purpose, I could have no hesitation in confiding the expedition to him."

Captain Lewis selected for his assistant, William Clark of Louisville, Kentucky, brother of General George Rogers Clark. This selection was approved, and Clark was commissioned as captain in the regular army and assigned second in command of the Expedition.

On the 20th of June, 1803, the President signed "Instructions to Meriwether Lewis, Esquire, Captain of the First Regiment of Infantry of the United States of America." The instructions show that the President at this time had no knowledge of the source of the Missouri, the Columbia, and the Colorado Rivers, or of the mountains, or of the country beyond.

On the 1st day of July there came from Paris that astonishing news that the Commissioners had purchased the whole of Louisiana. This did not change the plans or the instructions of the President. It rather hastened the Expedition than otherwise. Lewis had intended visiting his mother be-

fore starting. He wrote her on the 3rd of July, "Day after tomorrow I shall set out for the western country. I had calculated on the pleasure of visiting you, but circumstances have rendered it impossible."

On the 5th he left Washington for Pittsburg, where he began selecting supplies, men and boats. These were gathered up from Pittsburg, all along the line down the Ohio, until they reached St. Louis in the following December. Clark joined the Expedition at Louisville and took charge, Lewis going overland by way of Vincennes. The Expedition intended to winter at the highest settlement on the Missouri, but the Spanish commandant would not permit them to pass through the country, so the Expedition went into camp at the mouth of the Wood River, on the east side of the Mississippi in Illinois.

On the 9th day of March, 1804, the first step in the ceremony transferring upper Louisiana to the United States occurred. On that day the Spanish flag was lowered, and the French tricolors raised in its place. The old French residents begged that their flag might float over Louisiana until the next day. On the following day the flag of France was lowered and the flag of the United States took its place. Lewis and his men were witnesses to the last act which finally and forever terminated the authority of Spain and France to Louisiana. This was an inspiring time for an Expedition soon to start for the unknown land beyond the Rocky Mountains.

On the 14th of May, 1804, the Expedition left the mouth of Wood River and started up the Missouri. They met fur traders coming down the river. They began to note in the Journal the important rivers, streams, islands, and to give an account of the

Indian tribes. During the spring and summer they labored up the Missouri against the turbulent river current, without incident, except a council held with the Indians, and the death and burial of Sergeant Floyd. They encountered Hudson Bay men who regretted to see the flag of the United States west of the Mississippi River. They proceeded on and entered a country of the Sioux, where they met with the first hostile demonstration. A show of force, and the tact and skill of Lewis and Clark soon commanded the Indians' respect. The two Captains were afterwards carried in a buffalo robe by their young men, dressed for the occasion, to the Council House and were feasted on dog and buffalo meat. Lewis, in the description of the Sioux, mentions their shaved heads, scalp locks, painted faces, the noise of the drums, scalp dance, buffalo robes adorned with porcupine quills, and buffalo skin lodges. They next found a tribe who refused whiskey. From here they entered the Mandan country, near Bismarck, North Dakota, where they spent the winter.

On April 7th, 1805, the soldiers sent as an escort started back. The expedition, consisting of thirty-two persons, again started up the Missouri. Lewis says:—"I esteem this moment of our departure as among the most happy of my life."

On April 25th, Lewis, with four men, found the river known as the LeRoche Jaune. He named it the Yellowstone. On the 26th, from the summit of some high hills, Lewis saw for the first time the Rocky Mountains, said he, "The object of our hopes, and the reward of all our ambitions."

On the 2nd day of June they reached a point of great importance two rivers, one from the north, and one from the southwest. Lewis wrote, "On our

"right decision much of the fate of
"the Expedition depends; since, if af-
"ter ascending the Rocky Mountains,
"or beyond them, we should find that
"the river we were following did not
"come near the Columbia, and be
"obliged to return, we should not only
"lose the traveling season, but proba-
"bly dishearten the men." The river
from the north Lewis named Maria's
River, in honor of his cousin Maria
Wood.

On proceeding up the river Clark took charge of the boats and Lewis, with four men, went by land. On the 13th he heard the sounds of the Great Falls seven miles away. Lewis's description of the falls of Missouri is accurate and is considered at this time a fine description. Lewis was filled with admiration of Nature when at the falls. He was impressed with the grandeur of the scenery the magnitude of the falls, the great herds of buffalo, the great number of grizzly bears. Nowhere in the Journal is shown his power of description to better advantage.

In the distance of ten miles from the first to the last fall, the total descent of the river is 412- $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The portage around the rapids was eighteen miles. The clearing of the long path was one of the many examples of hard work done by the explorers. They were about twelve days making the portage. Here they made light canoes to continue their voyage beyond the falls. They passed through a canyon they named "The Gates of the Rocky Mountains" and on to the head of the Missouri, where they found three rivers as Sacajawea had described them; Lewis named them the Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin. They proceeded up the Jefferson, and on the 30th of July arrived at a place Sacajawea pointed out, where, five years

before she was captured by the Minnaterces. They were nearing the summit of the mountains, water transportation would soon end, and with it possibly the further progress of the Expedition. Lewis took Drewyer, Shields and McNeil, and left Clark and the party not to return until he found the Shoshone Indians.

On the morning of the twelfth day of August, 1805, they found an Indian road along the banks of a stream which gradually became smaller, until one of the men, with one foot on each side of the river, "Thanked God that he had lived to bestride the Missouri." They crossed the Divide, from the waters of the Missouri to the waters that flow into the Columbia, where they camped and ate their last piece of pork. ONE HUNDRED years ago today Lewis, Drewyer and McNeil, were the first white men to cross the Rocky Mountains, within the boundary lines of the United States, to the Pacific Slope.

From Shoshone Cove to Canoe Camp at the mouth of Clearwater was travelled with horses as pack animals, over the roughest and wildest part of the United States. They left Canoe Camp October 7th, and on the 18th started down the Columbia River. Their trip was one continuous ovation with the Indian Tribes from Canoe Camp to the Great Falls of the Columbia. Lewis gives an interesting description of the horse of the great plains he ends by saying, "They resemble in fitness and bottom, as well as in form and color, the best blooded horses of Virginia."

On November 7th, 1805, the Expedition reached the ocean and went into winter quarters at Fort Clatsop on the south side of the Columbia, not far from the city of Astoria.

On the 23rd of March, 1806, they left Fort Clatsop. Their supplies

and trinkets, excepting the salt and ammunition, could have been wrapped in two handkerchiefs. On their way back they discovered the Multnomah River, now called the Willamette. Clark ascended this river twelve miles to the site of the city of Portland. The explorers estimated that this country bordering on the Columbia was capable of supporting 50,000 inhabitants.

When the Expedition reached the head of the Missouri at Three Rivers, the party divided, Clark going south with Sacajawea as the guide, and descended the Yellowstone River; and Lewis with his party proceeded to the Great Falls, where he left with four men to explore the Maria River. On this trip Lewis met a band of roving Minnaterces near the North boundary line of Montana. They camped together, the Indians undertook to steal their guns and horses, a fight ensued; Fields killed one Indian with a knife, and Lewis killed another with his revolver. They recovered their guns and lost one horse, but captured four of the Indian horses in exchange. Lewis, fearing more trouble, started down the Maria River and made one hundred and twenty miles in the remarkable time of thirty-six hours. Soon after this experience Lewis was taken for an elk by one of his men, and shot through the thigh.

After this incident the party proceeded down the river to the mouth of the Yellowstone, where they found a note from Clark, who had passed down some time before. A few miles below the Yellowstone the party was united and continued down the river to the Mandan country, where they parted with Caubono and Sacajawea, and continued on their way and arrived at St. Louis on the 23rd of September, 1806.

The actual travel by land and water

was 8270 miles, not counting the side trips, more than one third of the distance around the world. Their route was mostly through an unknown land. None but Indians had ascended the Missouri as far as the Great Falls. No white man had ever crossed the Rocky Mountains within the boundary line of the United States. None had ascended the Columbia River to the head of tide water. The duration of the Expedition was two years and four months. The story of their adventure stands alone, as the most successful and important ever accomplished; they joined the High lands and the Oregon to the Louisiana Purchase. On their return to Washington they were received with tears of joy by the President and were warmly welcomed by Congress; they received applause and gratitude of the people of the United States. The two leaders were voted double pay, and were each granted a large tract of land.

Lewis was nominated Governor of Louisiana, February 28th, 1807, confirmed by Congress March 2nd, and resigned from the army the same day, was commissioned March 3rd, and entered upon his new duties at St. Louis the following July, succeeding Governor James Wilkinson.

Governor Lewis found the country divided into factions, and general discontent prevailed within the district. He refused to take part in any of the factional controversies, and he was able to bring about order and good will among the people. One of his important acts as Governor was his proclamation establishing the Territory of Arkansas. In August, 1808, Lewis held an important council with the Sacs, Fox and Iowa Indians; the first post-office was established in 1808, and the first book, consisting of the Laws of Louisiana, was published du-

ring his incumbency.

Before Lewis left St. Louis on his last journey, on the 19th of August, 1809, he appointed his three most intimate friends his lawful attorney, viz., William Clark, Alexander Stewart and William C. Carr. Some trouble having arisen over his accounts and with a view of editing the Journals, he left St. Louis the latter part of August for Washington. He proceeded to Chickasaw Bluffs, now the site of the city of Memphis, Tennessee, where he arrived the 16th day of September, 1809. Jefferson says, "While he "lived with me at Washington I observed at times sensible depressions "of mind, he was in a paroxysm of one "of these when his affairs rendered it "necessary for him to go to Washing- "ton. Mr. Neely, agent of the United "States with the Chickasaw Indians, "arrived at Chickasaw Bluffs two days "afterwards, and found Governor "Lewis extremely indisposed, and he "betrayed at times considerable de- "rangement of mind. Mr. Neely "kindly determined to accompany him "and to watch over him. At their "encampment, one day's journey be- "yond the Tennessee River, they lost "two horses, which obliged Mr. Neely "to halt for their recovery. Governor "Lewis proceeded under a promise to "wait for him at the house of the first "white inhabitant on the road. He "stopped at the house of Mr. Grinder, "who was not at home. His wife "alarmed at the symptoms of derange- "ment, gave him up the house and re- "tired to an out house. About three "o'clock in the night he did the deed "which plunged his friends into afflic- "tion." Jefferson concludes, "I have "only to add that all the facts I have "stated are either known to myself, or "were communicated to me by his "family, or others for whose truth I

"have no hesitation in making myself self responsible."

The mother of Meriwether Lewis in 1820, stated that her son's letters before starting on his homeward journey were full of love and affection. She never believed that her son committed suicide. She firmly believed that he was murdered by his Spanish servant. One of the family said that after thirty years this servant sent a trunk of papers to Mary Garland Marks, in which was a will of Governor Lewis devising his land in St. Louis to her. That she afterwards compromised her claim for the sum of \$6,000.00. Another relative recognized a gold watch of Meriwether Lewis in the hands of a man on the Mississippi, and secured it, and supposed at the time that the man was Lewis's Spanish servant.

The report of the Lewis Monument Committee of Tennessee says that it seems to be more probable that Governor Lewis died at the hands of an assassin than that he committed suicide. James D. Parks a lawyer of Franklin, Tennessee, says that the firm belief of the people of that part of the country is that Governor Lewis was murdered and robbed. The story of Polly Spencer, a hired girl in the Grinder family, is that Lewis was killed soon after supper and that the only servant he had was a negro boy. Grinder was part Indian, and was suspected of the murder of Lewis. He soon moved to the western part of Tennessee, where he purchased slaves and a farm and had plenty of money. There were other strange and mysterious disappearances of rich travelers in this locality and it was believed by the people that Grinder had murdered them. It seems strange that there is no account of Lewis's death by Mr. Neely, the In-

dian Agent; that there is no testimony or statement of the negro boy, or the Spanish servant. Jefferson had no hesitation in saying that Governor Lewis did the deed that plunged his friends in affliction. Yet subsequent developments of facts not probably known to Jefferson point strongly to the theory of murder and robbery.

The State of Tennessee where Lewis is buried created Lewis County out of other Counties and in 1848 erected a monument to his memory. It is twenty-one and one-half feet high, with a broken column two and one-half feet in diameter upon a square, pyramidal base with hewn steps. Under this monument rest the mortal remains of Meriwether Lewis.

On the west plinth is the following inscription:

Meriwether Lewis, Born near Charlottesville, Va.,
August 18, 1774; Died Oct. 11, 1809.
Age 35 years.

Mr. Park says of Lewis's monument: Far out in the native forest on the Highlands with no human dwelling near, it is indeed a lonely spot, where the wild deer and the fox are still pursued by the hunter's hounds.

MERIWETHER LEWIS.

By John M. Lewis, Portland, Ore.

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Lewis Congress and Members of the Loyal Lewis Legion.

We celebrate this day in honor of the memory of Meriwether Lewis, it being the 100th anniversary of the day on which he, in company with Captain Clark and their intrepid band, reached what was then known as the Oregon Country.

That was the first gray dawn of the morning following the dark night of barbarism which had for unbroken centuries brooded over the great North-



John M. Lewis, Portland, Oregon.

President of The Lewis Society of Portland.

west and which has been succeeded by the radiant day of the splendid civilization we now enjoy.

Meriwether Lewis belongs to the Country's Immortals. His fame is enduring, because founded upon the rock of actual results. He won his laurels fairly and squarely and laid down his work while the dew of life's morning was still fresh upon his brow. And as we gather here in commemoration of what he then did, a committee composed of persons who bear his name will to-day repair to the spot where reposes his sacred dust in a far away Tennessee wilderness, and there on behalf of a grateful people, lay with

tender loving hands upon his lonely grave the wreath of his Country's affection.

—♦♦♦—
The Discovery And Exploration Of Old Oregon And The Missouri: Captain Meriwether Lewis, The Name Lewis, And The Lewises In General. By Harry W. Lewis, Erie, Penn.

Soon after the Revolutionary War, Thomas Jefferson conceived the idea of exploring the west and great north-west but failed to interest anyone of influence or means, still he never ceased to plan and think of it. He seized upon every opportunity and means of informing himself concern-

ing this great unknown country and today we are indebted to President Jefferson more than any other man for most of our country beyond the Mississippi. Jefferson was a great and good man.

In 1792, McKenzie had crossed far north in British Dominion coming out above Vancouver Island. Capt. Vancouver sailed up the Pacific Coast the same year in British Ships, searching for the mouth of the Columbia River, but missed it. Close in his wake followed Capt. Gray of Boston, in the ship Columbia, who discovered the mouth of the Columbia, and sailed into it, remaining there eight days, he being the first white man and his the first ship to sail into the River Columbia. Later an English ship sailed one hundred miles up the river.

John Leonard, of Connecticut (who had accompanied Capt. Cook on his visit to the Pacific Ocean in 1776) while residing at Paris, France, conceived the idea of exploring Oregon and the Missouri by going out through Russia, Siberia and cross at Behring Straits and reach Oregon by going down the coast of America. Leonard visited St. Petersburg, secured permission and started on his long journey. He wintered near Kamschatka, and in the spring while preparing to start on, he was arrested, thrust into a close carriage and was conveyed day and night until they reached Poland, where he was left penniless and alone. Empress Catherine II. who had succeeded her husband, Peter the Third, had changed her mind. Russia was already in Alaska and knew of and coveted Old Oregon. Leonard succeeded in reaching Paris, and while preparing for a fresh start, suddenly died. Thus ended that attempt at exploring Old Oregon and the Missouri.

About this time, Thomas Jefferson

proposed to the American Philosophical Society that he, Jefferson, would set on foot a subscription and raise funds to employ some competent persons to explore the Missouri cross the Stony Mountains and descend some river to the Pacific Ocean.

Capt. Meriwether Lewis of the U. S. Army then on recruiting service at Charlottesville, Va., hearing of this, begged of Jefferson to secure for him the command of the expedition. When Jefferson told him that only two persons as private citizens would be sent, Lewis was just as anxious to go.

The funds were raised and Capt. Lewis set out on his long and dangerous journey, accompanied by Mr. Andrew Michaux, a professed botanist. Permission had been secured of the English and Russian governments, but on reaching Kentucky, they were overtaken by a letter from the French Minister at Philadelphia forbidding them from entering or crossing French territory, and that they would have to look elsewhere for botanical researches. This stopped the second attempt to explore the Missouri and Old Oregon.

Napoleon, like Emprass Catherine II of Russia, had changed his mind and plans; he was planning to re-establish New France in America and eventually regain possession of the Ohio and Canada, and then absorb the United States and blot out personal liberty and freedom. This is why he had regained possession of Louisiana and the Missouri. Frenchmen had made seventeen unsuccessful attempts to plant colonies in America and other places, so now Napoleon would try his luck at colonizing.

In 1801 Thomas Jefferson became President of the United States. He sent Livingston to Paris to settle differences and try to purchase Louisiana of Napoleon but he wouldn't listen to



Harry W. Lewis, Erie, Penn.

any such proposition. President Jefferson then sent Monroe to Paris as Special Envoy with \$2,000,000 in hand to purchase Louisiana; still Napoleon was obdurate.

Soon war clouds hovered over Europe and the British Isles; all were combining against France and Napoleon. Napoleon was once asked what was the first requisite in war. "Money," was his answer, "The second Money, the third Money!" Napoleon needed money for the coming war in order to fight this huge trust with, and he resolved that if he couldn't rule two continents, he would rule one. All at

once of an over-night thought, he proposed to Livingston and Monroe, not only to sell them Louisiana, but the Missouri, in fact all of his possessions in America, not for \$2,000,000, but for \$15,000,000. It was a bold, sudden proposition, but the offer was accepted and Napoleon with a stroke of his pen, doubled the area of the United States of America.

When Jefferson became President, he made Capt. Meriwether Lewis his private secretary, having in mind his pet scheme of exploration. He wished his old exploring agent near him. The President often talked with and con-

sulted his Secretary in regard to exploring the Missouri and Oregon.

By request of President Jefferson, on Jan. 18, 1803, Congress approved his plan of exploration and appropriated funds to defray the expenses. Capt. Lewis went to Philadelphia, Pa. and placed himself under competent professors in Botany, Natural Science, Astronomical Observations and Technical Language. Later while at Lancaster, Pa. attending to the preparation of arms, ammunition, scientific instruments and supplies for the coming expedition, he had the benefit of coming in daily contact with Mr Andrew Ellicott, who was experienced in astronomical observations, and its practice in the forests, from whom he gained much knowledge.

Wishing a competent person as an assistant, Capt. Lewis recommended his cousin, Dr. William Clark, a brother of General George Clark. Dr Clark was appointed and made Capt. of Infantry. Capt. Lewis knew his man as they had served together under Gen. Wayne. Clark was well versed in woodcraft, navigation and in dealing with and managing Indians. He was four years Lewis's senior. Clark fitted himself for the expedition. Capt. Lewis's boat which was built at Pittsburg, Pa., was 55 feet long, housed over fore and aft, rigged with mast and sails and 22 oars. Clark's boat was smaller and was built at Louisville, Ky.

President Jefferson's letter of instructions was very complete, covering four pages of printed matter. Capt. Lewis left Washington on the 5th of July, 1803 for Pittsburg, Pa. where material and supplies had been sent. Many things delayed him, and it was late in the summer before he left Pittsburg. A strike among the carpenters and workmen was one of the causes of

delay. The Ohio River was low, and at Marietta, O. he had to drag his boat over the shoals with oxen and horses. Clark joined them at Louisville, Ky. It was December before they reached St. Louis, and it was their purpose to winter at the last French Settlement up the Missouri, but the French Commander forbade their going up the Missouri River. He hadn't received official word or orders in regard to the purchase of Louisiana and Missouri from his government. So they went into winter quarters on the Illinois side of the Mississippi River near the mouth of the Missouri.

When Congress met in October, 1803, by a large majority, they approved of the purchase of Louisiana and the Missouri. Part of the east was very much opposed to the purchase, but the west and south were well pleased. Madison, then Secretary of State, said it would eventually disrupt the Union, and so it nearly did. It cropped out when Missouri was admitted into the Union, in 1821, and again when Kansas was admitted, and once before this, during President Jackson's administration, he had put his seal of condemnation on a disunion move. The final move came in 1861-65 when Abraham Lincoln was elected President. This time the west was with the east, and only true patriotism saved the union and all citizens are glad it was saved.

Capt. Meriwether Lewis was born near Charlottesville, Va. Aug. 8, 1774. He came of one of the best and well known families in Virginia. An uncle Col. Charles Lewis, commanded one of the first regiments raised in Virginia for service during the Revolutionary war of 1776.

Another uncle, Nicholas Lewis, commanded a regiment of soldiers dur-

ing the successful expedition of 1776 against the Cherokee Indians, whom an English agent had induced to attack our frontier settlements. Col. Nicholas Lewis was always chosen by both sides as umpire to settle all county and personal differences. He was guardian of Meriwether and his younger brother. Their father, William Lewis died when they were quite young, but left his family quite an estate. They remained at home under the watchful care of a good kind mother, who was a Meriwether, hence the Captain's name.

As a boy, Meriwether knew no fear. At night with his dogs, when only eight years old, he would visit the cornfield and woods to hunt raccoons and oposums, and neither rains, floods nor snows deterred him from the chase.

From 13 to 18 years of age, Meriwether attended Latin School, then returned to his mother and took charge of the plantation. At 20 he was a volunteer soldier, and a Sergeant, at 21 a 2nd Lieut. in the Regular Army; at 23 a Captain and Paymaster of his regiment; at 26, Private Secretary to President Jefferson; from 29 to 32 in command of the Lewis and Clark Exploring Expedition, and from 32 to 35 he was Governor of the Territory of Missouri. At 35, he was murdered and robbed by John Grinder, a half-breed Indian in eastern Tennessee, while on his way to Washington to confer with the President. It is the height of nonsense to even suppose that Meriwether Lewis took his own life. His work was not done yet, and he was a man not to be deterred from a purpose. One of the objects of his coming east was to visit Philadelphia and arrange for the publication of his and Clark's book. After his death, the book was published; this was in 1814. He was a grandson of Col. Robert Lewis of

Albermarle Co., Va. Col. Fielding Lewis, a brother of Col. Robert married for his first wife, a daughter of John Washington. His second wife was Elizabeth, a sister of George Washington, by whom he had ten children. Two sons, Robert and Lawrence were Private Secretaries to their uncle, George Washington.

When Mary, Washington's mother, died at Fredericksburg, Va., she was buried on the estate of her son-in-law, Fielding Lewis in the old family burying-ground on the first plateau above the town and overlooking the Rappahannock River. The plot is surrounded by a high brick wall, and for the past 42 years it has borne many marks suggestive of Madison's prophesy. Around this sacred, hallowed spot on December 13, 1862, raged a terrible unceasing strife for the separation or saving of the union. Up the slopes of the plateau and all around this brick wall, lay strewn a thousand dead and dying Union and Confederate soldiers. At the same time, some 16,000 more soldiers strewed the plains and slopes for three miles down the river to the southeast. The wall was pierced many times through and through by shells and solid shot. Thousands of bullets hit the wall and to this day the marks remain on the bricks. When we again visited this spot in 1903, there was a fine, large monument standing just outside the brick wall, which was erected by the patriotic women of America in memory of Mary Washington.

There were other noted Lewis families besides the Washington branch. Governor Andrew Lewis of Virginia is one of these, and his son married Lucy Madison. Lewises were allied by marriage to the Taylor and Cleveland families, also to the Livingstons,

Meriwethers, Casses, Boones, Adams, Balls and to Col. Ethan and Ira Allen of Ticonderoga fame. The mother of Roger Sherman was a Lewis.

From Maine to Louisiana and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, Lewises have filled every responsible position in the service of the people except President. Many judges, governors, congressmen and senators are among them. Major-General Morgan Lewis refused the position of Secretary of War under President Madison, but did valiant service on the Canadian frontier during the War of 1812-13 and was made a Major-General. His father, Francis Lewis was a member of the Colonial Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence. Lewiston on the Niagara was named for Gen. Morgan Lewis, he having commanded an expedition out there after the Revolutionary War.

John Lewis (the Pioneer) furnished five sons for the Revolutionary War. The most noted of the five was General Andrew Lewis, who did valiant service during the French and Indian Wars. When Washington received his commission as Commander-in-Chief, he expressed a wish that the appointment had been given to General Lewis. Later Washington recommended General Lewis to be Major-General, but congress never acted on it. There were John, Randall and David Lewis of Rhode Island; Benjamin, William first and second of Connecticut, and John, George and William of Massachusetts.

Capt. Winslow Lewis erected over 200 light houses for the government. He invented the binnacle illuminator now in general use. There were thousands of other Lewises too numerous to mention, who were Ministers of the Gospel, Doctors, Lawyers, Explorers, Surveyors, Professors and

Teachers. Some often taught for nothing in order to give their neighbors children and the children of the poor an education. No man ought to be ashamed of the name of Lewis unless he has disgraced it, and then only ashamed of himself for having disgraced an honorable good name.

The name Lewis can be traced back among the Britons, who for 500 years opposed and fought the Romans during their invasion of England, before and after Christ. It is a mistaken idea to believe that the Name Lewis is of French origin. The Lewises, who were in France in 1585 when the edict of Nantes was revoked, were only exiles from Wales and England, from which countries they were obliged to flee when reverses came, and they were generally officers of high rank. After the revocation of the edict, many of them returned to Wales, England and Ireland and later came to America.

Louis is not even a French name. It was borrowed. There were Lewises among the continental English by the Elbe, long before there was a land called France, or a prince or ruler by that name.

We once asked of a Welchman if there were any Lewises in Wales. "Yes," he said, "nearly every third family is named Lewis." Lewis is Welch, first, last and all the time. Tax duplicates in Wales and the adjoining counties of England show quite a percentage of men named Lewis.

Through southern and western England and Wales, there are Rivers, Brooks, Towns, Stations and Promontories, called Lewis. The largest island of the coast of Scotland (30x60 miles), the larger end is called Lewis, also Lewis Promontory.

Ludwig in German is Lewis when translated into English. Louis is pronounced Lew-i-e.