

LEWIS, CHARLES W.

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LEWIS, CHARLES W _____, born at Culpepper, Culpepper County, Virginia, _____, 1825; son of Daniel and Ann M. Lewis; moved with his parents to South Bend, Indiana, where he learned the printers' trade and was employed as journeyman and foreman by the "South Bend Register", of which Schuyler Colfax, later Vice President of the United States, was the editor; married Martha A. Fravel at LaPorte, Indiana, January 7, 1852.

Enrolled at Logansport, Indiana, June 4 and mustered in at Old Fort Clark, June 15, 1847, to serve during the war with Mexico as Sergeant, Company I, 4th Indiana Infantry; stationed at the mouth of the Rio Grande from August to December, 1847; and at Puebla, Mexico, in February, 1848; honorably discharged as 1st Sergeant at Madison, Indiana, July 18, 1848.

Went to California in 1849 and settled in Woodland, Yolo County, where he became Captain of the Woodland Guards, a Militia Company; was a Whig and later a staunch Republican; was twice a candidate for the California Legislature but defeated each time by a narrow margin; commissioned by the Governor of California, January 7, and mustered in at San Francisco as Colonel, 7th California Infantry, January 11, 1865; stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco until March and at Tubac, A.T., until June, 1865; assigned to Command of Southern Sub-district of Arizona, consisting of that part of the Territory south of the Gila and east of the Pima Villages, June 15, 1865; moved his command from Tubac to Calabasas in July and established Fort Mason on a tract of land formerly the rancho of Don Manuel Gandara, Governor of Sonora; with a detachment of cavalry and 30 infantry under Captain M. H. Calderwood went in pursuit of a band of Apaches who had killed 5 women and 2 men on a Spanish ranch 12 miles above Tubac, June 22, 1865; after following the Indians for 40 miles Captain Calderwood stopped because the shoes of his men were worn out but Colonel Lewis continued the pursuit for another 40

miles without success; brevet Brigadier General of volunteers for faithful and meritorious service, March 13, 1865; left Fort Mason in April and was honorably discharged at San Francisco, California, May 22, 1866.

After his defeat by French troops, Governor Ignacio Pesqueira of Sonora sought refuge in Arizona and with his wife was cared for in the home of Colonel Lewis at Fort Mason; when it was reported that the French Commander in Sonora was about to send 200 armed men to seize the Governor and other political refugees, Lewis announced his intention to resist their passage of the Arizona frontier; said to have supplied Pesqueira with ammunition which later enabled him to drive the Emperor Maximilian's forces from Sonora.

Returned to Arizona after the Civil War and settled near Tubac; elected from Pima County as a Republican to the House of Representatives, 4th Territorial Legislature, September 4 to October 7, 1867; John H. Marion of Prescott wrote the following about him in the Arizona Miner of September 24, 1867:

The Colonel, with his regiment, was stationed south of the Gila, and the citizens of that section of the Territory speak of his military ability as being of the highest order. He is now a resident of Tubac, where we are informed, he has one of the finest ranches in the Territory, which he has cultivated and improved with good care. The Colonel is one of the most affable and high minded men we have met with in many a day, and were it not for his confounded political notions, the Miner would support him for the next Delegate to Congress.

As Chairman of the Committee on Military and Indian Affairs, submitted a legislative memorial to Congress on September 17, 1867, praying that a regiment of cavalry be raised in Arizona to defend its people who were

"surrounded on every side by the unrelenting savage, robbed of their property, their neighbors murdered, powerless to defend themselves. Even the Capital of the Territory is not safe from their barbarous attacks. Within the very limits of the Town of Prescott, the citizens have been robbed repeatedly during the past summer - this, too, within gunshot of Fort Whipple. Daily and nightly, raids are made either upon

crops or stock. At this very instant the writer of this memorial looks from the window of the Legislative Hall and sees two wounded men and the corpse of another arrive. They have just been run out of the woods, scarcely without the limits of the plat of the Capital".

Removed to San Diego, California, 1869, and was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of that City in May, 1870; was President of the Board at the time of his death in San Diego, February 3, 1871; ^{aged 46;} interment in Odd Fellows (now Mount Hope) Cemetery, San Diego; John G. Capron was administrator of his estate, the real property consisting of Lots J. and K, Block 47, Horton's addition to the City of San Diego, valued at \$9,000.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

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 Orton, R.H. - Records of California Men in the War of the Rebellion, 1890, pp. 763, 766.
 Bancroft, H.H. - History of Arizona and New Mexico, 1889, p. 556.
 Barnes, W.C. - Arizona Place Names, p. 246.
 Journals, 4th Legislative Assembly, Territory of Arizona, pp. 86-87.
 House Executive Document No. 73, 39th Congress, 1st Session, part 2, pp. 118-120.
 U.S. Census, St Joseph County, Indiana, 1850, p. 228.
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 U.S. Veterans Administration - Pension records, W.C. 158,268.
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 The San Diego Union, February 9, 1871, (obituary).