

Chapter 1 : William H. Lewis - Wikipedia

PORTLAND, Ore., and WEST RUPERT, Vt. — William H. Lewis, 76, passed away on Monday, Aug. 20, in Portland, Oregon at the Pease Hospital from the effects of a stroke which he suffered in

Tributes Obituary for William H. Lewis, 81, passed away peacefully at his home in East Boothbay on December 28, Growing up on Barter Island, he attended the local schools. Bill then joined the U. Army, serving his country from to during the Korean War. Upon returning to Maine, he began a career working around the water. After working at the shipyards, he began a career as an engineer on the boats in the Harbor, working for Bob McLellan for 22 years, and then Lee Riley, out of New Harbor and Rockland, for another 20 years. Nobody dreamed of being gone long if Bill was not on board. Bill was a hard worker and could always be found doing something; he was never one to sit around. In his younger years he enjoyed spending time outside hunting. When the weather was nice, Bill loved to be on his motorcycle. He raised a lot of hell as a youngster and had some great stories to tell about his adventures on his Harley. In his later years, Bill loved spending time in his garden. He was a story teller that could always keep you entertained. He was quick witted and loved to mess with people. Bill loved to listen to his loving wife Hilda play the piano and would occasionally accompany her on the spoons, but primarily he would just sit back and enjoy the music. A humble man, he never looked for kudos in anything he did. He was a hell raiser with a heart. He was predeceased by: Lewis Survivors include his children William L. Lewis and his wife Tarrah of Virginia Justin M. You are invited to share your condolences, memories and photos with the family by visiting their Book of Memories at www. To send flowers to the family of William H. Lewis, please visit our Heartfelt Sympathies Store. Brought to you by Wiscasset Road P. Box Boothbay, ME.

Chapter 2 : William H. Lewis Obituary - Glendale Heights, IL

Born in and died in unknown Lancaster, Wisconsin William H. Lewis.

In , he was elected to the College Football Hall of Fame. A new feature, hitherto inadequately treated by previous authors, is the exhaustive treatment of fundamentals or the rudiments of the game, such as passing, catching, dropping upon the ball, kicking, blocking, making holes, breaking through and tackling. There are scientific expositions of team play, offensive and defensive, and a supplementary chapter on training which will be useful. Camp in football experience and general knowledge is William H. Lewis the famous Harvard centre of the early nineties and the man who is the recognized authority on defense in football the country over. Lewis published an editorial in which he wrote, "There is nothing the matter with football. The game itself is one of the finest sports ever devised for the pastime of youth, and the pleasure of the public. It gives you a general hardening and training which stands a man in good use in later life. Lewis entered politics by successfully running for election to the Cambridge Common Council where he served from The author noted that Lewis "owes his appointment to the fact that he is an uncommonly good football coach and that President Roosevelt is a Harvard man. Many southern members are firmly resolved that Lewis shall never be elevated to the high post of one of the five assistant attorneys general. Whether or not Lewis would ever avail himself of these privileges, a number of southern Democrats feel that they do not want to be a party to elevating him to an eminence where such recognition would be his as a matter of official right. The Southern white delegates said they did not know he was a negro until he entered the convention hall. Attorney General George W. Wickersham sent a "spirited letter" to each of the 4, members of the ABA condemning the decision. The insistence of William H. Lewis of Boston, now an Assistant Attorney General, that he retain his membership in the American Bar Association notwithstanding objections is due condemnation upon other grounds than those of race. He would probably not have been elected if it had been known by the majority of delegate who he was. Having thus slipped into an organization, he should offer his resignation pending a real decision of the matter. This is simply what any one elected to any manner of organization through any sort of ignorance or misapprehension is required by good manners to do. During the fight over his removal from the ABA, Lewis published an article saying that many white men "know intimately only the depraved, ignorant, vicious negroes" those who helped to keep the dockets filled. He developed a reputation as an outstanding trial lawyer and appeared before the United States Supreme Court on more than a dozen occasions. Among his cases, he represented persons accused of bootlegging and corruption, in addition to those challenging racial discrimination. Coakley during his impeachment trial. Throughout his career, Lewis was outspoken on issues of race and discrimination. Lewis called race the "transcendent problem" facing the country, referring to the recent Spanish-American War , the disfranchisement of blacks in the South by new state constitutions, and the imposition of Jim Crow , which deprived blacks of civil rights, in his remarks: Yesterday the United States waged a war for humanity when tyranny and oppression had grown intolerable. Thousands of them have been lynched and shot for attempting to exercise the God given rights of every human being. Love your native Southland. Nine tenths of our people were born here. All our past is here. All our future is here. Here most of us will live and here pass to the great majority and be gathered to the ashes of our fathers. The most glorious history of our race is here in the Southland, the most glorious history of the negro race anywhere in the world is here. If we have suffered here, we have also achieved greatly here. Rejoice in everything Southern. In a speech to Boston business leaders, Lewis said: I think the blood of three signers of the Declaration of Independence and of the Abolitionists has run out. Death[edit] Lewis died in Boston of heart failure on January 1,

Chapter 3 : William H. Lewis Obituary - ,

William H. Lewis WEST RUPERT - William H. Lewis, 76, died Monday, Aug. 20, , at the Pease Hospital in Portland, Oregon, from the effects of a stroke suffered in He was born in Cambridge, New York, the son of Helen (Shattuck) and C.H. Lewis Jr.

Term convened April 30th, and adjourned May 7th. Glenn qualified as Notary Public for Accomac county. Baker was authorized to celebrate the rites of matrimony. The following accounts of fiduciary were confirmed, to-wit: Audits of the respective estates of John C. Gray, Lancelot Ward, Oswald T. Grant and John W. Hickman; orphan accounts of Wilbur D. Custis with Edward B. Zadock Carter non-agreement by jury, and continued till next term for new trial. The following Registrars appeared in Court and qualified, to-wit: Bagwell, at Onancock; George T. Chandler was appointed and qualified as guardian of John J. Chandler, orphans of John M. Satchell was chosen, appointed, and qualified as guardian of Mary Nock, orphan of Abby Nock, deceased. Crockett qualified as administrator of Lewis Crockett, Sr. Mapp qualified as administrator of Maria Ashby, colored, deceased. Hopkins qualified as administrator of Revel T. Orders on County Treasurer in favor of Benj. Bar room license was granted to John W. Joynes and George W. Berry, at Horntown; Charles W. Duncan and James E. Matthews, at Chincoteague Island; R. Kellam, at Belle Haven, Chas. Hurley, at Horntown; E. West, at Craddockville; George R. Justice, at Justiceville; James H. Parkes, at Hunting Creek; William P. Barnes and Isaiah T. Johnson, at Leemont; Edward S. Johnson and William D. Lewis, at Mappsville; Wm. West and Benjamin T. Parker, at Onancock; John R. Sturgis, at Sturgis; John J. Lewis and Albert J. Rew, at Woodberry; George S. Miles, at Wattsville; James R. Hickman, at Metompkin; Littleton F. Marshall, at New Church; Arthur H. Drummond, at Cashville; John B. Henderson, at Pennyville; Gillet F. Bunting, at Atlantic; Purnell H. Chesser, at Assawoman; Wm. Ailworth and Margaret L. Retail liquor license was granted to William P. Barnes at Leemont, James R. Hickman at Metompkin, John J. Rew at Woodberry, Charles A. Waterman at Guilford, George G. Garrison, James Mears and Solomon Evans. Purnell Chesser, on indictment for selling liquor on Sunday; defendant plead guilty and paid fine and costs into Court. John Godwin; on indictment for dredging for oysters; indictment dismissed, defendant having been discharged under a bench warrant. Mark Bayly et als. Dixon; on indictment for unlawfully shooting a rifle; defendant plead guilty, and paid fine and costs into Court. Custis, Clerk and Receiver, ordered to pay railroad damages for lands of George W. Powell and Elizabeth Ewell, respectively. Ex parte petition of Sally J. Bar room liquor license was refused Hester A. Fenwick at Chincoteague Island, and Oswald W. Dunton at same place. An account of John J. Blackstone for payment to veniremen and jurors in felony cases, was examined, allowed and certified. Waterman; information filed against defendant for selling liquor as a retail dealer without license, and summons to answer awarded. Kellam was appointed Harbor Master for Wachapreague Creek and qualified. Accounts of George E. Nock, Constables, in criminal cases, against the Commonwealth, were examined, allowed and certified. Order entered for Wm. Ames, late Sheriff, to distribute estate without requiring refunding bonds. Ex parte petition of Bettie W. Riggs, Registrar at Guilford, was permitted to resign, and Alfred W. Short was appointed to fill the vacancy, and qualified. Ex parte petition of Southey Crockett for a road to the public highway; petition filed, and order appointing viewers. Dixon; agreed dismissal of writ of unlawful detainer. Same; agreed dismissal of motion of forfeited forthcoming bond. Order appointing Judge of Elections and Commissioners to ascertain result, c. Fleming, appellee, on appeal from J. Trader, on indictment for unlawful dredging; defendants discharged from custody upon giving recognizance to appear on first day of next term to answer indictment.

Chapter 4 : William H. Lewis (Unknown) - Find A Grave Memorial

William Henry Lewis (November 28, - January 1,) was an African-American pioneer in athletics, law and politics. Born in Virginia to freedmen, he went to college in Massachusetts, where he became one of the first African-American college football players, and the first in the sport to be selected as an All-American.

The break healed in a manner that made the left side of his jaw more prominent. George Powell co-signed a loan for a family friend, and when that friend defaulted in the Powells were forced to sell their farm to make good the debt. He was accepted because he lied about his age he claimed to be Powell became a battle-hardened and effective soldier. He won praise from his commanding officers, and claimed that when he shot his rifle he did so to kill never to wound. He was alleged to have carried the skull of a Union soldier with him, which he used as an ashtray. He re-enlisted at Jasper on May 8, Third Corps finally went into combat at the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1863, It is believed that Branson assisted Lewis in escaping from the hospital on September 7. She actually provided him with a Union Army uniform. Many, perhaps most, Marylanders were Confederate sympathizers, and the Bransons were fervent believers in the Southern cause. They discussed the exploits of Colonel John S. Powell joined Mosby the following day October 1, Mosby considered Powell to be one of his most effective soldiers, and Powell earned the nickname "Lewis the Terrible" for his ferocity and murderousness in combat. This last raid proved to be a turning point for Powell. Union Army Lieutenant Richard R. Powell and three others were given the privilege of taking Blazer to prison in Richmond, Virginia, in late November. He returned to Warrenton morose and introspective. Whatever the reason, Powell deserted on January 1, Surratt, and to a much lesser degree Weichmann, were members of a group led by John Wilkes Booth which planned to kidnap President Abraham Lincoln and spirit him into Virginia, where he could be turned over to Confederate military authorities. The boat was needed to ferry Lincoln across the Potomac River. The two men then traveled to Baltimore on January Although several others had been part of the conspiracy for some time, Powell swiftly became the second most important person in the plot next to John Surratt. Powell asked for John Surratt, who was not at home. He then requested something to eat and a place to stay, and Mrs. Surratt granted both requests after her son returned home and vouched for "Mr. Powell left the next day. She had him arrested and accused him of being a Confederate spy. It was a serious charge: Declaring he was only 18 years old, he pretended to be stupid and not understand the English language too well. Lacking evidence that he was a spy, the Provost Marshal released Powell on March Powell took an oath of allegiance to the United States, and the Provost Marshal wrote on his allegiance form that "Lewis Paine" was to live north of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for the duration of the war. Powell later erased it from his oath of allegiance. The day before Powell was released, John Surratt sent a telegram to Parr in Baltimore, telling him to send Powell immediately to Washington. Powell was freed just in time to take the 6: When members of the boarding house recognized him as "Mr. Wood" from several weeks earlier, Powell explained that he knew a "Mr. Wood" and that they had been confused. In a new suit, his demeanor suave and cultured quite unlike his previous surly attitude, the members of the household accepted his explanation. To Louis Weichmann, this was highly suspicious behavior, but Mrs. Powell stayed for three days, then left. The two attended the theater as planned in the company of two of Mrs. Arnold said that Powell, the strongest of the men, should be the one to subdue and handcuff Lincoln, not catch him from below. They said they had joined a plot to kidnap Lincoln in the country, where the president would be unguarded and there was little chance of encountering a military patrol. The meeting broke up at 5: The group met in front of the Surratt boarding house at 2: Lincoln announced that he also wanted to see African Americans given the right to vote. Booth and Powell stood on the White House lawn listening to the speech. Booth seethed at the idea of giving blacks political power, and told Powell, "That means nigger citizenship. Now, by God, I will put him through. That will be the last speech he will ever make. It is unclear just when Powell learned that the kidnap plot had turned to an assassination. There is testimony from the nurse attending the Secretary of State indicating that Powell may have learned of his role to assassinate Seward on Thursday, April Powell himself was inconsistent. He once said he learned he was to kill Seward on the morning of Friday, April 14, but later claimed he did not

know until the evening of April Booth decided that the time had come to kill Lincoln. The two men probably spent the afternoon and early evening at the Canterbury Music Hall on Pennsylvania Avenue, where Powell met and possibly had a tryst with Mary Gardner, a performer there. Seward and kill him. Atzerodt was to assassinate Vice President Andrew Johnson. Seward had been injured in a carriage accident on April 5, and suffered a concussion, broken jaw, broken right arm, and many serious bruises. Local newspapers reported that Seward was at home convalescing, so Powell and Herold knew where to find him. Powell was armed with a Whitney revolver and large knife, and wore black pants, a long overcoat, a grey vest, a grey dress coat, and a hat with a wide brim. Verdi, had sent some medicine to the house. Bell was suspicious, as Dr. Verdi had departed the home only an hour earlier and left instructions for Seward not to be disturbed. Bell asked Powell to wait, but Powell pushed past him and began mounting the stairs to the second-floor bedrooms. As Powell reached the second floor, Frederick ordered Powell to stop. She then returned to the bedroom. Bell fled the house screaming "Murder! Augur next door for help. Robinson , and Fanny Seward. Powell slashed Robinson on the forearm, and the soldier fell. Powell punched Fanny in the face, and leapt onto the bed. He savagely began knifing Seward in the head and throat. Powell stabbed him several times. Augustus dragged Powell onto the floor. Robinson and Augustus Seward wrestled with the strong, uninjured Powell. Hansell had just arrived at the house moments earlier and found the front door ajar. As Hansell turned to flee, Powell stabbed him in the back. Powell ran out of the house, and threw his knife in the gutter of the street. Powell now realized that Herold had abandoned him. Powell had almost no knowledge of the streets of Washington, D. It is well-established that he ended up by riding or walking in the far northeast part of the District of Columbia near Fort Bunker Hill , where he discarded his overcoat. He then hid in "a cemetery" without specifying which. Edwards and Edward Steers Jr. Members of the D. Federal authorities decided to make a second visit. Military investigators arrived at about Surratt and others in for questioning. As they were about to depart at Surratt to dig a gutter in the street. He explained his arrival at the house by saying that he wanted to know what time he should begin work in the morning. His clothes aroused intense suspicion, as he wore rather good quality boots, pants, dress shirt, vest, and coat. Surratt denied knowing him. She would later claim that her extremely poor eyesight and the darkness of the room prevented her from recognizing Powell. Powell stood under a bright lamp just five feet from her when she made her denial. Paine" in his pockets. These were not the possessions of a menial laborer. Arrests included John T.

Chapter 5 : PublicRecordsNOW - Death records for William H Law

Genealogy profile for William H Lewis William H Lewis (deceased) - Genealogy Genealogy for William H Lewis (deceased) family tree on Geni, with over million profiles of ancestors and living relatives.

His name was William H. This was the first integration of an America college football team. Du Bois went to the Amherst commencement ceremony to see Lewis and another African-American student receive their diplomas. He played two years for the Harvard football team at the center position. An article published by the College Football Hall of Fame noted that, while Lewis "was relatively light for the position pounds he played with intelligence, quickness and maturity. He was the first African-American to be honored as an All-American , [3] [8] [9] and was named captain of the All-America team in In , Lewis published one of the first books on American football. There are scientific expositions of team play, offensive and defensive, and a supplementary chapter on training which will be useful. Camp in football experience and general knowledge is William H. Lewis the famous Harvard centre of the early nineties and the man who is the recognized authority on defense in football the country over. Lewis published an editorial in which he wrote, "There is nothing the matter with football. The game itself is one of the finest sports ever devised for the pastime of youth, and the pleasure of the public. It gives you a general hardening and training which stands a man in good use in later life. President Theodore Roosevelt, Moulton , at the direction of Roosevelt, appointed Lewis as an Assistant United States Attorney, making him the first African-American to hold such a position. The author noted that Lewis "owes his appointment to the fact that he is an uncommonly good football coach and that President Roosevelt is a Harvard man. The appointment sparked a national debate over the appointment of an African-American to such a high office. Whether or not Lewis would ever avail himself of these privileges, a number of southern Democrats feel that they do not want to be a party to elevating him to an eminence where such recognition would be his as a matter of official right. The Southern delegates said they did not know he was a negro until he appeared in the convention hall. Attorney General George W. Wickersham sent a "spirited letter" to each of the 4, members of the ABA condemning the decision. The insistence of William H. Lewis of Boston, now an Assistant Attorney General, that he retain his membership in the American Bar Association notwithstanding objections is due condemnation upon other grounds than those of race. He would probably not have been elected if it had been known by the majority of delegate who he was. Having thus slipped into an organization, he should offer his resignation pending a real decision of the matter. This is simply what any one elected to any manner of organization through any sort of ignorance or misapprehension is required by good manners to do. During the fight over his removal from the ABA, Lewis published an article in which he wrote that many white men "know intimately only the depraved, ignorant, vicious negroes" those who helped to keep the dockets filled. He developed a reputation as an outstanding trial lawyer who also made appearances before the United States Supreme Court. Julia Ward Howe 2. Lewis called race the "transcendent problem" facing the country: Only a few hundreds of miles south of us are 10,, people who are deprived of their rights, who are practically in a state of serfdom. Thousands of them have been lynched and shot for attempting to exercise the God given rights of every human being. Nine tenths of our people were born here. All our past is here. All our future is here. Here most of us will live and here pass to the great majority and be gathered to the ashes of our fathers. The most glorious history of our race is here in the Southland, the most glorious history of the negro race anywhere in the world is here. If we have suffered here, we have also achieved greatly here. Rejoice in everything Southern. In a speech to Boston business leaders, Lewis said: I think the blood of three signers of the Declaration of Independence and of the Abolitionists has run out. He was interred at Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Lucky Colored Man a Graduate of Amherst". Tackling Jim Crow, pp. Du Bois, and the struggle for racial uplift, p. College Football Hall of Fame. The Virginia Sports Hall of Fame: Honoring Champions of the Commonwealth, p.

Chapter 6 : Administrators Bonds , Marion County, GA

DOWNLOAD PDF WM. H. LEWIS, DECEASED.

William Henry Lewis, Jr. entered into a peaceful rest on Tuesday October 9, He was born on April 5, to the late William and Rebecca Lewis, Sr. In October of he was married to Gladys Jones, from this union seven children were born.

Chapter 7 : William Lewis Obituary - Johnston, Rhode Island - calendrierdelascience.com

Celebrate the life of William H. Lewis, leave a kind word or memory and get funeral service information care of.

Chapter 8 : William H. Lewis Obituary - Boothbay, ME | ObitTreeâ,,ç

WILLIAM HARRY LEWIS "Bill" Passed away at age 76 on May 27, Bill who was diagnosed with Alzheimer's several years ago died while in hospice care. He is survived by his wife.

Chapter 9 : William H. Lewis | American Football Database | FANDOM powered by Wikia

William H. Lewis Obituary - William H. Lewis, 81, passed away peacefully at his home in East Boothbay on December 28, Bill was born on March 15, in B Obituaries.