Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, DAR

Memorials

Dedications

History

File of D. A. R. Markers

Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter
Roanoke, Virginia

I902 in East Hill Cemetery, Salem, Virginia; placed by the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter to honor General Andrew Lewis, Hero of the Battle of Point Pleasant.

I903 in City Cemetery in Roanoke, Virginia; placed by the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter to honor Maria A. Hambrick, Grand daughter of Patrick Henry.

I925 and I930 in Argonne Circle, Roanoke, Virginia; placed by the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter a Boulder and Tablet to honor World War Veterans of Roanoke.

I93I in Presbyterian Church in Salem, Virginia; placed by the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter a plaque to Frances Thacker Burwell Harvey, Daughter of Nathaniel Burwell, a Revolutionary Soldier.

I93I in Presbyterian Cemetery in Fincastle, Virginia; placed by the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter to Mary Sophia Woodville, Daughter of Major John Lewis, Revolutionary Soldier.

I932 on Ferdinand Avenue, Roanoke, Virginia; placed by the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter a tablet to mark two trees planted in honor of George and Martha Washington.

I933 on Lynchburg-Salem Turnpike in Roanoke, Virginia; placed by the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter a marker near the grave of Agatha Strother Lewis McClanahan, Granddaughter of General Andrew Lewis.

I938 in Cemetery at Cave Spring, Virginia; placed by the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter a Government marker to Esom Hannan, Revolutionary Soldier.

I938 in Cemetery at Cave Spring, Virginia; placed by the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter to mark the grave of Mary Hannan, wife of Revolutionary Soldier.

Compiled February I939

piece from page 27 of scrapbook covering 1937 – 1940.

For the Golden Jubilee Year

a Summary of the Gleanings Concerning the

General Andrew Lewis Monument

1895 April 7, Friday -It was suggested to have a May festival, the proceeds to be devoted to the erection of a monument over the grave of Gen'l Andrew Lewis.

1895 May 3 - this question was postponed indefinitely.

1896 February 7th -Voted that all money raised by the course of lectures lately begun be devoted to the fund for a monument to General Andrew Lewis.

1897 May -Chapter voted to spend $140.00 in putting a coping around the lot given us by the Cem. Co. of East Hill Cem. Salem where the remains of Gen'l Andrew Lewis lie rest. The chapter appreciates the generosity of the co. in donating this lot, as well as setting apart 50 ft. around it as a park.

1897 June -The committee thought best to erect the monument before putting the coping down.

1900 June 1st -Chapter decided to have an Opera, to be given for the Monument fund. Chose Opera Powhatan.

1901 March 1st -Acting treas. of the Powhatan entertainment reported the proceeds $102.47.

1902 April -Order for monument given Marstella.

1902 July -Contributions from nine Roanoke gentlemen to the Monument fund.

1902 July -The granite shaft placed in East Hill Cem. Salem.
Cost -Monument $483.70 - Post and chains $81.00 - $564.70.
Erected in memory of Gen. Andrew Lewis by the members of the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, D. A. R.
The name LEWIS engraved in large letters attracts the eye as one passes - and on one side is this inscription

Gen. Andrew Lewis 1716 - 1781
Pioneer, patriot, hero of the battle of Point Pleasant, which was the most closely contested of any battle ever fought with the Northwestern Indians, was the opening act in the drama whereof the closing scene was played at Yorktown.

On the other side is inscribed

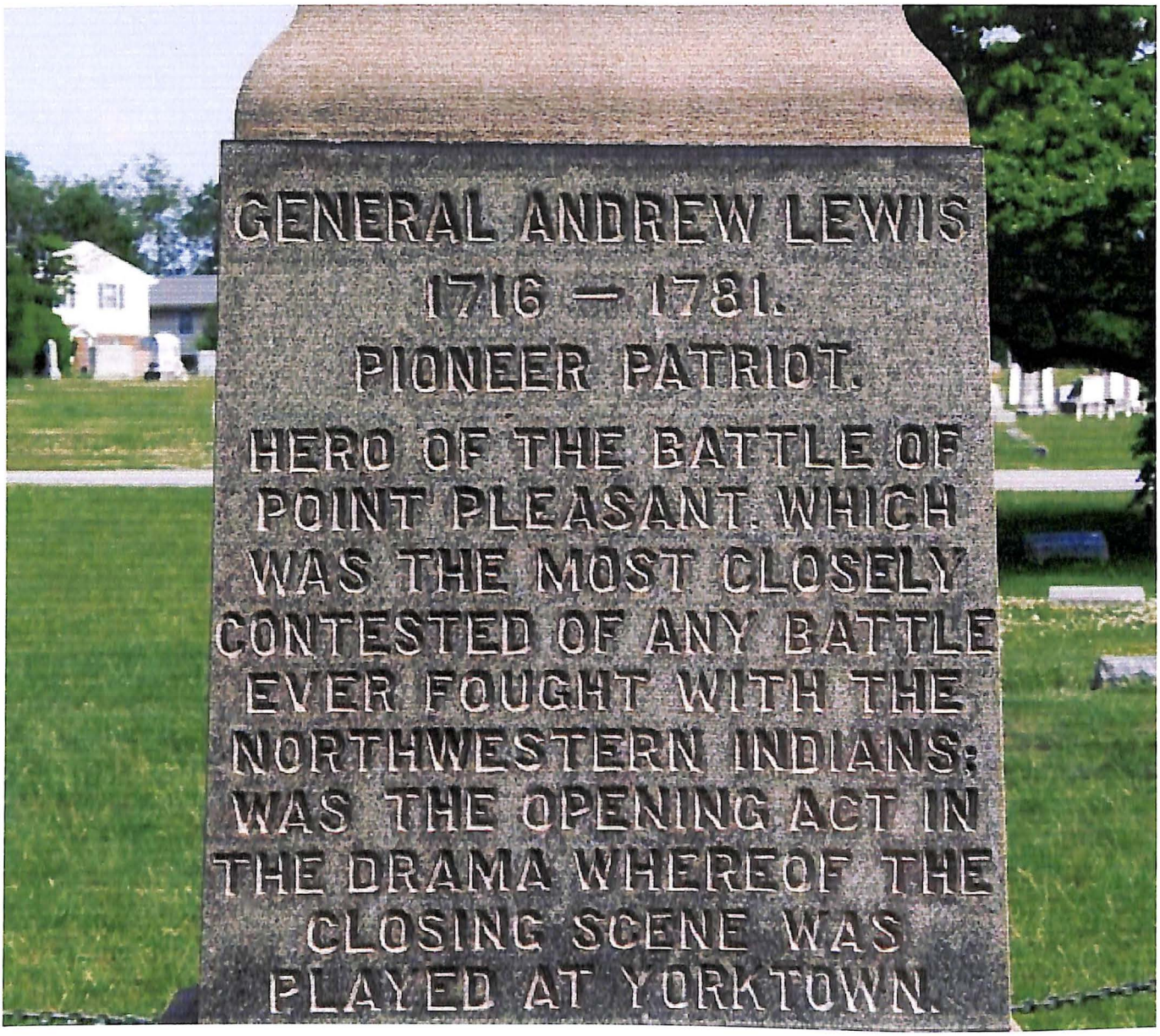
Erected by the Margaret Lynn Lewis chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Dudley
Dudley Marstella
Moneta, Va

(Mrs. R. Hoskins)

Compiled by
Anne R. Slater
Regent.


LEWIS


GENERAL ANDREW LEWIS
1716 — 1781.
PIONEER PATRIOT.
HERO OF THE BATTLE OF
POINT PLEASANT. WHICH
WAS THE MOST CLOSELY
CONTESTED OF ANY BATTLE
EVER FOUGHT WITH THE
NORTHWESTERN INDIANS;
WAS THE OPENING ACT IN
THE DRAMA WHEREOF THE
CLOSING SCENE WAS
PLAYED AT YORKTOWN.

DISTRICT VII, VIRGINIA DAR

Proudly honors the memory of

Gen. Andrew Lewis

pioneer, patriot, statesman and solider of the American Revolution, defeated Cornstalk in the Battle of Point Pleasant October 10, 1774. He also defeated Lord Dunmore's fleet of 100 ships, and entrenched troops on Gwynn Island July 10, 1776.

Sponsoring Chapters & Regents

Alleghany
Mrs. Jack E. Hawkins

Botetourt County
Mrs. W. T. Hunter

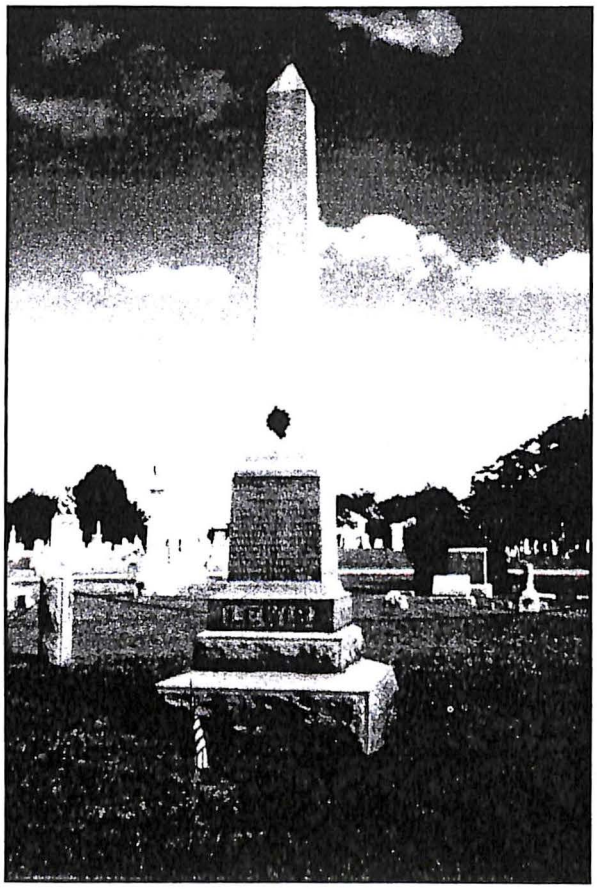
Col. Abram Penn
Mrs. William H. Tatum

Col. William Christian
Mrs. Arthur McKenzie

Col. William Preston
Mrs. J.W. Austin II

Floyd Courthouse
Mrs.. Thomas R. Hensley

Fort Lewis
Mrs. John R. Turbyfill, Jr.



Sponsoring Chapters & Regents

Gen. James Breckinridge
Mrs. D.S. Looney, Jr.

Gen. Joseph Martin
Mrs. Edward H. Littlefield

Gen. William Campbell
Mrs. Carl Unfug

Margaret Lynn Lewis
Mrs. J. Donlan Piedmont

Nancy Christian Fleming
Mrs. Larimer V. Stanley

Patrick Henry
Miss Margaret A. Smith

Peaks of Otter
Mrs. Robert F. Eggimann

Roanoke Valey
Miss Eleanor V. Dye

The monument was erected in 1902, by the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter of Roanoke, when Gen. Lewis' body was reinterred in East Hill Cemetery Salem, VA.

Mrs. Dolores C. Smith	District Director
Mrs. Richard W. Critz	Vice Director
Mrs. Robert Eggimann	Secretary
Mrs. D.S. Looney, Jr.	Treasurer
Mrs. John Rutherford	Chaplain

Oct. 3, 2008
Annual Commemoration
of Lewis Family

Image:Andrew Lewis.JPG

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

- Image
- File history
- File links

Size of this preview: 399 × 599 pixels
Full resolution (793 × 1190 pixel, file size: 156 KB, MIME type: image/jpeg)

Summary

Statue of Andrew Lewis (soldier), Point Pleasant, West Virginia. Photographed 2005.

Echoes of Roanoke

Henry Descendant Buried Here

First School Teacher Now Forgotten

By Raymond Barnes

SOME YEARS AGO I wrote in this column an account of the first public schools in Big Lick. In doing research work I chanced upon the official minutes of the School Board for the Big Lick District in 1870 introduced in one of the Blair suits as an exhibit. Judge Dirk Kuyk, then on the Bench, entered an order permitting me to withdraw the exhibit and turn in over to Mr. R. D. Nininger, then head of the County School Board in Salem.

There was contained in the minutes a reference to "the school taught by Miss Henry." J. Raymond Hildebrand assisted me in locating this school site and the late Judge John M. Hart knew that Miss Henry, a lineal descendant of Patrick Henry, had married an artisan of Big Lick named A. L. Hambrick. He suggested that if I searched the old City Cemetery I would probably find her grave for he dimly remembered that the Daughters of the American Revolution once held some sort of a ceremony there and marked her grave with a marble stone.

(As I have often remarked one possessed with the urge to uncover the past suffers a mild but delightful form of mental illness. It is a wonder neighbors didn't complain that a ghoul was frequenting the old City Cemetery because I spent so much time there.)

★ ★

The grave of Marie Antonette Hambrick, wife of A. L. Hambrick, was finally located. My next step was to ask different chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution if their minutes contained any reference to Marie Henry, a descendant of Patrick Henry. (That was some years back.)

In revising my forthcoming History of Roanoke for the press, I ran across a note contained in the issue of Nov. 1, 1900 of The Roanoke Times that Mrs. Marie Antonette Hambrick, widow of A. L. Hambrick, died at the home of her brother, a Mr. Henry who lived near Elliston. It appears that Mrs. Hambrick went to live with her brother after she lost her husband.

GRAVESTONE OF MRS. A. L. HAMBRICK (Marie Antonette Henry) descendant of Patrick Henry in Roanoke's old City Cemetery. Inscription on the marble face is now almost obliterated. She appears to have been the first school teacher in Big Lick when it was still part of Roanoke County. (Staff Photo).

Miss Dorothy Payne, secretary of the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter of the DAR, uncovered the minutes containing details of the erection of the headstones shown in the picture above.

The grave marker is neither large nor impressive. Because it is of marble, time and weather have eroded the inscription and carving almost to the point of obliteration. Someone years ago photographed the stone but I cannot find that picture and The Times-World arranged for the picture shown here.

We are quite proud of our Patrick Henry Hotel although it is doubtful if the organizing committee knew in 1925 about a descendant of Patrick Henry having been a resident of Roanoke. Now we have some justification for using the name of Patrick Henry both for the hotel and a fine new high school.

Perhaps some cooperation between the DAR chapters and contributions by students at Patrick Henry High would result in placing a more permanent marker at the grave of Roanoke's first school teacher and thus do honor to the great Virginian who was her forebear.

Students replace early teacher's headstone

5-30-90

By JACQUELINE JAMES
STAFF WRITER

It was a day of commemoration as Maria Antoinette Hambrick's crumbling tombstone was replaced with a new one.

The Student Government Association at Patrick Henry High School paid $500 to buy a new headstone for the grave of Patrick Henry's granddaughter.

On Tuesday, more than 30 students, administrators and other guests were present for the unveiling in the old City Cemetery on Tazewell Avenue.

Patrick Henry Principal Elizabeth Lee said Hambrick was the first teacher mentioned in school board minutes for Big Lick District in the 1870s.

Lee noted that "the first school teacher here in Roanoke will not be forgotten because of the 1990 Patriots of Patrick Henry High School."

Hambrick's great-granddaughter, Helen Ringler, drove to Roanoke from Richmond for the unveiling.

In January, when Ringler brought her granddaughter from Richmond to see the grave, she discovered that the headstone was crumbling.

Disturbed about the condition of the grave, she called Leila Stalker, a friend with whom she taught years ago at Jefferson High School. Stalker, in turn, called Patrick Henry High School, figuring someone there might take an interest in taking on the restoration, and the Student Government Association did.

The students chose May 29 for the dedication because it was the 254th birthday of Patrick Henry.

From ***A History of the City of Roanoke*** *by Raymond P. Barnes*
Chapter 19 – 1900

A Descendant of Patrick Henry

Back in the days before Big Lick was a town, Marie A. Henry taught school in a little building located near the N.E. corner of First Street and Loudon Avenue, N.W. She married A. L. Hambrick, an artisan in the village who worked with brick and stone. It was widely known that she was a lineal descendant of Patrick Henry.

Hambrick died so his widow went to live with her brother near Elliston. When she died, about November 1, 1900, her body was returned to Roanoke and buried next to her husband in the old City Cemetery.

Later the Margaret Lynn Lewis D.A.R. chapter put a marker on her grave. On it is a design of a cross within a crown. (The writer had members of the particular chapter to search the minutes for something pertaining to this marker and has enjoyed some success. The D.A.R.'s have the matter in hand).

11/30/2006
Mrs. Hambrick was a Charter member of the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter. She was named an Honorary Member at the first Chapter meeting in 1894, and apparently played an active roll in the early days of the Chapter development.

City of Roanoke,
Virginia.

W. P. HUNTER
CITY MANAGER

Oct. 7, 1924.

Mrs. C. S. McNulty,
455 Highland Avenue, S.W.,
Roanoke, Virginia.

Dear Mrs. McNulty:

In looking up the records in reference to the Park-way at King George Avenue and 4th Street S. W., I find that on March 11, 1922, a communication from the Margrett Lynn Lewis Chapter of the D. A. R. to the Council recommending that this plot be named Memorial Plot. This recommendation was adopted.

Than on May 6, 1922, upon petition from the Margrett Lynn Lewis Chapter of the D. A. R. endorsed by the property owners, a resolution was adopted changing the name to Argonne Hill. I am enclosing copy of said resolution.

These records do not show that the D. A. R have any further supervision over this ground than the naming of the plot, but the City is perfectly willing to allow the D. A. R. to set out any trees or shrubbery they may care to, and the City will maintain same and see that the Park-way is kept in good order.

Yours truly,

W. P. Hunter

WPH/MHH

City Manager.

RESOLUTION NO. 867

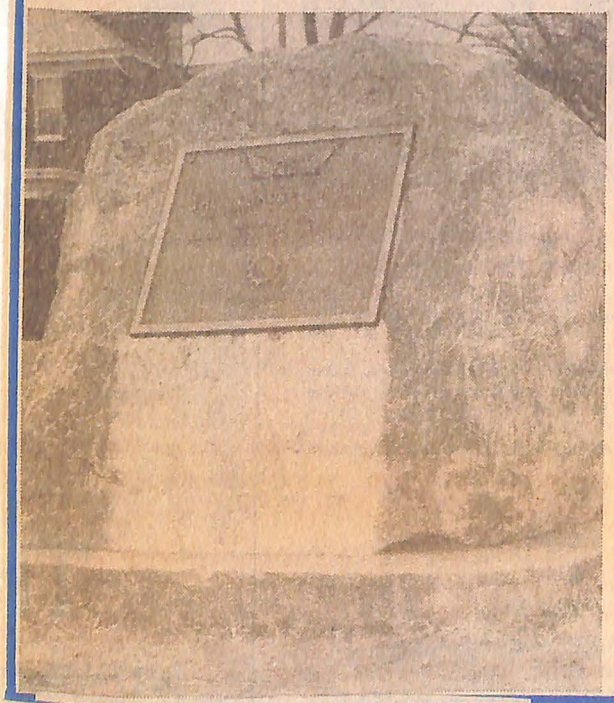
A Resolution to name the plot of ground at the intersection of 4th Street and King George Avenue and the Circle surrounding the same from Woods Avenue to Bluff Avenue "Argonne Hill"

Be It Resolved by the Council of the City of Roanoke that the plot of land at the intersection of 4th Street and King George Avenue, and that portion of the circle surrounding said plot between Woods and Bluff Avenues be named "Argonne Hill" and dedicated to the memory of the soldiers who lost their lives in the World War

This monument was placed in Argonne Circle as a tribute to the "doughboys" of World War I. The monument was dedicated on November 11, 1925.

Sculpted Doughboy Was Loving Tribute

Chemist Dudley Thompson Warren carved the likeness of an American soldier from World War I on the granite memorial (above) sponsored by the Margaret Lynn Lewis DAR chapter 52 years ago. Time took its toll, and the face was eventually replaced with a bronze plaque. The monument stands at King George Avenue and Fourth Street S.W. in Roanoke.



T*G*I*F*

Mary Bland Armistead

It was called Argonne Circle then, the old Southwest Roanoke site where, on an Armistice Day 52 years ago, the first great monument to Roanoke soldiery was unveiled.

It was seven years after the sullen boom and staccato bark of the world's angry guns had been stilled; seven years after the signing of the armistice in Europe, and the doughboys had come home, leaving a fair continent smeared with grief and sullied with death.

Argonne Circle, they called the large plot of ground at the intersection of King George Avenue and Fourth Street S.W., and the name harkened to the fierce combat among the trees of Argonne Forest where the American doughboys struggled against the German foe and helped push them into defeat.

Countries continued in solemn communions with their dead on Armistice Day long years after the battlefields emptied, and the valor of Roanoke's men in war was remembered, too. But the armistice anniversary of 1925 was the special one, when the great monument went up and war buddies marched again in uniform while Gold Star mothers in the black garb of sorrow rode in special parade automobiles.

The day was fine and the memorial procession mustered at Elmwood Park. There were bursts of familiar wartime marches as the 116th Infantry Band set the pace for patriotic organizations and long lines of old soldiers on the march to the monument.

And there it sat, 13 tons of rough-hewn granite wrestled into the center of the Argonne plot after more than a year of fashioning in the yard of a chemist, Dudley Thompson Warren. The huge boulder was tempered by his chisel into a fitting memorial, and the head of a doughboy in a pie-plate helmet stood forth in bold relief from the rock's northern face.

The sculpted likeness stared solemnly over the inscription: "In honor of the Roanoke soldiers who served in the World War." The self-taught Roanoke sculptor who created the tribute did so on commission from the Margaret Lynn Lewis DAR chapter.

The granite composition they dedicated that day was the city's first recognition of its kind for its sons who had left it to fight. The idea was conceived by Mrs. M. M. Caldwell, grandmother of U.S. Rep. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, and was so cherished by the DAR that members avoided any public appeal for funding as the project neared completion.

Curiously, no one knows what honorarium the sculptor received or, indeed, where he acquired the stone nearly six feet tall. He was a mild man, happier with his carvings than with his chemicals at the American Viscose plant, and he died, his daughter says, when he was 44.

Mrs. W. W. Finch, the only one of his three children living now in Roanoke, remembers the memorial stone was like a square mountain resting on railway ties in the family's back yard. But she cannot dredge other memories of her infant days when her father struck at the stone and created his commemorative work.

It stood in Argonne Circle long after the name was forgotten and garden clubs placed bushes and sweet flowers all around. It suffered the days of playing children who made the marker their sanctuary and their fortress; home base for their games, and the symbol of their rise from infanthood.

Steadfastly the doughboy stared as careless feet used chin, bridge of nose, and helmet tip to step to the top of his world. Careless feet danced in the smooth place there where holes had been ground to hold flags, and careless feet dangled over the rough sides where the long-ago chemist carved his personal mark.

The day when "I can do it" succeeded "Help me to the top" was the day neighborhood children came of age, and they loved their doughboy in their defacing, chattering attention, which gave him rouged lips and cigarette stubs and chalk marks in his eyes.

The years have brought changes, alas. The monument still stands, but the doughboy has disappeared, losing his lonely battle with cruel weather and children. The succeeding bronze marker does not evoke the long memories that seemed stored in his vacant eyes.

The doughboy seemed the symbol of valor everywhere; of the poets who romanticized the war and the men who hated and died in it. It was erected in the spirit of the grieving unknown who carved his poignant tribute near Verdun.

"A mon fils," the inscription on the grave reads in French. *"Depuis que tes yeux sont fermes, les miens n'ont cesse de plurer."* It is equally as lovely in English:

"To my son," it says. "Since your eyes were closed, mine have not ceased to weep."

*Thank Goodness It's Friday

Roanoke Times & World-News

November 11, 1977

BETTY MASTERS/RT&WN

In a new light Old Southwest residents gathered around a World War I monument last Thursday to celebrate the replacement of three street lights that had been dark for more than 40 years. Electric lights were installed in former gas lamps that illuminated Argonne Circle at King George Avenue and Fifth Street Southwest. On hand were (left to right) Alice Kennett, a member of the Margaret Lynn Lewis chapter, DAR, when their monument was dedicated Nov. 11, 1925; Old Southwest President Jan Wilkens; and Anna Louise Haley, who gave a short history of the DAR monument.

5/23/85 Roanoke Times & World News

'Doughboy Monument', Roanoke

At the intersection of 4th Street and King George Avenue is a circle more typical of an English round-a-bout than an intersection in southwest Virginia. After World War I the grassy circle was chosen as the location for a monument to the Roanokers who served in "the World War". The traffic circle was given the name Argonne Circle, in memory of the horrendous and decisive battle that Americans fought in that northern region of France.

In 1925, a large roughly cut stone was set in the circle as a monument. Originally, it had the face of an American soldier, a doughboy, wearing a World War I helmet carved into one side.

The stone was shaped, and Dudley Thompson, a chemist, who was a Roanoke resident, carved the face. The face stood out boldly from the rock. The small park became the favorite playground in the residential community. The face and the helmet were at just the right height to become the ladder for small children playing on the rock. Time, the elements, and the wearing of thousands of small hands and shoes finally wore the 'Doughboy' almost entirely away.

In 1930, the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution took up the case of the "disappearing Doughboy." In time, the currently seen bronze plaque was affixed to the large stone right over the place where the face had been. The honor is still given but without the original "Doughboy" carving on the massive stone.

~ *Directions* ~

Follow Franklin Road west from downtown to King George Avenue. Travel west to 4th Street.

A Guidebook to the
Outdoor Art and Monuments
of the
Roanoke Valley
and
Southwest Virginia
by Edwin Ewing

[18]

HUNTER
MANAGER

City of Roanoke,
Virginia.

December 9,1931.

Mrs. Elizabeth D. Coleman, Chairman,
Historic Spots M.L.L. Chapter D.A.R.
Roanoke,Va.

Dear Mrs. Coleman:

Your letter asking for permission to erect a small bronze marker in the square on Ferdinand Avenue between 10th and 11th Streets, to designate the two oak trees planted there in honor of George Washington, to commemorate his bi-centennial, has been received.

Permission is hereby granted to place this marker as requested.

Yours truly,

W. P. Hunter

City Manager.

WPH:M

The Bryans

From: "The Bryans" <mbryanruss@cox.net>
To: "Dan Henry" <Dan.Henry@roanokeva.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, March 27, 2007 5:06 PM
Subject: Trees planted by Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, DAR

Hello,

Just wanted to let you know that my husband and I drove by the little triangle plot on Ferdinand Ave. where the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, DAR, had planted two trees in honor of George and Martha Washington -- many years ago. One tree had died and the other needed pruning -- you told me both of those things would be accomplished in the Spring. Yesterday, we drove by -- and saw a brave new tree, apparently growing happily. We can only assume that the other tree was pruned as you described.

If there's a finer example of a person who "means what he says" than you -- I haven't met him or her! Thank you so very much. I will carry this good news to the members of our chapter at the April meeting.

Cordially,

Barbara Bryan
Regent, Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, DAR

The Bryans

From: <Dan.Henry@roanokeva.gov>
To: "The Bryans" <mbryanruss@cox.net>
Sent: Wednesday, March 28, 2007 9:24 AM
Subject: Re: Trees planted by Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, DAR

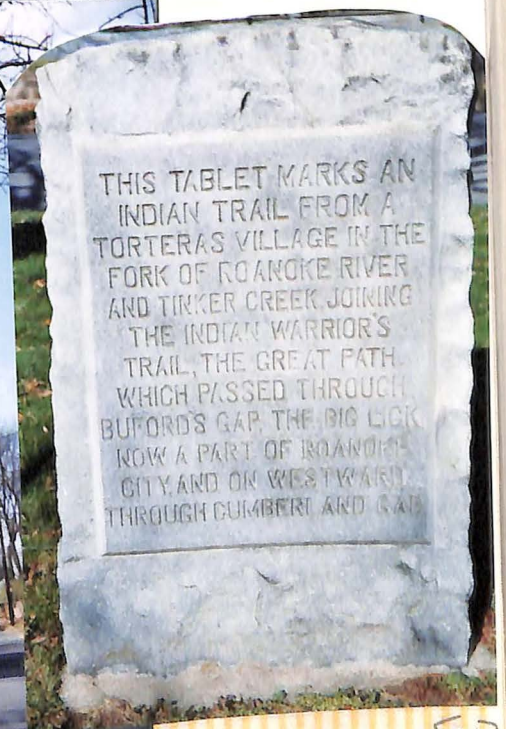
Thank you for your kind remarks. We do our best to follow through on our plans. The tree work was accomplished in late November of 2006, and the new tree was planted in the first week of December, 2006. The new tree is a Northern Red Oak. The other large tree on this site is an American Elm, and it was deadwood pruned. The dying tree that was removed was an oak.

Very Treely Yours,

Daniel J. Henry, Urban Forester
Roanoke Parks and Recreation
210 Reserve Ave SW
Roanoke, VA 24016
Office: (540) 853-1994
Fax: (540) 853-1287
E-mail: dan.henry@roanokeva.gov
"DON'T TOP TREES"

[20]


THESE OAKS WERE PLANTED
IN HONOR OF
GEORGE WASHINGTON
AND
MARTHA WASHINGTON
BY THE MARGARET LYNN LEWIS
CHAPTER D. A. R. FEB. 22, 1932


THIS TABLET MARKS AN
INDIAN TRAIL FROM A
TORTERAS VILLAGE IN THE
FORK OF ROANOKE RIVER
AND TINKER CREEK JOINING
THE INDIAN WARRIOR'S
TRAIL, THE GREAT PATH
WHICH PASSED THROUGH
BUFORD'S GAP, THE BIG LICK
NOW A PART OF ROANOKE
CITY, AND ON WESTWARD
THROUGH CUMBERLAND GAP

The World-News, Roanoke, Va., Friday, March 25, 1977

Photo by Gary Dannenbaum

Portrait of kin

Mrs. Arthur Richardson, a great-great-great-granddaughter of Patrick Henry, looks at a portrait of her ancestor at Roanoke's Patrick Henry High School. The Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution presented the portrait, painted by Mrs. Bettie Trout, to the school as part of its Bicentennial activities. Mrs. Richardson, 90, who also is an artist, has painted a similar portrait of Patrick Henry for her home. Both portraits were copied from an original painting on display at Red Hill, Patrick Henry's home near Brookneal, where he is buried.

Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter
Presents Portrait of Patrick Henry

D. A. R. Presents Portrait to P. H.

The Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has presented a portrait of Patrick Henry to Patrick Henry High School. The work of a local artist, Mrs. Bettie Trout, the portrait was unveiled Wednesday afternoon during a faculty meeting in the school library.

This was the culmination of the Chapter's Bicentennial Project. The Project Committee consisted of Miss Frances Cooper, chairperson, a former teacher at Patrick Henry; Mrs. Lewis Pitzer, a librarian at Patrick Henry; Mrs. A. Morris Turner, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Arthur Richardson; Mrs. W. N. Hobbie; and Mrs. Henry Quekemeyer. Five committee members were present for the unveiling.

The artist, Mrs. Bettie Trout, studied at the Art Institute in Chicago and in New York, as well as with the late Allan Ingles Palmer, who was also a prominent local artist. During World War II she did quick sketches with the U.S.O.

Mrs. Arthur Richardson, whose help and guidance did much to make the gift possible, is a great-great-great granddaughter of Patrick Henry. Also an artist, she studied at the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia and at Columbia University. Now 90 years of age, Mrs. Richardson painted a similar portrait of Patrick Henry in October for her home.

In preparation for this gift, Mrs. Trout and Mrs. Richardson spent considerable time studying the original painting from which it is copied; this is on display at Red Hill, Patrick Henry's home near Brookneal, where he is buried.

Now on display in the school's main office, the portrait will occupy a specially designated position of honor when the building program now under way is completed.

[24]

Mrs. Lewis Pitzer, Mrs. A. Morris Turner, Mr. John Graybill, Mrs. Arthur Richardson, Mrs. W. N. Hobbie, Miss Frances Cooper

Veterans Day Tree Dedication
November 10, 2006 – 1:30 p.m.
Argonne Circle, King George Ave., at 4th Street
Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, DAR

Welcome (Chapter Regent, Barbara Bryan)

Invocation (Chapter Chaplain, Libby Hurt)

Pledge to the Flag (Colors displayed by Roanoke City Mounted Patrol)

National Anthem (Sung by Alden Wynn)

VADAR District VII Director (Eleanor Dye)

Reading (Chapter Recording Secretary, Dot Piedmont)

Introduction of Speaker (Dot Piedmont)

Speaker (Bob Slaughter)

Closing remarks (Barbara Bryan)

Singing of "America" led by Alden Wynn


THIS ELM TREE IS DEDICATED TO
AMERICAN VETERANS
BY THE
MARGARET LYNN LEWIS CHAPTER, DAR
2006

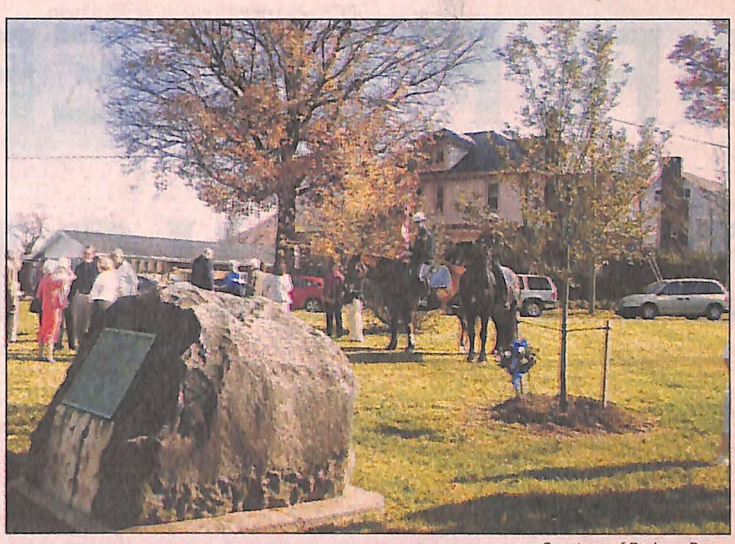
THE ROANOKE TIMES
Friday, December 8, 2006

Club News

DAR chapter plants tree in honor of veterans

Members of the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution recently planted an elm tree in Argonne Circle in Old Southwest. The tree symbolizes a renewal of life and the honors the memories of veterans of American wars, according to a press release.

On Nov. 10, the day before Veterans Day, the DAR held a dedication ceremony at the sight. Speakers during the event were **Bob Slaughter**, a D-Day veteran, ~~and DAR member~~ **Alden Wynn**, WHO SANG.

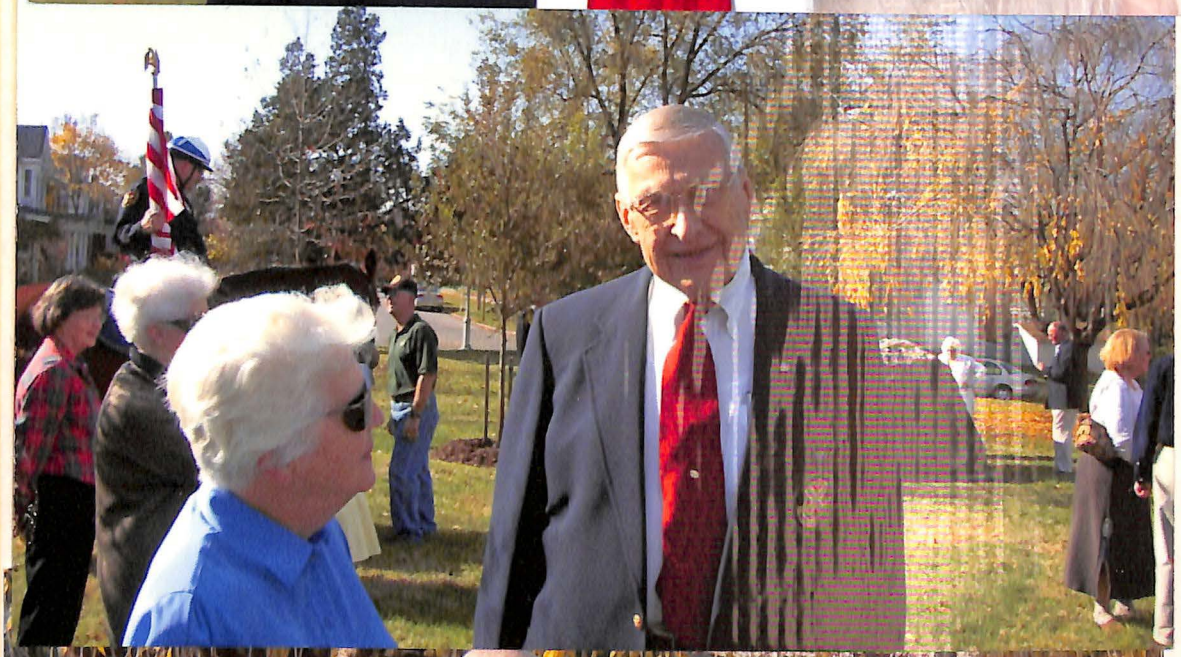


Courtesy of Barbara Bryan

An elm tree recently was planted and dedicated in Old Southwest. The tree symbolizes rebirth and honors the memory of veterans of American wars.

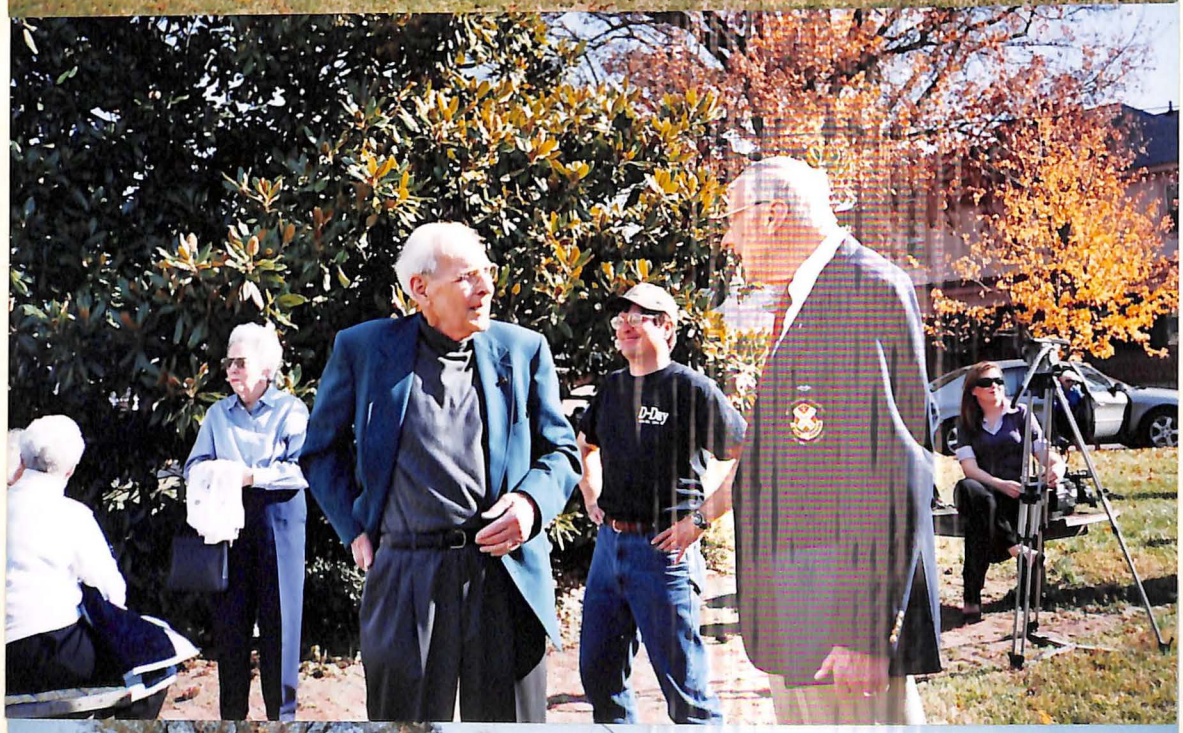
The monument, which includes the face of a doughboy, or Army infantryman, sits in a circle at the intersection of Fourth Street and King George Avenue in Old Southwest. The monument's face was visible during the mid-'20s but eventually faded because of weather and vandalism. A large, bronze plaque was later placed over the damaged doughboy face. The circle was named Argonne Circle to honor the World War I veterans who were killed during the Battle of Argonne Forest in France, many of whom were from the Roanoke area.

The memorial was funded by ~~a chapter of~~ the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter.



BUCK DEYERLE PHOTOS


VNT



BRYAN PHOTOS [35]


D-Day

History

Lewisburg

Far Enough Away... So Close To Home.

Greenbrier County

CONVENTION & VISITORS BUREAU

540 N Jefferson Street, Box 17-Suite N
Lewisburg, WV 24901

West Virginia
Wild and Wonderful

Andrew Lewis

GENERAL ANDREW LEWIS, for whom this inn and the town of Lewisburg are named, was born in Ireland in 1720. He moved to Virginia with his parents in 1729. As a surveyor for the Greenbrier Land Company, he first came to the Greenbrier area in 1751, where he "discovered" Lewis Spring on the site of the present town of Lewisburg.

In the years that followed, Lewis distinguished himself as a soldier in campaigns and expeditions against the French and their Indian allies. These endeavors earned him the respect and praise of many, including Colonel George Washington.

In 1774 the Royal Governor of Virginia, Lord Dunmore, ordered Andrew Lewis to assemble a militia force for an expedition against the united tribes of the Shawnees, Delawares, Mingoes and Ottawa under Chief Cornstalk. Based on his prior experience in the western Virginia area, he assembled the army on the Big Levels, now Lewisburg, naming the assembly area Fort Union. After an arduous march of 161 miles, the Virginia militia met and defeated the Indians at the battle of Point Pleasant on the Ohio River.

Upon the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, Lewis accepted a commission in the Continental Army and campaigned against the British until 1781. On September 25, 1781 he died of a fever and was buried in Bedford County, Virginia. Subsequently his body was moved to Salem, Virginia where a monument was erected in his honor.

Our Beginnings

During the early 18th century – the area now known as Greenbrier County was largely uninhabited. There were no known permanent Indian villages in the county and only a few trappers roamed the area. It wasn't until 1750 that colonists began to arrive, however all attempts to colonize the valley by Europeans failed until 1769. At that time, forts sprung up to protect the colonists, followed by many native limestone buildings – a testament to the colonists' determination to populate the valley.

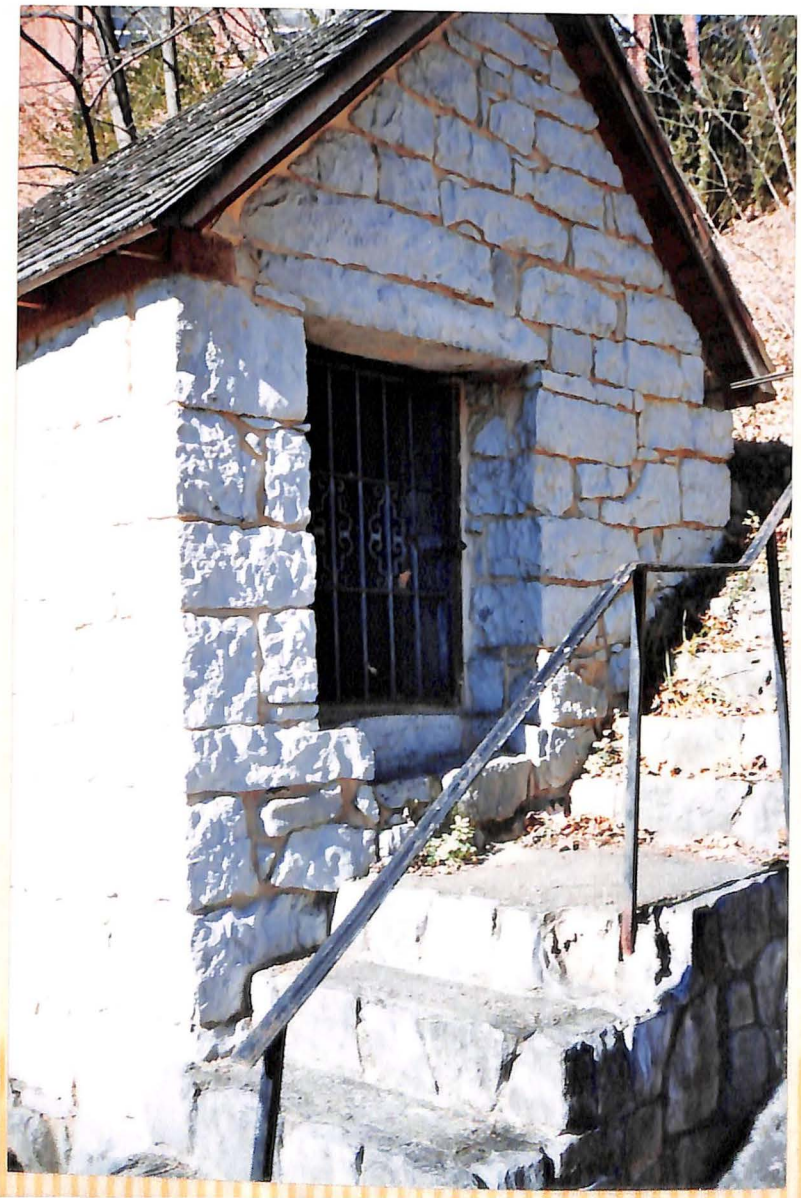
Our Revolution

1774 – After many Indian raids in the Valley – Governor Dunmore of Virginia instructed Colonel Andrew Lewis to gather "willing and able men" to stand against the Indian forces that had so regularly attacked in the Greenbrier Valley. Over 1,490 men were assembled – including Lewis' brother Charles, and 13 men of political and military distinction.

The militia traveled over 150 miles to "the point" of the Kanawha and Ohio Rivers. While Dunmore's army, still a day behind, was moving in from the north, Chief Cornstalk had moved his Shawnees by moonlight toward Lewis' army of sleeping Virginians.

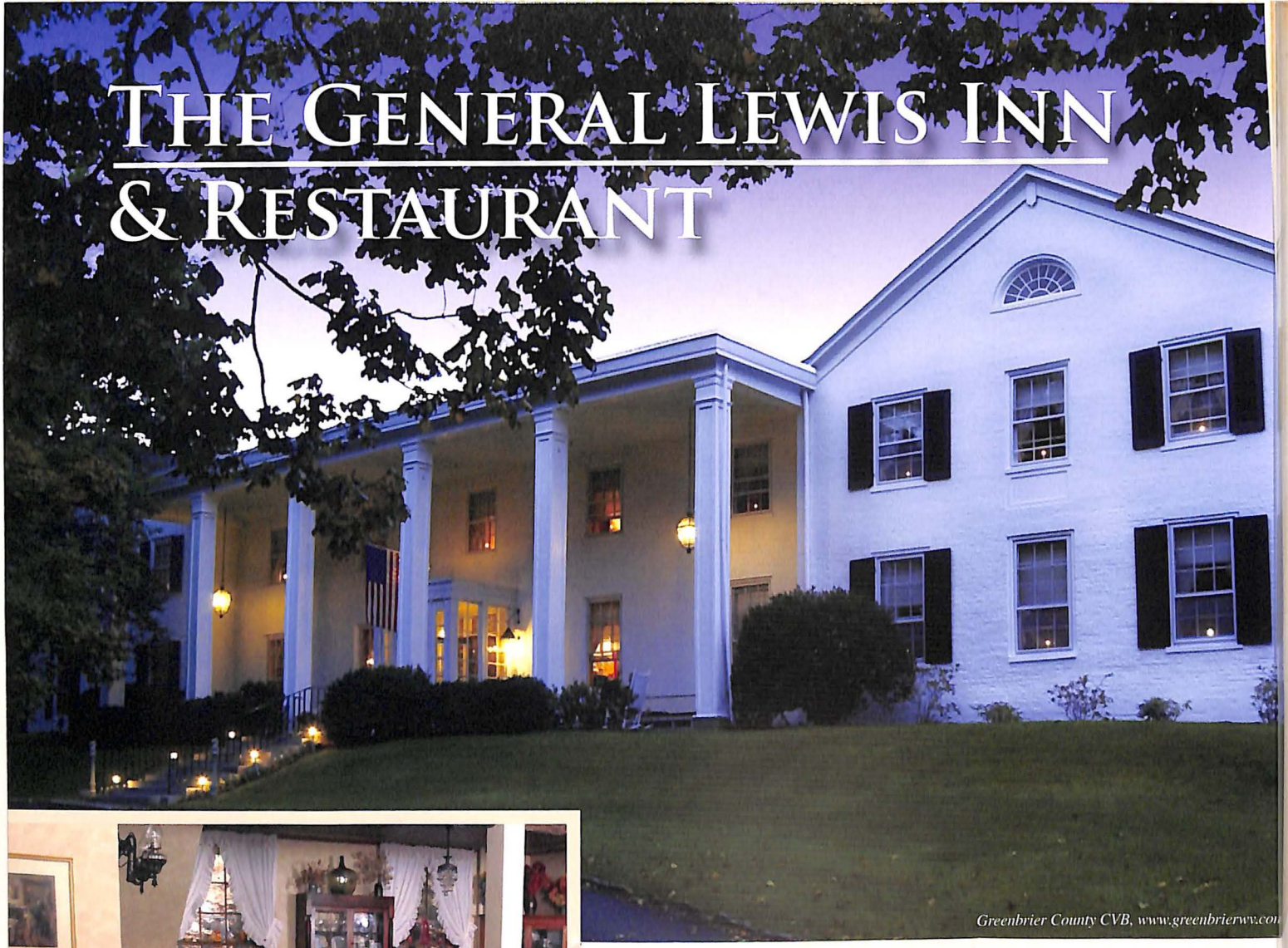
At dawn, the Indians opened with heavy fire – killing many including Andrew Lewis' brother Charles and several officers. Lewis rushed in reinforcements and the battle raged with increased intensity until just before nightfall. Lewis then moved companies to the rear of the Indians and three quarters of a mile above them - opening with strong fire. Mistaking this for the arrival of Dunmore's reinforcements – the Indians retreated and the battle was won.

The Shawnees later met with Dunmore and signed a treaty for peace. The treaty agreed that they would cease hunting south of the Ohio River and return the captives and horses gained in earlier raids. Many historians believe this to be one of the first battles of the Revolutionary War.

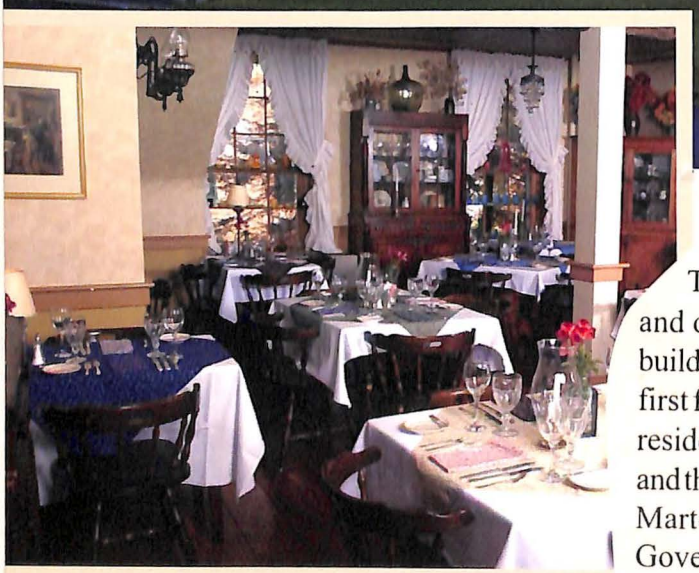


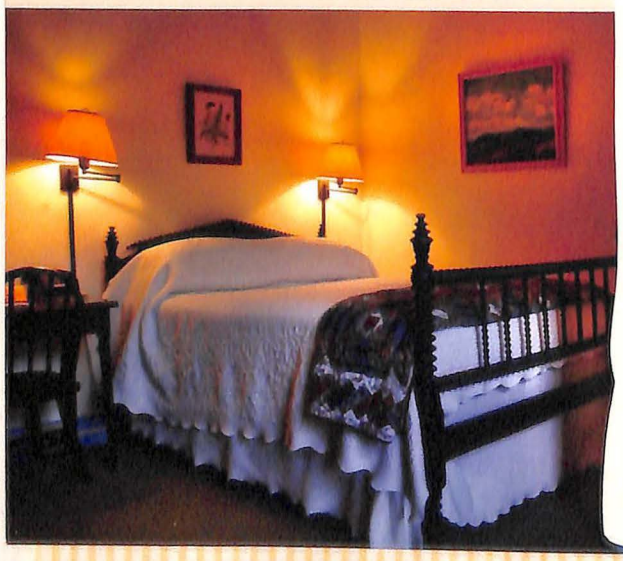

THIS BELL INSTALLED
LEWISBURG GRADED SCHOOL 1878
GIVEN TO PARK BY
GEORGE L. LEMON

THE GENERAL LEWIS INN & RESTAURANT



Greenbrier County CVB, www.greenbrierwv.com





The General Lewis is a unique blend of the old and the new, created and operated by the Hock family since 1929. The eastern end of the building, including the dining room, the kitchen and a suite of rooms on the first floor plus two bedrooms and a suite on the second floor, was a brick residence built in the early 1800's by John H. Withrow. The main section and the west wing of the Inn were designed in 1928 for the Hocks by Walter Martens, a well-known West Virginia architect who also designed the Governor's Mansion in Charleston. The Hock family spent many years gathering antiques from Greenbrier and adjoining counties to furnish the Inn. Spool and canopy beds, chests of drawers, china, glass, old prints and other memorabilia are throughout the building.

The hand-hewn beam in the dining room was added when the wall separating two front rooms was removed to create a larger dining room. This beam, as well as ones in the living room and lobby, were taken from old quarters behind the residence. The handsome door of the original home was moved to the present main entrance and the mantle from the original dining room was moved to the living room.

All of the guest rooms are furnished with antiques. Our open doors are an invitation for you to look through them. Don't miss Memory Hall which displays many tools and articles used by early settlers, or the doll house in the garden.

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©1977 Patricia Burton

On February 3, 2007, I was looking at the photographs of Margaret Lynn Lewis – one on a postcard and the other a MLL portrait hanging in the Bath County Historical Society. I got curious as to who Patricia Burton is/was and e-mailed the Society. Almost immediately I had a reply from Margo Oxendine who told me that MLL's portrait in their collection was indeed a gift from Patricia Burton (a Lewis descendant) and that they have a photo of her presenting the painting in the 70s. She suggested I contact Hugh Gwin who had made the arrangements for the presentation and who worked with Ms. Burton for many years.

Soon after February 14, I received this manilla envelope from him – full of very interesting brochures, etc. They are here for you to see after the meeting. Of course, I wrote him a letter of appreciation for his generosity and kindness.

You never know what you'll learn when you send an e-mail question!

JULY, 1980

Bath Co. Historical Society

JULY, 1980

Copy of Margaret Lynn Lewis miniture original owned by

Kodak paper and equipment used to produce this picture.

Patricia Burton

JULY, 1980

Margaret Lynn Lewis, wife of John Lewis of Augusta County, Virginia, mother of four famed sons and one daughter: Thomas surveyed Fairfax Line 1746; Andrew commanded troops at Point Pleasant Oct. 10, 1774 — first battle of American Revolution; William with Braddock 1755; Charles killed at "The Point" in '74; Margaret Lynn. June 3, 1965, her sixth great-grandson, Major Edward H. White II, first American to walk in outer space.

Original painting owned by Patricia Burton.

Harlo Printing Co., 16721 Hamilton Ave., Detroit, Mich. 48203

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

POST CARD

Address

America's Frontier, Ltd., Bolar, Virginia 24414

153106

MARGARET LYNN LEWIS
Photo enlarged from 1977 post card likeness.

On reverse of postcard:

Margaret Lynn Lewis, wife of John Lewis of Augusta County, Virginia, mother of four famed sons and one daughter: Thomas surveyed Fairfax Line 1746; Andrew commanded troops at Point Pleasant Oct. 10, 1774 – first battle of American Revolution; William with Braddock 1755; Charles killed at "The Point" in '74; Margaret Lynn. June 3, 1965, her sixth great-grandson, Major Edward H. White II, first American to walk in outer space.

Original painting owned by Patricia Burton

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Painting displayed July 1980 in collection of Bath County Historical Society. Copied from Margaret Lynn Lewis miniature; original owned by Patricia Burton.

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

From 1977 Supplement to *Point Pleasant Register* re: 257th Anniversary of Andrew Lewis' birth:

To open this week, a special exhibit was planned for the evening of September 23, at Sunrise Museum. Patricia Burton would display the original 18th century miniature of Margaret Lynn Lewis, mother of Colonels Andrew and Charles Lewis.

This painting was handed down in the William Lewis family of Sweet Springs. He was a brother of Andrew and Charles. At the time of the Civil War, it, along with other family valuables, was buried to protect it at the time the Union forces of General Hunter invaded that area in June of 1864. Later, it was reclaimed. In 1967, a namesake and double fourth great-granddaughter of the original Margaret Lynn Lewis – Margaret Lynn Woodville Cannon (now deceased)— sent it to Patricia Burton, with the request that it be used to aid in uncovering this overlooked history of the Virginia "back country."

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John Lewis: Patriarch

Shenandoah Sketches
John Lewis: Patriarch
By JOE NUTT
Special Writer

The grave of Augusta County's recognized pioneer settler, **John Lewis**, is located on a prominent hill on his once-2071-acre property, Belefont, overlooking his homesite, about 300 yards away.

The gravesite, on land owned for the past 10 years by P. William Moore, offers a fine prospect, with the Blue Ridge Mountains and part of the Allegheny chain visible.

From Statler Boulevard, take Va. 254 (New Hope Road) east about 4/5 of a mile. Turn left at the sign "Staunton Wastewater Treatment Plant and drive about 100 yards to a locked farm gate on your right. A small sign there designates the "John Lewis Gravesite."

Climb over the board fence adjacent to the gate and walk up the hill in open pasture towards a large lone sycamore near the top of the hill. You'll reach this tree in about 322 paces & from there, forward to your left, you'll observe an iron picket fence about 50 paces away enclosing the grave of John Lewis. The fenced enclosure measures 14 feet, 11 inches by 19 feet, seven inches.

Within the enclosure, through an unlocked gate, you'll find the grave of John Lewis. The grave was originally covered by a large limestone marker. In 1850, a granite slab replaced this stone. In 1929, the Beverley Manor Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Staunton aided in the formation of the John Lewis Memorial Foundation, which replaced the granite slab with the present marble marker, measuring 7 feet, two inches by 3 feet, 12 inches, on which is engraved, in 17 lines:

"Here lie the remains of JOHN LEWIS, who slew the Irish Lord, settled Augusta County, located the Town of Staunton, and furnished five sons to fight the battles of the American Revolution. He was the son of Andrew Lewis and Mary Calhoun and was born in Donegal County, Ireland in 1678, and died Feb'y lst, 1762, aged 84 years. He was a true patriot and a friend of liberty throughout the world. Mortalitate Relicta Vivit Immortalitate Inductus."

Translated, the Latin reads: "Mortality relinquished, he lives clothed in immortality."

There are at least a couple of other small stones near the grave, unmarked, which could possibly be the headstones for the graves of John Lewis' wife, Margaret Lynn Lewis, their son Samuel Lewis, or others.

John Lewis' fame would lie secure in his stature as the pioneer settler of Augusta County.

But it has been doubly enhanced by the prominence of the scions he and Margaret Lynn produced. It is those distinguished progeny that we briefly discuss here.

Margaret Lynn Lewis (1693-1773), reputed descendant of the Laird of Loch Lynn in Scotland (documentation is slim on this lineage) was undoubtedly a woman with a spirit as indomitable as that of

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her husband. She shared all of the triumphs and hardships of John Lewis after their marriage in 1715.

The couple had, apparently, seven children. Of these, the least is known of the eldest, **Samuel**. Some historians even question his existence.

Others state that he was born circa 1716, was killed at Braddock's defeat in 1755, and buried at Belefont. Perhaps, some say, he died as a youth soon after the family lived in the Valley. His name appears in no known records of the time.

Thomas Lewis (1718-1790) was about 12 years old when the family arrived in present Augusta County.

In 1739, with his brother Andrew and others, Thomas reserved a grant of 30,000 acres in the Cowpasture valley and beyond, mostly in present Bath County.

He became, at age 27, one of the 21 original magistrates of Augusta at the county's organization in 1745. At the same time, he was commissioned as county surveyor, a post he held until 1778.

In 1746, he served in the surveying party, which included Peter Jefferson (father of President Thomas Jefferson) that fixed the 76-mile southwest boundary of Lord Fairfax' 5-million-acre proprietary. Thomas engaged in other far-reaching surveying trips over the years.

Thomas also, in 1747-48, laid out the formal survey of the town of Staunton, a grid plan that remains the basis for the present city.

In 1749 he married Jane Strother of Stafford County. In the early 1750s, Thomas and others acquired land below (north of) Port Republic, near the confluence of the head- streams of the South Fork of the Shenandoah, in present Rockingham County. There he built his home, Lynwood, where he and Jane lived and raised 13 children. George Washington was a guest there in1784.

Near the end of his life, he was the largest landholder in Rockingham County, which was established from Augusta in 1777.

As he was very nearsighted, Thomas did not pursue a military career like his brothers, but he was noted for his culture, love of books, and large library.

He was a delegate to the Virginia Conventions that replaced the House of Burgesses just prior to the Revolution, and a staunch advocate of liberty and freedom. He also served in the first House of delegates after the war.

Thomas also participated, with his brother Andrew, as a commissioner for the negotiation of a treaty with the Delaware Indians in Pittsburgh in 1778, and as a commissioner to settle the Pennsylvania-Virginia boundary dispute in 1779.

Lastly, he was a member of the 1788 Virginia Convention that approved ratification of the Federal Constitution.

Andrew Lewis (1720-1781) as a young man became known as an outstanding frontiersman and surveyor.

In 1745, he assisted in surveying large tracts in the Cowpasture valley and, between 1749 and 1754, he

helped survey about 50,000 acres in the Greenbrier (now West Virginia) area.

In the early 1740s, he married Elizabeth Givens, daughter of an early Augusta settler, and the couple had seven children. They established a homestead named Richfield in Botetourt County (established in 1769 from Augusta) near Salem, in what is now Roanoke County.

In 1754 he began his illustrious career as a soldier, serving as a captain in General Washington's Virginia Regiment. He was with Washington at the surrender of Fort Necessity in Southwestern Pennsylvania.

He later supervised the construction of frontier forts along the Greenbrier River, and was a pointed county lieutenant (the highest county military rank) for Augusta County.

He fought with distinction in several military expeditions against the French and Indians. On one occasion, he was captured and spent 13 months imprisoned by the French before being exchanged.

As a colonel, in Dunsmore's War in 1774, he led his forces of mostly Augusta men in the Battle of Point Pleasant, at the confluence of the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers.

With 600 men, Andrew fought to bloody victory against Cornstalk and his Shawnee warriors. His brother Charles Lewis, was killed in this engagement, which has been recognized as the first battle of the American Revolution.

With his brother, Thomas, Andrew served in the Virginia Conventions of the 1770s, as a delegate from Botetourt County.

As a general in the Revolutionary War, Andrew, and his Virginia force were instrumental in driving Governor Dunsmore from Virginia.

In 1780-81, Andrew Lewis served in the governor's council, first under Governor Thomas Jefferson, then under Governor Thomas Nelson.

He died in Bedford, on his way home to Richfield from Richmond in 1781.

The statue of Andrew Lewis stands with those of five other prominent Virginians around the base of the equestrian statue of George Washington in Capitol Square in Richmond.

William Lewis (1724-1811) was a scholarly, religious man, a strong Presbyterian. He may have been a physician, after medical studies in Philadelphia, but family traditions are ambivalent on this.

He married Anne Montgomery of New Castle, Delaware, in 1754, and the couple had eight children. They moved from their Staunton homeplace in about 1786 to Sweet Springs, west of Roanoke in present West Virginia.C4

In the Revolution, he attained the rank of major and it is probable that he served with General Washington in the New Jersey and Pennsylvania campaigns, and was at Valley Forge. He was captured at the siege of Charleston, SC, and held prisoner until the end of the war, according to some historians.

In the latter years of his life, William developed a tourist resort around his Sweet Springs home, engaging in several related businesses. He died in 1811 at about 87 years of age.

Margaret Lynn Lewis (1726-c.1797) married William Long, circa 1758. The couple had one son before William died in 1760. Margaret married Staunton merchant William Crow in 1761, and produced five additional children through this second marriage. It appears the Crows moved to Kentucky before her death.

Anne(e) Lewis (1728-?) married Michael Finley, Jr., (1718-1785) in 1752. The couple lived near Gettysburg, Pa. and had two sons, Joseph Lewis Finley and Ebenezer Finley.

Charles Lewis (1736-1774) was the last child of John and Margaret Lewis and the only one born in America.

He was known as the best frontiersman and Indian fighter among the brothers, and accompanied them on their surveying trips to the Cowpasture and Greenbrier areas.

It is said that he was one of the few whites who escaped after being captured by an Indian war party.

It appears that he was a professional soldier from an early age, and he served at many frontier posts and forts.

Charles accompanied Col. Henry Bouquet in 1753 on an expedition into the Ohio country that resulted in retrieving 206 prisoners from the Shawnees, through negotiation, with no loss of life.

In 1772 Charles became county lieutenant, and in 1773 was elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses.

In 1774, he helped raise a company of Augusta militia, which he led to Point Pleasant. Mortally wounded in that battle, it is said he walked back to camp and uttered his final words: "It is the fate of war."

Information for this article was obtained from a number of sources, but primarily from what is considered to be one of the best contemporary accounts: "The Family of John Lewis, Pioneer," compiled by Irvin Frazier, text by Mark W. Cowell, Jr., and edited by Lewis F. Fisher (Fisher Publications, Inc., San Antonio, Texas, 1985).

This book, along with listing more than 9,200 descendants of John and Margaret Lewis, down to the llth generation, devotes several well-researched and reasoned chapters to John Lewis, his wife and children.

In addition, it gives revealing information on members of the succeeding generations of the Lewis clan. Lewis descendants have been governors, members of congress and senators; state legislators; judges; diplomats; prominent bankers and entrepreneurs; settlers on new lands; generals and admirals and astronauts; fine athletes and artists.

Towns, streams, schools, and highways have been named after them. Indeed, the family Lewis has cast long shadow across America.

Entered by Brenda Lewis 8/28/96

— SAVE —
Please Read

Gloria M. Brandt

From: Sergei Troubetzkoy
Sent: Tuesday, October 01, 2002 8:20 AM
To: 'Linpsu@aol.com'
Cc: Gloria M. Brandt; Tommy D. Crawford Sr.; Carol B. Morency; Edward E. Masters Jr.
Subject: RE: John Lewis

Dear Ms. Lewis,

If you stop by the Staunton Visitors Center in downtown Staunton (open seven days a week from 9:00 AM until 6:30 PM) our staff can assist you. The Lewis homestead survives, although the old house is not THE house (the earliest part of the surviving house is late 1700s or early 19th century). This is a private home, and John Lewis is buried on the property. We can assist you with directions should you wish to visit his grave, although it involves climbing over a fence and climbing a hill and we suggest that permission to visit the grave be received in advance from the property owners!!!

Lewis Street in downtown Staunton (a few blocks from the Visitors Center) is named for him and Gypsy Hill Park is not far away.

The Staunton Public Library has a research room with lots of local history books and resource materials. In their local history file, which is actually not in this room but in the regular library's research section, there is (or used to be) one or more files on John Lewis. The Augusta County Historical Society also has materials, although they have limited office hours and I am not sure how accessible their records are at this point. Their office hours are as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Fridays from 9:00 AM until 5:00 PM, telephone: 540-248-4151.They are in the process of developing, along with the Historic Staunton Foundation and the Staunton-Augusta Art Center, a major new facility (currently undergoing restoration across from our Visitors Center) that will include a major research facility.

Historic Staunton Foundation located in downtown Staunton, has published a local history book that is available at local stores such as The Bookstack, located around the corner from our Visitors Center at the corner of Beverley and Augusta Streets. They may have additional books available that include John Lewis.

There are many hundreds of descendants of John Lewis and hardly a week goes by when descendants do not visit Staunton! There are also a few descendants of Lewis living in Staunton today.

Hope that this helps.

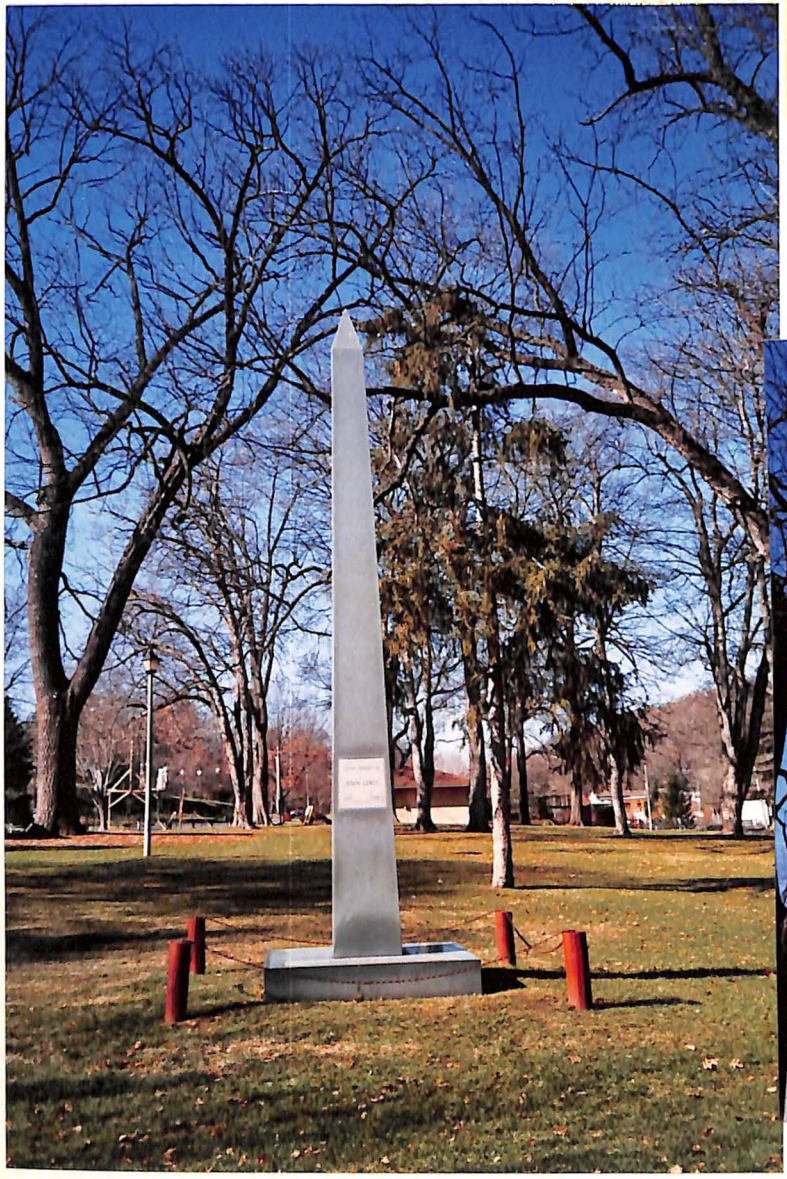
Sergei Troubetzkoy

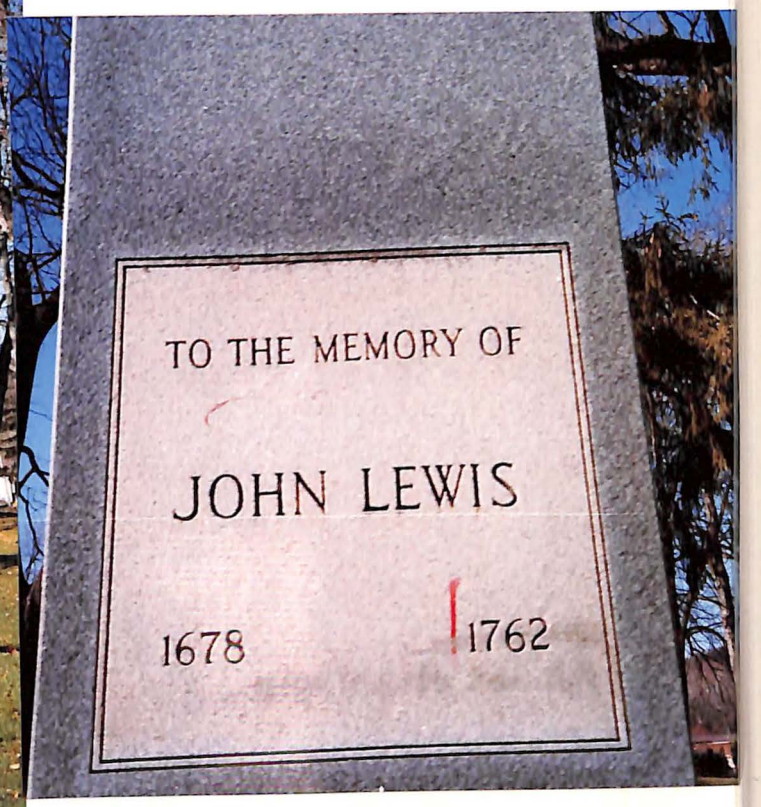
-----Original Message-----
From: Linpsu@aol.com [mailto:Linpsu@aol.com]
Sent: Tuesday, October 01, 2002 12:15 AM
To: troubetzkoyss@ci.staunton.va.us
Subject: John Lewis

My husband and I are planning to visit your city at the end of this week and were wondering whether you could direct us to any points of interest that would pertain to the founder of your city, John Lewis. Is there anything remaining of his original homestead or at least is it known where it was located? Are there any historical sites we could visit that would relate to him? Are there any geneology records showing his family tree? Have there been any books written about him or his family? My husband's family has traced its roots back to John Lewis and we are most interested in locating any information we can about him. In a previous e-mail I sent to you, you mentioned that

there is a memorial in Gypsy Hill Park. Where is that? Thank you very much for any help you can give us.

Linda Lewis
Lancaster, PA




TO THE MEMORY OF
JOHN LEWIS
1678
1762

Group explores Lewis' history

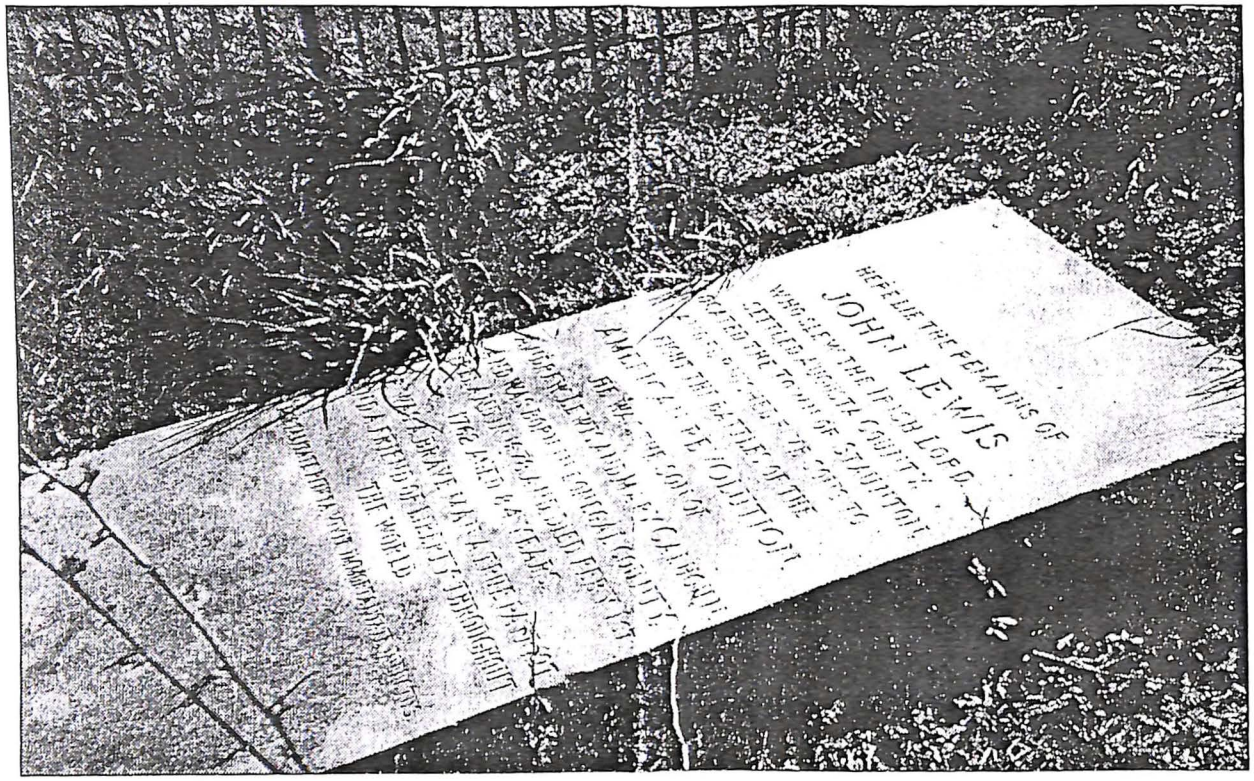
FORT DEFIANCE — To Augusta County history lovers, John Lewis is larger than life. Reputed to be the first European settler in the area, he arrived on America's frontier from Ireland after slaying "an Irish lord" and fleeing from the law. Lewis and his family settled near present-day Staunton, where they proceeded to become political and military leaders in Augusta County.

John Lewis and his family will be the focus of the Augusta County Historical Society's spring meeting at 3 p.m. May 23 at Augusta Stone Presbyterian Church, Fort Defiance.

"Will the Real John Lewis Please Stand Up: The Lewis Family in Fact and Folklore," is the title for what promises to be an entertaining and informative afternoon.

Two published researchers and writers on this fascinating family will be the featured speakers. Lexington's Katie Letcher Lyle, novelist, historian and folklorist, will discuss Margaret Lynn Lewis, wife of John Lewis, and reported diary. Mark W. Cowell of Staunton, editor of the authoritative Lewis family history, will focus on the factual record of John Lewis in Augusta and on the ballad that the Lynn family adopted.

Katharine Brown, society president, will moderate and include remarks on the problems of conducting research on the Lewis family in Ireland.



Augusta County Historical Society

John Lewis' grave sits atop a hill overlooking Staunton.

Mrs. Lyle has written 13 books, including poetry, novels, historical nonfiction and nature books, as well as many articles. She holds a master's degree from Johns Hopkins. She is also a folksinger and speaker, and she taught at local colleges for more than 25 years. One of her most popular books, "Scalded to Death by the Steam," is in its 13th printing. Her 1998 publication, "When the Fighting is All Over," was short-listed as the best nonfiction book for the year. Among many other awards, she has been a Newbery finalist twice.

Cowell comes at his love of Lewis family history naturally, as a direct descendant. Although he was born in Illinois, he got back to his roots when he spent the summer with relatives in the Shenandoah Valley. Cowell's specialty is hagiustics. He received a degree from the University of Virginia and did post-graduate work at Cornell and Harvard. He worked in Saudi Arabia setting by Arabic language courses for Americans living in that country. In addition to editing the extensive John Lewis book, he edited a medical dictionary and worked as a lexicographer.

Brown has spent a great deal of time in Ireland in pursuit of historical research. She lived in the country for a year on a research fellowship. During her trips to the country, she has delved into the Lewis family connection on that side of the Atlantic.

The Augusta County Historical Society's spring meeting is open to the public. A short business meeting will precede the main program. Augusta Stone Presbyterian Church will also have its museum, located in the old session house, open to the public, and a short history of this historic church will be presented at the meeting. Refreshments will follow the program.

Augusta Stone is located on U.S. 11 at Fort Defiance.

If You Go

- **What:** Augusta County Historical Society's Spring Meeting
- **When:** 3 p.m. Sunday, May 23
- **Where:** Augusta Stone Presbyterian Church, Fort Defiance
- **Program:** "Will the real John Lewis please stand up? The Lewis family in fact and folklore." Speakers: Lexington's Katie Letcher Lyle and Staunton's Mark W. Cowell Jr., moderated by Katharine Brown, society president.
- Call Brown at 886-5979 or Nancy Sorrells, vice president, at 377-6390 for more informa-

HISTORY MOMENT
September 8, 2006

Part I, The Early Years, 1894-1933; A Century of Patriotism, by Peggy Hatch, Centennial Historian, Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter.

The following quote is taken from the February 1894 minutes of the first gathering of the members of the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter NSDAR:

"Mrs. Cocke read an appropriate paper which she had prepared appealing to the patriotic feelings of those present, awakening in them a sense of the trust they had to fulfill in perpetuating the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence as well as the duty we owe our children in intrusting them in the history of the glorious deeds of their heroic ancestors and inspiring them with a desire to prove themselves worthy in name and deed of such ancestry."

Thus, we find the strong sense of patriotism prevalent in the hearts and minds of our founders no different from that of the members' feeling today.

HISTORY MOMENT
October 6, 2006

In the Margaret Lynn Lewis "Golden Jubilee" scrapbook, I found the following which was compiled by Mrs. Hoskins Sclater, Regent:

<u>The Story of Our Virginia Pin</u>

1913 March 7 – Many of the Daughters of Virginia wish a distinctive state pin insignia in addition to the National badge now in use – this chapter voted for the state badge to be adopted.

1914 February 5th – The chapter voted to purchase two of the state pins for the use of the chapter at the National Congress and State Conferences.

1915 May 7th – Mrs. J. R. Schick was presented the Virginia State pin by her chapter. It was with sincere pleasure that the "Daughters" could in this small way show their appreciation for the valuable services of their Regent, not only in the home chapter, but as State chairman of the Virginia Pin Committee. It is to Mrs. Schick's energy that the State is indebted for this satisfactory recognition pin.

When Rose Marie pinned this beautiful piece on my shoulder, I had no idea of its history. Although many of you have worn it with pride before me, some have not. So I am going to pass it around for your inspection after we complete our meeting. Please notice that Mrs. Schick's name has been engraved on the back of the Virginia medal, dated May 1915 and "property of Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter" is engraved on the reverse of the Chapter Regent's pin. And, who can explain "Kate Seymour Beall (?) Winn" and what appears to be her national number on the reverse of the DAR pin? Sadly, there is no prize, but I surely would like to know!

HISTORY MOMENT
November 3, 2006

Just a short reading from the charming first year book published by Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, 1912-1913:

Chapter Flower
The Pink Clover

John Lewis, the husband of Margaret Lynn Lewis (for whom this Chapter is named), introduced the Pink Clover in Virginia, bringing the seed from Ireland. Until that time the Indians had only known the White Clover.

When I pass this around a little later for you to enjoy, please notice that the VADAR Regent was the same Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison we've become acquainted with as the VADAR Secretary during the 1907 Jamestowne 300th year celebration. Additionally, Mrs. James Reese Schick was our Chapter Regent – and she was VADAR Regent during the 300th Jamestowne celebration.

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Just as a quick follow-up to my discussing the Chapter Regent's pin with you last month -- and that the reverse of the pin is engraved *Kate Seymour Exall Winn.* I found her membership information in the 1897, Volume XX, NSDAR Lineage Book. I'll pass it around also – perhaps something in her write-up will strike a familiar cord with one of you – and we can solve what connection she had with this Chapter.
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HISTORY MOMENT
April 6, 2007

From: ***History of the Virginia State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution NSDAR (1892-1928):***

The Ninth Annual Conference of the DAR in Virginia was held in Roanoke, October 1905, by invitation from the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter.

The State Regent stated that the Conference had been loaned a gavel, by the Atlanta, Georgia, Chapter, which was of great historic interest, and called upon Mrs. L. H. Cocke, a member of that Chapter now residing in Roanoke, to tell the Conference something of its history. In reply, Mrs. Cocke stated "that the gavel in question had been presented to the Atlanta Chapter, and that when Mrs. McDowell Wolfe came to Atlanta, in the early days of the Chapter, she came there with her heart full of Virginia, and brought with her a piece of wood taken from a tree that grew by the grave of the great Patrick Henry, which was mounted as a gavel. The gavel was taken to the first Continental Congress in Washington and there used to open the Congress; it was used at the second inauguration of Cleveland, and was also used the other day to christen Continental Hall."

The State Regent was asked to state something of the history of the gavel which had been brought by her personally to the Conference. She said that the gavel proper was made from the white magnolia planted by General Washington, and that the handle was made from the purple magnolia planted by General Lafayette; it was needless to say that she prized it very highly; that it had been presented to her by the head gardener at Mount Vernon, Mr. Whelan.

Arrangements made at this Conference for the DAR representation at the Jamestown Centennial, 1907.

. . . . .

Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison elected State Regent
Mrs. James Reese Schick elected State Secretary

An interesting comparison of information:

From: The Official Blue Book of the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition, A.D.1907

<u>October 9, 1907</u>

The Eleventh State Conference of the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution was called to order by Mrs. Samuel Jamieson, the State regent, at half past ten o'clock. President-General Mrs. Donald McLean occupied a seat on the stage. The address of welcome was

delivered by Mrs. Charles N. Nash, Fort Nelson Chapter, and Mrs. Edward W. Finch, the regent of Frances Bland Randolph Chapter responded. Mrs. Jamieson delivered the State regent's annual address and offered reports from State officers and secretaries of the Chapters.

At the second day's session held October 10, Mrs. Samuel W. Jamieson was re-elected State regent, Mrs. William A. Smoot was elected Vice-President-General for Virginia, Mrs. W. W. Harper Vice-State regent, Mrs. James R. Shick re-elected Secretary, and Mrs. Frederick Effinger elected Treasurer. After the completion of the routine business Mrs. Jamieson presented to the Conference a silver mounted gavel made from four pieces of wood, each of which possessed rare sentimental interest. Two pieces were taken from trees which had been planted by George Washington and the Marquis de la Fayette at Mount Vernon shortly after the close of the Revolutionary War, one piece came from Thomas Jefferson's desk and the last from a tree which shades the grave of Patrick Henry. Miss Alexander, of Roanoke, delivered a stirringly patriotic address urging regard for the Nation's flag and recommending that respect for the country's emblem be inculcated in the minds of the country's young people who as school children should be taught to reverence the Stars and Stripes. Mrs. Charles R. Hash, of Portsmouth, successfully advanced a plea that the Virginia branch of the Society request the other State conferences to join in a petition to Congress that the Government provide a monument to the memory of Commodore Matthew Fontain Maury. Mrs. Donald McLean delivered a characteristically fine address in which she expressed officially the cordial feelings of the general Order toward the Virginia Conference.

History Moment
September 10, 2010

Just a bit about DAR Chapters. . . .

The first President General of the DAR was Caroline Scott Harrison, the wife of then USA President, Benjamin Harrison. Even with the many responsibilities of her life and failing health, Mrs. Harrison often attended, participated and represented this just formed organization.

Most often in her place was Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell, who bore the title of Vice President Presiding. She was from Lynchburg. Her national number was #6! Mrs. Cabell is often credited with the future success of DAR.

The first Chapter was formed in Chicago; the second in Atlanta; and, the third in New York City. . . all in 1891. Mrs. Cabell had this to say about Chapters:

> ***The chapter feature is a peculiarly happy one. Composed of accepted members of the society, drawn together because of mutual congeniality, supplementing the great common interests of the society, these local associations develop a social feature of great worth and dignity.***

This information was taken from *A Century of Service, The Story of the DAR.*

816 Charter Members preceded Chapters.
including Lucian Cocke's 2nd wife,
Sarah Johnson Hagan Cocke #572

2/1/2008

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The American's Creed

"I believe in the United States of America as a Government of the people by the people, for the people, whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a Republic; a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States; a perfect Union, one and inseparable; established upon those principls of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my Country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag, and to defend it againest all enemies."

Historical Notes: The American's Creed was a result of a nationwide contest for writing a National Creed, which would be a brief summary of the American political faith founded upon things fundamental in American history and tradition. The contest was the idea of Henry Sterling Chapin, Commissioner of Education of New York State. Over three thousand entries were received, and William Tyler Page was declared to be the winner. James H. Preston, the mayor of Baltimore, presented an award to Page in the House of Representatives Office Building on April 3, 1918. The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the commissioner of education of the state of New York accepted the Creed for the United States, and the proceedings relating to the award were printed in the *Congressional Record* of April 13, 1918. It was a time when patriotic sentiments were very much in vogue. The United States had been a participant in World War I only a little over a year at the time the Creed was adopted.

The author of the American's Creed, William Tyler Page, was a descendant of John Page, who had come to America in1650 and had settled in Williamsburg, Virginia. Another ancestor, **Carter Braxton** , had signed the Declaration of Independence. Still another ancestor, John Tyler, was the tenth president of the United States. William Tyler Page had come to Washington at the age of thirteen to serve as a Capitol Page. Later he became an employee of the Capitol building and served in that capacity for almost sixty-one years. In 1919 he was elected clerk of the House. Thirteen years later, when the Democrats again became a majority party, they created for Page the office of minority clerk of the House of Representatives. He held this position for the remainder of his life.

Referring to the Creed, Page said: "It is the summary of the fundamental principles of the American political faith as set forth in its greatest documents, its worthiest traditions, and its greatest leaders." His wording of the Creed used passages and phrases from the Declaration of Independence, the Preamble to the Constitution, Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, and Daniel Webster's reply to Robert Y. Hayne in the Senate in 1830.

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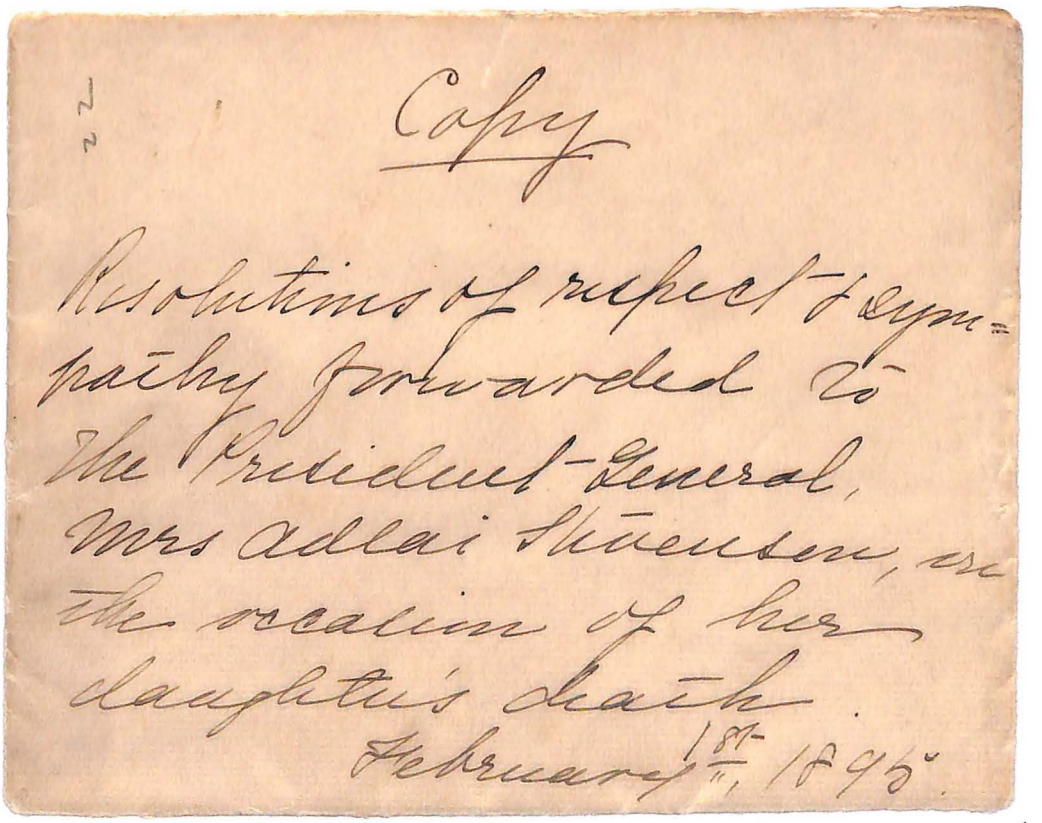
Copy of Resolutions of respect and sympathy forwarded to the President General, Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, on the occasion of her daughter's death, February 1st, 1895.

Whereas, since the last meeting of this Chapter, a personal bereavement has come to the household of the President General of our Society, and although the members of this Chapter would not desire ever to appear to intrude upon the privacy of so deep a personal affliction, still their sympathy has been so profound for a sorrowing Mother who has so faithfully and devotedly watched at the bedside of a suffering daughter, that it is deemed not inappropriate to record on the minutes of this Chapter some expression of the feelings that exist in the hearts of those present. Therefore, be it resolved, that the Secretary of this Chapter convey to Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson, the expression of the deepest sympathy on the part of the members of the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, on account of the loss that she, in the Providence of God, has been called upon to bear.

Leila M. Cocke
Regent

Martha L. Terry
Secretary

Roanoke, Virginia


Copy

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upon to bear.

Lelia M. Locke
Regent

Martha L. Terry
Secretary.

Roanoke, Virginia.

COINCIDENTAL DAR SISTERS?

- **The Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter was formed on February 15, 1894. The Organizing Regent was Mrs. Lelia Smith Cocke. It was the first chapter in the Roanoke area, and the fifth formed in the Commonwealth of Virginia.**

- **On May 9, 1921, the Nancy Christian Fleming Chapter was formed -- making it the second chapter in the Roanoke area. The Organizing Regent was Mrs. Jane Harwood Cocke Funkhouser, who was the daughter of the Organizing Regent of the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, Lelia Cocke.**

- **Miss Audrey Culler Hess was the Organizing Regent when the Col. William Preston Chapter was formed, and there was again a tie to the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter. Mrs. Ida Norman Schick, VADAR Vice Regent, and member of the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, presided at the Preston chapter's first meeting on July 12, 1923.**

Barbara R. Bryan
Regent, Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter
History Moment (November 6, 2009)

Last Name (Apellido)	First Name (Nombre)	Time in (Hora Entregado)
BRYAN	BARBARA	9:40
Phone Number (Telefono)	**Date (Fecha)**	**Time Promised (Hora Prometida)**
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