

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE

EDITED BY
MRS. ELROY M. AVERY.

BUSINESS MANAGER:
MISS LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

VOL. XX.

January--June, 1902.



*Published by National Society, D. A. R.,
Washington, D. C.
1902.*

Contributions to the Continental Hall Fund,	1298
Report of the Committee on Architecture,	1313
Report of the National University Committee,	1326
Sixth Day—	
Discussion on Site for Continental Hall,	1340
Report of Committee to Investigate Monmouth Chapter Difficulty,	1351
Proposed Amendment to Constitute a Judicial Board,	1382
Proposed Amendment to Constitute a Committee on Appeal,	1384
Proposed Amendment Relating to Date of Meeting of Congress,	1385
Proposed Amendment Relating to Amendments,	1386
Proposed Amendment Relating to Dues,	1387
Report of, Committee on Insignia,	1405
Proposed Amendment Relating to Tenure of Officers,	1460
Proposed Amendment Relating to Organization of Chapters,	1460
Report of Committee on Recommendations of National Officers,	1461
List of State Regents and Vice-Regents,	1513

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Frontispieces

Burr, Eunice Dennie,	January
Drafting the Declaration of Independence,	March
Gateway Erected by Mary Silliman Chapter,	May
Harrison, Mrs. Caroline Scott,	February
Map of Cherry Valley and Vicinity,	April
Map of Boston and Environs,	June
Application Blanks,	125, 126 127, 128

Boulders:

Dedicated to Battle of Pell's Point,	45
Dedicated to Memory of Captain and Mrs. Joseph Cilley,	596

Houses:

Daggett House, The Old,	145
Home of Josiah Bartlett,	1
Home of Thomas Jefferson,	209
Home of Richard Henry Lee,	113
Home of Thomas Nelson,	211
Home of George Ross,	1029
Home of Matthew Thornton,	579
Home of George Wythe,	111
Meadow Garden,	133

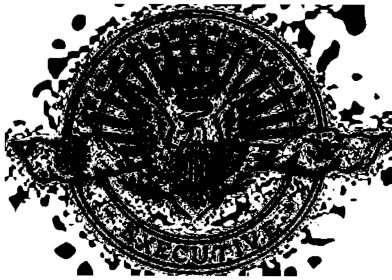
American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XX. WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY, 1902. NO. 2.

MRS. HARRISON'S EARNEST ENDEAVOR FOR THE ADDITIONS TO THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

By Mrs. de B. Randolph Keim

FIRST STATE REGENT OF CONNECTICUT; FORMER VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL (NATIONAL NO. 48).



The gathering of a few ladies in a private residence in the city of Washington and the choice of Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of the president, of the United States, as president general, were the first acts of organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In the constructive policy of her administration, Mrs. Harrison followed three lines; the maintenance of the national character of the society; the promotion of a movement for the housing of the president of the United States in a manner befitting the home of the family of the first citizen, in point of domestic comfort, ceremonial and social convenience, and the erecting at Washington of a memorial hall as the home of the society, a place for the holding of its congresses and as a depository for the relics of the men, women and events which the organization reminiscently represented.

Her aesthetic taste, practical skill in designing and water

have rehabilitated scores, perhaps hundreds of lesser ones. The tablets are ready to receive them any time.

I am not sure that Galvez needed any rehabilitation. But perhaps we have shaken a little dust off his laurels. And these are American laurels.

The American laurel flourishes everywhere, throughout our great and glorious land!

HOMES OF THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

By Mrs. Robert E. Park.

An account of the homes of the Virginia signers of the Declaration of Independence was prepared in response to the request of the state regent of Georgia, Mrs. Anne C. Harper, regent Montpelier Chapter, of Orange. Through the courtesy of Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, state regent of Virginia, the substance of the paper which was read at the state conference is now given. Virginia is indeed fortunate in having her "signers'" homes so well preserved, but we would suggest that each place should be marked by a tablet suitably inscribed, and that city and county records should contain photographs and descriptions of the locality of the homes of these famous men. Would it not be well for the Virginia chapters to publish an enlarged and illustrated account in pamphlet form, such copies to be deposited in the state archives and libraries? We would be glad to learn if the graves of these illustrious ones are marked by monuments in a good state of preservation.

These articles are intended to call attention particularly to the homes of the signers. The sketches of their lives are necessarily brief and give only the salient points.

VIRGINIA.

There were seven of the Virginia signers of the Declaration of Independence—George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Nelson, jr., Benjamin Harrison, Francis Lightfoot Lee, and Carter Braxton.

In regard to the homes of these men, Virginia is more fortunate than many other states, as a number of them are still standing, and well preserved and kept by the present owners, who are in some instances members of the original family.

Sketches of three will be given in this article. The others will appear later.

GEORGE WYTHE was born in Elizabeth city county, Virginia, in 1726, and died in Richmond, June 8, 1806. He was an accomplished scholar and an eminent lawyer. He was a recognized leader during the Revolution, and was appointed a delegate to the continental congress in August, 1775. The next year he signed the immortal document. In November, 1776, he was chosen by the state legislature, with others, to revise the state law, and they prepared 126 bills for that purpose. He was speaker of the house of delegates in 1777, and one of the judges of the chancery court. On the reorganization of the court of equity he became sole chancellor, which post he held for



George Wythe

twenty years. He lost most of his property during the Revolution and was made professor in William and Mary's college. He was a member of the convention which formed the constitution of the United States, and later, twice a presidential elector. He was twice married, but left no descendants.

Mrs. Harper gives the following concerning his residences: "George Wythe lived at one time in Richmond, his residence being on the corner of Fifth and Grace streets. Although the original house was pulled down to make room for the present building, a large tulip poplar tree still graces the spot and overlooks the newer building as it did its predecessor. In a family letter, belonging to a friend of mine, this home is mentioned and attention is called to one of its chief attractions—its fine view of Manchester. Another



house, in which George Wythe lived, still stands in Williamsburg, on the Palace Green by the old church. It is a fine, large, square house of brick, well cared for by the family who now live in it."

A view of it is given herewith.

RICHARD HENRY LEE was born in Stratford, Virginia, January 20, 1732; died at Chantilly, Virginia, June 19, 1794. He was the son of Thomas and Hannah (Ludwell) Lee. He was educated in England, and on his return to the colony applied himself with diligence to the study of law. In 1761 he was



Richard Henry Lee

elected to the house of burgesses and remained a member till 1788. He was a strong opponent of the stamp act, and an ardent advocate of the appointment of committees to bring all lovers of liberty into harmony. In August, 1774, he was chosen a delegate to the first continental congress, of which he continued a member till 1780. He took a foremost part in securing the separation of the colonists from the mother country. On June 7, 1776, he moved in the continental congress that "these

united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states." He served on more than a hundred committees and also had command of the militia of Westmoreland county. He was strongly opposed to the federal constitution, believing that it would promote a central despotism. He was the first senator elected from Virginia under the new constitution, and proposed the tenth amendment to the constitution, reserving to the states all powers not delegated to the United States. He was twice married, and his descendants have shown themselves worthy of the stock whence they sprang. Of his home Mrs. Harper writes thus:

"At the time of the signing of the Declaration, Richard Henry Lee lived at Chantilly, where he built on a part of the old family place, Stratford, Westmoreland county. This was