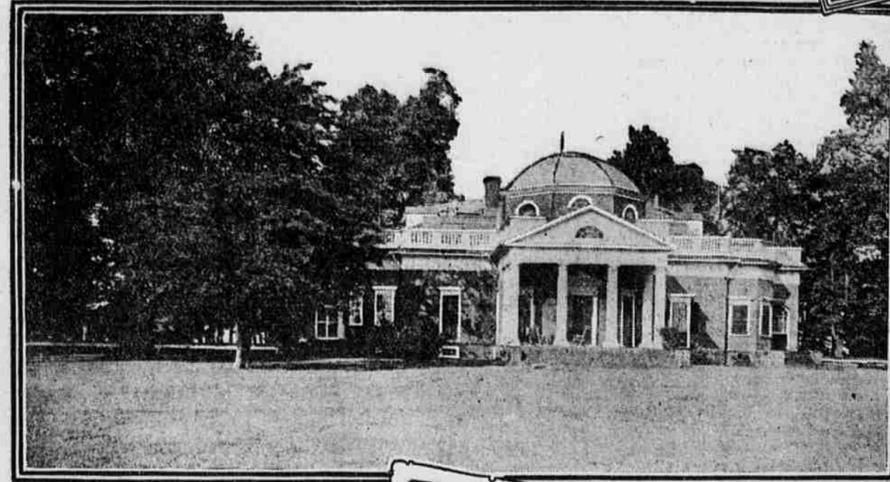


THOMAS JEFFERSON'S HOME AS IT APPEARS TODAY

By WALDON FAWCETT

THE ARRIVAL of the month of April, with its recurring anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, has served again to direct public attention to the project for securing as a national memorial the mansion and estate of Monticello, the famous Virginia home of the author of the Declaration of Independence. Next to Mount Vernon, Monticello is undoubtedly the most historic and most interesting private habitation in America. Not only was it the residence for more than half a century of one of the most admirable heroes of the republic and the last century's most celebrated rendez-

the sleeping chamber in which Jefferson died. The house at Monticello was 32 years in building. Begun in 1770, it was not completed until 1802 and it cost, according to the account books of the famous architect and builder, the sum of \$7,200. The bricks were not imported from England, as in the case of many of the old Virginia mansions, but were made on the ground by the slaves, of which Jefferson had at one time several hundred. The ornamental



MONTICELLO—DESIGNED AND BUILT BY THOMAS JEFFERSON

vous for statesmen, but this stately mansion, designed and built as well as occupied by Thomas Jefferson stands to-day in a perfect state of preservation, the finest remaining example of the old southern plantation manor house of the colonial period.

This noble seat, which ranked as the most imposing in Virginia at a period when the Old Dominion was dotted over with baronial holdings, is situated in the broken and picturesque Piedmont region and is reached from the quaint little city of Charlottesville via a winding road that has a sharp incline. En route to the eminence on which the mansion stands the visitor passes the tomb in the woods where repose the remains of the famous master of Monticello.

The nucleus of Thomas Jefferson's Virginia estate he inherited from his father, the tract comprising some 1,900 acres. At that time "the best highlands of Albemarle" were rated as worth not more than \$2 per acre, but the earning capacity of the property is indicated by the fact that from the outset it netted Jefferson not less than \$2,000 a year. The founder of the Democratic party gradually increased his holdings and in the year 1774 possessed more than 5,000 acres. Then several fine farms came to him as his wife's dower and thus the period of the Revolution found him one of the richest landed proprietors in the south.

Jefferson chose as the site of his home the crest of a hill which he designated Monticello, the Italian for Little Mountain. Assuredly no more beautiful or inspiring location could be imagined and veteran travelers all agree that the magnificent panorama which lies spread out before the gaze of the observer on this height is unsurpassed anywhere in the world. The little mountain on the apex of which Jefferson placed his residence is 580 feet high and in the form of a cone. It slopes eastward one and one-half miles to the Rivanna river.

Jefferson's birthplace is in sight of the portico at Monticello. Seemingly almost directly below is the University of Virginia, which was founded by Jefferson. President Monroe lived eight miles down the valley and the home of President Madison was but a few miles north. Incidentally it may be mentioned in passing that these three ex-presidents of the United States assembled at Monticello to welcome Lafayette on the occasion of his visit to the United States. From the cupola of his mansion Jefferson could gaze upon 12 of the richest counties of Virginia, and in one direction the view extends to the Blue Ridge mountains, nearly 50 miles away.

The top of the hill which Jefferson had designated Monticello he had leveled off for a building site, 600 by 200 feet in size. On this he erected his spacious mansion, which, with its wings or colonnades, is in the form of a gigantic letter E. The center of the letter is the mansion proper, while extending from it in positions somewhat corresponding to the arms of the E are wings, the flat roofs of which form promenades. The arrangement of the house in so far as these wings or colonnades are concerned is very similar to that of the restored White House at Washington, in the designing of which Jefferson had a hand.

The mansion at Monticello is of the Doric order of Grecian architecture, with heavy cornices and massive balustrades. The interior is in the Ionic style and it must be admitted that there is little about this magnificent home suggestive of Jeffersonian simplicity. The front hall recedes six feet within the wall of the building and a portico projects about 25 feet, with stone pillars and steps.

In the interior the hall or main room of the house extends to the full height of the building and is typical of the spaciousness of the house. There is a gallery under the ceiling where the ladies of the household could observe all that went on at the receptions which Jefferson frequently gave and where the band was stationed when he gave a ball. Opening from this hall are the salon or drawing room, the library, where Jefferson housed the major portion of his famous collection of 12,000 books, the dining room and



THE MAIN HALL AT MONTICELLO

the resources of the Sage of Monticello, who had not at any time in his life a fortune of much more than a quarter of a million dollars. In entertaining his guests, many of whom were almost total strangers, who came from idleness or curiosity, Jefferson went heavily into debt. In an effort to extricate himself he sold a large portion of his estate and even wished to dispose of Monticello by lottery, but the legislature of Virginia would not sanction this. He did, however, sell to the United States congress his



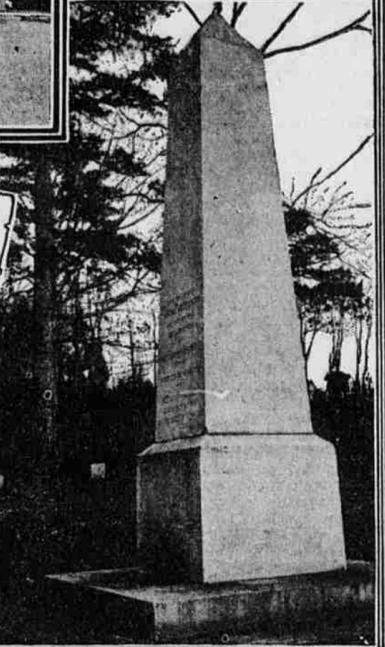
LODGE AND GATEWAY AT MONTICELLO

material for the house was brought from Philadelphia and every nail used in the construction was forged in a nail factory which Jefferson established on the place and a memento of which is found in the vine-covered ruin of the brick building provided for this manufactory.

After serving two terms as president of the United States Jefferson took up his residence at Monticello and there led a life very similar to that of Washington at Mount Vernon. Monticello was, from this time forward, the scene of the most lavish hospitality ever known even in a land famous for its hospitality. In the end Jefferson, kind-hearted and pleased to play the host, was imposed upon unmercifully. Life at Monticello, for years, resembled that at a famous watering place.

Whole families journeyed to Monticello in their coaches—parties made up of fathers and mothers, children and nurses—and remained for periods of from three to six months. One family of six persons came from Europe and made a visit of ten months. After a short tour of the United States they returned and remained six months longer. One man came to present a letter of introduction and remained three weeks. Thirty-seven house servants were required for the domestic service, as can be imagined when it is stated that as many as 50 guests were frequently entertained over night at Monticello.

Naturally such "grafting" was too much for



THE GRAVE OF THOMAS JEFFERSON AT MONTICELLO

valuable library, a sacrifice that cost him more mental anguish than any other he could have made. However, he died with many of his obligations yet undischarged, but, be it said to the credit of his heirs, every debt was ultimately paid.

After the death of Jefferson Monticello passed into the hands of a man who found himself unable to keep up the estate and who eventually sold it to Commodore Levy, a retired officer of the United States navy, for the sum of \$10,000. Levy several times offered it to the United States government or to patriotic societies, but none of them ever accepted his offers—it is said because he wanted too high a price. At his death the property passed to his son, Jefferson M. Levy, a New York lawyer, who has made some effort to preserve Monticello in its pristine glory. Monticello is visited by increasing numbers of tourists every year and bids fair to become in time the strongest rival of Mount Vernon as a shrine for patriotic Americans.

Golden City's Hindu Temple

The city, it appears, is honored by having built quite recently the first Hindu temple in the western world, or, to be more exact, in the United States, a San Francisco letter to the Portland Oregonian says. The temple has been constructed under the supervision of those of the Vedante faith.

The temple is in charge of two Hindus, both swami, or high priests of their faith, the chief of these being a Hindu named Prakashananda, who directs affairs. The building, which is a three-story structure, is copied after the great temples of India. The first two stories are after the style of the ordinary American dwelling, but the third takes on the Oriental style. There is a balcony with Moorish columns and it is on this balcony that the Brahmancharins, or neophytes, as the ten white men who aspire to priesthood are known, take their daily exercise. Some of these neophytes work at daily labor, but for the most part they remain in the temple and do only sacred work.

On the roof of the temple are small towers, which are duplications of the predominating features of the big temples in India. In view of the fact that this is the first temple of its kind erected in America, there is, surmounting all, an American eagle.

Inside, the first thing that strikes the visitor is the absolute lack of the Oriental in the furnishings. Everything is genuinely American. There is an assembly hall capable of seating 200 people and it is here that the lectures are given. Across the street is a nunnery, in which there

are installed seven American women, who have taken the vows of the Vedante faith. Although closely secluded, they are permitted to attend the daily services that are held in the temple.

Strangely enough, the Hindus in charge do not minister to those of their own faith, but cater to Americans, and particularly to those of wealth. They have a society, known as that of the enlisted members. They are the ones who keep the bills paid and the ones who attend the lectures that are given. A prominent member of the firm that operates the emporium is said to have become an enlisted member recently. He also lives in the temple, along with the swamis and their neophytes.

Once every year the swamis and their band make a pilgrimage to a place in the Santa Clara valley, known as the San Antonio valley, not more than 20 miles from Mount Hamilton and the Lick observatory. In that secluded nook they remain for a month, going through their meditations or yoga, as they are known. The swamis say the faith was first established in the United States some 15 years ago and in San Francisco ten years ago.

CLAIMING THE EXCLUSIVE CREDIT.

Editor—Miggles, that was a good idea of yours to interview the sausage manufacturers as to what they thought of the wholesomeness of a mixed diet. It was a regular inspiration. New Reporter—Er—no, Mr. Bumble; the idea was exclusively my own.

Practical Fashions

BOYS' SAILOR SUIT.



Paris Pattern No. 3226, All Seams Allowed.—Never does the small boy appear to better advantage than when clad in a jaunty sailor suit such as is here pictured, which consists of a blouse with removable shield and knickerbockers, having the fullness at the knee confined by elastic-run casing. A deep sailor collar is part of the blouse, and the sleeves, which are plaited to cuff depth, may be made with or without the flat band. As pictured, the suit is made of white serge, with collar and wristbands of red serge. The pattern is in five sizes.—4 to 12 years. For a boy of eight years the suit requires 3 3/4 yards of material 36 inches wide, with five-eighths yards of contrasting material 36 inches wide.

To procure this pattern send 10 cent to "Pattern Department," of this paper. Write name and address plainly, and be sure to give size and number of pattern.

NO. 3226. SIZE.....
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STREET AND NO.....
STATE.....

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Paris Pattern No. 2670, All Seams Allowed.—The Empire style is especially becoming to the small girl. An exceedingly dainty model cut on these lines is here shown developed in blue and white dotted lawn. The full skirt portion is gathered and attached to this yoke, the joining being hidden by a band of cream-colored beading, run with narrow black velvet ribbon. The square Dutch neck and short sleeves are trimmed with the ribbon-run beading, and, if desired, the model may be developed with high neck and long sleeves. The pattern is in four sizes—one-half to five years. For a child of three years the dress requires 3 3/4 yards of material 27 inches wide, two yards 36 inches wide or 1 3/4 yards 42 inches wide, with 1 3/4 yards of beading and three yards of ribbon.

To procure this pattern send 10 cents to "Pattern Department," of this paper. Write name and address plainly, and be sure to give size and number of pattern.

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NAME.....
TOWN.....
STREET AND NO.....
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Few.

Few men succeed in doing things which will cause them to be pleasantly remembered when they are dead "broke."—Chicago Record-Herald.

There's No Place Like, Etc. Wife—What sort of a play would you like to see? Husband—Something lively, that keeps you awake, and has plenty of music in it. "Um. You'd better stay at home and take care of the baby.—Life.

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