

an organized movement resulted in the election of General Horace Porter, who had been Grant's chief of staff, as president of the Grant Monument Association.

They began the memorable campaign of sixty days, in which time it was proposed to raise the remaining \$250,000. The actual work began in the early days of April, 1892, and in a week such had been the effort that the city fairly rang with the name and deeds of the dead general. When the campaign closed on May 30, 1892, the

From all points people flocked into the city by tens of thousands. At least half a million spectators gathered in the streets to watch the long procession escorting the body to the tomb. The republic had never seen so great a funeral cortege as that which assembled to do honor to the remains of the dead commander and President.

The old tomb of General Grant—a squat little brick-built affair which was intended as a temporary resting place for the body and held it for almost twelve years—stands as a woeful con-

tero, and to concentrate those memories to one little poetic spot.

Although a constant guard was kept at this tomb, and the grating kept always locked, half a dozen years ago the guardians discovered one day that two names had been scratched on the face of the steel casing to the casket. The guard was more strictly kept after that and the vandals who would doubtless have carried away the very bricks of the wall if permitted, were kept away.

Now the old tomb, having served its purpose well, rests in the shadow of the granite monument, unguarded and unsung.

During the eleven years and eight months that the body of General Grant was in the temporary tomb, it was enclosed in three coffins. There was one of copper and cedar; one of polished cedar, and one of steel. The two first are now sealed in the sarcophagus which is in the crypt of the new tomb, the steel casket having been removed. Its place has been taken by five tons of solid granite.

The first coffin is airtight and is considered indestructible. It is six feet long and the outer case of cedar is covered with black cloth. The metallic interior is copper, highly polished, and is one-eighth of an inch thick. The frames and portals are of solid silver; the top is open the full length and covered with a heavy, French plate, beveled glass. Over this glass the lid fits to make the copper coffin complete, and on the lid is a gold plate, fixed with gold screws, which bears the inscription: "U. S. Grant, Died July 23, 1885." The handles are massive, of a special design, and are of silver. Within the coffin is lined with tufted silk, light cream in color, with a pillow on which is embroidered in white the initials, "U. S. G."

The second coffin is solid cedar and serves as a strong protector for the first. Inside it is lined heavily with lead, outside it is highly polished and heavily mounted with silver.

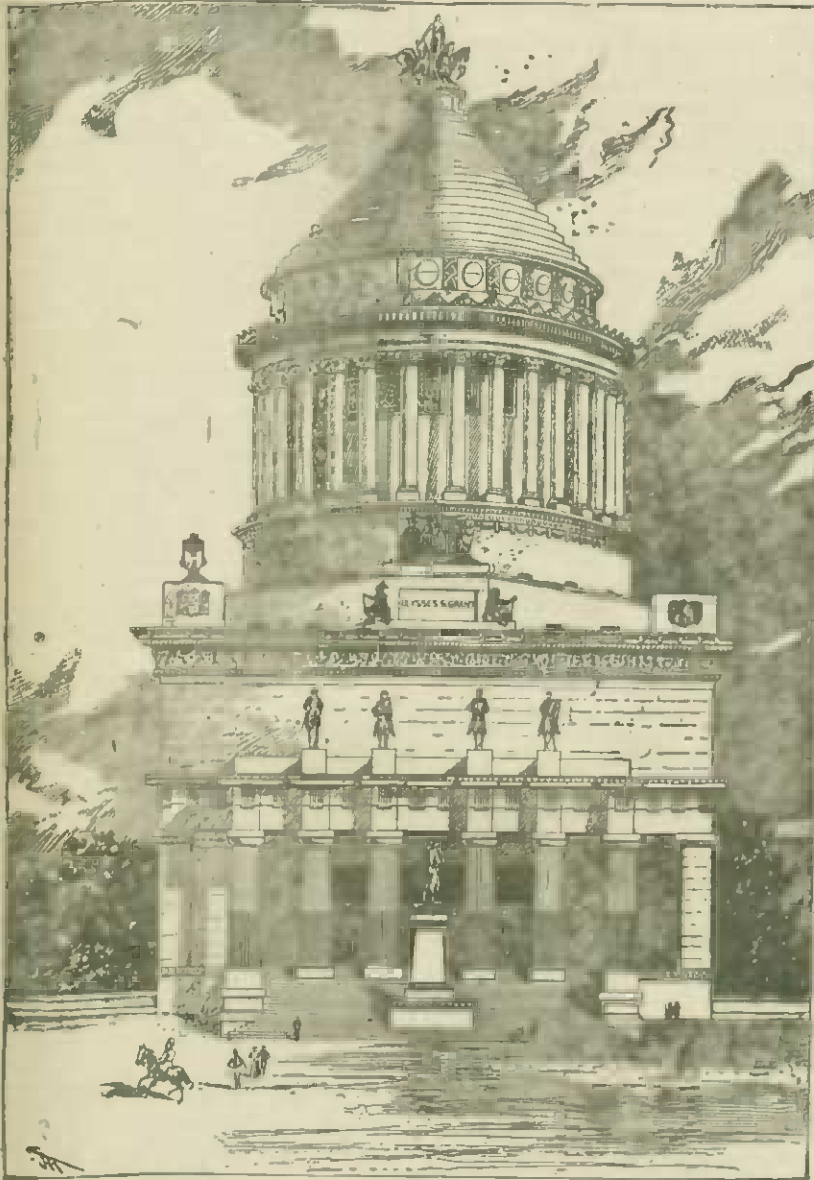
The steel case which formed the third covering, which was large enough to permit the coffin to fit snugly, was the most remarkable of the three. It was of 2-inch metal of the finest quality, flanged at every angle and so heavily riveted and carefully made that neither air nor water could find a pin point of entrance way.

One hundred feet above mean high water of the Hudson river, the Grant monument stands, a solid pile of white granite 150 feet in height. The first 72 feet of this height is a cube of the Grecian Doric order which measures 90 feet on all sides.

The entrance, on the southern side, is enclosed by a portico made up of a row of recessed columns. Above and behind the portico rises an almost black wall, which will one day be relieved by the four equestrian statues shown usually in plains of the monument, and finishes in a parapet which shows upon its face the sculptured figures of peace and war.

Above the parapet there starts abruptly a cupola, seventy feet in diameter, surrounded, as a relief, with Ionic columns.

Around the crown of the cupola, a line of fascias, surmounted with eagles,



GRANT TOMB, NEW YORK, AS IT WILL LOOK WHEN COMPLETED.
[The statues on the front of the tomb are not yet in position.]

amount had reached the necessary \$350,000. Before that year was out \$404,000 had been subscribed, which added to the earlier subscriptions of \$155,000 made a total of \$559,000. The balances left in the trust companies have brought the fund up to \$600,000.

Sixteen days after the death, the body of General Grant was laid, on August 8, 1885, in the temporary vault in Riverside Park. The event was a solemn and imposing ceremony,

test to the new tomb in which the remains are to rest for all time.

The two—the old tomb and the new—stand close together, almost side by side. The one impresses even the most careless observer with the idea of temporal power, wealth and grandeur; the other, the old tomb, in its simplicity is an emblem of sorrow, which seemed to center the natural sadness that hovers about the memory of a