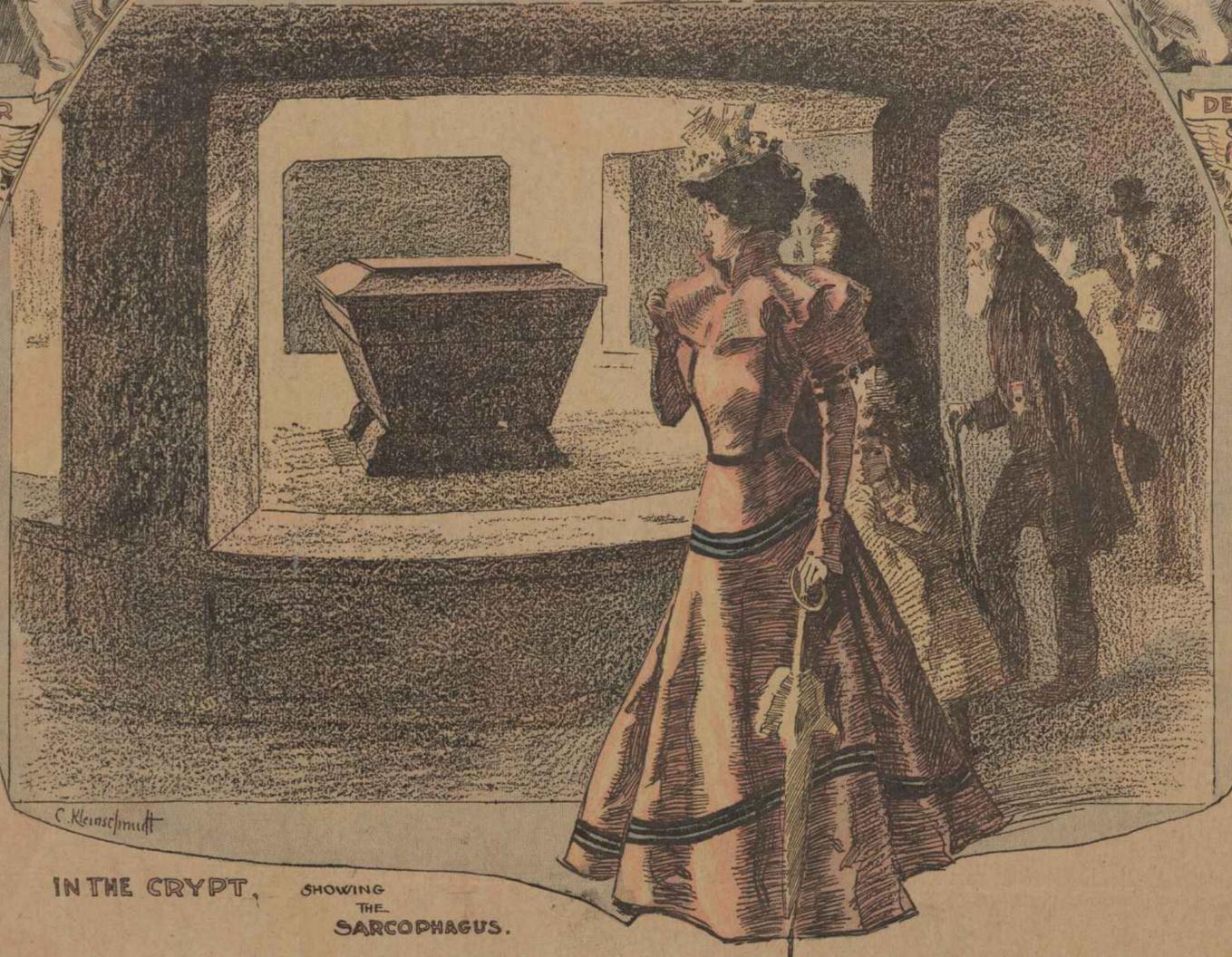
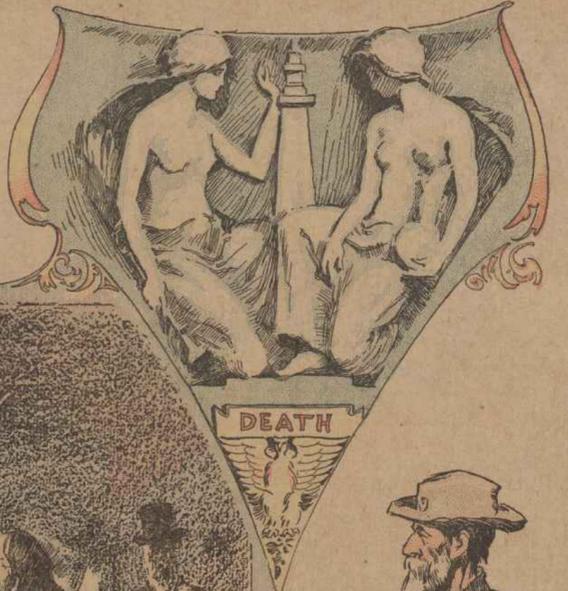
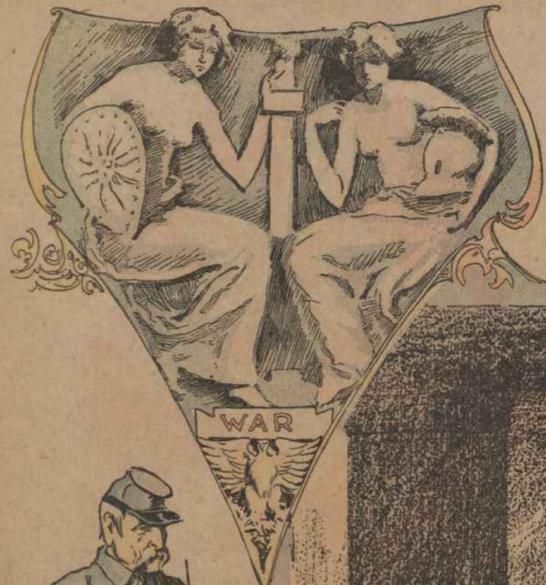


NEW YORK'S MONUMENT TO HER MOST ILLUSTRIOUS CITIZEN, GEN. GRANT.



IN THE CRYPT, SHOWING THE SARCOPHAGUS.

DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY COMPILED FROM AN ARTICLE WRITTEN BY GENERAL HORACE PORTER.

Shortly before his death, General Grant expressed a desire to be buried in one of three places: West Point, Galena, or New York. West Point he preferred above the others, but for the fact that his wife could not be placed beside him there, New York was finally selected, by those upon whom the responsibility fell, not only because it was the last place named by General Grant, but also because it met the wishes of his family, who resided here. The site was offered by the city of New York, which gave Mrs. Grant the choice of any of the city parks. She selected the spot at Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Twenty-second street, where the body now lies.

The Mayor of New York called a meeting of citizens at his office, July 28, 1885, five days after General Grant's death to take action for the proper interment of the body. The organization known as the Grant Monument Association, with ex-President Chester A. Arthur as presiding officer, was formed on February, 1886. Contributions to the amount of over \$100,000 for the erection of a suitable monument had been received up to this time.

In February, 1892, General Horace Porter assumed the presidency of the organization. At the same time Mr. James C. Reed accepted the position of secretary and Mr. Frederick D. Tappan that of treasurer. Before this time the contributions had been comparatively few in number, but large in amount. It was now thought the better plan to have the fund increased by a popular subscription. All classes and conditions of people were appealed to by General Porter. Meetings were held by prominent business firms and subscription books were taken in charge by committees of all lines of business. The newspapers gave their moral and financial support. Within sixty days the fund had been increased over \$200,000 under General Porter's management. Individual subscriptions ranged from a penny to \$5,000.

The total number of contributors to the fund when it was completed was 64,788. The amount raised was about \$600,000. With the sums contributed, and accrued interest the amount is sufficient to fully complete the structure and sarcophagus.

Additional money will have to be raised, however, to place in position the statue of General Grant that it is hoped some time to erect in front of the tomb, and also for the sculptured groups on the entrance and drive.

But even as it stands to-day without any of these ornaments, the tomb is the most wonderful structure in America, in many respects the most wonderful in the world. It promises to surpass in point of durability the Washington Monument, which cost nearly twice as much and took three or four times as long to

build. There is something awe-inspiring in a study of its solidity. As General Porter said in one of his addresses, it was "built for the centuries," and for centuries it will certainly stand. It is difficult to see how it can ever be destroyed or crumble away. There seems no good reason why at the end of a thousand years, with ordinary care, it should not be as strong and enduring as it is to-day. With no care at all, the elements would find it no easy task to wear it away. The upper part, the dome, which is of iron, would probably yield to time, but the main walls, of marble, granite, cement and brick, from ten to twenty-five feet thick, ought to defy time almost forever. Everything was constructed with this end in view.

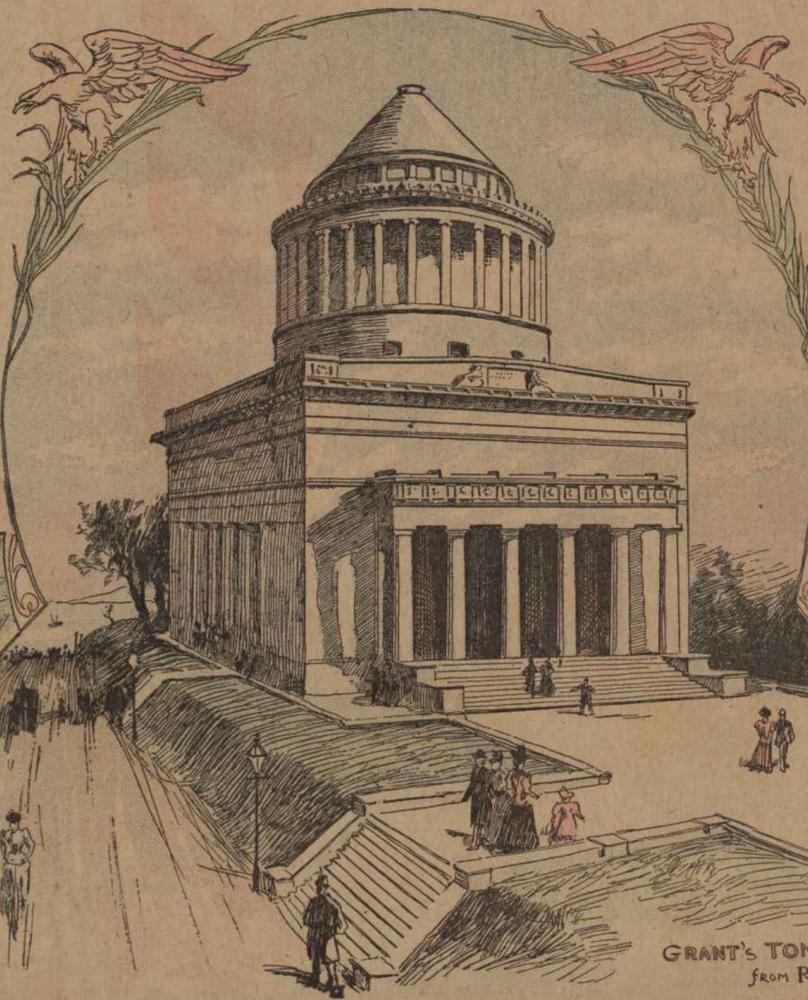
As for the sarcophagus which will receive General Grant's body on Tuesday, it will endure as long or longer than the tomb itself. It was quarried in one piece and hallowed out. It is made of red porphyry, obtained at Montello, Wisconsin. An exact duplicate will be placed to receive the body of Mrs. Grant when she dies.

The tomb was planned by John H. Duncan, a local architect. It is a perfect square at the bottom, measuring ninety feet on a side. This square portion finishes with cornice and parapet seventy-two feet above the grade line. On the interior four piers at the angles give a cruciform interior plan. The spaces between these piers are connected by arches forty feet in span, the crowns being fifty feet from the main floor. These arches and piers carry the weight of the superstructure, a drum with an inner gallery looking down on the main floor, and an outer colonnade of the Ionic order, surmounted by cornice and conical tops. The apex is to receive a bronze figure of Union, the head of which will be 105 feet above the street.

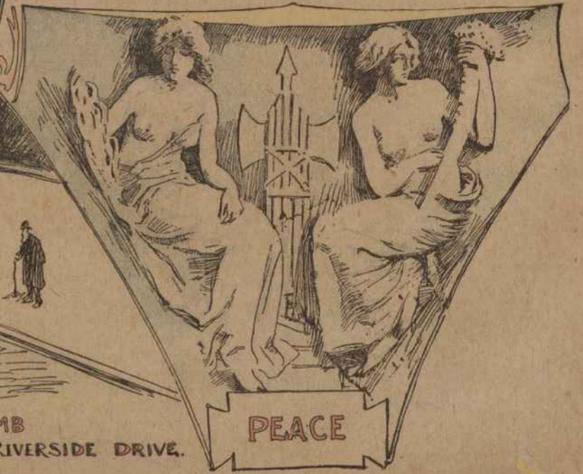
The interior of the tomb is white. It is finished mainly in marble, with the sections under the dome and arches in polished cement. The four allegorical groups, "War," "Death," "Truth," and "Peace," shown on this page, are modelled in relief between the arches of the dome. The crypt where the sarcophagus rests is reached by a flight of steps from the main floor of the tomb. They give access to a circular corridor that runs between marble columns six feet wide, which support the upper structure.

The front door allows the sun to shine on the sarcophagus for several hours in the full of the day, but the light from all other openings is subdued by purple silk to remove any glare that a treatment in white on so large a scale might cause.

Altogether the tomb is one of the great sights of the New World. It is worthy the hero whose memory it is to honor.



GRANT'S TOMB from RIVERSIDE DRIVE.



YOUTH

PEACE