



ULYSSES SHERMAN GRANT

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1867-1932

Ulysses Sherman Grant, one of the founders of the Illinois State Academy of Science, died in Evanston, Illinois, September 21, 1932. He was then Professor and Head of the Department of Geology and Geography of Northwestern University, a position he had accepted in 1899. He was Vice-President of the State Academy of Science during 1914-1915, and its President in 1915-1916. He was the temporary chairman of the group that founded the Academy in 1907, invariably attended its sessions, and participated in its business and programs with constant energy and interest. In like manner he maintained an active membership in the Chicago Geographic Society, was its First Vice-President for a term of years, and was a member of its Board of Directors at the time of his death.

Professor Grant was born in Moline, Illinois, February 14, 1867. During his undergraduate years at the University of Minnesota he developed an interest in the field of zoology, and in this he held a fellowship there after his graduation in 1888. During later post-graduate work at Johns Hopkins University, however, he transferred his major interest to geology. Attaining his doctorate in 1893, he returned to Minnesota to serve as Assistant State Geologist from 1893 to 1899. During that time he taught in the University of Minnesota for one year. After coming to Northwestern University he was actively associated with the Wisconsin Geological Survey, the United States Geological Survey, the Illinois Geological Survey, and the Oregon Bureau of Mines and Geology. From 1897 to 1904 he was one of the editors of the *American Geologist*.

Professor Grant's contributions to geological science have ranged over a wide field, but first in his interests was the study of the crystalline rocks. Some of his field studies were made along the International Boundary and in the region lying north of the west end of Lake Superior. It is noteworthy that this same area later became the scene of some of his most effective teaching of field geology. During this early period of creative labor between fifteen and twenty reports appeared in the publications of the Minnesota Geological Survey, the culmination of his studies in this field appearing in Volumes IV and V of the final reports of that Survey.

In 1900, and in closely following years, his studies were directed in part to ore bodies, particularly the lead and zinc ores of southwestern Wisconsin. His mapping of the ore bodies and the accompanying reports are embodied in the *Bulletins* of the Wisconsin Geological Survey, and in the *Lancaster-Mineral Point Folio* of the United States Geological Survey. For the latter Survey he was detailed to make an investigation of the ores and crystalline rocks of the vicinity of Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula in Alaska. He visited these regions during three summers and three *Bulletins* of the United States Geological Survey incorporate the results of his studies.

At Northwestern University Professor Grant's large intellectual caliber and broad sympathies brought him into close relationships both with his colleagues and with students. He served the University on many advisory and administrative committees. On two occasions, one of them during the World War, he was drafted to act as Dean of the College of Liberal Arts. His interest in his students did not terminate with the completion of their classroom work but followed them into later life. None recognizes more keenly than they the value of his competence in teaching and the worth of his friendship.