The first black faculty member on a white college campus was hired at Central College in McGrawville, New York. Charles Lewis Reason (1818-1893), reformer and writer, was named professor of mathematics, belles lettres, and French in October 1849. A native of New York, Reason received his early schooling at the African Free School. He began teaching at age fourteen, under the supervision of another teacher. After earning a degree at Central College, he was hired to teach there. In 1852 he became principal of the Institute for Colored Youth in Philadelphia. He stayed in Philadelphia for three years, before returning to New York, where he worked as a teacher and principal in the city's black schools until 1890. Reason is given credit for rescuing and strengthening the Institute for Colored Youth, which was struggling to maintain itself when he arrived. He was also active in the abolitionist movement in Philadelphia, and continued his efforts on behalf of equal rights in New York, where he became a community leader. His activism began early in life. As a teenager, he helped to form the Young Men's Convention in 1837, which was founded to challenge New York State's restrictive suffrage provision. He was co-secretary of the black convention of 1840, which continued the drive for equal suffrage rights. Reason once wanted to be an Episcopal priest, but was denied because of his race. He became instead a person considered a master teacher and an advocate for his race. Other black faculty members of the time included William G. Allen and George Vashon (1824-1878). Allen, professor of Greek and German languages, rhetoric, and belles lettres, married one of his white students and later was forced to flee with her to England. George Vashon joined the McGrawville faculty in 1854.


Sarah Jane Woodson Early (1825-1907) became the first regular black teacher at Wilberforce, where she served as principal for several years. While not officially given the title of professor, she taught courses in literature. Early had as good an education as was possible for the times; she studied first at Albany Manual Labor Academy in Ohio and graduated from Oberlin in 1856. For more than thirty years, she taught as she and her minister husband moved to his various appointments. She was an active worker in behalf of anti-slavery and temperance causes. Her efforts resulted in recognition from the state committee of Tennessee's Prohibition Party, who hired her to lecture throughout the state in 1887. She was also the only woman delegate from the Southern states at the Congress of Representative Women in 1893 at the Columbian exposition in Chicago. It has been suggested that Early's father, Thomas Woodson,
was the child of Sally Hemings and Thomas Jefferson. At the time of her death, Early was residing in Nashville, Tennessee.


1870 • The first black teacher to be engaged by the Freedmen's Aid Society to teach at Claflin College, in South Carolina, was William Henry Crogman (1841-1931), a scholar and writer. He was president of Clark College, in Atlanta, Georgia, from 1903 to 1910. He is known for his early histories of blacks, *Progress of a Race and Citizenship, Intelligence, Affluence, Honor and Trust*. The last work was revised and published as *The Colored American*.


1870 • The first black to teach white college students in Kentucky was Julia Britton Hooks (1852-1942), who was instructor of instrumental music at Berea College in Kentucky. She was one of the first black women in this country to attend Berea. Hooks, who was born in Lexington, lived during three major wars: the Civil War, World War I, and World War II. Her mother, who was also a talented musician, recognized her musical talents early. It is said that her mother's white father paid for piano lessons for Hooks. In 1869, the Hooks family moved to Berea. She married in 1872 and moved to Greenville, Mississippi, where her minister husband had opened a free school for blacks. She taught in the school until she moved to Memphis in 1876. Her husband had died in 1873, and she married Charles Hooks in 1880. Hooks taught music in Memphis, both in the public schools and privately. W. C. Handy, one of the early trailblazing black musicians, was one of her students. She was an active advocate for the Memphis black community, and used proceeds from her concerts to found the Negro Old Folks and Orphans Home in 1891. She was also involved in establishing the Negro Juvenile Court Detention Home, where her second husband, who was a truant officer there, was killed by one of its residents. She later opened her own music school, which welcomed both black and white students. She was the grandmother of Benjamin Hooks Jr. (1925-2010), who was to become executive director of the NAACP.


1878 • George Franklin Grant (1846-1910) was the first black member of the Harvard University faculty. He was the second black graduate of the dental school in 1870. He taught as “demonstrator” and instructor from 1878 to 1889. One of his personal patients was Charles William Eliot, president of Harvard. Grant also invented the golf tee.

James Weldon Johnson

1932 • James Weldon Johnson (1871-1938), educator, lyricist, consul, author, editor, poet, and civil rights activist, was appointed in January 1932 to teach creative writing at Fisk University, where he held the Adam K. Spence Chair of Creative Literature and Writing. He was the first poet to teach writing at a black college. Born in Jacksonville, Florida, Johnson's accomplishments were so varied and so notable that they almost defy brief summary. His mother, who is said to have been the first black woman public school teacher in Florida, was one of his teachers when he attended Stanton elementary school for black children in Jacksonville. With no local high school available, Johnson was sent to Atlanta University's preparatory school in 1887; he graduated in 1894 and returned to Jacksonville to become principal of Stanton. One of his early achievements was extension of the curriculum through the high school years. He founded a newspaper in 1895, and may be best known for his 1900 collaboration with his brother, J. Rosamond, to write “Lift Every Voice and Sing,” which became known as the Negro National Anthem. Johnson moved to New York in 1902 to devote more time to writing song lyrics for Broadway productions, again collaborating with his brother and producer Bob Cole. When the three went on tour in 1905, the tenor of the times was such that they could not get acceptable lodging in Salt Lake City. Somewhat concurrently, he was plunged into diplomatic work, serving as U.S. Consul in Venezuela from 1904 to 1909 and in Nicaragua until 1912. He became more visible as a civil rights activist when he returned to the United States after resigning the Nicaragua post. He allied himself with the NAACP, serving as a minor officer twice before he became its first nonwhite executive secretary in 1920. He also had many publications during the flowering of the Harlem Renaissance in the 1920s. He turned to writing nonfiction in the next decade, including publications made while he was a Fisk professor, the position he held until his death.


1946 • Allison Davis (1902-1983), psychologist and educator, was the first black professor at the University of Chicago. The next year he became the first black professor to receive tenure at a major predominantly white northern university. In 1970 he became the first John Dewey Distinguished Service Professor of Education. He was the first in education from any race to become a fellow in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and one of the first to challenge the accuracy of the IQ test for “measuring accurately the educational potential of children from low-income families.” Born in Washington, D.C., to a relatively prosperous family, Davis graduated from Williams College in Massachusetts, where he was forbidden from living on the rigidly segregated campus. He graduated valedictorian of his class in 1924. Davis earned two master's degrees from Harvard University and a doctorate from the University of Chicago. Later he studied at the London School of Economics. Davis spent more than forty years on the Chicago faculty. He was hired only after philanthropist Julius Rosenwald offered to cover his salary. He also taught at a number of institutions, including Dillard, Hampton, Harvard, and Yale and was visiting scholar at Columbia, Smith, the University of Michigan, and elsewhere. Davis published ten books, including a study of twentieth-century cotton plantation systems called Deep South. On February 1, 1994, the U.S. Postal Service issued a twenty-nine-cent stamp in his honor, a part of the Postal Service's Black Heritage Series.


1946 • After she received her master's degree in 1946, Estelle Massey Riddle Osborne (1901-1981)
became the first black woman instructor in New York University's department of nursing education. She received a bachelor's degree in nursing education from Columbia University in 1931. She did her undergraduate work at Prairie View State College (later University) in Texas. While studying at Columbia, she taught at Lincoln Hospital School for Nurses in the Bronx. After graduation, she became the first educational director of nursing at Freedmen's Hospital School of Nursing, later to become the college of Nursing at Howard University in Washington, D.C. She became the first black director of nursing at City Hospital No. 2, known later as the Homer G. Phillips Hospital Training School. In 1943 she became consultant to the National Nursing Council for War Service and was the first black consultant on the staff of any national nursing organization. She remained an advocate for black nurses and was active in the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses and later the American Nurses Association. Osborne was born in Palestine, Texas, the eighth of eleven children.


1948 • The first black faculty member at Oberlin College in Ohio was Wade Ellis Sr.

Sources: “Mathematicians of the African Diaspora,”

1949 • J. Saunders Redding (1906-1988) is believed to be the first black faculty member to teach at an Ivy League university. While on leave from a teaching position at Hampton Institute, as it was known then, Redding was visiting full professor at Brown University, his alma mater. Redding was born in Wilmington, Delaware, the third of seven children. He earned a bachelor of philosophy degree in 1928 and a master of arts degree in 1932, both from Brown University. Although he met the requirements for membership in Phi Beta Kappa while he was at Brown, racism in the 1920s prevented his acceptance into the scholarly society and it was not until 1943 that he was awarded the honor. He continued graduate study at Columbia University in 1933-34. His negative feelings about black college administrators never deterred him from teaching at a number of them, including Morehouse College, Southern University, Elizabeth City State Teacher's College, and Hampton Institute (now Hampton University). After a stint with the Division of Research and Publications for the National Endowment for the Humanities, in 1970 he joined the English Department at Cornell University, becoming the first black appointed to the rank of professor in the College of Arts and Sciences as well as the first to hold an endowed chair. In 1975 he was named the Ernest I. White professor of American Studies and Humane Letters Emeritus. Redding wrote a number of fiction and nonfiction works; among them were To Make a Poet Black (1939), No Day of Triumph (1942), They Came in Chains (1950), Stranger and Alone (1950), and The Lonesome Road (1958). He was twice a Guggenheim fellow (1944-45 and 1959-60) and a Ford Foundation Fellow at Duke University (1964-65). William Augustus Hinton (1883-1959), the second black faculty member at Harvard and a pioneering syphilologist, held annual appointments as instructor in the Medical School beginning in 1918. Harvard University promoted Hinton to professor of bacteriology and immunology; he became the first black on the Harvard Medical School faculty to attain that rank.

Ralph J. Bunche (1903-1971) was the first black person named to the faculty of Arts and Sciences at Harvard, when he became professor of government. He resigned in 1952 because of pressing obligations at the United Nations, where he was Undersecretary General. From 1959 to 1969 he served as the first black member of Harvard's board of overseers. Bunche, who was born in Detroit and traced his mother's family ancestry back to slavery, knew much less about his father's roots. Bunche's childhood was punctuated by his mother's death in 1917, and after that he never saw his father again; he moved to Los Angeles with his grandmother in 1918, and it was she who encouraged him to attend college. He graduated summa cum laude from the University of California at Los Angeles in 1922. A fellowship from Harvard led to his earning a master's degree in 1928, after which he declined Harvard's offer of support for doctoral study and accepted an offer to organize the political science department at Howard University. Bunche took leave the next year, however, and returned to Harvard for doctoral study. In 1934 he won the prize for the best dissertation. His first book, World View of Race, followed two years later. Bunche had a rich catalog of scholarly research experience, doing fieldwork in the South as he worked with Swedish social scientist Gunnar Myrdal on the project that was published in 1944 as An American Dilemma: The Negro Problem and American Democracy. Rejected for the World War II draft for physical reasons, he worked for the National Defense Program Office of Information and then for the State Department. He participated in conferences relating to formation of the United Nations, and became the first black to serve on the U.S. delegation to the United Nations General Assembly. When he was appointed undersecretary, he became the highest-ranking U.S. official at the United Nations. One of his crowning achievements was receipt of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1950; he was the first black person to receive the honor. He remained at the United Nations until 1971, when his poor health resulted in his being relieved of his duties. Despite the recognition and general acclaim that Bunche received for his work at the United Nations, he was considered too conservative and too racially conciliatory by some of the black leaders of his day. His papers are housed at UCLA and at the U.N. archives in New York.

Sources: Sollors, Blacks at Harvard, p. 6; Smith, Notable Black American Men, pp. 152–56.

1956 • Joseph Applegate (1925-2003), who was assistant professor of modern languages at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was the school's first black faculty member.


1966 • Vivienne Malone-Mayes (1932?-1995) became the first black professor at Baylor University in Waco, Texas. She had been denied admission to the university just five years earlier. Before moving to Baylor, Malone-Mayes served as chair of the mathematics department at Paul Quinn College and at Bishop College, both in Texas.
1966 • The U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland, appointed its first black faculty member, Samuel P. Massie (1919-2005). He taught chemistry and was co-founder of the Black Studies Program. Massie was born in North Little Rock, Arkansas, and graduated from Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical, and Normal College (now the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff). He received a master's degree in chemistry from Fisk University and a doctorate in organic chemistry from Iowa State University. He returned to teach at Fisk after serving in World War II, and worked to strengthen the master's degree in his field. In 1960 he held a post with the National Science Foundation and was part-time chair of the department of pharmaceutical chemistry at Howard University, both in Washington, D.C. In 1963 he became president of North Carolina College (now North Carolina Central University) in Durham. From there Massie moved to the Naval Academy. He was honored in 1997 when the National Academy of Science Gallery included his picture in its collection. In 1998 he was the only black scientist honored on the Chemical and Engineering News’ list of the seventy-five greatest contributors to the field of chemistry. In 1997 he became vice president for education of Bingwa Multicultural Software.


1968 • Jacquelyne Johnson Jackson (1932-), sociologist and civil rights activist, became the first full-time black faculty member at Duke University Medical School. In 1971 she received tenure and became the medical school's first black tenured faculty member. She was also the first woman chair of the Association of Black Sociologists. The Winston-Salem native received her doctorate in 1960, becoming the first black woman to earn the doctorate in sociology from The Ohio State University. As a child, her family was part of the black academic elite. Both of her parents had earned master's degrees; her father earned his from New York University and was head of the Tuskegee Institute School of Business. Growing up in Tuskegee, Jackson was surrounded by such luminaries as George Washington Carver and by black people who fought for racial equality. She did her undergraduate and master's work at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, and was the first black postdoctoral fellow at Duke's Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development. Jackson taught at several historically black institutions in the South before going to Duke, first at Southern University in Louisiana, then at Jackson State College in Mississippi, and later at St. Augustine's College in Virginia. She also served on the faculty at Howard University in Washington. She was actively involved in the Civil Rights Movement and participated in the 1963 March on Washington and was in Jackson, Mississippi, during the riot when three young black men were shot. Jackson served as a professor at Duke until 1988 and was awarded emeritus status when she retired. She is the author of a number of works on aging, with special emphasis on minority aging, and was the first black to edit a journal of the American Sociological Association.


1969 • Constitutional law scholar Derrick Albert Bell Jr. (1930-2011) became the first black law professor at Harvard Law School. In 1971 he became the first black tenured law professor. He was a civil rights scholar who joined others in establishing the field of critical race theory. Bell was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to parents who influenced his development as an activist. He was a first-generation college student when he entered Duquesne University, from which he received his bachelor's degree in 1952. After two years of military service, Bell entered law school at the University of Pittsburgh, with the career goal of becoming a
civil rights lawyer, and graduated in 1957. His first job after graduation was with the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Justice Department. He resigned in 1959, when the Department considered his NAACP membership a conflict of interest. He worked with the NAACP and its Legal Defense and Educational Fund until 1967. After serving as director of the University of California's Western Center on Law and Poverty for two years, Bell was appointed as a lecturer in law at Harvard. Only two years later he was promoted to professor and given tenure. He continued his activism while at Harvard, and in 1990, after twenty-three years, he began an unpaid leave of absence to protest Harvard's hiring policies. Earlier, he had taken a five-year leave of absence, from 1980 to 1986, to serve at the University of Oregon Law School. He was dismissed from Harvard in 1992, when it was claimed that he exceeded his two-year maximum leave. Bell held various visiting professor or other special appointments at New York University Law School starting in 1991. He wrote numerous publications relating to racial justice and injustice.


1969 • The first chairperson of Harvard University’s Department of Afro-American Studies was Ewart Guinier (1911-1990). His daughter, (Carol) Lani Guinier, gained national recognition in 1993, when President Bill Clinton chose her to head the U.S. Department of Justice’s civil rights division. Clinton later withdrew the nomination.


1969 • Kelly Miller Smith Sr., (1920-1984), clergyman and writer, became the first black faculty member in the Vanderbilt University Divinity School in Tennessee. He later became assistant dean. The Mound Bayou, Mississippi, native was Martin Luther King’s associate in Nashville, Tennessee, during the civil rights struggle of the 1960s.


1976 • Eileen Jackson Southern (1920-2002) was the first African American woman to received a tenured professorship in any discipline at Harvard. A specialist in Renaissance European and African American music, she was professor of music and Afro-American studies at the university from 1974 to 1987. Previously, Southern chaired the university's Afro-American Studies Department (1975-79). In 2007, Southern's portrait was unveiled at Harvard as a part of the Harvard Foundation's Portraiture Project that S. Allen Counter, a Harvard professor, initiated in 2002 “to increase the number of portraits at Harvard of minorities who have served the university for many years with distinction.”


1976 • The first black woman to head a major research university in this country was Mary Frances Berry (1938-). She was named chancellor of the University of Colorado at Boulder this year. Berry has had an enviable career in a variety of spheres. A Nashville, Tennessee native, she was born into a family of extremely poor circumstances, which resulted in her being placed in an orphanage for a period of time. She credits mentorship from one of her black high school teachers with motivating her and helping her to overcome the trauma of her early years. Berry worked her way through school to earn a bachelor’s degree from Howard University in 1961, a master’s degree one year later form Howard, and a doctorate and law degree from the University of Michigan in 1966 and 1970, respectively. She began her career as an
Barbara T. Christian (1944?-2000) was the first black tenured professor at the University of California, Berkeley. In 1986 she was the first black promoted to full professor and in 1991 the first black to receive the Distinguished Teaching Award from the university. Christian, an acclaimed professor in African American Studies, was considered one of the first scholars to focus national attention on such black women writers as Toni Morrison and Alice Walker. She joined the faculty at Berkeley in 1972 and remained there until her death. She played a central role in founding the African-American studies department. In 2000 she received Berkeley's highest honor, the Berkeley Citation.


1979 • The first black woman to become tenured at Yale University was Sylvia A. Boone. Born in Mt. Vernon, New York, she graduated from Brooklyn College and Columbia University. Later she earned her master's and doctoral degrees from Yale. She did further study at the University of Ghana. She was visiting lecturer in Afro-American studies at Yale and taught a course on black women. She also began a black film festival.

Sources: Potter and Claytor, African-American Firsts, p. 36.

1980 • The first black dean at the University of Oregon Law School was Derrick Albert Bell Jr. (1930-2011). He was also the first black ever to head a non-black law school. On leave from his position at the Harvard School of Law, Bell was scheduled to be at Oregon from 1980 to 1986, but left the post in 1985 when he protested a faculty directive to deny an Asian American woman a post on the faculty and re-open the search. He spent the last year of his leave as a professor at Stanford University, where he encountered another situation that evoked a similar protest.

Sources: Smith, Notable Black American Men, pp. 71–73; Contemporary Black Biography, vol. 6, p. 35; Who's Who among African Americans, 26th ed., p. 84.

1982 • Glenn Cartman Loury (1948-), an economist, became the first tenured professor in the economics department at Harvard University. Born on Chicago's South Side, he received both his bachelor's and master's degrees from Northwestern University. In 1976 he received his doctorate from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After teaching posts at the Northwestern and the University of Michigan, he
taught at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard from 1982 to 1991. He was named professor of economics at Boston University in 1991, university professor in 1994, and since 1997 he has been director of the Institute on Race and Social Division. Loury has published widely, writing on such topics as negative stereotypes, self-censorship, and race.


1985 • The first black tenured professor at Harvard Business School was James Ireland Cash Jr. (1947-). He is a specialist in the management of information systems technology in large corporations. Cash is a native of Fort Worth, Texas, who received his undergraduate degree from Texas Christian University in 1969, and master's and doctoral degrees from Purdue in 1974 and 1976, respectively. He held computer-related positions in academia and in industry before becoming an assistant professor in the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration in 1976. He was elected to the Texas Christian University Hall of Fame in 1982 and is the author of three books and numerous papers in his field.


1997 • The first black faculty member of the National Defense University in Washington, D.C., was Nedra Huggins-Williams. A graduate of Fisk University, she received her doctorate from the University of Utah.


1998 • The first tenured minority woman on the Harvard Law School faculty was [Carol] Lani Guinier (1950-). She made headlines in 1993 when President Bill Clinton nominated her to head the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice. She later withdrew her name, citing concern over allegedly controversial ideas relating to race and voting rights in some of her writings. Guinier, who was born in New York City, came naturally to the legal profession. Her grandfather and her father were both lawyers. She also came naturally to Harvard. Her father was the first chair of Harvard's Department of African-American Studies. Her parents, a black father and a Jewish mother, exposed Guinier to both black and Jewish cultures. She did her undergraduate work at Radcliffe College, graduating in 1971, and earned her law degree from Yale University in 1975, attending classes with Bill and Hillary Clinton. She held several positions before accepting her first teaching appointment at the University of Pennsylvania Law School. She worked in the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department during the Jimmy Carter administration; and, notably, she was the chief litigator on voting rights for the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund from 1981 until she moved to Pennsylvania in 1988. Many of her writings appeared after her work with the NAACP, where her experiences in the courts may have helped to shape her views. Guinier has defended her writings, which were criticized widely by conservatives. She is highly regarded as an advocate for racial equality and was given the Torch of Courage award by the NAACP's magazine, *Crisis*, in 1993. Members of the


**1998 •** Marilyn K. Easter (1957-) became the first black associate professor and chair at the College of Notre Dame in Belmont, California. She was named chair of a new program, Health Services. Born in Oklahoma City, she has degrees from the University of Colorado (B.A.), Denver University (M.A., M.S.W.), and the University of San Francisco (Ed.D.). She was a marketing consultant from 1979 to 1982, heading the firm Marketing by Marilyn. She has teaching experiences at several institutions, including California State University and St. Mary’s College.


**1998 •** Fannie G. Gaston-Johansson became the first black woman tenured professor at Johns Hopkins University. In 2007, she became the first chair of the School of Nursing in the Department of Acute and Chronic Care at the university. Internationally renowned nursing educator, researcher, and clinical practitioner, Gaston-Johansson also directs the Center on Health Disparities Research and leads the international and interdisciplinary Minority Global Health Disparities Research Training Program. Her recognitions include the National Black Nursing Association’s Trailblazer Award and citations from the U.S. Congress and the government of Sweden for notable international and domestic research initiatives.


**1999 •** Bill Duke (1943-), actor, producer, and director, was appointed the first Time Warner Professor at Howard University. He was also named chairman of the Department of Radio, TV, and Film in the School of Communications. Time Warner, Inc., endowed the chair through a $2 million gift, the largest corporate gift ever for the School of Communications. As a producer, Duke has a number of films to his credit, including *Hoodlum, Deep Cover, Sister Act 2, Back in the Habit*, and *Rage in Harlem*. He was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, and holds a bachelor’s degree from Boston University and master’s degrees from New York University and the American Film Institute. He has directed for Disney, New Line Cinema, Miramax, Harpo Productions, American Playhouse, and PBS. He has won several awards, including an NAACP Image Award for Special Achievements in Directing in 1991.


**1999 •** Larry Earl Davis (1946-) was named the first E. Desmond Lee Professor of Racial and Ethnic Diversity at Washington University in St. Louis. Born in Saginaw, Michigan, he completed undergraduate studies at Michigan State University and holds a master of social work, a master of arts, and a doctorate from the University of Michigan. He has published and co-published a number of articles and books on race and gender, including *Working with African-American Males: A Guide to Practice* (1999).

The first Ida B. Wells Barnett University Professor at DePaul University in Chicago was Michael Eric Dyson (1958-), who was also tenured in the school's department of religious studies. The nationally known author, scholar, and Baptist minister was distinguished visiting professor of African American studies at Columbia University when he received the DePaul position. He is now University Professor of Sociology at Georgetown University. Dyson, who was born in Detroit, graduated magna cum laude from Carson Newman and went on to earn his master's and doctorate from Princeton University, receiving the latter degree in 1993. Among his published works are *Making Malcolm: The Myth and Meaning of Malcolm X* (1995); *Race Rules: Navigating the Color Line* (1997); *Holler If You Hear Me* (2001); *Is Bill Cosby Right* (2005); and *Can You Hear Me Now?* (2009).

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<td>John Wesley E. Bowen Sr.</td>
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<td>1915</td>
<td>Julian H. Lewis</td>
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<td>1923</td>
<td>Charles Hamilton Houston</td>
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<td>1932</td>
<td>Frederick Douglas Patterson</td>
<td>Cornell University, Ithaca, NY (Agricultural Science)</td>
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<td>1934</td>
<td>George M. Jones</td>
<td>University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI (Engineering)</td>
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<td>1936</td>
<td>Flemmie P. Kittrell</td>
<td>Cornell University, Ithaca, NY (Home Economics)</td>
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<td>1939</td>
<td>Maurice W. Lee</td>
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<td>1940</td>
<td>Eliza Atkins Gleason</td>
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<td>1941</td>
<td>Alfred B. Turner</td>
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<td>Oscar A. Fuller</td>
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<td>1960</td>
<td>Charles Edward Anderson</td>
<td>Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Meteorology)</td>
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<td>1967</td>
<td>Percy A. Pietta</td>
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<td>1969</td>
<td>Skip Clarence A. Ellis</td>
<td>University of Illinois (Computer Science)</td>
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2001 - The University of Iowa College of Law named Adrienne Katherine Wing (1956-) as the Bessie Dutton Murray Distinguished Professor of Law. The author of more than sixty publications, Wing is the first black woman to be awarded an endowed chair at the 154-year-old institution. She has been professor of law since 1987. Born in Oceanside, California, Wing holds degrees from Princeton University (A.B. 1978), the University of California at Los Angeles (M.A. 1979), and Stanford Law School (J.D. 1982). Her professional experiences include an internship with the United Nations in 1981, a member of the law firms Curtis, Mallet, et. al. from 1982 to 1986, and Rabinowitz, Boudin, et. al., since 1987. She holds membership in numerous organizations and serves on a number of advisory boards.

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url=https://search.credoreference.com/content/entry/blackfirsts/college_faculty/0?institutionId=6148

Chicago

https://nvcc.idm.oclc.org/login?
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Harvard

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MLA

url=https://search.credoreference.com/content/entry/blackfirsts/college_faculty/0?institutionId=6148.